

# Employment Gazette

# October 1989

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COVER PICTURE

Skilled cutting of mirrors for glass doors at Panavista Ltd, one of last year's National Training Award winners; but how will new demands, new standards and new technology affect training in the future? See the special features on p 521 and p 526. Photos: Steven Hunt/Image Bank and Crown copyright.



More and more women have been starting their own businesses, often with expert help. See p 529.



Details of the latest UK Census of Employment are on p 540, and its impact on employment figures is shown on p 560.

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge from employment offices, jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment.

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Training Agency or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the

The Employment Act 1988

A guide to its industrial relations

and trade union law provisions

Industrial action and the law

Industrial action and the law

The law on unfair dismissal-

Fair and unfair dismissal-

Individual rights of employees-

A guide for employees and

trade union members

A quide to the Trade Union Act 1984

A guide for employers, their customers

Your guide to our em enterprise progamm	ployment training and es
Details of the extensive and training programm	e range of DE employment nes and business help PL856
Action for jobs	
The above booklet tran Bengali Cantonese Gujerati Hindi Punjabi Urdu Vietnamese	nslated into: PL843 (Bengali) PL843 (Cantonese) PL843 (Gujerati) PL843 (Hindi) PL843 (Punjabi) PL843 (Urdu) PL843 (Vietnamese)
Employment	legislation

		a quide for employers	PL716
Employment legisla  A series of leaflets giving guidance		Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide	LI (1983)
employment legislation.  1 Written statement of main		Code of practice—picketing	
terms and conditions of employment	PL700 (1st rev)	Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements	
2 Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)	Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law	g
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)	Fact sheets on employment law	overs
4 Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (1st rev)	A series of ten, giving basic details for empland employees	Oyers
5 Suspension on medical gro	unds	Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union	PL865
under health and safety regulations	PL705 (1st rev)	Trade union executive elections	PL866
6 Facing redundancy? Time of hunting or to arrange training	off for job ng PL703	Trade union funds and accounting records	PL867
8 Itemized pay statement	PL704 (1st rev)	Trade union political funds	PL868
Guarantee navments	PL724 (3rd rev)		

Overseas workers
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Employment of overseas workers	in the UK
Training and work experience scheme	OW21(1982)
A guide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK	OW17

Employment of overseas workers in the

L808	Wages legislation
trev)	

PL699 (2nd rev)

PI 712 (5th rev)

PI 707 (2nd rev)

PL711

PL827

goodg
The law on payment of wages and deductions
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986

L716	Sex equality	
983)	Sex discrimination in employment	
	Collective agreements and sex discrimination	
	Equal pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL743
	Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women	PL739
rs		
	Miscellaneous	
L865	The Race Relations Employment	
L866	Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers	PL748
867		
68	The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulation for use of employment agency and employ business services PL594	ens ment 4 (4th rev)
-	Prompt payment please A guide for suppliers and buyers PL83	2 (1st rev)
	A.I.D.S. and employment	
W5	An attempt to answer the major questions asked about employment	
	aspects of A.I.D.S. but also part of a wider public information campaign	PL811
2)	Career development loans	
	A scheme offering loans for training or voca	ational
17	courses. Open to people over 18.	
	Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers	PL859
	Drug misuse and the workplace	
-	A quide for employers	PL880

A summary of part 1 of the Wages

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure-

for those concerned in industrial

Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning

under the Health and Safety at Work, etc

Working for yourself

PL720

PL859

PL880

improvement or prohibition notices

Recoupment of benefit from

industrial tribunal awards-a

Act 1986 in six languages

tribunal proceedings

guide for employers

PI 854

PL752

PL869

PI 870

PI 715

PI 714

# News **Brief**

# **Union Commissioner's** first annual report

The number of inquiries and applications to the Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members is steadily increasing, according to her first annual report.

The report, which covers the first four months of Commissioner Gill Rowlands' appointment (December 1988 to March 1989), is largely concerned with the setting up of her office and its efforts to make sure that trade union members were aware of its existence and role.

The office of Commissioner was established by the Employment Act 1988 to give advice and assistance to union members considering or taking certain court proceedings against their union.

During its first four months of operation, the report says, there were 37 inquiries and ten applications for assistance. The majority of the inquiries related to alleged breaches of union rules. In the same period this financial year (April to July 1989), there have been 123 inquiries resulting in 15 formal applications.

the Commissioner's role.

Commenting on her first report, Mrs respecting their members' rights.' Rowlands said: "I am increasingly confident that trade union members—the people I am here to serve—are becoming help them uphold those rights.



of Trade Union Members

"I anticipate a busy year to come," she The nature of inquiries has become much continued, "but would not feel unhappy if I more relevant, the report says, as union am proved wrong. If union members do not members hear of and begin to understand, feel the need to come to me for assistance, it may simply indicate that unions are

Copies of the report and further information can be obtained from the Commissioner's office at 1st Floor, Bank more aware of their rights and how I can Chambers, 2A Rylands Street, Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1EN (tel 0925 415771).

# **National Insurance changes**

Major changes to employees' National Insurance contributions came into force at the beginning of this month.

Employees will now pay only 2 per cent of their earnings up to a 'lower earnings limit' of £43 per week, and nine per cent between that limit and the 'upper earnings limit' (£325 per week). As before, people earning less than the lower earnings limit will not be liable to pay contributions.

### Reduction

The new system will reduce the contributions paid by most employees, and be much simpler to administer. It will remove the possibility of an employee being worse off after an increase in pay because of the increase in the level of his or her contributions

Under the old system, once employees earned more than the 'lower earnings limit' they paid contributions on the whole of their earnings up to the 'upper earnings limit' and there were also three different rates, two of which have now been abolished. The changes were announced by the Chancellor in his Budget on March 14

Speaking at a British Payroll Managers Association conference recently, Social Security Minister Lord Henley said: "Payroll managers and staff will have a crucial role in translating these changes into

"We estimate that around 20 million employees will benefit from a reduction in contributions, although the exact amount will depend on individual circumstances.

# **Balloting code** published

A draft statutory code of practice on industrial action balloting has been published by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler.

The code, Trade Union Ballots on Industrial Action, aims to promote good practice, and sets out both the existing statutory provisions, and recommendations on procedures which generally should be followed at each stage of the balloting process.

These include measures to protect the secrecy of the ballot and ensure that the votes are fairly and accurately counted. In particular, the code recommends that the postal balloting method is more widely used and all ballots are subjected to independent scrutiny.

"The Government believes that trade union members should have an effective democratic right to decide for themselves whether to go on strike or take part in industrial action," Mr Fowler said. "It is vitally important that proper standards of democratic conduct are observed in the balloting process."

Mr Fowler said that the recommendations in the code should have a significant impact on union practice, and help to change attitudes and behaviour. "The aim is to encourage unions to resort to industrial action ballots only after all available means for resolving the matters in dispute have been exhausted," he said.

# Approval

Mr Fowler was empowered to issue the code by Section 18 of the 1988 Employment Act. The draft code has been modified in the light of comments received on a consultative draft published last November.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the draft code will be brought into effect by order. Although it will not be legally binding, it could be taken into account in court proceedings if relevant.

10 Employment rights on the

12 Time off for public duties

13 Unfairly dismissed?

4 Rights of notice and

5 Union secret ballots

16 Redundancy payments

Limits on payments

Union membership and

transfer of an undertaking

11 Rules governing continuous

employment and a week's pay

# ET — the sky's the limit

installers has been started by Sky TV and British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB).

The training programme, which has been developed by the Skills Training Agency, Sky TV and BSB, is the latest initiative under Employment Training.

About 500 training places will be available in ten pilot areas. These are Leeds, Tyneside, Norwich, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Hillington, Bristol, Cardiff, Manchester and Twickenham.

The training course will consist of two weeks' training in a Skillcentre followed by a further ten weeks with an employer involved in the programme.

Trainees who complete the course satisfactorily will receive a new City and Guilds qualification. This has been approved by the Confederation of Aerial Industries (CAI) and follows its standards

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler market," Mr Fowler concluded.

An £87,000 programme to train long-term said: "Employment Training has got off to unemployed people as satellite dish a better start than any other adult training programme ever launched in this country. All told, during the first 12-month period, over 400,000 people have benefited from an ET placement. The programme is now established. Opposition to it has rightly failed. The aim must be to make Employment Training better and better."

Mr Fowler said that, when ET was first planned, unemployment was still around the 3 million mark.

Since then there has been a dramatic fall." he continued

"Longer-term unemployment—those unemployed for more than six months has fallen from 1.53 million in October 1987 to 920,000 today—a fall of 40 per

"The opportunities for jobs are still there. We estimate that there are over 600,000 unfilled job vacancies.

"Employers cannot afford to ignore the potential of unemployed people. They are The programme was announced as not unemployable. Employment Training Employment Training celebrated its first will continue to provide the training and anniversary. Commenting on this, skills which are necessary in today's labour



# Skills squad returns triumphant

Britain carried off nine medals-including Britain came joint fifth with Australia. a gold—in this year's International Youth Skill Olympics competition.

The gold was won by 19-year-old Nicholas Williams-Cammack of Leam- Fowler said: "For too long it has been the curriculum," he said. "And employers ington Spa for men's hairdressing.

# Excellence

Silvers were won for ladies' hairdressing, ladies' dressmaking, bricklaying, and automotive mechanics; and bronzes for house wiring, industrial wiring, agricultural mechanics and wood patternmaking.

Eight Diplomas of Excellence were awarded to British competitors, again for a British Skill Olympics team, 15 of whom

with 11 gold, two silver and three bronze. good quality training.

Speaking at a reception for the competitors and team leaders at Warwick Castle, Employment Secretary Norman

the minds of employers and not the returns that can follow.

"In Britain, employers are in the driving seat, they create the real jobs and are responsible for training. Individuals relevant and-for many people-more themselves also have responsibilities to rewarding. keep themselves competent and their skills up to date.'

Mr Fowler commended the efforts of the are YTS graduates.

Teams from 21 countries competed in The high standards of achievement the event, which was held in Birmingham. were, he said, a clear reminder of the South Korea came top of the medals table returns that can be realised from providing

# Health and safety: employees must be told

From October 18, all employers will be legally obliged to display a poster or distribute leaflets informing their employees in general terms about health and safety law.

This will be in order to comply with the new Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations 1989, which come into force on that day.

The poster and leaflet, "Health and Safety Law-What You Should Know" have been approved by the Health and Safety Executive, and must be displayed so that they are in an accessible position and

Copies of both publications are available now from HMSO, tel 01-873 8499.

# In the mood

There are now more than one thousand employers and more than 30,000 young people taking part in inner-city Compacts.

Speaking at the launch of the Birmingham Heartlands Compact, the city's first such link between education and industry, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "This is a remarkable and highly encouraging start and the notion of Compacts—where employers guarantee jobs with training for school leavers—has very much caught the mood of the time. It provides a very practical and attractive way of forging more effective industryeducation links."

### Early start

Mr Fowler said that the process of building a skilled workforce needs to begin well before pupils leave school. "Young people can benefit by having clearer goals, linked to tangible opportunities and from the extra dimension which direct links with employers can bring to the school cost of training that has been uppermost in themselves can undoubtedly benefit by raising awareness and improving perceptions of the world of work among both teachers and pupils. This can help share the curriculum to make it both more

"The lessons are clear," Mr Fowler concluded. "Employers need a well educated, well trained and well motivated workforce. And for those who are able to meet the basic standards, there are plenty of good quality jobs with excellent prospects available. I have no doubt that we shall see more involvement of employers in schools as a result of the Compact initiative."

# Skills Training Agency up for sale

Employment Secretary, Norman Fowler, staff and a more effective contribution to and signal the start of the sale process. has officially launched the sale of the Skills our national training effort." Agency (STA) with advertisements for potential bidders in the financial press.

Since then Deloitte Corporate Finance, sale advisers to the Employment those who receive the Information Department, has received over 80 initial Memorandum will be invited to bid for all In March Mr Fowler announced to the expressions of interest, including one from or part of the Agency. House of Commons that the STA was to be some senior managers in the STA who offered for sale, saying: "I am certain that would like to mount a management buy- providing training in a range of craft, the agency has a good future in the private out. The advertisements provide the technical and supervisory skills for private sector. A successful move to the private opportunity for those who have not already employers and for the Government's sector will provide a better career for the done so to express their interest in bidding Employment Training programme.

All parts of STA are being offered for sale as training businesses. Accordingly,

The STA comprises 60 Skillcentres

# **Tourism comes** of age

Tourism is now very big business. Far from being the frivolous industry it has often been dismissed as in the past, it is now a major economic force in Britain.

That was the message from Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, at the launch of the BTA's Annual Report for 1988 to 1989.

### Growth

"Tourism is forecast to be the largest industry in the world by the year 2000," Mr Bluck said. "No other industry promises such outstanding growth, and offers so many opportunities—these opportunities must not be lost."

The BTA announced that last year the industry attracted more overseas visitors into the UK than ever before-15.8 million—and earned a record £14,000

In the first six months of this year the number of overseas visitors—7.8 million—was up 15 per cent on the same period last year, and spending, at £2,700 million, was up 11 per cent.

Chief Executive Michael Medlicott said: "Britain has increased its share of international tourism earnings faster than any other member country of the Organisation of Economic Development

**More TECs** 

announced

Two new Training and Enterprise

Councils (TECs) have been granted

They are Rotherham and Norfolk

Announcing the news, Employment

Secretary Norman Fowler said: "I

am confident that next year we shall

have in place a network of some 80

TECs covering the whole of England

and Waveney, and bring the total

development funding.

and Wales.

number of TECs to 28



The British Tourist Authority wants to attract more Japanese ladies—such as these enjoying themselves at Ascot—to Britain

over the past 20 years."

work even harder at projecting Britain's many Japanese apparently have. image abroad. "The race is swift, and the other runners fiercely competitive"

that of Japanese tourists. Mr Medlicott said guides and service industry staff will be it would "pull out all the stops" to do this. encouraged to speak Japanese, 'he added.

Such a campaign will include efforts to Despite this, he added, the BTA must change the 'masculine' image of Britain that

"We will heighten our 'Ladies Britain' promotion in Japan to emphasise the more One market the BTA is keen to foster is feminine face of Britain and 'more tourist

# Jobstart under the microscope

A survey to assess the extent to which the line from the Severn to the Humber.

Jobstart tend to be young. Half were under unemployed. 25 and two in three were men. Overall, a children) with almost half continuously sufficiently clear that the benefit is taxable. unemployed for two years or more.

About one in three said they would not

Over two-thirds of the nine-month Jobstart allowance helps people return to sample were still with their employer at the work finds most recipients live north of a time of the interview and although half had received a payrise, only 40 per cent had The survey, carried out for the earnings over £80 a week. Of the rest, half Employment Service, also found people on were in other employment and half were

Criticisms of the programme came from quarter of the sample had dependents (a around a third of those interviewed and non-working partner or dependent included the comment that it was not made

The earnings limit of £80 also made it difficult for people to work overtime and have taken the job without the Jobstart according to the survey, often this could cause friction with employers.

# **Special** Feature

# Top pay outstrips performance

A substantial mis-match between pay increases for chairmen and senior executives and improvements in company performance has been revealed by a report from Incomes Data Services' Top Pay Unit.

According to the report, the latest rises of many chairmen or chief executives have generally outpaced any performance improvements based on indicators such as earnings per share

By the acid test of return on equity, several top executives have received "spectacular increases" at a time when returns had fallen.

Lord King, part-time chairman of British Airways, is singled out for his 117 per cent pay rise to £395,000 at a time when his company's return on equity had fallen.

The report also points out that, although there is some connection between the size of the top job, as measured by company turnover, and the pay level reached, it is not close. The chairman of Cable and Wireless, for example, with a salary of £389,000, earns more than the chairman of British Telecom (£285,000) with a turnover which is seven times larger.

IDS suggest that the choice of indicator used in determining company performance may be the problem. Indeed, some companies appear to have genuinely misled themselves by choosing an unsuitable indicator, the report says.

Relating remuneration to short-term





Ian Vallance (right), chairman of British Telecom, earns substantially less than Lord Sharp (left) chairman of Cable and Wireless, even though BT's turnover is seven times larger.

today's results depend heavily on plans and tolerance of their pay rises. investment schemes launched in previous

unsatisfactory too, as those at the top may others has how been bucked by to have retired or moved before their efforts management, adds the report.

It is current indicators which remain relevant, IDS says, insofar as they affect Street, London EC1V 4LS.

indicators is problematic, it says, because shareholders' views of their directors and

It is unclear why the pre-1980 established long-term trend of compressin To use long-term indicators is pay differentials between top people and

The report is published in IDS Monthl Review no 103, available from 193 St Joh

# More in business with the Enterprise Allowance

A survey of participants in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme finds the proportion of women entrepreneurs is steadily increasing.

The survey, which follows up on scheme participants six months after setting up in business, shows women-owned businesses have increased by 4 per cent since the last survey and now stand at 30 per cent of all the respondents.

Participants' average age was in the mid-30s and 92 per cent described themselves as 'white' with only 1 per cent respectively indicating 'Afro-Caribbean' or 'Indian sub-continent' origin. 85 per cent of respondents set up in business as sole traders, 12 per cent as partnerships, 2 per cent as limited companies and just 1 per cent on an agency or commission basis. In Green for go. Jame McKinlay of Lytham St total, 32 per cent said they would have been Annes invented a board game on environmental unable to start without the allowance.

The great majority of businesses (twothirds) are in the service sector. The survey also found that by the six-month stage, out of every 100 businesses 13 full-time and 20 part-time jobs had been generated.

# Noisy news

New regulations to protect employees from noise have been submited to Employment Secretary Norman

The Health and Safety Commission wants them to come into force on January 1. If workers are likely to be exposed to noise at 85 decibels (A) or more—loud enough to make people shout or raise their voices to be heard clearly two metres away-employers would have to make noise assessments, inform employees about the risk and make ear muffs or plugs available.

Where people have to shout to be heard clearly one metre away (90 dB A), employers will have to try to reduce the need for people to work in high noise level, and ensure that workers use the protection provided.

The regulations also require machinery suppliers to provide noise data with all machines likely to produce noise over 85 dB (A).

For a free leaflet outlining the proposals, Noise, 1990 and you, ring Sheffield (0742) 752539.



Northumberland Ambulance Service — winner of a National Training Award

# **Effective learning**

# by Graham Kendall

# Director of Qualifications Standards and Methods, Training Agency

Traditional learning methods are no longer appropriate, explains Graham Kendall; effective training is embedded in the job. The workplace must be used to achieve an occupationally competent workforce with new, widely recognised standards.

Since 1964 the thrust of Britain's efforts to improve the availability and quality of training, both for the unemployed and those in employment, has been largely based on pushing the supply of training. This has included levy grant arrangements; employer persuasion; incentives to employers and, of course, a range of schemes and programmes of training delivered by the Manpower

This article is based on a speech the author gave at the International Human

Services Commission, the Training Commission and the

The success of all these measures appears to have been limited, however. We still seem to lag behind our major international competitors when it comes to the amount of effort invested in the training and development of our workforce. Even if there are some who doubt we fall behind on effort, few would dispute that we fail to match the results they achieve.

issues with help from the Enterprise Allowance

Scheme. Called The Green Game, it has

already been ordered by Harrods and was

inspired by James' travels throughout the world.

"Such experiences are bound to leave their

mark and make you more aware," he says.

The missing ingredient, many believe, has been the motivation to learn. This appears to be true both for the unemployed—who of course primarily desire a job, but do not necessarily recognise they want to learn—and the employee who wishes to progress yet does not necessarily connect this with the need or desire to learn.

A demand for learning must, therefore, be created among these groups of individuals. We need to move away from traditional approaches to teaching and training which do not produce the type of people necessary for economic success. Traditional approaches do not encourage learners to be independent. They make people passive, dependent and unmotivated, whereas flexible learning makes them active, self-reliant and motivated.

A learner-centred approach puts the learner first and then goes on to explore the systems/providers aspects. This is not to say that the latter are unimportant nor that the needs of employment do not matter, but rather that much more effective learning can be obtained by avoiding unnecessary institutional constraints and thereby satisfying both learner and employer. This does not mean throwing a distance learning package at the learner and leaving it there. The learner needs:

- materials;
- information and guidance;
- practical training facilities;
- learning resource centre;
- student/tutorial support;
- flexible accreditation/qualifications.

Definitions of quality, especially in education and training, vary, but increasingly it is about people and their contribution to the organisation's products and services. It requires people to understand their organisations' objectives and their own part in meeting them. Too often such understanding is lacking, not least in training.

# Integrated training

Too many training plans are directed towards improving performance in mechanical or task-specific functions. Frequently training is seen as taking place only when people go on courses and it is usually people at the bottom of the organisation who are expected to train—those at the top are too busy or have no need.

An integrated approach to quality requires us to consider and develop both the necessary mechanisms and the culture of the organisation.

The values, attitudes, style, and ethos are increasingly the areas that need attention in the rapidly changing environment in which we all work. In the past it may just have been acceptable to recruit and train people for tasks immediately envisaged but that is certainly no longer the case. Organisations need to plan on the basis of change and uncertainty and to develop strategies to develop their human resources to meet the challenge.

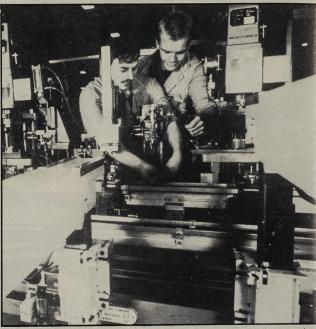
# **Bottom line**

What are the challenges? What should we develop people for? Clearly, neither the Training Agency nor industry and commerce is in the business of training and development for its own sake. Moreover, the bottom line will only be positively affected if we develop the right skills in the right people at the right time.

Some clues to how this may be done are found in the Training Agency's own standards programme. This is the programme we were asked to lead in order to produce the building blocks for the new vocational qualifications. It is

an employment-led programme designed to identify the competences required for successful performance in jobs in all occupations at all levels, from the shop floor to the boardroom.

The intention is to develop through the National Council for Vocational Qualifications new qualifications which demonstrate what a person can do. These will be much more informative than has previously been the case and will concentrate more on the outcomes of learning than the 'what', 'how' and 'why' of the learning process. They will be very different from traditional qualifications, which told what people could not do in relation to their peer groups and then usually only in terms of applying knowledge on paper. It is not a great deal of use knowing who can jump a six foot hurdle if you only require the ability to jump a four foot one; or knowing about their inability to jump hurdles when the event is putting the shot.



Training at Black and Decker has been revamped. Now all apprentices are offered education to BTEC Higher Certificate level.

# **Defining standards**

There is much jargon in use in this field but it should not disguise the plain fact that standards are essentially a language that describe what is required for successfu performance in jobs and whether an individual has demonstrated such performance. They define what somebody has to do to carry a job out successfully and performance criteria to enable achievement to be measured.

These standards are not developed by technical experts sitting in ivory towers. Instead they are developed by groups of employers examining real jobs in real workplaces. They ask questions such as: what does somebody need to do to be competent or complete the job satisfactorily? And how would the supervisor or manager recognise when they have been successful? Standards have to be owned, recognised and used by real employers in the real world of employment.

The example of business and clerical administration gives a detailed feel for the process. The standards in this area were in fact developed by a group brought together by the agency representing most, if not all, areas employing these cross-sectoral skills. In financial record keeping, for example, the standard of competence is to

operate a petty cash system. The performance criteria are: to see that cash handling security and safety procedures are followed; that cash and petty cash book balancing procedures are followed; and that written records are up to date, legile and accurate.

This is just one of 30 units relating to basic level activities in the clerical area. In total they span all aspects of performance, including what might be described as task management or process skills. Other units cover such things as receiving and assisting visitors, maintaining the reception area, and preparing and issuing wage packets.

Our work programme is to ensure the complete development of standards for every occupation up to NCVO level IV by 1991. Work will continue beyond that date to ensure coverage of levels beyond IV. Progress is good and we are on course to achieve this.

Standards offer very positive benefits to individuals, managers and providers of training and employers. They:

- keep training and retraining costs to a minimum;
  give employers assurance in the competence of their employees;
- let individuals demonstrate competence and improve employability;
- provide incentives and goals for individuals; and
- increase the relevance of education and training provision.

Standards are a radical new language which can describe achievement and match that to jobs and development needs so as to facilitate the whole human resource development process. Their wider application falls into five main categories:

1) In the normal management function, they can be used to define staff responsibilities in terms of the outcomes required of job roles and to identify linkages between jobs.

2) They can be used in development plans or learning contracts to articulate the agreed outcomes to be achieved.

3) In the design of training programmes, standards provide clear objectives so that a coherent mix of learning opportunities—both on and off-the-job—can be readily identified and arranged.

4) In the area of general staff management and development, standards provide the basis for review interviews, recording achievement, and monitoring occupational performance.

5) And finally, on the crucial issue of motivating the individual, the use of standards allows for true credit accumulation and certification of achievement towards NVOs

Many of the standards now emerging appear to be stronger on task specific skills than on task management or process skills. Frequently the latter are embraced within the standards but are 'hidden' within the overall occupational competence. The emphasis, though, is moving towards identifying broad occupational competence, and the importance of doing so is increasingly recognised. The work the Training Agency is just embarking on to define and develop competences required by managers illustrates the point well. The broad classification framework we are using embraces:

- managing people;
- managing others;
- managing finance;
- managing systems;
- communication and numeracy;
- personal effectiveness;

True competence embraces the whole work role. On the standards programme, competence is defined as 'the ability

ability to perform the activities within an occupation or function to the standards expected in employment'. This definition encompasses four inter-related components: task skills, task management skills, contingency management skills and job/role environment skills.

To return to the question of what we should be training or developing for, while the only thing that is certain is uncertainty itself, some parts of the future employment scenario are fairly well known in general terms. There will be growth in managerial, professional and higher skill occupations, and in service occupations. This will be accompanied by a decline in manufacturing and lower skilled jobs. Demographic trends are also increasingly being recognised outside the charmed statistical circles that have long been aware of their importance.

### Tomorrow's jobs

As to whether we should be training people for today's jobs or tomorrow's—and if it is to be tomorrow's, how do we decide what they are and what competences they require?—there are no neat solutions, only more questions.

Is there a balance between the need to secure short-term profitability, possibly by concentrating on very task specific training, and the longer-term needs? Does flexibility mean equipping more individuals with several task specific skills—multi-skilling or, put more crudely, the kitchen fitter approach? Or is there a need to shift the emphasis more towards developing broader or process skills? Do we need to concentrate on those competences that underpin effective performance across a wide spectrum of employment and indeed life itself?

Definitions of what such skills are vary, as will the language; but they appear to be to do with number, communication, problem solving, planning, information technology, learning to learn and personal effectiveness. In an environment in which we do not know precisely what skills are required, it seems plausible that at least part of our effort should be devoted to developing flexible and adaptable people who can quickly acquire new skills as they become known. Motivation, initiative, confidence and the ability to learn must also play some part in future human development needs.

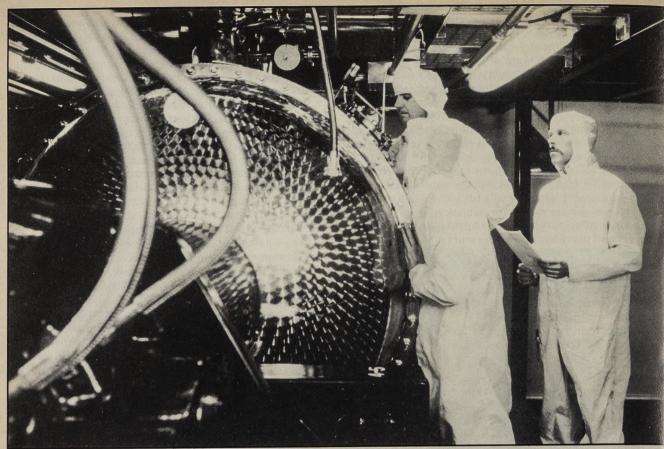
Moreover our assessment and certification systems—both in training and education—need to develop to capture achievement in these areas. The standards programme is moving in this direction. But it is not seeking to assess these qualities in the abstract. Instead the way forward appears to be to assess these qualities within the standards of competence, in particular occupational contexts.

Office workers, shop assistants and managers, for example, all display personal effectiveness in their own occupational environment. We need to be able to recognise and certify this in ways which have more general currency.

Our programme brings a single methodological framework to the work of identifying standards of competence across all occupational areas.

In addition it is designed to ensure that the achievements assessed can be explicitly certified. It should be possible to display separately individual achievement in these important process areas, thus greatly facilitating progression and transfer not only between different occupational areas but also between education, employment and training.

As far as the learner and the ways in which he/she learns or develops is concerned, there are important similarities between approaches to quality and the need for a strategic



Glaxo Chemicals, Ulverston houses some of the most advanced pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in the world. Supervisors play a key role in the attainment of the site's business objectives, with a menu of courses and qualifications available to them.

approach to human resource development. Both should be about developing the people resource to meet the strategic objectives of the organisation, moreover each is concerned to integrate human resource development into operational and strategic planning systems to ensure that the customer's needs are satisfied.

Organisations planning strategically and aiming to get the best out of their workforce will embed learning into their jobs. They will not see learning simply as training courses, classrooms and knowledge, but as an integral part of jobs and as a process they can help continually. They will create a learning climate with expectations pervading their operations of what staff will do and will be helped to do. They will design people into their work systems.

### Learning networks

The future worker needs to be able to deal with tomorrow's organisations. These will be looking for a self-sufficient workforce whose working groups have a capacity for solving problems, taking action, handling uncertainty, and taking initiative. Such groups will have a conversational familiarity with change and will see dealing with it as a routine part of their job if imposed, or as an ordinary item of their tool kit if self-started.

The members of the workforce will need the competences to create such working groups and particularly the skills and readiness to work as team members, to be part of learning networks, and to be committed not just to meeting objectives, but to finding better ways to meet them or even finding better objectives

Again, this implies a much more learner-centred

approach but certainly not one that ignores th organisation's or the country's needs.

A device the Training Agency has found helpful managing these different, but linked, needs is th individual development plan or learning contract which we are using for both our internal human resource development and for major programmes lik Employment Training.

Such a plan is a means by which all parties can be brought to some form of account. It represents a contract between the 'system' and the individual which the latter will expect to be delivered. In broad terms the aim of an plan would be to:

- take stock of current experiences an competences;
- clearly define development aim/objectives an means of delivering these objectives;
- plot an individual's progress through the 'system' • act as a contract between the 'system' and the individual; and
- provide a basis for review and recording achievement.

Clearly, development aims would need to balance carefully the aims of the individual with those of the organisation. But, if we are to develop a thinking workforce and one committed to the organisation goals negotiation will have to be the order of the day. The plan would be revised and updated as a matter of course and would be linked to other planning systems within the

Development opportunities would of course be sought

from a variety of places and certainly not just from standard off-the-job courses.

As to the language for planning, one is rapidly emerging—namely that of standards, with its roots firmly in employment and the competence required to perform jobs successfully. The standards language can:

- describe an individual's current competence;
- describe competences required to perform in current and future jobs; and
- determine development programmes required to bridge the gap.

Moreover, their use affords entry to a nationally recognised credit accumulation system, the National Record of Vocational Achievement.

Using this system, individuals can both gain recognition for relatively small elements of achievement and build these into a full vocational qualification. The importance of such a system in motivating individuals should not be under-estimated: qualifications and credits matter to those gaining them, to employers and to parents.

# Learning contract

Learning contracts may become vital elements in organisations' strategies for recruiting and retaining workers with the requisite skills and abilities. With the dramatic fall in the numbers of young people entering the labour market, and the general shortage of skills in the economy, not only will young people be able to be much more selective about the opportunities on offer but so too will existing workers. Individual development plans can and do encourage a sense of ownership by the individual, a sense of commitment, a pride in achievement and a belief that there is a future with the organisation.

It is easy to see that really effective learning occurs, in large part, in and around the workplace. This view has been reinforced by the development of standards of competence which reflect successful performance at work. A perusal of any such set of standards leads quickly to the conclusion that traditional learning approaches and even modern equivalents of such approaches can only ever be part of the answer. The workplace itself must be used systematically and with minimum intrusion in order to achieve the vision of an occupationally competent workforce.

This is the hardest nut of all to crack. It requires the commitment of those in charge of the workplace at all levels to that aspect of their role which might be described

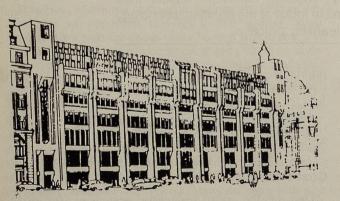
as 'managing workplace learning'. This does not mean 'sitting next to Nelly', nor does it consist of instruction on the job to carry out detailed tasks. Rather, it means a creative approach to finding and managing learning opportunities which maximise the development of the individual.

The tools for managing learning in the workplace are:

- A comprehensive set of understandable and accessible standards of competence describing the whole work role. These need to cover not just the tasks involved but the communication, problem solving and human relations competences that are so important to real performance at work.
- A means of assessing and recognising the achievement of these competences continuously-with clear and open objectives in the form of the competences to be achieved, together with methods of review, assessment and accrediting performance. These are some of the key factors to motivate learning and to motivate manager and employer alike.
- A systematic way for people to look forward and plan future achievements with their line manager. The learning contract is a tool increasingly used by companies in their own HRD. The competence language provides the objectives to be aimed at and discussed, along with the route to get there.
- A process of accreditation—but this can only motivate the learner if their achievement is widely recognised. So standards incorporated into NVQs built around a lifetime credit accumulation system are crucial.
- A cohort of supervisors and line managers trained and committed to their role in managing development and assessing and recording achievement. Such a role is not a burdensome overhead but an integral high added value part of the work of supervision itself.

These tools should also provide the focus for the use of both more traditional approaches to learning and the applications of new technologies and methods

Learning outside the workplace will always be necessary to achieve competence but it is the workplace itself and standards of performance in work which should increasingly drive the appropriate use of off-the-job learning. Learning contracts are an important tool for harnessing the talents of workforces to the organisations' and individuals' objectives. They both motivate individuals to learn or develop and aid the identification of relevant and cost-effective learning opportunities.



News releases, pictures and publications for review should be sent to:

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# **Special** Feature



The production floor at Lab-Craft Ltd, a specialised lighting and fire alarm system manufacturer. The computer terminal on the right relays production information from the shop floor to Lab-Craft's DPS4 computer system, which is also used extensively by the company's on-site training school.

# Learning through technology

Many companies use their micro-computers for word processing, accounting and other administrative functions but don't realise their potential for providing training. This article looks at the benefits technology can bring to the learning process.

Although micro-computers have been used for learning and training purposes for a number of years, the idea of computer based training (CBT), or computer assisted learning (CAL), is still relatively new to a lot of companies, particularly the smaller company employing fewer than 50 people. Often a valuable piece of computer equipment is standing idle, while at the same time, valuable training opportunities are missed.

Government Ministers and senior industrialists have been continually telling British industry their best asset is their workforce, and that the company which trains its workforce will be more competitive and therefore more

profitable. Nevertheless many companies, still put training needs 'on ice' when profits or business begin to

The bottom line is the balance sheet, and the effect that training can have on this is often not realised or, even worse, ignored.

### Cost effective

One of the most persuasive arguments for using computers as a training asset is their cost effectiveness. A survey on the cost effectiveness of computer based



Computer training at Manpower Plc.

training has recently been carried out on behalf of the Training Agency's Learning Technology Unit by the National Computing Centre.

The report found that 67 per cent of the companies interviewed cited cost effectiveness as one of the reasons they introduced CBT. The main cost benefits were as a result of:

- reduced training time;
- reduced travel and subsistence costs;
- reduced waiting time for courses; and
- availability of training at a time and place convenient for both trainees and company.

One organisation which had carried out a ten-year cost analysis showed that CBT had achieved a 32.3 per cent saving when compared with the cost of traditional training

While the findings of the report would seem to support the view that micro-computers can offer real savings, the report makes it clear that CBT is only a cost effective training solution when it is applied correctly and to a suitable situation.

Indeed, the report confirms the view of the Training Agency, that CBT should be considered as part of a multi-media approach to solving training problems rather than as a replacement for more conventional approaches.

### Learner first

However, within the multi-media approach, CBT offers a number of important benefits to the learner, most importantly it puts the needs of the learner first in that it is flexible—the package can be stopped and picked up again whenever the learner wishes or when time is available. CBT is endlessly patient—the learner can go over old ground or lessons, as many times as is necessary.

In addition, the computer can be programmed to test an individual's understanding by checking over and over again, until it is satisfied that the learner has mastered that particular section of the package. Good CBT packages are very user-friendly—they have colourful screens, use easy to understand language and correct the learner in a supportive, helpful way. Indeed, many do away with any need for keyboard skills and, in some cases the keyboard itself. All this is possible because the learning process is on a one-to-one basis—the computer and the learner.

### More time

Compared with traditional methods of training, CBT frees the trainer from the role of classroom teacher. Rather than having to address a group of trainees, the trainer can allocate more time to tutor those individuals who require it.

With a computer-managed system, the trainer can also be freed from much of the administration, and has all the information about the trainees at the touch of a button. The computer can automatically administer tests, and report on an individual's or a group's performance. Some computer-managed systems enable trainers to create their own tests. They can also produce printed reports.

### Extra help

CBT can be enhanced even further by the addition of: Simulation techniques—where a micro-computer can be used to simulate the operation of real equipment which would be too costly or too hazardous to use in a training situation. For instance, a highly dynamic process such as a steam steriliser in a food processing plant operating a 24-hour shift system has been successfully simulated on micro-computers within the Mars Group. In the Plastics and Polymers Industry Training Board a system was developed which simulates injection moulding techniques. Again, the costs of practising on the real equipment would be very prohibitive.

Artificial intelligence/expert systems—a very recent innovation. These systems provide computers with a knowledge base and a set of logical rules which enable the computers to act as consultants. The computer can interact with the learner; it can analyse responses to questions and adapt the way in which the learning is provided.

One example of this technology is a CBT accountancy package, Sagesoft Accountant, which has a parallel expert system, called EMBOSS. This package was developed for small business owners and managers of medium-sized companies. It provides a financial planning and modelling package which is capable of interpreting data and supplying meaningful reports to the user.

### **Learning Technology Unit**

Within the Training Agency, the Learning Technology Unit (LTU) is supporting a wide range of applications of these new technology approaches to learning. The LTU was established with the aim of helping to lower the unit



South Mersey College developed a training package for Baines Dairies



One of two training rooms at the School of Maritime Operations at HMS Dryad, which deliver training on micro-computers to all ranks of naval personn

cost of learning by application of new technology. Its primary focus is the production of pilots and prototypes that address genuine training/learning needs through technology based approaches. This is often done with the collaboration of companies that have a training need that is not readily met by traditional training methods. The LTU also assists other parts of the Training Agency in finding solutions to training problems they may find in their work or within programmes and schemes. Some examples of the LTU's activities are:

The single European market—Earlier this year, a major project harnessing the user-friendliness of Apple's Hypercard to search mass data held on compact disc (CD-ROM) was undertaken on behalf of the Training Agency. The aim is to develop a database which will be supported by graphics, sound and animation.

The database will include information on courses, qualifications, education and training establishments and national organisations; background information on all EC countries, including environment, agriculture population, employment, education, industry and trade; 'survival information' including travel data, comparative costs and currency, mutual recognition of qualifications; and a glossary/encyclopedia, with definitions, examples (where possible), graphics for acronyms and concepts.

The material is intended for use by students, young workers, advisors to young people, employers, trade unions, and the general public. No keyboard skills will be required.

Direct Broadcast Satellite—'Starnet' is the name of a joint project, between the Training Agency and Polytechnic South West (formerly known as Plymouth Polytechnic). The project has been made possible by a new satellite called 'Olympus' and will be used to determine whether satellite-delivered training and education can be cost effective and what the benefits might be. It will also look at how satellites might improve the accessibility of training by providing a way of reaching people who might be

difficult to reach by more conventional methods.

'Olympus' has a powerful Direct Broadcasting facility which will enable viewers to receive high quality television with relatively cheap receiving equipment. The project will offer real training to real trainees; the two main courses on offer will be 'Information technology for engineers' and 'Business skills for small and medium-sized companies'. Each course will consist of around 12 broadcast programmes and these will be supported by high quality open learning materials.

Adult literacy and numeracy—In a range of projects, the LTU is supporting the development of computer-based learning (CBL) approaches to assist adults with literacy and numeracy problems. Currently there are projects exploring the use of wordprocessing-based on a BBC Master micro-computer fitted with a wordprocessor micro-chip; and interactive audio-based on a 'touch tablet' or touch screen rather than a conventional computer keyboard.

This year, the Unit has changed its method of working by outstationing much of its expanded workload with external project technology managers who have proven expertise in technology based training. The work these external managers will undertake on the LTU's behalf is focused on four areas: training needs, learning, delivery (including marketing) and technology.

The first two areas, training needs and learning, are closely interlinked and will form most of the Unit' activity. Delivery, encompassing marketing applications of new technology, will include the promotion and dissemination of the results of projects. The fourth area, technology, will overlay all three other areas of focus; in other words, new technology developments and applications.

• For further information about CBT or the work of the LTU, contact: Learning Technology Unit, Room W533, Training Agency, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ (tel 0742 594680).

# **Special** Feature



Lynne Chapman with the 'perfect parfait' that gave her business its name

# She's the boss

# by Margaret Stephens

Since 1981 there has been a continuing trend for women to want to be their own boss. The Small Firms Service offers expert advice on the practical problems and prejudices they may face.

The Small Firms Service was set up by the Government in 1973 to support small businesses. Advice and help can be sought by business people at the beginning of a venture or later when their businesses are up and running but they wish to expand or they have a problem that needs tackling.

In light of the 70 per cent increase in self-employed women between 1981 and 1987 compared to a 30 per cent increase in self-employed men<sup>1</sup>, plus the unique pressures and problems females can face in self-employment, how is ths Small Firms Service helping to meet the needs of this

<sup>1</sup> Research project commissioned by the Department of Employment and Shell (UK) Ltd in March 1987, as reported in *Employment Gazette*, October 1988, pp

advancing wave of businesswomen?

Starting up a small business is a critical time for most would-be entrepreneurs: How do I file VAT returns? At what level do I pitch my pricing? What is the best method of accessing my market? These and a thousand other questions must be resolved before many businesses can commence trading, let alone establish themselves and then compete successfully in the marketplace.

Running a business, too, is no bed of roses. Difficulties must be overcome, the right opportunities seized: Should I move to new premises now or wait until I'm more certain of the export market? Could I be advertising more, but

For many women, entry into the world of business,



Rachel Mallows with the two basic tools of her trade (above) and with her wordprocessing manager, Carol Newcombe (below)



survival and success involves all these hurdles plus a major additional handicap: gender-related problems can place a great burden on females wishing to pursue selfemployment and become the boss of their own firm. A recent research project<sup>1</sup> reported that women may find it more difficult to raise capital, manage men staff and collect bad debts than their male counterparts.

# Friction

Many women also have households to run and families to manage. These additional duties can take up precious time and sap energy. Friction can arise in the home if husbands and children feel they are being neglected because mum's shop is absorbing too many hours of her day.

Jane Marsden, a Small Firms counsellor in Leeds, says: "Unfortunately women have many household pressures as well as normal business ones that eat at their confidence. Once this lack of confidence starts, it prevents or at least

slows down many businesswomen pursuing their expansion programmes. This is to me a great loss of

Despite these disadvantages, the last decade has seen the advent of a number of female high achievers in the business world—Anita Roddick (Body Shop), Debbie Moore (Pineapple), and Sophie Mirman (Sock Shop), to name just a few of the highest profiles. And behind them. there is a burgeoning army of self-employed women overcoming the barriers to success and prospering in their chosen field.

For many of them the Small Firms Service has provided an invaluable resource of free advice, counselling and practical help—all just a telephone call away.

### **Business services**

Indeed a free telephone call to her local SFS marked Rachel Mallows' entry into the world of business. That was six years ago. Today she owns a thriving secretarial company in Wellingborough, employing five people—one of whom is her husband.

Rachel was 21 when she decided to set up on her own. Having worked as a temporary secretary she came to the conclusion that working for herself, rather than for an agency, would enable her to "earn a living and study for an Open University degree."

From such modest ambitions grew 'Rachel Mallows-Services to Business', currently offering a wide range of typing, wordprocessing, accounting, printing and desktop publishing services.

When Rachel made the 'phone call to the SFS, she was primarily after free information and advice about the basics of starting up on her own—bank accounts, VAT and so on. However, the SFS had considerably more to

Rachel was put in touch with a counsellor who provided all the support and advice she needed. "He made me think more carefully about what I wanted and how to achieve it," she recalls. "He never dictated what I should do, but was full of suggestions. So I became aware of all the options open to me.'

For the first four years, Rachel worked from home, with one part-time employee also working from home. But by the end of 1987, her client list had grown to such a degree that she and her co-worker were unable to meet demand.

### Difficult decisions

"I realised at that point that I had to make a decision," she says. "We could either plod on much as before, or we could really make a go of it." The Small Firms counsellor was called in again for advice about moving into office premises, taking on more staff, marketing and publicity. "Oddly enough," Rachel remembers, "one of the most difficult decisions was what to call the business! The counsellor suggested continuing to use my name, and in the end I agreed with him.'

In the summer of 1988, Rachel Mallows—Services to Business moved to offices in the Wellingborough New Business Centre, a project developed by Wellingborough Borough Council to encourage the growth of new and small businesses. Rachel can remain at the centre for up to

"I really appreciated talking to someone who could provide expert and impartial advice," says Rachel. "I will certainly continue to consult the SFS about future developments in the business." And future plans include increasing staff levels and moving into their own premises.



Angela Gilbert adds the final eclair to a display of cakes.

The Open University degree is camping out on the back burner!

# Catering for growth

Unlike Rachel Mallows, Angela Gilbert discovered her own personal recipe for business growth and expansion when she consulted the SFS three years after starting up her catering business, Angela's Kitchen.

From being a domestic science teacher, Angela's initial foray into the world of business was an outside catering service run from her own home. Later she resigned her

teaching post and opened up a coffee shop in Tynemouth to run alongside the catering.

"I had tested the water with my small catering operation and I knew I could make a go of the business,' explains Angela. "The catering would keep things going while the coffee shop was quiet. We then branched out into making cakes and pies to order—this was a great success.

As business boomed, so Angela's problems grew. In the third year turnover increased by 26 per cent on the previous year which meant Angela's Kitchen was rapidly becoming unmanageable and there was an urgent need for

a move to larger and better placed premises.

"This was the turning-point for me," she recalls. "I approached the SFS for help. The first counselling sessions were very worthwhile. The Small Firms counsellors understood the problems caused by the business growing too fast and we discussed how I could cope with this rapid expansion.

"It was good just to have someone to talk over ideas with and someone to look at the business as an outsider from a detached point of view. The counselling led me to delegate more work—and, best of all, gave me the confidence to carry on with what I was doing."

In its fourth year of trading, Angela's Kitchen increased turnover by 78 per cent on the previous year, profiting from expansion into new premises and increased staffing

## Legwork

Angela Gilbert explains: "It was extremely useful that the SFS came up with all the contacts I needed and did all the legwork for me. They even put me in touch with the right person and organisation to help sort out the contracts and conditions of employment for my full-time and part-time staff—all free of charge. It was wonderful.

Angela fully expects to have grown out of her new premises within the near future; and when she does reach full capacity, will be returning to her SFS counsellor for guidance on the next stage of development. "It's nice to know I'll be able to discuss ideas and receive some useful and impartial advice when the time comes," she says.

# Parfait route to profits

Pursuing a route that many successful women entrepreneurs have already travelled, Lynne Chapman has transformed a favourite hobby into a successful profit-making venture; she has exploited an avid interest in exotic cookery and her superb ice-cream making skills to create a thriving parfait business.

Once the toast of family and friends for her mouthwatering parfait—a luxury frozen dessert flavoured with Grand Marnier and chocolate, sherry and glace fruit or perhaps a hint of blackberry liqueur—Lynne now supplies a wide range of this delicious confection to shops, restaurants, hotels and private clients.

Originally a librarian, Lynne was on a temporary placement which was about to come to an end. It was at this point that she made the decision to use her recipe for parfait and set up her own business, working from home in Wollaton, Nottingham. She called the business Perfect

Determined to make use of as much free information as possible, she spotted the Small Firms Service pamphlets in the library and rang Freefone Enterprise.

'He really brought me down to earth," she says of her SFS counsellor. "He made me realise that I was very green! He was very patient and helpful, and provided lots of advice. He put me in touch with the relevant health and planning authorities and told me I had to have a sample approved by the public analyst. He pointed me in the right direction, so I could get off to a good start.'

# Godsend

The SFS also recommended the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and Lynne was a delighted recipient of the weekly £40 EAS grant. "The money was a godsend," she says. "I miss it now that my year is up. I ploughed it all back into the business, investing in three second-hand food mixers,



headed stationery and special freezer-proof labels."

Lynne's counsellor had one further suggestion, that she attend a government-funded course for new businesses run by Trent Polytechnic, called Firmstart. "It was a great help," she enthuses. "I learned an awful lot about business skills, especially market research techniques. It was also marvellous to swap ideas with other people in a similar situation.'

The only major hiccup in her short business career came when the salmonella scare hit the headlines, and Lynne had to switch to dried eggs from a supplier in Holland. That aside, she says Perfect Parfait "has made steady progress and shown slow, steady growth." Plans for the future include moving into a catering unit, taking on staff, and investing in a freezer van.

"When I set up Perfect Parfait," Lynne comments, "I thought of it as simply something to do. I am much more ambitious now because I realise the potential of the business. The advice and training I have received have been invaluable and I will continue to rely on the help and support of the Small Firms Service in the future.

## Language consultancy

Like Lynne Chapman, Beatrice Greenough made full use of all the available free information and advice when she decided to start up a language consultancy. "Just when you need advice most, at the beginning of the business, is the time you cannot afford it," says Beatrice. "The SFS gave me advice that would have been out of my financial

In July 1988, Beatrice gave up a well paid job as a senior secretary, approached the SFS for appropriate business advice, enrolled in a Business Enterprise Programme training course, and immediately proceeded to establish

Her bilingual background (German and English) gave Beatrice a head start. She also had excellent typing and shorthand qualifications plus experience of living in Germany, Italy and Japan.

Despite minimum investment in advertising, the language consultancy has swiftly gained a reputation for quality translation accuracy, presentation and speed. So far, her clients have been her main advertisers.

She also runs a language tutoring service for clients wishing to learn European languages, and English as a foreign language. The consultancy specialises in instructing local Japanese in English.



"Without the SFS I could never have run the business'

-Beatrice Greenhough, language consultant

Beatrice says: "Without the SFS I could never have run the business. Everything has gone very smoothly. I shall definitely go back to them if I have any problems. I've still got some free sessions left.'

Thinking ahead, she is planning an informal interpretation service in German/English for UK companies. Beatrice is also about to launch a local advertising campaign. She is very optimistic for the future.

### Knitwear

Deep in the heart of rural Yorkshire, Clare Bird runs a thriving knitwear business from a cottage on the moors, 'Elizabeth Richards Designer Knitwear'. Many top retail outlets stock Clare's exclusive hand-knitted creations in the UK, and she has a booming export trade with Japan, France, Bermuda and the USA. But only a year ago she was on the brink of abandoning her eight-year-old knitwear operation.

When Clare first came to see SFS counsellor Jane Marsden she was at a very low ebb: she was faced with a large bad debt in America and her brother, a co-partner in the business, had left to pursue an athletics career in the States. She proposed hiring a salesman, thus freeing herself to concentrate on the production side of the

Jane felt strongly that Clare was the best possible person to sell her own product and asked her to carry out a time management evaluation. The result—Clare retained her selling and marketing role by delegating other elements of the operation. She assigned the timeconsuming handling of the garments and quality control to her most competent local knitter, and she also hired a part-time secretary.

"I couldn't believe that I could get such comprehensive advice and above all personal help," says Clare. "It was great to find someone who really understood my problems as an owner of a small firm.

### Sponsorship

"Through Jane's help I got sponsorship for two large designer shows with many large export orders. Although I had been exporting before, I was now able to tackle a lot more orders efficiently and they were coming from some of the most exclusive shops in the world.

"Jane helped me organise press releases and even got me on local radio and in local and national newspapers. The opportunities were always there, but when you are so bogged down 'doing business' you can't always see it for yourself and that's where the SFS has been so useful. The help I have received has been invaluable. I can never thank Jane enough. I am now organising my next year's collection and I can't believe all this has happened."

"Jane Marsden, who used to run a debt collection agency, was also able to help Clare with the bad debt. One final important readjustment came when Clare reviewed her pricing structure, realising after the designer shows

See footnote on p 529.

that she was pitching her garments at too low a market.

Jane Marsden has no small measure of respect for Clare. She says: "Clare is typical of many women clients I have met who have the guts to start businesses and who work extremely hard building them up.



Inquiry staff giving advice over the telephone at Manchester Small Firms

# SFS recruitment

The Small Firms Service recognises a need for more women counsellors like Jane Marsden, and is pursuing a policy of recruiting greater numbers to meet the needs of its growing businesswoman clientele. During the ten months from October 1988 to July 1989, the SFS increased its number of female counsellors by 65 per cent.

As women now represent 25 per cent of self-employed people in the UK<sup>1</sup> and small businesses are very important to Britain, any measures to exploit the potential of British businesswomen are not just liberating and satisfying for the women themselves, but economic sense for the country as a whole.

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### The Small Firms Service

The Small Firms Service (SFS) is a Government-run, well established organisation offering advice and support to small businesses through a network of Small Firms Centres.

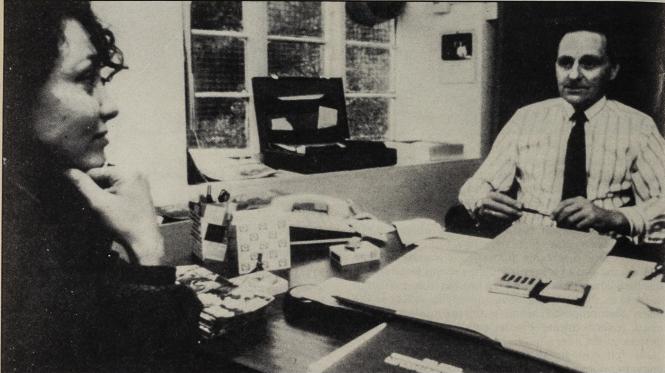
The SFS holds an enormous amount of information on any business problem from finance, diversification and industrial training to exporting, planning and technological advances.

It is a confidential counselling service; the counsellors are all people with a successful history of running their own businesses. There is also a signposting service that can quickly put people in touch with relevant bodies, such as government departments, chambers of commerce and local authorities.

The information and signposting services are both free. If a counsellor is consulted, then the first three sessions are free; a modest charge is made for further sessions.

The SFS can be contacted free of charge by dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Enterprise.

# **Special Feature**



Business counselling, the core service offered by local enterprise agencies.

Photo: Bi

# At the roots of enterprise

# by David Grayson

Business in the Community

Britain's local enterprise agencies marked a decade of achievement this summer with a celebration in London's Docklands. David Grayson who runs Business in the Community's Enterprise and Operations Divisions, and is himself the founder of one of Britain's oldest enterprise agencies, Project North East in Newcastle upon Tyne, looks at how BiC is helping enterprise agencies to develop.

Local enterprise agencies (LEAs) began as a response to high unemployment, particularly where this was concentrated in local areas. Today, while just over half LEA clients are unemployed, the balance are individuals wanting to move from employment to self-employment; and, increasingly, existing smaller firms wanting to expand.

Local enterprise agencies—in Scotland known as enterprise trusts—are non-profitmaking companies. Typically they represent a public/private partnership, and are private sector led. While no two enterprise agencies are identical, the core activity of all LEAs is in providing

a business information and counselling service.

Many agencies now provide additional services such as business training, managed workspace, loan funds and small business clubs. Reflecting their local character and enterprise aims, they are becoming increasingly diverse and providing a wide range of services. There is no imposed national identikit or set programme for them to pursue.

LEAs are now sponsored by well over 5,000 companies, large and small, as well as local authorities. They also receive support from government departments. The Employment Department's Training Agency administers a grant scheme of core funding for agencies and an inner city

project scheme. Tax relief is available on donations to enterprise agencies. Many agencies also contract with the Training Agency as training providers or managers to deliver, for example, enterprise awareness days for people joining the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Agencies have been set up by a wide variety of organisations, including individual companies such as British Steel (Industry) and British Coal (Enterprise). A major promoter of the enterprise agency concept during the 1980s has been Business in the Community (BiC).

BiC is an association of 400 major companies and government departments (including the Employment Department Group) committed to the promotion of corporate community involvement whereby companies use some of their cash, people and other resources in support of economic and social regeneration initiatives.

Local enterprise agencies have been one of the major ways in which companies have become involved in communities. Now, LEAs have achieved almost total geographical coverage and the job of starting up new agencies is largely complete. The task from here on is to strengthen and develop the network.

There are currently more than 400 organisations with enterprise agency status in the UK. Of these, BiC recognises 314 which between them in 1988 helped in the creation or retention of some 110,000 jobs in 50,000 different businesses. BiC's Enterprise Division is in the unique position of both representing many of the largest sponsors of enterprise agencies (public as well as private) and simultaneously working with enterprise agencies.

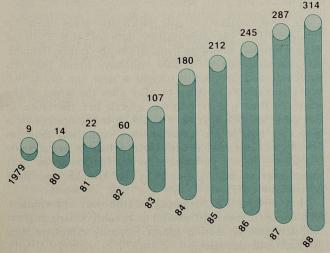
BiC does not control or direct the work of the enterprise agencies—each of which is an independent company responsible to its board, local community and sponsors—but it advises, provides support services and promotes the interests of agencies.

Additionally, it is a national umbrella through which agencies can communicate collectively with government, sponsors and other small business support organisations as well as with each other. ScotBiC provides a similar service for the Scottish enterprise trusts.

# **Expanding role**

Enterprise agencies began in response to high levels of unemployment. While the job of providing a free, confidential business advice service for unemployed people wishing to explore the self-employment option is likely to

Figure 1 Growth of enterprise agencies



Source : BiC survey of enterprise agencies (1988)

remain an important part of the work of most enterprise agencies, their role is broadening.

Many agencies are now seeing more employed people switching to self-employment; and the workload of many agencies includes spending substantial time with existing firms which want to expand. Dudley Business Venture, in the West Midlands, reports that 35 per cent of clients are now existing firms. Hackney Business Venture, in North London, has more than 40 per cent of its client workload with existing firms. This is likely to continue.



Margaret Thatcher cuts the local enterprise agencies' tenth birthday cake at this summer's celebrations.

The small firms sector itself is still expanding rapidly. Alongside multinational companies and international brands, the opportunities for niche marketing and specialist projects able to respond fast to new opportunities will grow. New technologies create opportunities for small-scale batch production which did not previously exist; and organisations in the private and public sector alike are increasingly 'hollowing out' and contracting out non-core activities to small firms. All of this reinforces the major cultural changes of recent years in favour of working for yourself.

This broader range of clients, and increasing demands for help, create opportunities and challenges for the enterprise agencies. Many of the new clients will expect a different type of service, and will have different needs. Just as the banks and the retailers are increasingly segmenting their markets, so the enterprise agencies will also have to differentiate between a young school leaver with little or no work experience and only vague ideas, and the successful 30-year-old wanting to switch from employment to self-employment, or the early retired looking for their own business for salary top-up and for a meaningful occupation.

Already many enterprise agencies are providing additional services, such as introductions to venture capitalists running their own equity funds, providing more in-depth marketing consultancy and establishing export centres.

The Training and Enterprise Councils will create further opportunities. BiC believes the establishment of TECs provides an important opportunity for enterprise agencies to develop their work in the 1990s. TECs will make it possible to contract with government for business training and counselling, and to take a total view on the needs of small firms in their area. They should simplify the support for small firms, reduce duplication and provide a means for agencies which gain contracts to secure their future funding.

In order to do this, the enterprise agencies need increased support to develop their standard and range of services, and to establish a higher profile.

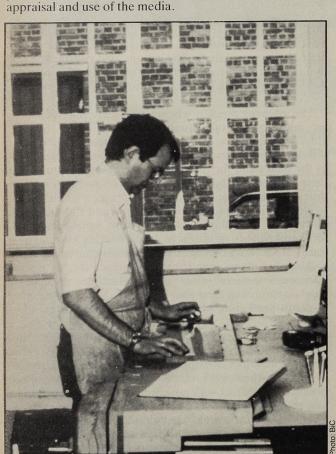
Through its 16-strong Enterprise Division, BiC is helping enterprise agencies with:

- training,
- information/good practice clearing-house,
- · lobbying,
- · marketing,
- brokerage between sponsors and agencies, and
- · common services.

# **Training for agencies**

More substantial start-ups and more existing firms as clients will mean agencies require increasingly sophisticated counselling expertise, faster access to back-up information and knowledge about what works and about what doesn't in the provision of additional services to clients. With generous support from the Employment Department Group and several member companies, BiC runs an extensive training programme at Durham University Business School. After a year in post, more experienced directors can go back to Durham for a week for a review and strategy development course to help them in planning future directions for their agency.

With the Industrial Society, BiC runs training workshops around the country on techniques for business counselling. As well as the interpersonal skills of being an effective business counsellor, there are specialist skills training workshops on a regular basis covering such topics as presentation skills, marketing for small firms, financial



Workshop in West London, developed by Enterprise Ealing.

This year there are several new training initiatives:

The Allied Lyons-BiC workshops for agencies: These are a series of ten one-day workshop sessions on topical issues such as agencies and 1992, income generation, and working with growing businesses. They are being run in different parts of the UK in collaboration with enterprise agencies and other partners. The results of each will be disseminated through briefing mailshots for directors.

The Telford course: This is a programme specially adapted from the Industrial Society's courses to enhance the career development of women in enterprise agencies.

Briefing for agency boards: Following the publication by BT of an LEA board members' handbook-which has already gone into reprint because of bulk orders from national sponsors wanting copies for their own staff—BiC is now able to run evening and half-day workshops for people serving on agency boards; the first was with IBM in January. IBM flew 23 staff who work on boards or who nominate others to serve on boards, to a one-day seminar in London. That represented a substantial cost to IBM as an agency sponsor but reflects its concern—and that of national companies nominating personnel to serve on agency boards—that those staff really will make a value-added contribution. BiC is doing further company sessions with Joshua Tetley and Allied Lyons, and is currently negotiating with several other national

While there is a benefit in running some of the LEA training programmes on a national basis to ensure that ideas cross-fertilise between regions, much of the training can be done regionally and that is a major saving in travelling costs and time. BiC is already working with three regions to help them organise their own regional LEA training programme to supplement what is being run nationally.

## More business expertise

The sheer pace of innovation in information technology is having a radical effect on the market research and marketing operations of all kinds and all sizes of

A Harvard specialist in information technology recently gave a lecture on this theme. Each year this professor has to negotiate with computer suppliers for the recommended deals for the new intake of Harvard MBA students. Over the last four years, he reckons that the computing power which he has been able to negotiate for the same dollar cost to each student has been growing at something like 130 per

He gave another example which also gives cause for thought. The car registration data of the State of Massachusetts, where he lives, are in the public domain. Anyone analysing these data will have found that this professor and his family bought a new car every five years-invariably in April or May after the worst of the winter in Boston is over. It was a likely bet, therefore, in the spring of 1984 that they would be in the market for a new car, but no car manufacturer contacted them in advance. Compare that with 1989—when he had already received three personalised mailshots from car manufacturers highlighting why he should buy their particular model.

That is just one example of the way information technology is moving fast and is revolutionising market research and marketing (apart from its effect on new products and processes).

However good any of us are in terms of our past business

experience and expertise, the pace of change is such that few of us can feel confident that we are still up to date. That is why it is so crucial that we are constantly updating our own skills and improving the access of enterprise agencies to the skills-base of others.

# Range of activities

A major part of BiC's work for LEAs is concerned with spreading information and good practice. There is a monthly mail-shot to all enterprise agencies covering items of immediate interest, such as legislative changes, new initiatives from banks for small firms, and activities of other small business support organisations. A bi-monthly newspaper is issued for and about local enterprise agencies—again with support from the Employment Department Group. This newspaper, BiC Post, has recently been re-launched as Enterprise World. It is available free of charge to anyone interested in the work of the enterprise agencies.

BiC also produces an annual directory of LEAs in the UK, and a series of guidelines highlighting current good practice for enterprise agencies in matters such as setting up and running a small business loan fund, a managed workspace or a small business club.

There is a one-to-one information and consultancy service available to LEAs. Peter Quine, on secondment from BP, provides a telephone inquiry service for agency directors and chairmen about tax, finance and the law for agencies. Kevin Faulkner who is seconded from the Training Agency is advising LEAs on youth enterprise and most recently on responding to TECs. BiC can also access the Glasgow-based Planning Exchange's library and databases on behalf of agencies.

"Enterprise Works!" is a national marketing campaign aimed at demonstrating the contribution of LEAs to economic regeneration in the 1980s and their role in the decade ahead. The objectives are two-fold: to emphasise enterprise agencies are working with a much wider group of clients than simply long-term unemployed at pre-start-up; and to maintain the interest of existing sponsors while spreading the private sector sponsorship load.

A package of materials aimed at creating a corporate national identity has been developed. These include a corporate video, corporate brochures and revised sponsor/ fund raising guidelines.

# Corporate sponsors

A working group of major corporate sponsors met recently at the request of BiC in response to demand from local enterprise agency directors for clarification from national corporate sponsors of the basis on which they will be funding agencies in the future. Their findings are incorporated in the publication Handbook of Corporate Sponsors' Criteria for Supporting Local Enterprise

BiC facilitates contact between potential sponsors and agencies. In London, for example, £700,000 was raised last year from City firms Morgan Grenfell Group, S G Warburg and Kleinwort Benson, which has been matched by public-sector funding.

Two-thirds of agency directors are now salaried, but secondment continues to be an important part of LEA staffing. The BiC secondment unit and BiC regional directors helped locate 125 secondees (representing more than £3 million of private sector support) in 1987-88 to supplement the full-time staff.



Enterprise agencies come in all shapes! Above: West Cumbria Development Agency. Below: A mobile advice centre, opperated by North



# Regional support

Much of the day-to-day assistance to enterprise agencies comes via the network of BiC regional directors. These are mainly senior managers seconded from member companies such as Marks and Spencer, Tube Investments, and Rank Hovis McDougall.

### Target teams

In 1988, a number of 'Target teams' of senior business leaders were established by BiC.

The Target team on finance for enterprise is chaired by Sir David Scholey, chief executive of merchant bankers Warburgs. His team has already generated funding to enable 16 enterprise agencies across the UK to have a direct on-line link to the Strathclyde University databases on sources of finance for business, and rules and regulations relating to entry to different market sources.

A Target team chaired by the Duke of Westminster is looking at the stimulation for enterprise in rural areas. John Neil, chief executive of Unipart, is heading a Target team to encourage local purchasing initiatives. It is also aiming to build up the expertise of strategically placed local enterprise agencies to handle local purchasing initiatives.

A new taskforce headed by the Midland Bank chairman, Sir Kit McMahon, is overseeing the new marketing campaign for enterprise.

This autumn, the Economist Enterprise Fellowship has been launched to attract high-flyers—normally aged 25–35 to work on major, innovative assignments with LEAs.

# Smith and Wood: **Industrial Law**

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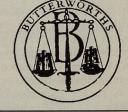
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### Common services

BiC also provides a number of common services to enterprise agencies, such as a professional indemnity insurance scheme, advice on computerisation, a new car leasing scheme, and, most recently, a group personal pension plan for agencies.

### Consultations

In its role as an umbrella organisation for LEAs, BiC established three LEA-BiC area panels in 1987. Broadly the panels exist to provide:

- advice on BiC's support services for enterprise agencies—existing and potential—including quality and quantity of each service;
- a sounding board for BiC's Enterprise Division to test out new ideas and strategies;
- a forum for identification of issues effecting enterprise agencies in the future;
- advice on strategy towards government, loca government and sponsors concerning enterprise agencies: and
- advice on BiC's positioning of enterprise agencies towards the private sector.

### Into the nineties

Like the enterprise agency movement itself, BiC's relations with enterprise agencies have developed very rapidly. Initially, BiC helped stimulate the creation of many agencies. It then added the provision of suppor services to help agencies expand. More recently, the role has grown to include the representation of agencies of government and other outside bodies.

As LEAs begin their second decade, the focus is on:

- a marketing campaign and fund-raising drive for enterprise agencies and the creation of a commor corporate identity for the agencies;
- a new training initiative;
- professional standards for enterprise agencies;
- support for agency computerisation;
- a matrix of counselling skills;
- developing the small business support programmes of the TECs and the LEAs' role as a key part of their organisation; and
- identifying good practice in the new services that agencies need to provide.

This is a substantial workload, but working together the can be implemented. They lay the foundations for the enterprise agencies in the 1990s.

# **EMPLOYMENT ADVICE AND INFORMATION**

Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 516 Inquiry office: Telephone 01-273 6969

# Labour Market Data

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# Publication dates of main economic indicators 1989–90

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes Retail Prices Index

October 19, Thursday November 16, Thursday December 14, Thursday

October 13, Friday November 17, Friday December 15, Friday

November 1, Wednesday November 29, Wednesday

After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available from the following telephone numbers:

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5532. Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service). Tourism: 01-273 5507

Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service). Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214

# Commentary

# Trends in labour statistics

# Summary

The results of the 1987 Census of Employment are now available. and have been incorporated into the monthly and quarterly employment estimates

Revised estimates show that the number of employees in employment rose by 1,339,000, and the workforce in employment rose by 2.697.000 to 26.261.000 (an all time high) between March 1983 (when the upturn began and March 1989). All regions shared in the growth over this period.

New figures for employees in manufacturing industry confirm that employment in this sector is again on a downward trend. Over the year to July 1989, the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by an estimated 39 000 compared with a rise of 72,000 in the previous 12 months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 36,200 between July and August, to reach 1.751.000, the lowest level for 83/4 years. The unemployment rate fell to 6.1 per cent of the workforce Unemployment has now fallen by 1.382,000 over 37 consecutive months since the peak in July

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to July 1989 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point above the corresponding rate in June and a return to the rate recorded in each of the previous four months before June's fall of 1/4 percentage point.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the three months ending July 1989 was 43/4 per cent higher than in the same guarter of 1988, the lowest annual growth rate since May 1988.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, fell to 7.3 per cent for August, compared with 8.2 per cent for July. The rate, excluding mortgage interest payments, fell slightly to 5.7 per cent for the 12 months to August from 5.8 per cent for July.

It is provisionally estimated that 4.9 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to July 1989. This compares with 2.2 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending July 1988 of 10.1 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimate 1.63 million visits to the United Kingdom in June 1989, while United Kingdom residents made about 3.2 million visits

# **Economic background**

Latest estimates for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) show that it was effectively unchanged between the first and second quarters of 1989, following an increase of 1/2 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the first quarter of this year. GDP was 2 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1989 than in the second guarter of 1988.

Both the average and the output based estimates of GDP give this picture of the economy

The quarterly path of the average measure of GDP now closely follows that of the output measure. This latter measure is

regarded by the Central Statistical Office as the best short-term indicator of movements in GDP. Adjustments have therefore been made to the other components of the average measureexpenditure and income—in order to bring them more in line with the quarterly path of the output measure. The anticipated effect of fuller expenditure information has also been included in the expenditure, and hence average, measure of GDP.

Output of the production industries in the three months to July 1989 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 11/2 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to July 1989 was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 41/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 3 per cent in the

output of food, drink and tobacco, 2 per cent in the output of the engineering and allied industries, and 1 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry. The output of textiles and clothing fell by 1 per cent, the output of 'other minerals' by 2 per cent, and that of the metals industry by 6 per cent. The output of 'other manufacturing' was little changed.

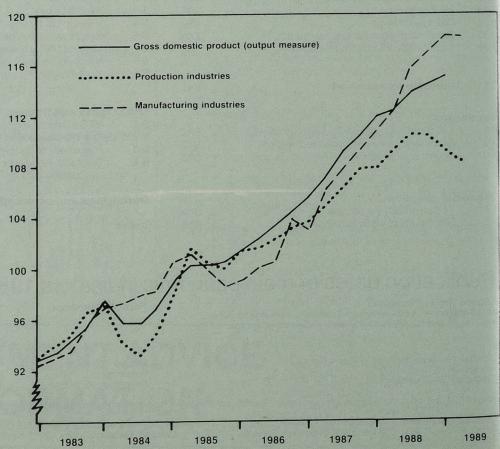
Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the three months to July 1989, total output of this sector fell by 51/2 per cent compared with the previous three months but was 161/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates suggest that in the second quarter of 1989 consumers' expenditure was £66.0 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), an increase of 1/2 per cent above the level of the first quarter of 1989 and 5 per cent above the same period last year. The estimate for the second

### **OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom**

1985 = 100

Seasonally adjusted



The latest provisional figures for retail sales for August show little change from June and July and a similar level to last autumn Comparison of the latest three months with the corresponding period last year shows a rise of just over 1 per cent in the volume of retail sales. This is the lowest such annual increase since June 1982.

New credit advanced to consumers in July 1989, excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies, and credit advanced by retailers (for all of which information is available only quarterly) is estimated at £3.2 billion This is less than the comparable figures for each of the previous four months and lower than the averages for the first six months of 1989. Total consumer credit outstanding is estimated to have been £44.8 billion (seasonally adjusted) at the end of the second quarter of 1989.

The provisional estimate of the manufacturing industries' capital expenditure in the second quarter of 1989 is £3,138 million (1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) This is over 13 per cent higher than that for the previous quarter, and almost 8 per cent higher than that for the second quarter of 1988. In the latest 12 months, investment was 61/2 per cent higher than in the preceding 12 months.

The provisional estimate of stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in the second quarter of 1989 is £466 million (1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), following a fall in stocks of £41 million in the previous quarter. Manufacturers increased their stocks by £92 million following a rise of £337 million in the first quarter of 1989. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £93 million in the second quarter following a fall of

Visible trade in the three months ended July was in deficit by £6.1 billion, little different to the deficit for the three months ended April. In the later three-month period a surplus on trade in oil of £0-3 billion was offset by a deficit on non-oil trade of £6.4 billion. The volume of exports rose by 51/2 per cent in the three months ended July 1989 and was 21/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Total import volume in the three months ended July was 3 per cent higher than in the previous

than in the corresponding period a year earlier Sterling's effective exchange rate index (ERI) for August 1989 fell by 1 per cent to 91.6 (1985=100). The currency fell by 11/2 per cent against the \$US and the Japanese yen, but was little changed against the deutschemark. ERI was 41/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier; over the period, sterling fell

three months and 8 per cent higher

against the ven The UK base lending rate increased by 1 percentage point to 14 per cent on May 24, 1989. It was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 71/2 per cent by May 17, and then increased, to reach 13 per cent on

by 6 per cent against the \$US, by 4

deutschemark, and by 1/2 per cent

per cent against the

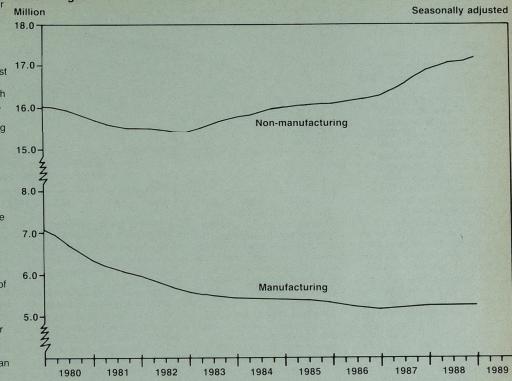
The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in August 1989 is provisionally estimated to

November 25, 1988, before

moving to its present level.

have been £0.7 billion, bringing the total for the first five months of 1989-90 to minus £0.7 billion (ie: a net repayment). In the first months of 1988-89 the PSBR was minus £4.8 billion. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in August. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been £1.1 billion in the first five months of 1989-90, compared with £0.2 billion in the first five

### quarter reflects the slower growth MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: **United Kingdom**



### WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: **United Kingdom**

£176 million in the first. Retailers'

stocks rose by £281 million, more

than offsetting the fall of £202

million in the previous quarter.

months ended July 1989 is

months. It should be noted.

The current account of the

balance of payments in the three

estimated to have been in deficit by

£4.9 billion, compared with a £5.0

billion deficit in the previous three

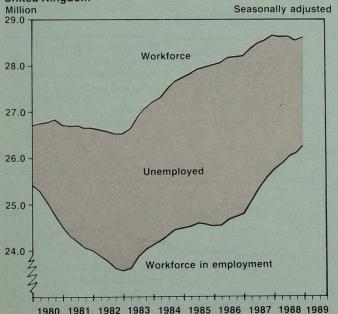
however, that trade flows during

the period April to July 1989 may

industrial action in some National

have been disturbed following

Dock Labour Scheme ports.



# **Employment**

months of 1988-89

The results of the 1987 Census of Employment have now been published; see the two articles "1987 Census of Employment Results for the United Kingdom and "Revised employment estimates incorporating 1987 Census of Employment results" in this issue of Employment Gazette Figures for employees in employment and, therefore, the workforce in employment in the United Kingdom have been revised to incorporate the results of the 1987 Census of Employment.

Between March 1983 (when the upturn in employment began) and March 1989 it is now estimated that the number of employees in employment in the UK grew by 1.399,000. In the year to March 1989, employees in employment have increased by 300,000.

The revised estimates show that the workforce in employment now stands at 26,261,000 (an all time high), increasing by 161,000 in the first quarter of 1989, by 522,000 in the year to March 1989, and by 2.697.000 since March 1983. All regions shared in the growth between March 1983 and March 1989. Nearly 50 per cent of the growth since March 1983 was in full-time jobs.

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in July 1989 in Great Britain.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 6,000 in July having fallen 33,000 in the second quarter of 1989, confirming that employment in this sector is again on a downward trend following the fairly level picture seen in 12 months to the second quarter. Over the year to July 1989, the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by an estimated 39,000, compared with a rise of 72,000 in the previous 12 months and a fall of 57,000 in the 12 months to July 1987.

In the energy and water supply industries employment continues on a downward trend, falling by 4,000 in July, 7,000 in the second quarter of 1989 and by 22,000 in the year to July 1989.

The hours series have also been revised to take account of the 1987 Census of Employment results. Overtime working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell slightly to an estimated 13-27 million hours per week in July, which is a little less than the level seen 12 months ago (13-57 million hours per week in July 1988) and little changed from the 13-31 million hours per week in June 1989. Hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing in Great Britain remain low at 0.27 million hours per week in July

A revised index of average weekly hours will be published shortly in Employment Gazette. It will take into account the revised employment and hours figures.

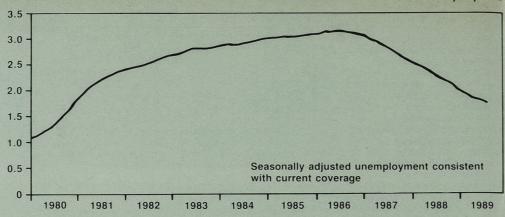
# **Unemployment and** vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by a further 36,200 between July and August to 1,751,000, 6·1 per cent of the total workforce. On a consistent basis has now reached 1,382,000 over 37 consecutive months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the Second World War. Unemployment is now at its lowest level for 83/4 years.

The average fall in unemployment was 33,000 per month over the last six months while over the past three months the average monthly fall has been 28,300. The downward trend is still estimated to be around 30,000 a

**UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom** 

Seasonally adjusted



This month's fall of 36,200 is a little larger than the falls seen in he previous three months but should be regarded as erratic. Most of the erratic influence on this month's figures is concentrated in Greater London, the West Midlands and the North West.

Over the 12 months to August the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest fall in the rate over the period was in Wales (2.4 percentage points) followed by the West Midlands (2-3 percentage points) and the North (2·1 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate was 1.7 percentage

The unadjusted total of uemployed claimants in the UK was 1,741,091 in August (6·1 per cent of the workforce), a fall of 30,291 since July. The unadjusted total fell in all regions.

The number of long-term unemployed (claimants unemployed for a year or more) in July showed a further sharp fall of 70,000 since April, bringing the level down to 675,000. Long-term unemployment has now been falling for over three years, by some 650,000 altogether. Over the past two years alone the total has fallen by over half a million.

Long-term unemployment has continued to fall sharply among both younger and older claimants The number of long-term unemployed aged 18 to 24 is now down by more than a third compared with a year ago and by nearly two-thirds compared with three years ago, to 107,000.

Among those aged 25 and over,

long-term unemployment has fallen by nearly 45 per cent over the past three years, to 568,000 in July. This includes a fall of 34 per cent over three years among those aged over 50

Unemployment has begun to fall sharply among those unemployed for five years or more, whose numbers fell by 24 per cent in the year to July, to stand at 199,000.

The total of all claimants aged 18 to 24 numbered 520,000 in July, a fall of 339,000 or 39 per cent compared with two years ago. Unemployment among those aged 25 and over numbered 1,249,600 in July, down by 680,000 or 35 per cent over the past two years.

The stock of vacancies at iobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell to 216,700 in the month to August, the majority of the fall being concentrated in the South East, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and Scotland showed a small increase in vacancy stocks. There was no change in Northern Ireland, All other regions showed decreases in vacancy stocks. Recorded placings by jobcentres remained high for the month of August, at 157,000

### Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to July 1989 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point above the corresponding rate in June, and a return to the rate recorded for each

of the previous four months before June's fall of 1/4 percentage point. In the production industries the

provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to July was 91/4 per cent, unchanged from the corrsponding rates in May and June (the latter revised up from 9 per cent). Within the sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was unchanged from the 9 per cent figure of each of the previous six months. Over this period, however, the estimated contribution of overtime working to the rate of increase in manufacturing earnings has reduced from about 1/2 percentage point to zero

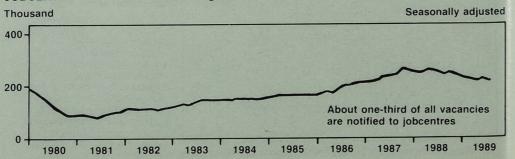
In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to July was 83/4 per cent. This is unchanged from the corresponding rates for May and June.

Some of the recently publicised high settlements agreed earlier in the summer for agriculture, the railways, the electricity industry, and health service administration now feature in the index and have begun to have an impact. In the summer, major bonus payments were also above their corresponding level one year

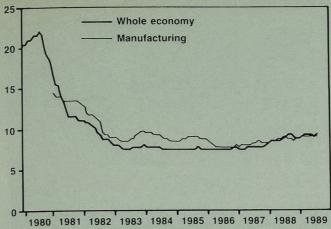
## Productivity and unit wage costs

The revisions to the employment figures in the light of the results of the 1987 Census of Employment, described earlier, have in turn

# 



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



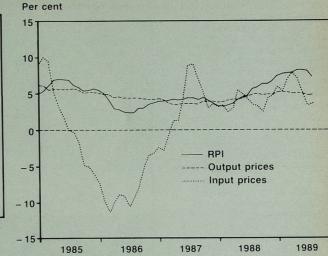
brought about some small changes cent. With employment levels now to the measured rate of productivity growth and, through that, to the measurement of unit wage costs. As the growth rate of manufacturing employment over the last 12 months remains largely unchanged by these revisions, the effect on manufacturing productivity is small. The effect is, however, more marked in the whole economy figures, where the size of the revisions is between 1/2 and 1 percentage point on the rates of change

For the three months ending July 1989, manufacturing output was 43/4 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1988. However, the figures for the last few months suggest a slow down in growth and the estimated trend growth rate is now put at 4 per

slightly below those of a year earlier, the annual growth rate in productivity for the three months ending July, at 43/4 per cent, was the lowest since May 1988. For the past year the annual rate of increase has been mainly beween 5 and 6 per cent.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to July 1989 were nearly 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. For the latest period the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by over 9 per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of 43/4 per cent. The current trend rate of growth in unit wage costs is assessed to be 4 to 41/2 per cent per vear

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



Productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the first quarter of 1989 was over 1 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1988. Output rose by nearly 3 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1989, but this was accompanied by a 13/4 per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that the growth in output and productivity would have been about 1 percentage point higher in the first quarter of 1989 (and about 1/2 percentage point higher in each of the previous two quarters) but for the loss of output due to the Piper Alpha disaster and other recent oil industry interruptions

Unit wage costs figures for the

whole economy for the first quarter of 1989 show an increase of almost 71/4 per cent over the first quarter of 1988 (revised down from over 81/4 per cent). Wages and salaries per head rose by about 81/4 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1989, but this was sightly offset by the increase in whole economy productivity. Here the rate of growth of unit wage costs would have been about 1 percentage point lower in the first quarter of 1989, and about 1/2 percentage point lower in each of the two previous quarters but for the recent oil industry interruptions

### **Prices**

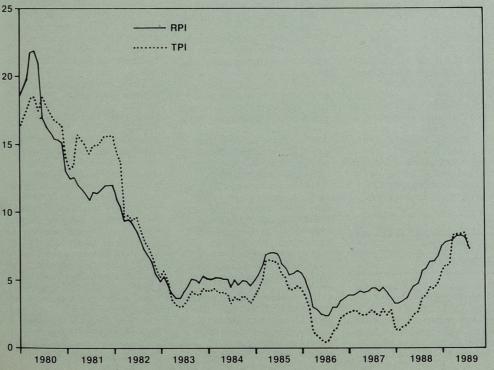
The 12-month rate of increase in the Retail Prices Index fell to 7.3 per cent for August, from 8-2 per cent in July. If mortgage interest payments are excluded, the annual rate fell by 0.1 point to 5.7 per cent. a further decline from the peak of 6.0 per cent for May

Between July and August the overall level of prices increased by 0.3 per cent. This contrasts with an increase of 1.1 per cent over the corresponding month last year, of which about 0.7 points resulted form the sharp rise in mortgage interest rates in August 1988. Increases for this August included higher prices for some foods and for alcoholic drinks. These were. however, partly offset by lower petrol prices.

The annual rate of increase for the TPI fell back to 7.4 per cent in the year to August, from the 8-5 per cent recorded for July.

While the annual rate of increase of producers' output prices has been fairly stable, that for input prices has been falling. The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products was 4.8 per cent for both July and August (provisional estimates), having been at 5.0 per cent or a little

# RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



# **Industrial disputes**

It is provisionally estimated that 2.371.000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in July 1989. The largest stoppage was by NALGO workers (1,950,000 working days lost), the second largest being among railway workers (158,000 working days lost) and the third largest among dockworkers at various ports in the UK (106,000 working days lost). This July 1989 figure resulted from a small number of strikes (now resolved) involving relatively large numbers of workers and compares with 239,000 working days lost in June 1989, 349,000 in July 1988 and an average of 503,000 for the month of July over the ten-year period 1979 to 1988.

In the 12 months to July 1989 a provisional total of 4.9 million working days were lost compared to a figure of 2.2 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending July 1988 of 10-1 million

During the 12 months to July 1989 a provisional total of 683 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress: this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 855 stoppages in the 12 months to July 1988 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending July 1988 of 1,368 stoppages in progress.

# Overseas travel and tourism

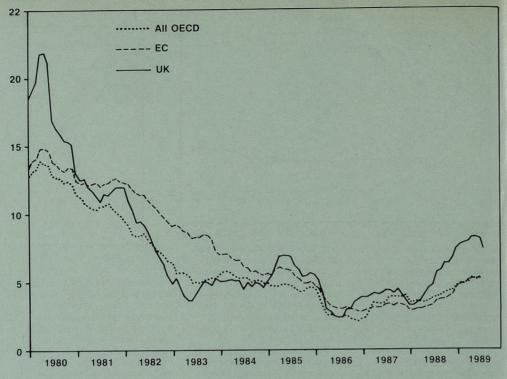
Provisional estimates indicate that there were 1.63 million visits to the UK by overseas residents in June 1989, 9 per cent more than in June 1988. Of these visits, 910,000 were by people from Western Europe, 450,000 by North America residents, and 270,000 by residents of other parts of the world

In the same month UK residents made 3.2 million visits abroad, 2 per cent more than in June 1988. The majority of these trips, 2.790,000, were to Western Europe, while 210,000 were to North America and 200,000 to other parts of the world.

Overseas residents spent an

S6 OCTOBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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



estimated £595 million in the UK in June, while UK residents spent £895 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £300 million on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month, compared with a deficit of £273 million in June 1988.

Estimates for the 12-month period July 1988 to June 1989 indicate that overseas residents made 16.8 million visits to the UK. 7 per cent more than in the period July 1987 to June 1988. In the period July 1988 to June 1988 UK residents made an estimated 30-2 million visits abroad. 9 per cent more than in the previous 12

It is estimated that overseas

residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 11 per cent, to £2,725 million, during the first six months of 1989, compared with the previous year. UK residents spent £3,725 million abroad in the first six months of 1989, an increase of 13 per cent compared with a year earlier. The resulting deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the period January to June 1989 was £1,000 million, compared with a deficit of £818 million for the period January to

### International comparisons

Revised employment figures for the United Kingdom show that. between 1983 and 1989, the percentage growth in employment in the UK was higher than in Japan and West Germany and was behind only the USA and Canada

among the most advanced economies According to the latest OECD Employment Outlook employment growth is projected to decelerate in many OECD countries over the next two years. but to remain steady or even increase in a number of European countries. The latest international

comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece, Denmark and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other industrialised country (as listed in table 2.18)

More recently, taking the average for the latest available three-month period compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to country). unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any other industrial country, except Australia, Spain, Finland, Belgium, and Austria (in the two latter countries it fell by the same change in percentage rate as in the UK: 0.3 points). Countries where the unemployment rate has remained stable over the period include West Germany and France: in some countries-for example, the United States, Italy, and Norway—the rate has increased.

The increase of 8.2 per cent in United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to July was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (5.2 per cent) and the OECD

countries (5.3 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in France rose by 3.5 per cent in the 12 months to July while in West Germany the rise was 3.0 per cent. Over the same period consumer price inflation in the United States (5.0 per cent). Canada (5.4 per cent) and Japan (3.0 per cent) was also less than in the United Kingdom.

Generally the rate of inflation has increased over the last few months in all these major economies. In making these comparisons it should be noted that they can be affected by differences in the construction of the price indices. For example, the treatment of owner-occupiers' shelter costs varies between countries (see footnote (2) to table

The underlying increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to July 1988, at 9 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increase in all but one of the other countries shown (recent figures for Switzerland are not yet available). The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that five of the 14 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain. In Great Britain the annual rate of growth in unit wage costs is higher than in most OECD countries.

# **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\***

	ally adjust	GDP		Output				Income							
		average measure <sup>2,17</sup>	verage GDP <sup>3,4,17</sup>			Index of out	Index of output UK					Real persona	al	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>7</sup>	
						Production industries <sup>1,5,17</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>1,6</sup>		- production OECD countries		income			
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		94.6r 96.2 100.0 103.2 107.8 112.5	3.6 1.7 4.0 3.2 4.5 4.4	94.0r 96.6 100.0 103.0 108.1 113.1	3.3 2.8 3.5 3.0 5.0 4.6	94.7 94.9 100.0 102.2 105.8 109.5	0.2 5.4 2.2 3.5 3.5	93.7 97.6 100.0 101.0 106.6 114.0	4.2 2.5 1.0 5.5 6.9	100.0 101.2 104.5 110.5	1.2 3.3 5.7	95.5 97.4 100.0 103.2r 106.7 111.8	2.8 2.0 2.7 3.2 3.4 4.8	24.7 27.7 37.4 43.3r 51.6 62.1	16.0 12.1 35.0 15.8 19.2 20.3
1988	Q2 Q3 Q4	111.7r 113.1 113.9	4.4 4.0 3.5	112.4r 113.8 114.5	4.9 4.3 3.7	109.3 110.5 110.4	4.0 3.9 2.4	112.4 115.8 117.0	5.8 7.3 7.0	109.2 111.2 112.5		111.0r 110.7 115.0	4.2 3.8 5.3	14.9r 16.1 15.7	13.7 20.1 18.9
1989	Q1 Q2	114.5 114.2	2.9 2.2	115.1 114.9	2.9 2.2	109.3r 108.2	1.4 -1.0	118.3r 118.2	6.8 5.2	113.6		115.6	4.6	17.3	11.6
1988	Jan Feb Mar				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	109.5 109.2r 109.3	2.0 1.8 1.4	118.8 118.2r 118.0	7.1 7.3 6.8	113.5 113.0 114.2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	
	Apr May Jun					109.0 107.6 107.9	1.1 -0.2 -1.0	117.2 119.0 118.5	6.3 5.6 5.2	114.6				::	
	Jul					109.8	-0.8	119.6	4.7						

		Expenditu	re												Base lending
			Consumer Retail sales		Fixed inve	stment8			General government		Stock changes	rates † 13			
		expenditure 1985 prices		volume <sup>1</sup>		Whole economy 1985 price			Manufacturing industries 1985 prices <sup>6,9</sup>		Construction, distribution and financial industries <sup>10,11</sup> 1985 prices		consumption at 1985 prices		
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	noillid 2	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	2 billion	%
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		204.3 207.9 215.5 227.7 239.7 255.0	4.4 1.8 3.7 5.7 5.3 6.4	92.2 95.5 100.0 105.3 111.5 119.2	4.8 3.6 4.7 5.3 5.9 6.9	38.49 42.53 45.38 45.30 49.34 55.58	3.1 10.5 6.7 -0.2 8.9 12.6	7.5 8.9 10.3 9.6 10.1 11.2	-0.8 18.3 15.0 -6.7 4.9 11.4	11.2 13.1 14.8 15.4 19.1 22.7	2.7 17.2 12.7 4.1 24.0 18.8	73.3 73.9 74.0 75.4 76.2 76.6	2.1 0.8 0.1 1.9 1.1 0.5	1.31 1.07 0.57 0.72 0.88 1.90	9 9.5–9.75 11.5 11 11 10.25–10.
1988	Q2 Q3 Q4	62.8 64.2 65.2	6.1 5.9 5.7	118.7 120.1 121.0	7.0 6.4 5.9	13.97 13.87 14.34	14.8 12.9 9.4	2.9 2.9 2.7	16.0 11.9 4.9	5.8 5.6 6.1	26.1 19.1 13.0	19.2 19.1 19.2	0.5 -1.0	0.57 -0.26 1.51	8.5 11.5 12.5–12.7
1989	Q1 Q2	65.5 66.0P	4.1 5.1	121.5 122.3	3.8 3.0			2.8 3.1	3.7 6.9	6.1	19.6	19.3	1.0	0.47	13 13.5–13.7
1989	Feb Mar			122.1 122.6	4.1 3.8										13 13
	Apr May June			120.9 124.5 121.6	3.9 4.0 3.0									::	13 14 14
	July Aug			121.0 121.5	2.3										14 14

		Visible trac		Balance of payments <sup>18</sup>				Competitive	eness	Prices							
		Export vol	Export volume <sup>1</sup> Import volu		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Current	Effective		Normal unit		Tax and price index†16		Producer prices index†6,16			
							balance	exchange rate† <sup>1,14</sup>		labour costs <sup>15</sup>		indext		Materials and fuels		s Home sales	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	2 billion	noillid 3	1985 = 1	00 %	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	0 %
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		87.6 94.7 100.0 104.0r 109.1 110.7	2.3 8.1 5.6 4.0 4.9 1.5	87.0 96.9 100.0 107.1r 114.6 129.5	8.6 11.4 3.2 7.1 7.0 13.0	-1.5 -5.2 -3.1 -9.4 -10.9 -20.8	3.8 1.9 3.2 — -3.7 -14.6	105.3 100.6 100.0 91.5 90.1 95.5	-7.4 -4.5 -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0	101.7 99.2 100.0 95.4 97.7 109.6	-6.1 -2.5 0.8 -4.6 2.4 12.2	87.9 91.3 96.1 97.9 100.4 103.3	3.9 3.9 5.3 1.9 2.6 2.9	100.0 92.4 95.3 98.4	-7.6 3.1 3.2	95.0 100.0 104.3 103.3 113.2	5.3 4.3 -1.0 9.6
1988	Q2 Q3 Q4	114.9r 112.8 107.8	5.9 2.2 -1.2	128.2r 134.8 134.7	14.2 13.5 12.5	-4.5 -5.7 -6.5	-2.8 -3.4 -5.4	96.6 95.2 96.7	6.9 5.2 4.3	110.7r 109.3 113.0	13.2 11.8 10.2	101.9 103.5 105.9	2.1 3.5 4.5	97.8 98.8 100.1	3.7 3.7 3.8	112.6 113.9 115.2	4.3 4.9 4.9
1989	Q1 Q2	112.8 115.1	5.1 0.2	140.5 140.2	16.8 9.4	-6.0 -5.8	-4.8 -4.6P	97.1 93.6	3.9 -3.1	115.4	9.3	107.9 110.4	6.0 8.3	102.8 104.4	6.1 6.7	116.8 118.2	5.2 5.0
1989	Feb Mar	105.4r 115.8	3.6 5.1	138.0r 138.2	14.8 13.0	-2.2 -1.7	-1.8 -1.3	97.3 95.9	5.1 3.9	••	• • •	. 108.0 108.5	6.1 6.1	101.9 102.4	5.3 7.0	116.8 117.2	5.2 5.2
	Apr May June	111.5 115.2 118.7	4.3 1.8 0.2	140.0 138.4 142.1	13.8 11.7 9.3	-2.2 -1.7 -1.9	-1.8P -1.3P -1.5P	95.4 94.3 91.1	1.4 -1.6 -3.1			109.8 110.5 110.9	8.3 8.4 8.4	103.9 104.7 104.7	7.9 7.2 5.2	117.8 118.3 118.6	5.0 5.1 5.0
	July Aug	117.1	2.6	148.2	7.0	-2.5 · ·	-2.1P	92.3 91.6	-3.4 -3.9	::		111.1 111.4	8.5 7.4	102.8P 102.5P	3.4 3.7	119.0P 119.4P	4.8 4.8

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
For some indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.

(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, July 1984, p 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production Industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(11) Excluding assets leased to manufacturers.
(12) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(13) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(14) Average of daily rates.
(15) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p. 80.
(16) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(17) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for Production Industries and the output-based and average estimate of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.
(18) These series incorparate revisions following the final stages of rebasing to 1985=100.

ГН	~	m	-	м	m	-7
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Quar	ter	Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed	НМ	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡
		Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forces**	govt. training programmes††	in employment‡‡	
		R	R	R				R	R
	ED KINGDOM ljusted for seasonal variation	on							
1987		11,590 11,698 11,827 11,878	9,708 9,886 9,952 10,156	21,298 21,584 21,778 22,035	2,802 2,860 2,981 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	24,674 25,074 25,372 25,641	27,817 27,979 28,242 28,337
1988	Mar June Sept Dec	11,896 11,970 12,044 11,982	10,123 10,257 10,312 10,428	22,019 22,226 22,356 22,410	2,954 2,986 3,017 3,048	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 408	25,633 25,870 26,056 26,178	28,225 28,211 28,367 28,225 §
1989	Mar	11,941	10,387	22,328	3,079	310	448	26,164	28,124 §
	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal variation								
1987		11,643 11,701 11,774 11,864	9,773 9,874 9,966 10,092	21,416 21,575 21,740 21,956	2,802 2,860 2,891 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	24,792 25,065 25,333 25,562	27,919 28,057 28,169 28,242
1988	Mar June Sept Dec	11,942 11,973 11,994 11,968	10,183 10,247 10,327 10,364	22,125 22,220 22,322 22,332	2,954 2,986 3,017 3,048	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 408	25,739 25,864 26,022 26,100	28,305 28,289 28,279 28,143
1989	Mar	11,982	10,443	22,425	3,079	310	448	26,261	28,180

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

‡ Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

‡ Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (Employment Gazette, January 1987, p. 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

‡ Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1988 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1988. The provisional estimates from September 1988 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1988 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p. 182 of the April 1989 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

# .2 EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980		ndustries services		ufacturing stries		luction stries		uction and truction stries	Servi			D	rgy	ion	<b>Q</b>		Sal profe
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical
Divisions or Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
982 June 983 June 984 June 985 June 986 June 987 June	20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080	20,896 20,556 20,729 20,910 20,876 21,070	5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,049	5,761 5,430 5,315 5,269 5,138 5,064	6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,658 5,548	6,432 6,069 5,922 5,851 5,673 5,563	7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531	7,470 7,086 6,935 6,848 6,639 6,547	13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247	13,078 13,130 13,464 13,731 13,918 14,213	338 330 320 321 310 302	328 311 289 273 234 203	343 328 319 309 302 297	507 462 445 430 392 365	367 345 343 339 328 320	844 768 750 756 741 737	815 788 786 780 755 740
July Aug Sept	21,271	21,232	5,071 5,086 5,107	5,061 5,068 5,074	5,567 5,583 5,607	5,558 5,565 5,573	6,608	6,571	14,334	14,353	329	200 199 202	297 293 298	365 367 368	320 321 322	738 742 742	742 747 750
Oct Nov Dec	21,525	21,448	5,111 5,120 5,119	5,082 5,092 5,096	5,609 5,617 5,616	5,579 5,589 5,593	6,620	6,598	14,597	14,542	307	201 200 198	297 298 298	366 364 364	321 320 321	744 748 747	750 749 749
988 Jan Feb Mar	21,509	21,614	5,089 5,091 5,095	5,110 5,119 5,122	5,584 5,582 5,582	5,605 5,611 5,609	6,597	6,625	14,620	14,685	292	196 194 190	299 298 297	362 361 361	318 320 320	748 750 751	745 746 744
April May June	21,714	21,707	5,092 5,100 5,110	5,123 5,126 5,124	5,571 5,580 5,589	5,604 5,606 5,603	6,605	6,620	14,815	14,785	294	183 183 182	296 297 296	360 359 358	319 319 320	754 758 758	743 744 741
July Aug Sept	21,842	21,807	5,143 5,151 5,165	5,134 5,134 5,132	5,621 5,630 5,644	5,612 5,613 5,611	6,658	6,622	14,865	14,887	319	182 182 182	296 297 297	362 362 361	324 324 323	762 768 775	746 747 746
Oct Nov Dec	21,892	21,816	5,159 5,163 5,162	5,129 5,134 5,138	5,635 5,639 5,638	5,605 5,611 5,613	6,651	6,629	14,945	14,891	296	181 181 180	295 295 296	360 359 357	323 323 322	773 775 778	745 745 746
989 Jan Feb Mar	21,814	21,910	5,121 5,110 5,107	5,142 5,139 5,134	5,596 5,583 5,575	5,617 5,612 5,601	[6,598]	[6,624]	14,932	14,989	284	179 178 175	295 295 293	354 352 350	321 320 319	776 781 783	740 738 737
Apr May June			5,085 5,080 5,087	5,118 5,106 5,101	5,550 5,543 5,547	5,584 5,569 5,561						172 171 167	[293] [292] [293]	347 346 344	319 319 320	781 782 784	731 728 729
[July]			5,104	5,095	5,560	5,551						165	292	342	322	790	734

\* See footnote to table 1-1
† Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1 Workforce#

Quarter	Employee	es in employr	ment*			Self-employed	НМ	Work related	Workforce	Workforce
	Male R		Female R		All	<ul> <li>(with or without employees)</li> </ul>	Forces**	govt training programmes††	in employment‡‡	
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	R				R	R
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for sea	sonal variation									
1987 Mar	11.324	790	9,472	4,119	20,795	2,742	320	245	24,102	27,119
June	11,431	808	9,650	4,169	21,080	2,801	319	303	24,502	27,119
Sept	11,558	879	9,713	4,121	21,271	2,832	319	373	24,795	27,536
Dec	11,610	919	9,915	4,244	21,525	2,863	317	356	25,062	27,637
1988 Mar	11,627	909	9,881	4,177	21,509	2,895	317	334	25,054	27,529
June	11,699	919	10,015	4,221	21,714	2,926	316	335	25,291	27,516
Sept	11,774	889	10,068	4,190	21,842	2,957	315	359	25,473	27,668
Dec	11,711	901	10,181	4,297	21,892	2,988	313	398	25,591	27,529 §
1989 Mar	11,672	884	10,142	4,278	21,814	3,019	310	438	25,580	27,432 §
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seaso	nal variation					0.710		0.15	01010	07.010
1987 Mar	11,376		9,536		20,912	2,742	320	245	24,219	27,219
June	11,433		9,637		21,070	2,801	319	303	24,492	27,357
Sept	11,506		9,726		21,232	2,832	319	373	24,757	27,467
Dec	11,597		9,851		21,448	2,863	317	356	24,985	27,543
1988 Mar	11,672		9,941		21,614	2,895	317	334	25,159	27,608
June	11,703		10,004		21,707	2,926	316	335	25,283	27,590
Sept	11,724		10,083		21,807	2,957	315	359	25,439	27,582
Dec	11,698		10,118		21,816	2,988	313	398	25,515	27,448
1989 Mar	11,713		10,197		21,910	3,019	310	438	25,676	27,486

th Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS (up to September 1988) and ET participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

### Employees in employment, the self employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. See page S6 of the August 1988 issue of \*Employment Gazette\*. The force of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under 18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see \*tables 2-1\* and 2-2\* and their footnotes.

# EMPLOYMENT 4 **Employees in employment: industry\***

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services <sup>†</sup>
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
		. , <u>R</u>	R	R	R	R	R	R	<u>R</u>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1983 1984 1985 1986	June June	315 296 278 271 263 257	337 318 290 276 263 244	385 344 332 327 318 321	638 599 582 575 555 551	577 548 547 550 555 543	473 469 472 473 485 497	495 481 477 477 467 474	1,038 1,015 1,010 994 964 983	1,115 1,124 1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138	1,984 1,964 2,012, 2,038 2,054 2,057	959 949 995 1,027 1,026 1,028	932 902 897 889 867 852	428 424 424 419 412 413	1,771 1848 1,941 2,039 2,136 2,250	1,825 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,868 1,910	1,541 1,535 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,641	1,258 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337	1,305 1,315 1,403 1,489 1,553 1,620
	July Aug Sept	257 257 262	244 243 244	324 323 327	555 555 559	547 548 548	503 506 510	476 476 476	1,001	1,142	2,068	1,039	863	419	2,309	1,932	1,580	1,357	1,625
	Oct Nov Dec	263 264 264	244 243 242	327 329 330	561 563 559	549 550 550	512 513 515	475 477 477	1,004	1,148	2,187	1,018	862	421	2,346	1,940	1,686	[1,368]	1,622
1988	Jan Feb Mar	263 264 264	240 239 239	330 331 332	550 543 544	546 548 550	510 513 516	475 475 476	1,015	1,154	2,108	1,002	866	422	2,384	1,955	1,707	[1,379]	1,641
	April May June	265 266 266	235 234 233	330 333 333	543 544 550	548 548 548	520 521 524	474 475 477	1,017	1,171	2,106	1,062	877	428	2,435	1,961	1,694	[1,389]	1,693
	July Aug Sept	267 265 268	231 228 229	333 334 337	558 562 564	551 548 545	530 533 535	479 481 482	1,014	1,183	2,126	1,071	885	438	2,499	1,965	1,619	[1,398]	1,682
	Oct Nov Dec	268 269 269	227 226 226	333 335 336	569 567 562	542 543 542	534 537 539	483 484 485	1,013	1,189	2,221	1,036	884	433	2,519	1,914	1,710	[1,407]	1,632
1989	Jan Feb Mar	267 268 268	224 222 222	334 332 335	552 547 545	535 534 529	537 535 535	482 480 482	[1,023]	1,191	2,155	1,028	884	433	2,553	[1,902]	1,727	[1,418]	1,640
	Apr May June	269 269 268	221 219 218	334 335 335	543 547 550	524 520 521	533 532 534	483 483 484											
	[July]	268	218	338	553	517	537	486											

† These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	July 198	8 R		May 1989	R		June 198	9 R		[July 198	9]	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,993-0	1,627-9	5,620-9	3,936-7	1,606-2	5,543-0	3,934-6	1,612-8	5,547-4	3,942.0	1,618-3	5,560-3
Manufacturing industry	2-4	3,593-4	1,549-2	5,142-6	3,553-6	1,526-1	5,079-8	3,554-2	1,532.7	5,086-9	3,564-8	1,538-9	5,103.7
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	399·5 114·0 114·5 59·7	78·7 6·2 28·7 22·0	478·2 120·2 143·2 81·7	383·1 100·2 [113·2 [58·5	80·1 5·0 28·7 22·3	463·2 105·2 141·9] 80·8]	380·3 96·9 [113·2 [58·8	80·1 4·9 28·7 22·3	460·5 101·8 141·9] 81·1]	377·2 94·1 113·4 58·4	79·4 4·8 29·0 22·2	<b>456.6</b> 98.9 142.4 80.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	526-8	159-2	685-9	511-5	153-2	664-7	509-4	154-5	663-9	509-0	154-3	663-3
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals Non metallic mineral products Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	21-23 24 25/26 251 255-259/	147·2 149·5 230·1 95·8	21·4 44·1 93·6 20·4	168·6 193·7 323·7 116·2	140·0 144·1 227·4 95·1	20·1 41·9 91·1 20·8	160·2 186·0 318·6 115·8	137·7 144·0 227·7 95·	20·0 42·4 92·1 20·9	157-8 186-3 319-8 115-9	135·8 144·3 229·0 95·8	19·2 42·5 92·6 20·9	154·9 186·7 321·6 116·6
	260	134-2	73.3	207.5	132-4	70.4	202.7	132.7	71.2	203.9	133-2	71.8	205.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,835-9	503.0	2,338-9	1,831-2	502-3	2,333-5	1,828-4	506-2	2,334-6	1,837-2	509.8	2,347.0
Metal goods, nes	31	259-1	73.7	332-8	261-3	74.0	335-4	260-5	74-2	334-6	262-8	74.8	337.7
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment	32 320 325 321-324/	638·4 83·1 64·5	124·1 11·0 9·5	<b>762·4</b> 94·1 73·9	655.6 92.8 65.0	126·3 11·4 9·5	781·9 104·2 74·5	655·9 93·3 65·3	127·9 12·1 9·6	<b>783-8</b> 105-4 74-9	661·5 95·4 65·6	128·0 12·1 9·8	<b>789.6</b> 107.5 75.4
	326-329	490.9	103-6	594-4	497-8	105.4	603-2	497-3	106-2	603.5	500.5	106-2	606.7
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	59-1	26-2	85-2	57.4	26.0	83.5	57-3	26-2	83.5	57.5	26.7	84-3
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/	370.6	186-4	557.0	359-5	183-8	543.4	358-8	185-7	544.5	360·7 141·9	<b>186·8</b> 60·9	<b>547.5</b> 202.9
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	343 344 345-348	142·8 110·9 116·9	59·3 51·4 75·8	202.2 162·3 192·7	140·4 108·5 110·6	59·2 50·5 74·1	199·5 159·1 184·8	140.6 107.5 110.6	60·4 50·7 74·7	200·9 158·3 185·3	108·0 110·7	50·9 50·4 75·4	158.4 186·2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	235-8	31-1	266-9	237.5	31-2	268-7	237-4	30.9	268-3	236-8	31.3	268-2
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport equipment	<b>36</b> 361 362-365	203·5 47·6 155·9	27·0 4·0 23·0	230·5 51·6 179·0	193·5 40·3 153·2	25·8 3·8 22·0	219·3 44·1 175·2	192·6 39·8 152·8	25·7 3·8 21·9	218·3 43·6 174·7	192·1 39·0 153·1	25·7 3·8 21·9	217·9 42·9 175·0
Instrument engineering	37	69.5	34-5	104-0	66-3	35-2	101-5	65.9	35.5	101-4	65-7	36-3	102-0
Other manufacturing industies	4	1,230-8	887-0	2,117-8	1,210-9	870-6	2,081-5	1,216-4	872-0	2,088-5	1,218-7	874-8	2,093-5
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	<b>41/42</b> 411/412 413-423 424-429	326·1 58·2 198·0 69·9	232·1 40·7 164·4 27·0	558-2 98-9 362-3 97-0	318·0 56·9 194·7 66·5	228·7 39·7 162·5 26·5	546·7 96·6 357·2 93·0	319·6 57·2 196·0 66·3	230·4 39·8 164·1 26·4	549·9 97·0 360·1 92·8	320·1 54·7 198·8 66·6	323·8 39·8 166·4 26·5	553·0 94·5 365·3 93·2
Textiles	43	121-2	109-6	230-8	116-2	100-4	216-5	117-3	100-5	217-8	116-9	98-9	215-8
Footwear and clothing	45	82-4	216.0	298-4	78-8	204-6	283-4	80-5	203-1	283-6	79-1	202-6	281.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	190-9	49-4	240-3	189-3	50-6	239-9	190-5	51.3	241-8	191-5	52.3	243-8
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	<b>47</b> 471/472 475	310·4 97·4 213·0	169·1 42·8 126·3	<b>479·5</b> 140·2 339·3	309·3 97·1 212·3	173-6 41-9 131-7	<b>482.9</b> 139.0 343.9	309·5 96·9 212·6	174·3 42·0 132·3	483-8 138-8 344-9	311·4 97·6 213·8	175·0 42·3 132·7	486·4 140·0 346·5
Rubber and plastics	48	148-3	66-2	214-5	149-4	67.5	216-9	149-6	67-9	217-6	150-6	67-8	218-3
Other manufacturing	49	39-2	35.5	74-7	39-1	35.9	75.1	38-8	36.0	74-8	38-6	36-6	75-3

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1 **Employees in employment\*: June 1989** 

THOUSAND Mar 1988 R Jun 1988 R GREAT BRITAIN All Male Male Female All All Female Part-time All All All All Part-time§ SIC 1980 11,699-4 918-5 10,014-9 4,221-1 21,714-3 11,672-0 10,141-5 21,813-5 All industries and services ‡ 212.3 29.6 81.5 29.6 293.8 212.7 71.2 283.9 Agriculture, forestry and fishing Index of production and construction industries 4.870.8 72.7 1,734.4 361.0 6,605.2 4,862.6 1,734.9 6,597.5 3,934·6 58·5 1,612·8 323·1 3,554·2 57·6 1,532·7 309·0 Index of production industries 1-4 of which, manufacturing industries 2-4 6.616-4 816-3 8,198-9 3,830-5 14,815-3 6,596-7 8,335-4 14,932-1 Service industries 2 6-9 114·7 114·4 60·2 6·2 28·5 22·0 663-9 22.6 678.2 514-5 155-2 669-6 509-4 4.8 154.5 20.6 2 4.9 156.3 Other mineral and ore extraction, etc Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals 521.9 157-8 1.2 20.0 2.8 166-4 142-9 20.6 163-6 137-7 21-23 145-3 1.0 21.1 186-3 1.6 42.4 5.6 191.8 144.4 42-3 186-7 144.0 Non-metallic mineral products 24 148-0 1.5 43.8 6.6 Basic industrial chemicals
Other chemical products and
preparations 71.5 203.6 132.7 1.0 71.2 9.0 9.9 204.6 132.1 255-259/60 133-2 1.1 71.4 507-1 2,345-5 1,828-4 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles 3 80-5 2.331-9 1.838-4 1,831.7 16-6 500-2 335-5 260-5 14-9 333-4 261-7 73-8 Metal goods n.e.s.
Hand tools, finished metal goods
including doors and windows
Other metal goods 259-0 11.0 194·4 141·1 .. 48·1 3·6 26·1 3.4 48.7 25.7 10·3 196·5 4·6 136·9 Industrial plant and steelwork
Machinery for agriculture, metal
working, textile, food and
printing, etc. industries
Mining and construction
machinery, etc
Other machinery and mechanical 170.7 142.7 28-8 7.3 171.5 6-2 168-7 141-9 28.8 321-324 327 140-6 28.2 1.3 74.9 1.2 73.0 65.7 9.4 325 63-6 equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition 407-5 337-6 72.0 13.4 409.7 14.0 398.6 335.0 329.0 Office machinery, data processing equipment 85-4 57.3 26-2 2.2 83-5 2.0 84.7 58.8 26-6 58.7 26.0 549-8 358-8 185-7 29.2 544-5 26-1 553-8 363-6 186-3 184-9 368-9 Electrical and electronic engineering
Wires, cables, batteries and other
electrical equipment 341 342 343 344 Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical 75-1 187-8 110-6 74.7 12.1 185-3 74-6 11.0 190.8 112.6 116.2 345-348 31.4 268-4 237-4 30.9 5.2 268-3 .. 30-9 4-1 266-4 237-0 Motor vehicles and parts
Motor vehicles and their
engines and bodies,
trailers, caravans
Motor vehicle parts 235-5 12·5 18·9 162·9 105·5 12·4 18·5 1·6 3·6 164·6 103·7 1.2 161.8 150.4 2.8 104.6 86.6 Other transport equipment and repairing
Shipbuilding
Aerospace and other transport 174-7 1.4 180.2 153-7 22-1 175-8 152-8 21.9 1.2 23.2 157.0 362-365 34.7 101.7 65-9 1.1 35.5 7.3 101-4 6.4 102.5 67.0 68-7 1-1 33-8 37 Instrument engineering 870-7 2,091-8 1,216-4 34-4 872-0 201-3 2.088-5 1,221-8 33-4 878-2 195-2 2,100-0 1,221-1 Other manufacturing industries 85-1 550-3 318-9 226.4 545.3 319.6 14.2 230.4 89.2 549.9 322-0 11-3 228-3 41/42 Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats 411 412
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery 419
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco 11·2 97·4 57·6 39·7 138·1 69·7 4.3 97.0 65.9 92-3 66-3 26.4 69.7 27-3 26.4 All other food, and drink 420-423 126-5 91.2 29.9 217.7 125-6 89-6 215-2 125-2 92-1 29.6 43 2.5 108.7 17-9 231-0 117-3 101-3 1.9 100.5 122-3 Textiles Footwear and clothing 45
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods 453 456 51-3 243-3 190-5 2.7 51.3 13-8 241-8 186-3 2.8 48.7 11.7 235.0 192.0 Timber and wooden furniture 9-1 167-2 32-4 477-0 310-9 171-4 482-3 309-5 7-8 174-3 32.4 483-8 309.7 47 471 472 475 97·1 212·6 42·1 125·1 7·4 139·3 97·3 25·0 337·7 213·6 41·9 129·5 139·2 343·2 42·0 132·3 96·9 212·6 Printing and publishing 2.3 67.9 16.4 217-6 68-0 217-4 149-6 148-0 1.9 65.7 15.6 213.7 149.3 Rubber and plastics 38-8 1.6 36-0 6.7 1.8 35.6 7.5 75.8 39.6 35.0 74.6 40.1 Other manufacturing 895-3 17-1 121-3 49.0 1.016.6 900.6 122.3 1.022.9 Construction 322.2 2.343.9 1.321.2 4.339.7 2.016.2 2.358.5 4.374.7 2.025.3 336.6 2.396.1 1.336.7 4,421-4 Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs 6 1.995.9 87-8 85.0 906.3 622.3 302.0 924.2 624.5 12-9 299-0 923-5 Wholesale distribution 61
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc 611 612
Timber and building materials 613
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts 614
Food, drink and tobacco 617
Chi 13.0 292.1 9·2 8·8 33·4 30·8 7·6 120·5 87·4 9·6 139·1 110·1 35·9 31·4 123·2 141·5 86·5 111·0 .. 50·7 7·5 78·6 11·5 178·7 130·9 28·6 232·4 153·9 52·1 79·5 183·0 233·3 8.5 7-2 102-7 137.0 5.5 98.6 27.6 235.6 140.0 103-1 243-2

# 1 · 4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: June 1989

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GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 19	88 R				March	1988 R		June 1	988 R			
	Class or Group	Male		Female	,	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
letail distribution	64/65	797-4		1,308-8	745-3	2,106·3 596·5	<b>822-3</b> 220-2	1,332·9 392·9	2,155·2 613·1	810·4 216·1	142·9 59·5	1,331·1 388·8	749·7 259·7	<b>2,141</b> 604
Food Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	641 642	218·4 25·5 19·7	57·7 11·4	378·1 78·4	252·2 55·9	104.0	24.1	77-6	101.6	23.3	11.1	76·0 103·3	52·7 59·5	99-
Dispensing and other chemists	643 645/646	19·7 49·9	5.2	98·7 191·2	55·0 107·8	118·4 241·0	20·1 51·3	103·6 190·0	123·7 241·3	50.1	5.2	189.5	106.6	239
Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	120.3		109-3	54-4	229.5	125.8	115-8	241.6	120-9		115-3	56-1	236
Motor vehicles and parts, filling	651/652	171.7	15-6	71.4	25.7	243.0	184-3	72.7	257.0	185.7	16-9	75.0	25.2	260
Stations Other retail distribution	653-656	175-2	25.9	368.7	188-8	543.9	178-4	368-5	546.9	178.0	24.3	368-3	184-8	546
lotels and catering	66	380·2 101·8	146·9 37·3	<b>682-2</b> 156-6	467·2 105·1	1,062·5 258·4	<b>367·2</b> 98·8	660·9 155·2	1,028·1 254·0	388·9 100·3	156·2 38·1	<b>703·1</b> 165·8	<b>476.5</b> 109.2	1, <b>092</b> 266
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars	661 662	82.3	45.9	182-8	152·6 73·3	265-2	85.9	178-8	264.7	89.7	51.3	187·1 85·3	157·2 72·6	276 139
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663 664	55·8 33·7	34.0	85·2 89·9	73·3 51·0	141·0 123·6	54·8 34·2	84·7 93·2	139·5 127·4	54·5 35·0	35-1	92.9	52.7	128
Canteens and messes Hotel trade	665	90.7	22-2	147.0	75.8	237-8	86.5	137.5	224.1	93-6	23.4	148-3	74.2	242
Repair of consumer goods and		170.2	0.2	43-1	18-3	213-3	169-5	43-2	212-7	166-0	8.9	43.0	16.9	209
vehicles Motor vehicles	<b>67</b> 671	170·2 150·3	9.2	36.3	15.7	186-5	151.7	36.0	187.7	149-6		36.1	14.2	185
ransport and communication	7	1,010-9	28-2	293-5	59.9	1,304-4	1,013-0	304-6	1,317-6			••		
Railways	71	125-4	0.2	9.3	0.7	134-7	122-7	8.7	131-4					
	72	331-3	14.7	51.9	17-2	383-1	330-4	53-1	383-5	329-5	14.0	53-8	17-8	383
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport	721	133-3		19-2	4.2	152·5 230·6	128·6 201·8	18·9 34·2	147·5 236·0	125·2 204·3	14.0	18·5 35·3	4·3 13·5	143 239
Other, including road haulage	721-726	198.0	14.7	32.6	13.0	230.0	201-8	34.2		2010				
Sea transport	74	28-3	0.2	5.6	0.4	33.9	28.9	5.7	34.7	••			••	
Air transport	75	37-1	0.4	25.8	2.5	62-9	38-5	28.7	67-2				••	
Supporting services to transport	76	75-3	0.2	16.2	2.5	91.5	76-4	16-6	93.0					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	91.0		79.7	15.8	170.7	90.8	84.0	174-8	91.6		83.4	18-0	175
Postal services and						407.0	205.0	107.0	433-2					
telecommunications Postal services	<b>79</b> 7901	<b>322-6</b> 160-7	8·3 7·8	104·9 36·8	20·8 13·3	<b>427.6</b> 197.5	<b>325·2</b> 158·9	107·9 38·3	197-1			::		
Telecommunications	7902	161.9	0.5	68-2	7.5	230-1	166-4	69.7	236-0		• •		••	
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,200.1	56-6	1,235-3	282-8	2,435-4	1,245.4	1,307-7	2,553.1		••			
Banking and finance	81	240.9	1.6	358-7	61.8	599·5 448·2	244·9 189·9	380·1 276·2	<b>624.9</b> 466.1	••				
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	185·9 54·9	1.6	262·3 96·4	41·5 20·3	151.3	54.9	103.9	158-8	55.6		105-3	22.5	160
nsurance, except social security	82	131-6		119-8	17-3	251-4	134-7	126.7	261-4	135-8		128-9	19-4	264
Business services	83	685-5	39-5	667-3	172-6	1,352-9	720-4	705-2	1,425-6	732-4	36.2	712-0	187-0	1,444 849
Professional business services Other business services	831-837 838/839	393·8 291·8	5.8	416·0 251·4	106·8 65·8	809·7 543·1	412·6 307·8	431·3 273·9	843·8 581·8	415·8 316·6	5.7	433·5 278·4	113·0 74·0	595
Renting of movables	84	77-8	0.6	31.4	9.3	109-2	81-5	34-8	116-3	82-1	0.5	34-8	10-1	116
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	64-4		58-1	21.8	122-5	64-0	61.0	125.0	66-2		66-6	27.4	132
Other services	9	2,409-4	409-3	4,326-2	2,166-6	6,735-6	2,322-2	4,364-5	6,686.7					
Public administration and defence	91	842-3	72.3	773-8	242-6	1,616-1	783-3	774-7	1,558-0					
National government n.e.s./ Social security**	9111/919	231.3	12.8	319-5	60.7	550.7	227.8	327-9	555-8					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	287.5	41.4	332-8	158-1	620-3	229.3	322.4	551.7					
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912-914 915	237·1 86·4	17·2 1·0	82·5 39·1	19·8 4·0	319·5 125·5	239·7 86·6	84·9 39·4	324·6 126·0	•		•		
Sanitary services	92	140-1	38.7	204-5	175-9	344-6	139-3	205-1	344-4			•		
Education	93	541-0	124-8	1,152-6	664-6	1,693-6	544.8	1,182.0	1,726-8					
Research and development	94	79-4	1.3	34-6	5.7	113-9	75-6	35-2	110-8	74-2	1.4	35-8	6.2	110
Medical and other health services	95	276-0	42.7	1,112-7	516-0	1,388-8	279-6	1,138-0	1,417-6					
Other services	96	239-0	73-1	648-8	380-5	887.9	219-3	638-4	857-8	233-1	56-0	669-1	375-8	902
Social welfare, etc	9611	239.0		552.9	331.9	678.9	113.5	542.0	655.5	124-1		569.0	329.5	693
Recreational and cultural services	97	247-6	50-6	257-0	134-6	504-6	236-5	241.9	478-4	251.8	48-6	261-1	145.9	512
Personal services *	98	43.9	5.8	142-2	46-6	186-1	43.7	149.1	192.8	43.8	6.3	146-9	47.7	190

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.

\* See footnotes to table 1-1.

\* Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis.

\* Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

\* The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

\*\* Since the creation of the Employment Service in October 1987 it is no longer possible to produce separate estimates of employment in AH's 9111 and 9190 since the functions of Unemployment Benefit Offices (previously included in AH 9190) cannot be separated from other Employment Service functions (included in AH 9111).

# Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

TABLE A England	(Dec 12, 1987	)		(Mar 8, 1988)			(June 12, 198	8)	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Fransport** Social Services	469,202 176,214 105,631 3,027 147,772	185,242 479,437 719 102 186,710	506,167 385,141 105,960 3,071 227,340	470,966 176,129 104,414 2,843 149,051	192,200 480,098 720 76 187,191	510,160 385,736 104,744 2,876 228,934	469,065 174,355 102,402 2,855 149,491	181,586 475,750 728 79 186,141	506,761 382,286 102,736 2,889 229,031
ublic libraries and museums ecreation, parks and baths nvironmental health efuse collection and disposal ousing	23,597 64,276 19,031 35,303 53,768	18,726 25,381 1,545 227 14,096	32,915 75,431 19,713 35,404 60,044	23,622 63,814 18,715 35,122 54,552	19,123 25,288 1,532 239 14,047	33,151 74,940 19,392 35,227 60,818	23,535 66,786 18,778 34,729 54,291	19,439 26,742 1,558 238 14,145	33,215 78,520 19,467 34,834 60,599
own and country planning re Service–Regular —Others (a) iscellaneous services	20,670 34,410 4,686 214,881	879 2 2,168 44,041	21,129 34,411 5,625 234,465	20,622 34,364 4,735 213,826	927 2 2,177 43,531	21,106 34,365 5,679 233,238	20,532 34,366 4,653 212,520	967 1 2,025 43,919	21,036 34,367 5,610 232,144
Il above olice service–Police (all ranks) –Others (b)	<b>1,372,468</b> 117,235 41,827	<b>959,275</b> 5,911	<b>1,746,816</b> 1117,235 44,378	1,372,775 117,758 41,902	967,151 5,974	<b>1,750,366</b> 117,758 44,480	1,368,358 118,084 41,899	<b>953,498</b> 5,936	1,743,495 118,084 44,461
robation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	19,900	6,688	23,186	19,907	6,898	23,286	19,866	6,926	23,269
II (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,551,430	971,874	1,931,615	1,552,342	980,023	1,935,890	1,548,207	966,360	1,929,309
ABLE B Wales									
ducation—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport**	30,567 10,437 7,803 39	7,131 30,072 20	31,926 23,220 7,812 39	30,724 10,462 7,645 38	7,925 30,198 22	32,185 23,307 7,655 38	30,490 10,431 7,682 37	6,783 29,749 24	31,825 23,062 7,692 37
Social Services	8,857	12,421	14,078 1,516	9,036 1,121	12,463 826	14,265 1,526	9,028	12,396	14,235
rublic libraries and museums Aecreation, parks and baths Invironmental health Turise collection and disposal Housing	1,113 4,285 1,224 1,746 2,281	821 2,060 242 7 603	5,170 1,325 1,749 2,557	4,201 1,219 1,768 2,358	2,108 230 7 598	5,106 1,315 1,771 2,631	4,619 1,253 1,779 2,397	2,296 230 6 574	5,607 1,349 1,782 2,659
own and country planning ire Service–Regular —Others (a) discellaneous services	1,403 1,788 272 16,960	37 — 152 3,228	1,421 1,788 336 18,335	1,413 1,785 268 16,976	39 — 157 3,244	1,433 1,785 335 18,357	1,421 1,813 249 16,934	46 	1,444 1,813 316 18,371
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	<b>88,775</b> 6,430 1,829	<b>56,794</b> 371	111,272 6,430 1,989	<b>89,014</b> 6,462 1,858	<b>57,817</b> 367	111,709 6,462 2,016	<b>89,256</b> 6,451 1,874	<b>56,477</b> 361	111,729 6,451 2,030
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,092	290	1,229	1,075	301	1,215	1,097	301	1,239
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	98,126	57,455	120,920	98,409	58,485	121,402	98,678	57,139	121,449
TABLE C Scotland (e) (f)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (c) Construction Transport* Social Services	57,518 22,536 17,101 630 20,525	6,005 40,789 52 27 26,893	59,920 41,948 17,126 644 33,203	57,498 22,554 16,588 627 20,577	6,367 40,817 59 29 27,036	60,045 42,004 16,617 641 33,329	57,033 22,444 16,262 648 20,794	6,205 40,632 54 38 26,821	59,515 41,813 16,289 667 33,450
Public Libraries and Museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,196 11,127 2,202 9,117 6,397	1,688 2,545 472 173 481	4,090 12,343 2,423 9,257 6,637	3,224 10,998 2,183 9,076 6,375	1,712 2,635 475 179 489	4,131 12,258 2,405 9,159 6,621	3,257 12,568 2,208 9,268 6,431	1,713 2,868 531 188 496	4,165 13,939 2,455 9,355 6,682
Physical planning Fire Service-Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,702 4,511 482 35,168	41 177 3,346	1,725 4,511 564 36,793	1,774 4,546 479 35,551	42 — 181 3,400	1,797 4,546 563 37,206	1,779 4,575 479 35,912	86 — 182 3,463	1,826 4,575 564 37,596
All above Police Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Administration of District Courts	<b>192,272</b> 13,478 3,446 126	<b>82,689</b>  2,598 13	<b>231,184</b> 13,478 4,647 133	192,050 13,492 3,416 124	83,241 		193,658 13,546 3,419 137	83,277 	232,891 13,546 4,632 142
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	209,322	85,300	249,442	209,082	86,037	249,565	210,760	85,907	251,211

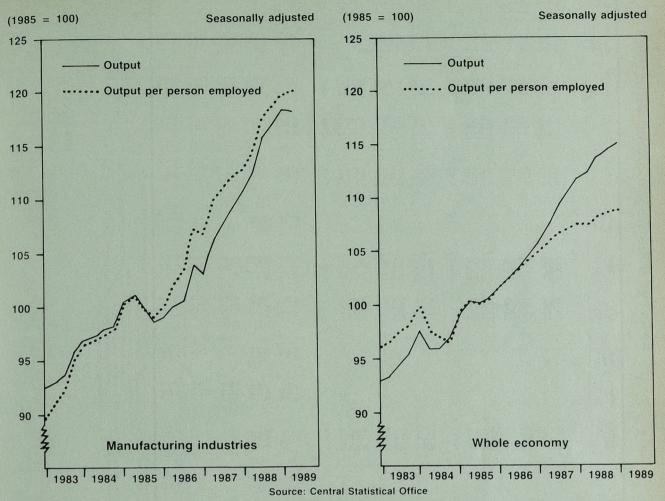
Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
(b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0·11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0·53. Manual employees 0·41.
(d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0·40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0·59; (0·58) manual employees 0·45.
(f) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

\* As a consequence of the creation of the public transport companies in October 1986, the following numbers of staff were transferred out of this category:
Full-time employees—5,940
Part-time employees—5,940
Part-time employees—44
Full-time equivalent—5,961
\*\* The reduction in numbers of employees in Transport reflects the creation of public transport companies in October 1986, (buses) and April 1987 (airports).

# **EMPLOYMENT**Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)	(Sept 10, 1988	8)		(Dec 10, 1988)			(Mar 12, 1989)		
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Education-Lecturers and teachers	461,595	123,412	493,223	464,178	187,182	502,369	464,023	193,078	504,810
-Others Construction Transport**	173,506 101,301 2,619 149,870	456,049 762 79 185,934	372,623 101,652 2,653 229,340	174,918 100,125 2,558 149,646	474,241 733 78 187,120	382,507 100,462 2,592 229,733	174,242 98,446 2,538 150,730	478,211 734 74 186,529	383,613 98,786 2,570 230,703
Social Services  Public libraries and museums	23,678	19,494	33,380	23,453	19,564	33,220	23,609	19,631	33,430
Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	66,922 18,838 34,724 54,513	27,213 1,601 234 14,171	78,878 19,548 34,828 60,838	62,772 18,459 34,004 54,649	26,779 1,523 240 14,129	74,545 19,139 34,110 60,972	62,000 18,263 33,383 54,769	27,014 1,443 288 14,200	73,883 18,911 33,509 61,133
Fown and country planning Fire Service–Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	20,792 34,180 4,704 213,092	1,009 1 2,246 44,104	21,319 34,181 5,680 232,828	21,075 34,208 4,702 212,686	1,052 1 2,260 44,750	21,624 34,209 5,685 232,725	21,109 34,318 4,727 211,828	1,110 1 2,255 45,054	21,690 34,319 5,709 232,018
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	1,360,334 118,276 42,134	<b>876,309</b> 5,929	1,720,971 118,276 44,693	1,357,433 118,249 42,312	959,652 — 5,937	1, <b>733,892</b> 118,249 44,874	<b>1,353,985</b> 119,139 42,657	<b>969,622</b>  5,911	1, <b>735,084</b> 119,139 45,208
Probation, magistrates courts and agency staff	20,155	6,838	23,516	20,205	6,939	23,612	20,270	7,066	23,738
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,540,899	889,076	1,907,456	1,538,199	972,528	1,920,627	1,536,051	982,599	1,923,169
TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education-Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport**	30,094 10,356 7,596 29	5,405 28,944 21	31,277 22,643 7,605 29	30,582 10,292 7,412 39	7,672 30,078 28 1	32,015 23,089 7,424 40	30,641 10,582 7,319 42	8,052 28,951 29	32,237 22,931 7,331
Social Services	8,995	12,631	14,308	9,260	12,757 850	14,623 1,556	9,466 1,145	12,722 834	14,810
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Heaving collection and disposal Housing	1,132 4,751 1,280 1,793 2,425	835 2,298 231 7 585	1,542 5,737 1,376 1,796 2,690	1,139 4,283 1,230 1,745 2,460	2,221 231 8 567	5,235 1,326 1,748 2,719	4,228 1,237 1,745 2,463	2,218 228 9 583	5,181 1,332 1,749 2,728
Fown and country planning Fire Service–Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,441 1,788 260 17,008	47 — 155 3,347	1,464 1,788 326 18,437	1,465 1,790 271 16,643	46 — 155 3,318	1,488 1,790 337 18,063	1,460 1,785 276 16,824	52 — 151 4,071	1,486 1,785 340 18,552
All above Police Service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b)	88,948 6,450 1,871	<b>54,506</b> 361	111,018 6,450 2,027	<b>88,611</b> 6,457 1,867	<b>57,932</b> — 357	111,453 6,457 2,021	<b>89,213</b> 6,481 1,927	<b>57,900</b> 355	112,061 6,481 2,080
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,107	300	1,250	1,099	291	1,237	1,100	298	1,240
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	98,376	55,167	120,745	98,034	58,580	121,168	98,721	58,553	121,86
TABLE C Scotland (e) (f) (continued)									
Education-Lecturers and teachers (d)	56,162	5,331	58,294	56,978	6,679	59,650	56,970 22,404	6,885 41,212	59,724 42.092
–Others (c) Construction Transport* Social Services	22,470 15,758 596 21,331	40,718 55 33 27,293	41,892 15,785 611 34,220	22,421 15,557 590 21,373	41,144 60 33 27,350	42,053 15,586 605 34,301	14,361 652 21,707	65 41 27,328	14,39 67 34,63
Public libraries and museums Aecreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,274 12,189 2,262 9,087 6,460 1,764	27,293 1,725 2,872 516 183 495 53	4,188 13,563 2,502 9,173 6,710 1,792	3,260 11,190 2,203 8,795 6,518 1,749	1,761 2,604 446 186 520 71	4,194 12,441 2,412 8,883 6,781 1,790 4,599	3,305 11,049 2,198 8,657 6,639 1,820 4,583	1,735 2,714 472 182 538 83	4,22 12,35 2,41 8,74 6,91 1,86 4,58
Physical planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a)	4,554 473 36,978 <b>193,358</b>	186 3,540 <b>83,000</b>	4,554 559 38,696 <b>232,539</b>	4,599 474 36,785 <b>192,492</b>	188 3,485 <b>84,527</b>	562 38,482 <b>232,339</b>	478 38,180 <b>193,003</b>	188 3,476 <b>84,919</b>	39,87; <b>233,06</b>
Miscellaneous services	13,478	2,617	13,478 4,662	13,542 3,441	2,632	13,542 4,656	13,651 3,485	2,619	13,56° 4,70°
Police Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) dministration of District Courts	3,450 129	12	135	131	13	138	129	15	13
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	210,415	85,629	250,814	209,606	87,163	250,675	210,178	87,553	251,46

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole ecor	nomy		Producti Divisions	on industries s 1 to 4		Manufactu Divisions 2	ring industries 2 to 4	
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**
1983	94-0	97·2	96·7	94·7	102·8	92·1	93·7	102-1	91·8
1984	96-6	98·9	97·6	94·9	100·8	94·1	97·6	100-5	97·1
1985	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0
1986	103-0	100·1	102·9	102·2	97·3	105·0	101·0	97-9	103·1
1987	108-1	101·9	106·1	105·8	96·0	110·1	106·6	97-0	109·9
1988	113-1	104·9	107·9	109·5	97·0	113·0	114·0	98-5	115·8
1983 Q1	92·9	96·9	95·9	93·0	104·2	89·2	92·5	103·4	89·5
Q2	93·4	96·9	96·4	94·0	103·1	91·2	93·0	102·3	90·9
Q3	94·4	97·3	97·0	94·9	102·2	92·9	93·6	101·5	92·2
Q4	95·5	97·8	97·7	96·7	101·6	95·2	95·7	101·0	94·8
1984 Q1	97·6	98·3	99·2	97·2	101·1	96·1	97·0	100·6	96·4
Q2	95·9	98·7	97·2	94·3	100·9	93·5	97·3	100·5	96·8
Q3	95·9	99·1	96·8	93·2	100·7	92·6	97·9	100·7	97·2
Q4	96·9	99·5	97·4	94·9	100·6	94·4	98·3	100·4	97·9
1985 Q1	98-9	99·8	99·1	97·9	100·4	97·5	100·5	100·2	100-3
Q2	100-3	100·0	100·3	101·6	100·2	101·4	101·1	100·1	100-9
Q3	100-2	100·1	100·1	100·5	99·9	100·6	99·8	99·9	99-9
Q4	100-6	100·1	100·5	100·0	99·4	100·6	98·6	99·7	99-0
1986 Q1	101·6	100·0	101-6	101·4	98·6	102·8	99·1	99·1	100·0
Q2	102·4	100·0	102-4	101·7	97·6	104·2	100·1	98·2	102·0
Q3	103·4	100·1	103-3	102·4	96·8	105·8	100·6	97·3	103·4
Q4	104·6	100·4	104-2	103·3	96·2	107·3	103·9	97·0	107·2
1987 Q1	105·7	100·7	104·9	103·8	95-7	108·4	103·0	96·5	106·7
Q2	107·2	101·4	105·7	105·1	95-8	109·6	106·2	96·8	109·8
Q3	109·1	102·3	106·6	106·4	96-1	110·7	107·9	97·2	111·0
Q4	110·4	103·2	107·0	107·8	96-4	111·8	109·3	97·6	112·0
1988 Q1	111.9	104·1	107-5	107·8	96·8	111.4	110·8	98·2	112·8
Q2	112.4	104·7	107-4	109·3	96·9	112.8	112·4	98·4	114·3
Q3	113.8	105·2	108-2	110·5	97·0	113.9	115·8	98·6	117·5
Q4	114.5	105·5	108-5	110·4	97·1	113.7	117·0	98·7	118·6
1989 Q1 Q2	115-1	105-9	108-7	109·3 108·2	97·1 95·4	112·6 113·4	118·3 118·2	98·9 98·4	119·7 120·1

\* The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette.

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

# Selected countries: national definitions 1.9

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (6) (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5) (6)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: season	ally adjusted u	uniess state	d															Thousand
Civilian labour force 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,549 R 27,632 R 27,624 R	7,507 7,557 7,598	3,374 3,402 3,394		12,738 12,740 R 12,790		 	27,470 27,524 27,560	::	·· ··	23,179 23,086 23,433	60,010 60,410 60,310	···	2,093 2,099 2,112	13,757 13,793 13,899	4,390 4,379 4,387	3,231 3,242 3,254	117,695 118,205 118,548
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,599 R 27,739 R 27,850 R 27,925 R	7,644 7,688 7,753 7,734	3,418 3,416 3,436 3,434		12,902 12,989 13,034 13,118			27,618 27,692 27,733 27,774	  	  	23,414 23,331 23,456 23,462	60,507 60,760 60,888 61,163	/  	2,126 2,133 2,139 2,145	14,034 14,323 14,455 14,532	4,412 4,417 4,419 4,439	3,267 3,273 3,285	119,085 119,714 120,046 120,552
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,988 R 27,973 R 27,964 R 27,830 R	7,807 7,886 7,948 7,985	3,438 3,418 3,423 3,440	  	13,204 13,236 13,304 13,353	::		28,915 29,021 29,051 29,065	 :: ::	:: ::	23,594 23,891 23,836 23,550	61,402 61,609 61,727 61,919	·· ·· ··	2,145 2,142 2,171 2,136	14,590 14,624 14,696 14,623	4,459 4,467 4,470 4,490		121,045 121,352 121,881 122,388
1989 Q1	27,871 R	8,111			13,447			28,983				62,222		2,122	14,705	4,503		123,291
Civilian employment 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,231 R 24,350 R 24,410 R	6,917 6,935 6,958	3,272 3,305 3,285	 ::	11,522 11,524 11,589		20,929	25,231 25,322 25,388	 ::		20,594 20,538 20,700	58,384 58,651 58,630		2,052 2,058 2,068	10,778 10,840 10,937	4,274 4,262 4,272	3,204 3,217 3,230	109,257 109,967 110,428
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,472 R 24,747 R 25,014 R 25,245 R	7,026 7,056 7,123 7,117	3,280 3,286 3,303 3,311	 	11,676 11,815 11,905 12,049		21,003	25,442 25,467 25,488 25,505	 		20,657 20,419 20,796 20,649	58,761 58,946 59,189 59,505		2,077 2,091 2,099 2,097	11,075 11,357 11,493 11,594	4,323 4,331 4,334 4,362	3,244 3,246 3,260	111,233 112,200 112,843 113,475
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,422 R 25,548 R 25,707 R 25,788 R	7,233 7,304 7,382 7,444	3,320 3,293 3,300 3,318	 	12,171 12,224 12,261 12,320		21,205	26,714 26,753 26,787 26,829	::		20,694 20,968 20,967 20,700	59,792 60,092 60,165 60,408	 :: ::	2,094 2,073 2,105 2,046	11,684 11,719 11,811 11,895	4,384 4,395 4,398 4,423		114,152 114,688 115,202 115,843
1989 Q1	25,952 R	7,585			12,431			26,980				60,822		2,016	12,053	4,442		116,900
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 19 Civilian labour force: Male Female All	88 unless state 16,115 R 11,858 R 27,973 R	ed 4,698 3,209 7,910	2,040 1,390 3,430	2,413 1,713 4,126	7,422 R 5,853 R 13,275	1,485 1,280 2,765	13,337 10,250 23,587	17,564 11,441 29,005	2,490 1,394 3,884	898 407 1,306	14,885 8,832 23,717	36,930 24,730 61,660	3,742 2,088 5,830	1,175 973 2,148	9,577 5,057 14,633	2,324 2,147 4,471	2,066 1,230 3,297	Thousand 66,927 54,742 121,669
Civilian employment: Male Female All	14,434 R 11,114 R 25,548 R	4,383 2,959 7,341	1,973 1,335 3,308	2,223 1,437 3,660	6,876 5,368 12,245	1,413 1,196 2,609	12,254 8,890 21,144	16,365 10,398 26,763	2,362 1,236 3,598	722 352 1,074	13,645 7,187 20,832	36,020 24,080 60,110	3,422 1,829 5,251	1,139 940 2,079	8,109 3,672 11,780	2,287 2,112 4,399	2,054 1,218 3,273	63,273 51,696 114,968
Civilian employment: proportion  Male: Agriculture Industry Services	3.3 R 40.5 R 36.2 R	7·0 34·9 58·1	7·3 48·9 43·8	3·5 38·0 58·6	5·9 35·0 59·0			::	22·6 33·6 43·8		9·9 37·8 52·4	6·9 38·6 54·5	 	8·3 38·3 53·4	15·4 39·6 45·0	5.5 43.3 51.1	7·7 46·9 45·4	Per cent 4·1 36·1 59·7
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1-0 R 16-9 R 82-0 R	4·3 13·7 82·0	9·4 21·1 69·5	1.5 13.6 84.9	2·8 13·6 83·6	::		::	35·4 17·2 47·4	::	9·9 22·7 67·3	9·4 27·5 63·2	 	4·1 12·0 83·8	12·3 16·8 70·9	2·0 14·5 83·4	4·8 21·5 73·8	1·4 15·7 82·9
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2·3 R 30·2 R 67·4 R	5·9 26·4 67·7	8·2 37·7 54·2	2·7 28·4 68·9	4·5 25·6 69·8	5·7 28·2 66·1	6·8 30·4 62·9	::	27·0 28·0 45·0	15·3 27·8 57·0	9·9 32·6 57·5	7·9 34·1 58·0	4·7 27·1 68·2	6·4 26·4 67·1	14·4 32·5 53·1	3·8 29.5 66·6	6·6 37·4 56·0	2·9 26·9 70·2

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1966–1986" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

- For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1-1.
   Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
   Annual figures relate to June.
   Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.

- Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
   Annual figures relate to 1987.
   Annual figures relate to second quarter.
   Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
   Annual figures relate to April.
   Ouarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
   Annual figures relate to January.

# Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1 · 1 1

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	rked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of wee	k	Stood of	ff for whole	or part of w	reek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hourslo	st	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	tive on short- time
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	_ <u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	R	<u>R</u>	R
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304 1,350 1,413	29·8 31·5 34·3 34·0 34·2 36·0 37·9	8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0 9·4 9·5	9.93 10.19 11.39 11.98 11.72 12.63 13.42		8 6 6 4 5 4 3	320 244 238 165 192 149 101	134 71 40 24 29 20 15	1,438 741 402 241 293 199-6 143	10·7 10·2 10·4 10·2 10·1 10·0 9·8	142 77 43 28 34 24 17	3·5 2·0 1·5 0·7 0·9 0·6 0·5	1,776 1,000 645 416 485 348 244		12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4 14·6 14·4
Week ended 1987 May 16 June 13	1,353 1,396	36·4 37·2	9·3 9·3	12-65 12-97	12·50 12·96	3 3	129 129	23 14	229 132	10·1 9·4	26 17	0·7 0·5	358 262	369 336	13·9 15·2
July 11	1,334	35·3	9·4	12·54	12·58	4	172	16	153	9·9	20	0·5	325	354	16·4
Aug 15	1,268	33·5	9·4	11·88	12·82	3	116	15	124	8·4	18	0·5	240	299	13·6
Sept 12	1,377	36·0	9·5	13·09	13·10	2	89	12	104	8·7	14	0·4	193	265	13·6
Oct 10	1,427	37·9	9·7	13-80	13-13	2	97	13	122	9·5	15	0·4	219	254	14·3
Nov 14	1,474	39·2	9·6	14-14	13-19	2	97	14	189	13·3	17	0·4	287	292	17·2
Dec 12	1,452	38·6	9·7	14-08	13-17	2	87	12	108	8·7	15	0·4	195	253	13·4
1988 Jan 16	1,338	35·9	9·2	12·34	13·37	3	116	17	161	9·7	20	0·5	277	235	14·2
Feb 13	1,387	37·2	9·3	12·86	13·09	2	85	21	227	11·0	12	0·6	312	257	13·7
Mar 12	1,398	37·5	9·3	13·02	13·11	2	75	17	179	10·4	19	0·5	254	219	13·3
Apr 16	1,386	37·3	9·1	12·63	12·96	2 2 2	80	18	161	9·1	20	0·5	241	214	12·2
May 14	1,443	38·7	9·3	13·39	13·26		81	16	159	9·8	18	0·5	240	232	13·2
June 11	1,378	36·9	9·4	12·95	13·04		60	16	143	9·2	17	0·5	203	256	11·9
July 16	1,392	37·3	9·7	13·54	13·57	4 3 2	148	12	133	11·1	16	0·4	281	284	17·8
Aug 13	1,309	35·0	9·6	12·53	13·46		111	12	118	10·1	14	0·4	229	264	15·9
Sept 10	1,385	36·9	9·6	13·28	13·36		97	10	86	8·8	12	0·3	183	231	15·1
Oct 15	1,509	40·3	9·7	14·68	13·92	3	138	13	110	8·8	16	0·4	248	259	15·5
Nov 12	1,525	40·7	9·8	14·87	13·87	3	126	13	125	9·8	16	0·4	251	230	15·7
Dec 10	1,515	40·5	9·9	14·98	14·04	2	95	13	119	9·4	15	0·4	214	252	14·2
1989 Jan 14	1,375	37·0	9·4	12·91	13-87	2	88	19	205	10·7	21	0·6	293	234	13·7
Feb 11	1,439	38·9	9·4	13·51	13-75	3	133	23	228	10·0	26	0·7	360	288	13·8
Mar 11	1,391	37·6	9·5	13·26	13-43	3	104	25	258	10·3	28	0·7	362	311	13·1
Apr 15	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13-64	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	0·7	384	335	14·0
May 13	1,405	38·3	9·6	13·47	13-35	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	0·7	365	353	14·1
June 10	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13-31	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	0·5	228	295	13·5
[July]	1,353	36-6	9-8	13-25	13.27	4	154	13	109	8.5	17	0.5	263	270	15.7

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		MALE AND I	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOYI	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ‡			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	ON
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1985	)	3,271-2	11-8	3,035-7	10-9					
1986* 1987 1988	) Annual ) averages	3,289·1 2,953·4 2,370·4	11-8 10-4 8-3	3,107·2 2,822·3 2,294·5	11·1 10·0 8·0					
1987	Aug 13	2,865·8	10·1	2,766·6	9·8	-46·0	-41·3	287	2,522	57
	Sept 10	2,870·2	10·1	2,718·1	9·6	-48·5	-46·4	358	2,457	55
	Oct 8	2,751·4	9·7	2,663·9	9·4	-54·2	-49·6	311	2,386	54
	Nov 12	2,685·6	9·5	2,604·4	9·2	-59·5	-54·1	282	2,353	51
	Dec 10	2,695·8	9·5	2,568·6	9·1	-35·8	-49·8	264	2,382	50
1988	Jan 14	2,722·2	9·5	2,519·4	8·8	-49·2	-48-2	270	2,402	51
	Feb 11	2,665·5	9·3	2,485·0	8·7	-34·4	-39-8	262	2,356	48
	Mar 10	2,592·1	9·1	2,453·9	8·6	-31·1	-38-2	235	2,311	46
	Apr 14	2,536·0	8·9	2,402·9	8·4	-51·0	-38·8	256	2,235	46
	May 12	2,426·9	8·5	2,363·8	8·3	-39·1	-40·4	207	2,176	44
	June 9	2,340·8	8·2	2,324·1	8·1	-39·7	-43·3	206	2,093	42
	July 14	2,326·7	8·1	2,267·3	7·9	-56·8	-45·2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291·2	8·0	2,225·6	7·8	-41·7	-46·1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ***	2,311-0	8-1	2,191.7	7.7	-33.9	-44-1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118-9	7·4	2,157·9	7·6	-33·8	-36-5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066-9	7·2	2,105·2	7·4	-52·7	-40-1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046-5	7·2	2,037·4	7·1	-67·8	-51-4	212	1,797	37
1989	Jan 12	2,074-3	7·3	1,987-8	7·0	-49·6	-56·7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018-2	7·1	1,948-7	6·8	-39·1	-52·2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960-2	6·9	1,916-6	6·7	-32·1	-40·3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883·6	6·6	1,858·0	6·5	-58·6	-43·3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802·5	6·3	1,835·8	6·4	-22·2	-37·6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743·1	6·1	1,810·3	6·3	-25·5	-35·4	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771·4	6·2	1,787·2	6·3	-23·1	-23·6	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10 P	1,741·1	6·1	1,751·0	6·1	-36·2	-28·3	214	1,501	27

# **UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary**

1985 )	3,149-4	11.6	2,923.0	10-8					
986* ) Annual 987 ) averages 988 )	3,161-3 2,826-9 2,254-7	11.6 10.2 8.1	2,984·6 2,700·2 2,181·4	10-9 9-8 7-8					
987 Aug 13	2,738·5	9·9	2,644·7	9·6	-45·5	-40·7	278	2,405	55
Sept 10	2,740·2	9·9	2,596·9	9·4	-47·8	-45·8	344	2,343	54
Oct 8	2,626·7	9·5	2,543·6	9·2	-53·3	-48·9	301	2,274	52
Nov 12	2,564·6	9·3	2,485·9	9·0	-57·7	-52·9	274	2,242	49
Dec 10	2,575·2	9·3	2,451·0	8·9	-34·9	-48·6	256	2,270	49
988 Jan 14	2,600·4	9·3	2,402·9	8.6	-48·1	-46·9	261	2,290	49
Feb 11	2,545·9	9·1	2,369·7	8.5	-33·2	-38·7	254	2,245	46
Mar 10	2,474·6	8·9	2,339·2	8.4	-30·5	-37·3	228	2,202	45
Apr 14	2,417-7	8·7	2,288·4	8·2	-50·8	-38·2	247	2,126	44
May 12	2,310-7	8·3	2,249·2	8·1	-39·2	-40·2	200	2,068	42
June 9	2,225-1	8·0	2,210·1	7·9	-39·1	-43·0	197	1,987	41
July 14	2,208·5	7·9	2,153·6	7·7	-56·5	-44·9	272	1,896	40
Aug 11	2,173·7	7·8	2,112·8	7·6	-40·8	-45·5	230	1,905	39
Sept 8** ***	2,195-2	7.9	2,080-1	7.5	-32.7	-43-3	257	1,899	39
Oct 13	2,008-4	7·2	2,047·3	7·3	-32·8	-35·4	232	1,738	38
Nov 10	1,958-0	7·0	1,994·6	7·2	-52·7	-39·4	217	1,705	36
Dec 8	1,938-5	7·0	1,928·3	6·9	-66·3	-50·6	206	1,697	36
989 Jan 12	1,963-2	7·0	1,878-1	6-7	-50·2	-56·4	207	1,721	36
Feb 9	1,908-1	6·8	1,839-1	6-6	-39·0	-51·8	213	1,662	34
Mar 9	1,851-9	6·6	1,807-4	6-5	-31·7	-40·3	193	1,626	32
Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,750·0	6·3	-57·4	-42·7	182	1,563	31
May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,728·8	6·2	-21·2	-36·8	168	1,501	29
June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,704·5	6·1	-24·3	-34·3	163	1,448	27
July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,681·4	6·0	-23·1	-22·9	237	1,399	27
Aug 10 P	1,634·1	5·9	1.646·2	5·9	-35·2	-27·5	206	1,402	26

Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

'Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988. See also note ‡ opposite.

'The unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). (Outflows between August and September were understated with a compensating effect between September and October). An allowance for this distortion has been made in the seasonally adjusted figures for September.

# UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ‡	UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED ‡	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number		
2,251.7	13.7	2,114-3	12-8	1,019-5	9-1	921-4	8.2		1985	)
2,252·5	13·7	2,148·3	13·0	1,036·6	9·1	958·9	8·4		1986*	) Annual
2,045·8	12·3	1,971·0	11·9	907·6	7·8	851·3	7·3		1987	) averages
1,650·5	9·9	1,607·2	9·7	719·9	6·0	687·3	5·8		1988	)
1,970·3	11·9	1,936·3	11·7	895·5	7.7	830·3	7·1	369·0	1987	Aug 13
1,973·8	11·9	1,907·2	11·5	896·4	7.7	810·9	6·9	356·9		Sept 10
1,903·6	11.5	1,870·3	11·3	847·8	7·2	793-6	6⋅8	343·4		Oct 8
1,865·8	11.2	1,828·3	11·0	819·7	7·0	776-1	6⋅6	332·1		Nov 12
1,878·7	11.3	1,800·4	10·9	817·1	7·0	768-2	6⋅6	334·0		Dec 10
1,892·7	11·4	1,759·5	10·6	829·5	7·0	759·9	6·4	337·0	1988	Jan 14
1,852·1	11·1	1,731·3	10·4	813·3	6·8	753·7	6·3	330·5		Feb 11
1,803·1	10·8	1,709·9	10·3	789·0	6·6	744·0	6·2	322·5		Mar 10
1,765·7	10·6	1,674·1	10·1	770·3	6·5	728-8	6·1	316-0		Apr 14
1,692·1	10·2	1,648·8	9·9	734·8	6·2	715-0	6·0	301-6		May 12
1,632·0	9·8	1,624·0	9·8	708·7	5·9	700-1	5·9	291-8		June 9
1,606·3	9·7	1,586·7	9·5	720·4	6·0	680·6	5·7	287·7		July 14
1,576·5	9·5	1,562·7	9·4	714·6	6·0	662·9	5·6	286·9		Aug 11
1,594-4	9.6	1,543-1	9.3	716-6	6.0	648-6	5-4	287-9		Sept 8** ***
1,484·2	8·9	1,522·4	9·2	634·6	5·3	635·5	5·3	265·2		Oct 13
1,454·8	8·7	1,484·6	8·9	612·2	5·1	620·6	5·2	254·9		Nov 10
1,451·5	8·7	1,439·4	8·7	595·1	5·0	598·0	5·0	249·9		Dec 8
1,473·2	8·9	1,405·4	8·4	601·1	5·0	582·4	4·9	248·7	1989	Jan 12
1,434·9	8·6	1,377·9	8·3	583·3	4·9	570·8	4·8	239·5		Feb 9
1,399·4	8·4	1,359·5	8·2	560·9	4·7	557·1	4·7	229·3		Mar 9
1,350·8	8·1	1,321·5	7·9	532·8	4·5	536·5	4·5	216·9		Apr 13
1,297·1	7·8	1,309·7	7·9	505·5	4·2	526·1	4·4	204·7		May 11
1,256·6	7·6	1,296·1	7·8	486·6	4·1	514·2	4·3	195·7		June 8
1,261·6	7·6	1,284·8	7·7	509·8	4·3	502·4	4·2	196·1		July 13
1,238·4	7·4	1,266·3	7·6	502·7	4·2	484·7	4·1	193·3		Aug 10 P

# UNEMPLOYMENT **GB Summary**

2.163-7	13-5	2,031-9	12-6	985.7	9.0	891-1	8-1		1985	)
2,159·6	13·5	2,058·7	12·8	1,001·7	9·0	925·9	8·3		1986*	) Annual
1,953·8	12·1	1,881·8	11·6	873·1	7·6	818·4	7·2		1987	) averages
1,566·1	9·7	1,524·6	9·4	688·6	5·9	656·8	5·6		1988	)
1,879·1	11·6	1,847·2	11-4	859·5	7·5	797-5	7·0	353·7	1987	Aug 13
1,880·8	11·6	1,818·6	11-2	859·4	7·5	778-3	6·8	342·1		Sept 10
1,813·4	11·2	1,782·2	11·0	813·3	7·1	761·4	6·7	329·2		Oct 8
1,777·3	11·0	1,741·2	10·8	787·3	6·9	744·7	6·5	318·5		Nov 12
1,789·9	11·1	1,714·0	10·6	785·3	6·9	737·0	6·5	320·6		Dec 10
1,803·3	11·1	1,674·1	10·3	797·1	6·8	728-8	6·3	323·5	1988	Jan 14
1,764·0	10·9	1,646·9	10·2	781·9	6·7	722-8	6·2	317·3		Feb 11
1,716·6	10·6	1,626·2	10·0	757·9	6·5	713-0	6·1	309·3		Mar 10
1,678·9	10·4	1,590·5	9-8	738·8	6·3	697-9	6·0	302·5		Apr 14
1,606·8	9·9	1,565·2	9-6	703·9	6·0	684-0	5·9	288·3		May 12
1,547·7	9·5	1,540·8	9-5	677·5	5·8	669-3	5·7	278·6		June 9
1,521·5	9·4	1,503·8	9·3	687·0	5·9	649·8	5·6	273·7		July 14
1,492·5	9·2	1,480·5	9·1	681·2	5·8	632·3	5·4	272·8		Aug 11
1,511.0	9.3	1,461.5	9.0	684-3	5.9	618-6	5.3	274-4		Sept 8** ***
1,404·1	8·7	1,441·5	8·9	604·3	5·2	605·8	5·2	252·1		Oct 13
1,375·3	8·5	1,404·0	8·7	582·6	5·0	590·6	5·1	242·1		Nov 10
1,371·9	8·5	1,359·6	8·4	566·6	4·9	568·7	4·9	237·7		Dec 8
1,391·4	8·6	1,325·3	8·2	571·8	4·9	552·8	4·7	236·1	1989	Jan 12
1,353·9	8·3	1,298·2	8·0	554·2	4·8	540·9	4·6	226·9		Feb 9
1,319·5	8·1	1,279·9	7·9	532·4	4·6	527·5	4·5	217·0		Mar 9
1,271·4	7·8	1,242·5	7·7	504·5	4·3	507·5	4·4	204-7		Apr 13
1,219·2	7·5	1,231·3	7·6	477·9	4·1	497·5	4·3	192-7		May 11
1,179·7	7·3	1,218·3	7·5	459·2	3·9	486·2	4·2	184-1		June 8
1,183·6	7·3	1,207·0	7·4	480·0	4·1	474·4	4·1	183·5		July 13
1,161·0	7·2	1,189·1	7·3	473·0	4·1	457·1	3·9	180·7		Aug 10 P

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month.

† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1988 for 1988 and 1989 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates using the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour force Survey, Later revisions will be made in the light of the results of the 1987 Census of Employment.

‡ The seasonally adjusted figures relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. See Employment Gazette, December 1988, p 660. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see p 422 of the October 1986 Employment Gazette for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account).

		NUMBE	R UNEMPLO	/ED	PER C	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED			THOUSA
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOU</b> 1985	TH EAST	782-4	527-1	255-2	8-6	9.9	6.8	728.5	8.0			495-4	233-1
1986 1987 1988	Annual averages	784·7 680·5 508·6	524·7 460·8 346·8	260-0 219-7 161-8	8-6 7-3 5-4	9·8 8·5 6·4	6·8 5·6 4·0	750·2 657·9 496·1	8·2 7·1 5·2			505·2 448·3 339·8	245-0 209-7 156-2
1988		486.7	328-1	158-6	5.2	6.0	3.9	470.9	5.0	-15-2	-15.7	324-7	146-2
	Sept 8** *** Oct 13	494-2 448-1	333-3	160·9 141·8	5.2	6-1	4.0	461-9	4.9	-9.0	-14-6	318-9	143-0
	Nov 10 Dec 8	428·5 422·2	306·4 294·4 292·5	134-1 129-8	4·7 4·5 4·5	5·6 5·4 5·4	3·5 3·3 3·2	455·3 439·6 420·8	4·8 4·7 4·5	-6·6 -15·7 -18·8	-10·3 -10·4 -13·7	314·5 303·3 290·5	140·8 136·3 130·3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	419·5 408·4 397·0	291·7 284·7 278·6	127·9 123·7 118·5	4·4 4·3 4·2	5·4 5·2 5·1	3·2 3·1 2·9	405·7 394·3 387·6	4·3 4·2 4·1	-15·1 -11·4 -6·7	-16·5 -15·1 -11·1	280·2 272·9 269·5	125·5 121·4 118·1
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	380·3 365·5 355·2	268-2 258-6 251-9	112·1 106·9 103·3	4·0 3·9 3·8	4·9 4·8 4·6	2·8 2·7 2·6	375·1 373·6 370·2	4·0 4·0 3·9	-12·5 -1·5 -3·4	-10·2 -6·9 -5·8	262·2 262·0 260·5	112-9 111-6 109-7
	July 13 Aug 10 P	363·3 356·8	255·3 250·1	108-0 106-7	3·8 3·8	4·7 4·6	2·7 2·7	364-6 354-1	3·9 3·7	-5·6 -10·5	-3·5 -6·5	258·3 252·9	106-3 101-2
	ATER LONDON (inclu		East)										
1985	)	402-5	278-4	124-1	9.4	10-8	7.3	376-3	8.8			262-7	113-6
1986* 1987 1988	) Annual ) averages )	407·1 363·8 291·9	280·9 254·4 205·1	126·1 109·4 86·7	8·3 8·4 6·7	11·1 10·0 8·0	6·0 6·2 4·9	391·3 353·0 285·5	8·0 8·2 6·6			272·0 248·3 201·6	119·4 104·7 83·9
1988	Aug 11	284-5	198-0	86-4	6.6	7.7	4.9	273-1	6.3	-7.1	-7.8	193-4	79.7
	Sept 8** ***	290.5	201-8	88-8	6.7	7.9	5.0	269-4	6.2	-3.7	-6.6	190-7	78.7
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	265·4 253·3 249·3	186-7 178-7 176-8	78·8 74·6 72·5	6·1 5·8 5·8	7·3 7·0 6·9	4·4 4·2 4·1	267·2 259·7 249·8	6·2 6·0 5·8	-2·2 -7·5 -9·9	-4·3 -4·5 -6·5	189·1 183·6 176·9	78·1 76·1 72·9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	243·8 237·8 232·6	173-2 169-3 166-4	70·5 68·5 66·2	5·6 5·5 5·4	6-8 6-6 6-5	4·0 3·9 3·7	242·2 235·5 230·3	5·6 5·4 5·3	-7·6 -6·7 -5·2	-8·3 -8·1 -6·5	171·2 167·2 163·7	71·0 68·3 66·6
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	225·1 218·3 214·2	161-7 157-1 154-5	63·4 61·2 59·7	5·2 5·0 4·9	6·3 6·1 6·0	3.6 3.4 3.4	223·5 221·2 218·9	5·2 5·1 5·1	-6·8 -2·3 -2·3	-6·2 -4·8 -3·8	159·7 158·1 156·8	63·8 63·1 62·1
EAST	July 13 Aug 10 P	219·5 215·0	156-7 152-9	62·8 62·1	5·1 5·0	6·1 6·0	3-5 3-5	217·1 211·1	5·0 4·9	-1⋅8 -6⋅0	-2·1 -3·4	155·9 152·1	61·2 59·0
1985	)	81.3	53-2	28-1	8-6	9-2	7.6	75-3	8.0			49.8	25.4
1986* 1987 1988	) Annual ) averages )	83·4 72·5 52·0	53.9 47.4 33.6	29·5 25·1 18·5	8·6 7·1 4·9	9·1 7·8 5·2	7·8 6·2 4·5	78·8 69·4 50·4	8·1 6·6 4·8			51·4 45·8 32·7	27·4 23·7 17·7
988	Aug 11	48.0	30.5	17-5	4.5	4.7	4.2	48.4	4.6	-1.2	-1.5	31.5	16-9
	Sept 8** *** Oct 13	47·9 43·0	30·4 27·5	17·5 15·5	4·5 4·1	4·7 4·3	4·2 3·7	47·1 45·7	4.4	-1.3	-1.4	30.7	16-4
989	Nov 10 Dec 8	41.6 41.5 42.1	26·9 27·2 27·9	14·7 14·3	3.9 3.9 4.0	4·2 4·2 4·3	3.6 3.5 3.5	43·3 41·1 38·5	4·1 3·9	-1·4 -2·4 -2·2	-1·3 -1·7 -2·0	29·8 28·3 26·8	15·9 15·0 14·3
303	Feb 9 Mar 9	41·0 39·6	27·4 26·5	13·5 13·1	3·9 3·7	4·3 4·1	3·3 3·2	37·2 36·7	3.6 3.5 3.5	-2·6 -1·3 -0·5	-2·4 -2·0 -1·5	25·3 24·4 24·2	13·2 12·8 12·5
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	37·4 35·1 32·9	25·1 23·7 22·4	12·2 11·4 10·5	3·5 3·3 3·1	3·9 3·7 3·5	3·0 2·7 2·5	35·5 35·1 35·0	3·4 3·3 3·3	-1·2 -0·4 -0·1	-1·0 -·7 -·6	23·5 23·5 23·7	12·0 11·6 11·3
	July 13 Aug 10 P	33·1 32·7	22·4 22·2	10·7 10·4	3·1 3·1	3·5 3·4	2·6 2·5	34·7 34·2	3·3 3·2	-0·3 -0·5	3 -0·3	23·8 23·7	10·9 10·5
ОПТІ	H WEST												
985	)	204.9	132-8	72-2	10.0	11.0	8.7	190-5	9.3			124-5	66.0
986* 987 988	) Annual ) averages )	205·7 178·9 137·6	131·6 115·0 88·5	74-2 63-9 49-1	10·0 8·5 6·5	10·8 9·4 7·2	8·6 7·3 5·6	195·8 172·3 133·7	9·5 8·2 6·3			126·1 111·4 86·5	69·7 60·9 47·3
988	Aug 11	127-6	81-2	46-4	6-1	6.6	5-3	128-8	6-1	-3.7	-3.5	83-7	45.1
	Sept 8** ***	130-3	83-2	47.1	6-2	6-8	5.3	126-1	6.0	-2.7	-3.7	82-2	43.9
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	120·6 119·1 117·9	78-0 77-0 77-0	42·7 42·0 40·9	5·7 5·6 5·6	6·4 6·3 6·3	4·8 4·8 4·6	122-9 118-3 113-1	5·8 5·6 5·4	-3·2 -4·6 -5·2	-3·2 -3·5 -4·3	80·4 77·3 73·8	42·5 41·0 39·3
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	119·6 115·3 110·2	78·5 75·8 73·1	41·1 39·5 37·1	5·7 5·5 5·2	6·4 6·2 6·0	4·7 4·5 4·2	109-1 106-3 104-7	5·2 5·0 5·0	-4·0 -2·8 -1·6	-4·6 -4·0 -2·8	71·4 69·6 69·1	37·7 36·7 35·6
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	103-5 96-5 90-5	69·5 65·1 61·3	34·1 31·4 29·2	4·9 4·6 4·3	5·7 5·3 5·0	3·9 3·6 3·3	101-8 100-9 100-1	4·8 4·8 4·7	-2·9 -0·9 -0·8	-2·4 -1·8 -1·5	67·4 67·2 66·9	34·4 33·7 33·2
	July 13 Aug 10 P	91·7 91·1	61·7 61·5	30·0 29·7	4·3 4·3	5·0 5·0	3·4 3·4	98·1 95·8	4·7 4·5	-2·0 -2·3	-1·2 -1·7	66·1 65·3	32·0 30·5

1860   1860			UNEMPLO	OYED		PER CEN	T WORKFO	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED			
			All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	cent work	since previous	change over 3 months	Male	Female
		MIDLANDS	349.7	243-1	106-6	13-6	15.5	10-6	326-9	12-7			230-2	96.7
Sept	1986* 1987		346·7 305·9	236·8 211·1	108·0 94·8	13·3 11·6	15·2 13·3	9.0	292-1	11-1			203-5	88-6
Control   Cont		Aug 11	233-0	158-0	75.0	8-6	9.9							
West   10		Sept 8** ***												
		Nov 10 Dec 8	201·0 197·1	138·9 137·4	62·1 59·8	7·5 7·3	8·7 8·6	5·7 5·4	205·7 198·2	7·6 7·4	-6·0 -7·5	-6·0 -6·7	142·4 137·6	63·3 60·6
March   1	1989	Feb 9	191-3 184-1	133·6 129·0	57·7 55·1	7·1 6·8	8·4 8·1	5·3 5·0	186-8 181-3	6·9 6·7	-5·3 -5·5	-6·3 -5·6	129·5 126·2	57·3 55·1
March   1960   1136   485   66		May 11	167-9	118-3	49.6	6·2 6·1	7·4 7·2	4·5 4·4	171·9 168·9	6·4 6·3	-2·6 -3·0	-5·0 -4·1	120·4 118·8	51·5 50·1
1985		July 13 Aug 10 P				6·2 6·0	7·3 7·1				-2·9 -5·3			
1989   Arrival   2024   1360   664   104   118   88   1973   90   1973   1989   1478   1010   459   7.4   87   56   1432   72   97   97   49   436   439   1478   1010   459   7.4   87   56   1432   72   97   97   49   436   439   1478   1010   459   7.4   87   56   1432   72   98   77   97   77   414   4178   1010   459   7.4   87   56   1432   72   98   77   77   78   79   79   71   422   40.4   40.0   10.0   10.0   90.5   40.1   40.0		MIDLANDS		400	05.6	10.5	11.0	9.4	199.0	0.0			128.7	59-5
1807   1808   1839   1252   544   94   108   69   1758   90   1758   90   1809   180		) Appual											129-4	61-9
1988   Aug   11	1987		183-9	125·2 101·9	54-4	9.4	10-8	6-9	175-8	9-0			120-6	55·2 43·9
Oct 13		Aug 11	142-9		45-6	7-2	8-3	5.6	139-3	7.0	-2.7	-2.9	97-1	42-2
Color   1266   883   382   844   7.5   4.7   1906   66   40   2-9   913   376   37		Sept 8** ***												
1989		Nov 10	126-6	88-3	38-2	6.4	7.5	4·7 4·6	130·6 126·4	6·6 6·4	-4·0 -4·2	-2·9 -3·6	91·3 88·6	39·3 37·8
Charlest   110   106	1989	Feb 9	125-1	88-3	36.8	6.3	7.5	4.5	120.0	6.0	-2.2	-3·5 -2·8	83·8 82·7	36·2 35·3
VORKSHIEE AND HUMBERSUE   1985		May 11	110-1	78-2	31.8	5.5	6.7	3-9	111-5	5.6	-1.6	-2.8	78-6	32-9
1985		July 13 Aug 10 P		76·1 74·3		5·4 5·3				5.5 5.4		-1·5 -1·7		
1986   Annual   315		SHIRE AND HUMB				10.0	45.0	0.0	001 F	12.0			199.0	82.5
1987   averages   286.0   201.2   84.8   12.0   14.3   8.7   270.5   11.3   192.4   78.1   1988   11.8   228.4   16.8   89.8   11.8   7.0   226.0   9.5     11.3   192.4   78.1   198.8   11.8   228.2   158.9   69.2   9.5   11.4   7.0   21.5   9.3   -2.9   -3.6   157.8   63.7   20.1   230.7   161.2   69.5   9.7   11.5   7.0   218.1   9.1   -3.4   -3.8   155.8   62.3   62.3   62.3   62.3   62.3   62.3   62.5   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62.3   62.5   62		) Appual											207-8	86-5
Sept 8"	1987		286-0	201-2	84.8	12-0	14.3	8.7	270-5					78·1 65·2
Oct 13	1988	Aug 11	228-2	158.9	69-2	9.5	11.4	7.0	221-5					
Nov   10														
Sept 8		Nov 10 Dec 8	205·5 203·1	147·2 146·2	58·3 56·9	8·6 8·5	10·5 10·4	5·9 5·7	209·5 202·8	8·8 8·5	-5·0 -6·7	-4·0 -5·1	150·1 145·3	59·4 57·5
July 13	1989	Feb 9	200.4	144-3	56·1 54·3	8·4 8·1	10·3 10·0	5·7 5·5	193·4 189·2	8·1 7·9	-4·2 -4·2	-5·4 -4·5	138·3 135·4	55·1 53·8
NORTH WEST  1985 ) 452-0 317-1 134-9 14-8 17-7 10-7 420-8 13-8 298-9 121-9  1986 ) Annual 448-3 313-2 135-1 14-8 17-8 10-7 423-1 13-9 298-5 124-5  1987 ) averages 403-3 284-3 118-6 13-3 16-3 9-2 385-2 12-7 273-8 111-4  1988 ) Aug 11 325-7 228-5 97-2 10-8 13-3 7-5 322-1 10-7  Sept 8" "" 329-3 231-1 98-2 10-9 13-4 7-6 310-9 10-3 -3-4 -4-4 222-2 88-7  Oct 13 301-0 214-9 86-1 10-0 12-5 6-7 307-2 10-2 -3-7 -3-5 220-1 87-1  Nov 10 294-7 211-4 83-3 9-8 12-3 6-5 300-5 10-0 6-7 -4-6 215-5 85-0  1989 Jan 12 299-2 215-9 83-3 9-9 12-5 6-5 288-8 9-6 -4-1 -6-1 208-1 80-7  Feb 9 291-5 210-8 80-8 9-7 12-2 6-3 284-3 9-4 -4-5 -5-4 205-0 79-3  May 11 255-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -3-9 -4-2 203-0 77-4  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6  Apr 13 265-1 194-3 70-8 8-8 11-3 5-5 268-7 8-9 -3-4 5-52 195-5 73-2  Jule 8 256-8 188-4 68-3 8-5 10-9 5-3 264-4 8-8 -4-3 -5-3 192-8 71-6		Apr 13 May 11 June 8	179.0	130-0	49.0	7.5	9.3		184·1 181·3 178·6	7.7 7.6 7.5	-2.7	-4·0 -3·5		50·6 49·3
1985 ) 452-0 317-1 134-9 14-8 17-7 10-7 420-8 13-8 298-9 121-9  1986 ) Annual 448-3 313-2 135-1 14-8 17-8 10-7 423-1 13-9 298-5 124-5 1987 1988 ) 403-3 284-3 118-6 13-3 16-3 9-2 385-2 12-7 229-6 92-5  1988 Aug 11 325-7 228-5 97-2 10-8 13-3 7-5 322-1 10-7 229-6 92-5  1988 Per 8" **** 329-3 231-1 98-2 10-9 13-4 7-6 310-9 10-3 3-4 4-4 222-2 88-7  Oct 13 301-0 214-9 86-1 10-0 12-5 6-7 307-2 10-2 3-7 3-5 220-1 87-1 Nov 10 294-7 211-4 83-3 9-8 12-3 6-5 300-5 10-0 4-6-7 4-6 215-5 85-0 10-0 10-6-7 4-6 215-5 85-0 10-9 13-4 10-9 1		Aug 10 P	176-2 173-7	126·5 124·7		7·4 7·3	9·0 8·9	5·0 5·0	177·8 175·2			-2·1 -2·0	129·0 128·1	48·8 47·1
1986 ) Annual 448-3 313-2 135-1 14-8 17-8 10-7 423-1 13-9 298-5 124-5 1987 averages 403-3 294-3 118-6 13-3 16-3 9-2 385-2 12-7 229-6 92-5 1988 Aug 11 325-7 228-5 97-2 10-8 13-3 7-5 322-1 10-7 229-6 92-5 1988 Aug 11 325-7 228-5 97-2 10-8 13-3 7-5 314-3 10-4 -3-5 -4-9 224-0 90-3 291-5 201-8 201-5 201-		TH WEST	452.0	317-1	134-9	14.8	17-7	10-7	420-8	13-8			298-9	121.9
1988 Aug 11 325-7 228-5 97-2 10-8 13-3 7-5 314-3 10-4 -3-5 -4-9 224-0 90-3 Sept 8" " 329-3 231-1 98-2 10-9 13-4 7-6 310-9 10-3 -3-4 -4-4 222-2 88-7 Oct 13 301-0 214-9 86-1 10-0 12-5 6-7 307-2 10-2 -3-7 -3-5 220-1 87-1 Nov 10 294-7 211-4 83-3 9-8 12-3 6-5 300-5 10-0 -6-7 -4-6 215-5 85-0 Dec 8 292-8 211-5 81-3 9-7 12-3 6-3 292-9 9-7 -7-6 -6-0 210-7 82-2 1989 Jan 12 299-2 215-9 83-3 9-9 12-5 6-5 288-8 9-6 -4-1 -6-1 208-1 80-7 Feb 9 291-5 210-8 80-8 9-7 12-2 6-3 288-8 9-6 -4-1 -6-1 208-1 80-7 Feb 9 291-5 210-8 80-8 9-7 12-2 6-3 288-4 9-4 -4-5 -5-4 205-0 79-3 Mar 9 285-0 207-1 77-9 9-5 12-0 6-0 280-4 9-3 -3-9 -4-2 203-0 77-4  Apr 13 275-5 200-9 74-5 9-1 11-7 5-8 272-1 9-0 8-3 -5-6 197-5 74-6 May 11 265-1 194-3 70-8 8-8 11-3 5-5 268-7 8-9 -3-4 -5-2 195-5 73-2 July 13 261-0 189-2 71-8 8-7 11-0 5-6 261-6 8-7 -2-8 -3-5 190-9 70-7	1986° 1987		448·3 403·3	313-2 284-3	135·1 118·6	14·8 13·3	17·8 16·3	10.7	423·1 385·2	13·9 12·7			273-8	111-4
Sept 8****** 329:3 231:1 98:2 10:9 13:4 7.6 310:9 10:3 -3:4 -4:4 222:2 88:7  Oct 13 301:0 214:9 86:1 10:0 12:5 6:7 307:2 10:2 -3:7 -3:5 220:1 87:1 Nov 10 294:7 211:4 83:3 9:8 12:3 6:5 300:5 10:0 6:7 -4:6 215:5 85:0 Dec 8 292:8 211:5 81:3 9:7 12:3 6:3 292:9 9:7 -7:6 -6:0 210:7 82:2 1989 Jan 12 299:2 215:9 83:3 9:9 12:5 6:5 288:8 9:6 -4:1 -6:1 208:1 80:7 Feb 9 291:5 210:8 80:8 9:7 12:2 6:3 284:3 9:4 -4:5 -5:4 205:0 79:3 Mar 9 285:0 207:1 77:9 9:5 12:0 6:0 280:4 9:3 -3:9 -4:2 203:0 77:4 Apr 13 275:5 200:9 74:5 9:1 11:7 5:8 272:1 9:0 8:3 -5:2 195:5 74:6 May 11 265:1 194:3 70:8 8:8 11:3 5:5 268:7 8:9 -3:4 -5:2 195:5 74:6 Jule 8 256:8 188:4 68:3 8:5 10:9 5:3 264:4 8:8 -4:3 -5:3 192:8 71:6 30:7 197:9		Aug 11									-3⋅5	-4.9		
Nov 10				231-1	98-2	10-9	13-4	7.6	310-9	10-3	-3.4	-4.4	222-2	88.7
Feb 9 291.5 210.8 80.8 9.7 12.2 6.3 284.3 9.4 -4.5 -5.4 205.0 79.3 Mar 9 285.0 207.1 77.9 9.5 12.0 6.0 280.4 9.3 -3.9 -4.2 203.0 77.4 Apr 13 275.5 200.9 74.5 9.1 11.7 5.8 272.1 9.0 8.3 -5.6 197.5 74.6 May 11 265.1 194.3 70.8 8.8 11.3 5.5 268.7 8.9 -3.4 -5.2 195.5 73.2 June 8 256.8 188.4 68.3 8.5 10.9 5.3 264.4 8.8 -4.3 -5.3 192.8 71.6 July 13 261.0 189.2 71.8 8.7 11.0 5.6 261.6 8.7 -2.8 -3.5 190.9 5.9		Nov 10	294.7	211.4	83-3	9.8	12-3	6.5	300.5	10.0	-6.7	-3·5 -4·6 -6·0	215.5	87·1 85·0 82·2
Apr 13 275.5 200.9 74.5 9.1 11.7 5.8 272.1 9.0 -8.3 -5.6 197.5 74.6 May 11 265.1 194.3 70.8 8.8 11.3 5.5 268.7 8.9 -3.4 -5.2 195.5 73.2 June 8 256.8 188.4 68.3 8.5 10.9 5.3 264.4 8.8 -4.3 -5.3 192.8 71.6 July 13 261.0 189.2 71.8 8.7 11.0 5.6 261.6 8.7 -2.8 -3.5 190.9 70.7 697.6	1989	Feb 9	291.5	210.8	80.8		12·5 12·2 12·0	6.3	284-3	9.4	-4.5	-5.4	208·1 205·0 203·0	79.3
July 13 261-0 189-2 71-8 8-7 11-0 5-6 261-6 8-7 -2-8 -3-5 190-9 70-7		Apr 13 May 11	265-1	194.3	70.8	8.8	11.3	5.5	268-7	8.9	-3.4	-5.2	197·5 195·5 192·8	74·6 73·2 71·6
1100 10 1				189·2 184·9	71·8 70·6	8·7 8·5	11·0 10·7	5·6 5·5		8·7 8·5	-2·8 -5·7	-3·5 -4·3	190·9 187·4	70·7 68·5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at August 10, 1989

		NUMBER	RUNEMPLO	YED	PER CE	NT WORKE	ORCE †	SEASON	ALLY ADJUS	STED					Unemployment in reg	gions by	assisted	area stat		n travel-to-work areas*	at Augus	t 10, 198	The second second second	
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	1	TOTAL DECIDIO A	Male	Female	All	† per cent employees and		Male	Female	All	† per cent employees and
NOR 1985		237.6	169-3	68-4	16.5	19.5	11.9	221.1	15.4			450.7			ASSISTED REGIONS ‡ South West				unemployed					unemployed
1986		234.9	167-3	67-6	16.1	19-3	11.5	221.1	15·4 15·2			159·7 159·6	61·4 61·9		Development Areas Intermediate Areas	4,235 9,665	1,846 4,664	6,081 14,329	9·7 8·1	Bury St Edmunds Buxton	508 639	312 362	820 1,001	2·5 4·5
1987 1988	) averages	213·1 179·4	155·1 130·7	58·0 48·7	14·6 12·2	17·9 15·0	9·8 8·1	203·9 174·0	14·0 11·9			149·7 127·6	54·2 46·4		Unassisted All	47,563 <b>61,463</b>	23,150 <b>29,660</b>	70,713 <b>91,123</b>	4·6 <b>5·2</b>	Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	3,680 2,077 1,592	1,747 984 648	5,427 3,061 2,240	6·8 2·1 4·7
1988	Aug 11	172-5	124-5	47.9	11-8	14.3	8.0	170.0	11.6	-2.9	-2.4	125.0	45-0		West Midlands Intermediate Areas	93,817	38,401	132,218	7.9	Carlisle	1,881	1,043	2,924	5-2
	Sept 8** ***	174.7	125-9	48-8	11-9	14.5	8-2	167-6	11.4	-2.4	-2.8	123-4	44.2	ш	Unassisted All	19,784 <b>113,601</b>	10,135 <b>48,536</b>	29,919 <b>162,137</b>	4·3 6·9	Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	3,687 221 2,001	1,372 124 1,138	5,059 345 3,139	9·4 3·9 3·1
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	163·0 161·7 160·5	119·2 118·9 119·0	43·8 42·8 41·5	11·1 11·0 10·9	13·7 13·7 13·7	7·3 7·1 6·9	165·6 163·5 160·0	11·3 11·1 10·9	-2·0 -2·1 -3·5	-2·4 -2·2 -2·5	121·9 120·3 118·1	43·7 43·2		East Midlands Development Areas	1,030	559	1,589	6-2	Cheltenham	1,779	799	2,578	3.5
1989	Jan 12	164-5	122-3	42-2	11-2	14-1	7-1	157-7	10-8	-2.3	-2.6	116-8	41.9		Intermediate Areas Unassisted	2,220 71,095 <b>74,345</b>	1,128 29,501 <b>31,188</b>	3,348 100,596 <b>105,533</b>	6·4 6·2 <b>6·2</b>	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham	4,953 903 586	1,920 399 418	6,873 1,302 1,004	8-9 2-2 3-5
	Feb 9 Mar 9	161·0 157·0	119·6 116·7	41·4 40·3	11·0 10·7	13·8 13·4	6·9 6·7	156·3 154·1	10·7 10·5	-1·4 -2·2	-2·4 -2·0	115·8 114·0	40·5 40·1		All  Yorks and Humberside					Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	914 160	507 100	1,421 260	5·9 2·1
	Apr 13 May 11	151·8 145·0	113-2 108-2	38·6 36·8	10·3 9·9	13·0 12·5	6·5 6·1	149·2 146·3	10-2 10-0	-4·9 -2·9	-2·8 -3·3	110·4 108·3	38·8 38·0		Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	13,923 63,977 46,785	5,221 23,608 20,187	19,144 87,585 66,972	11·4 9·5 6·8	Clacton Clitheroe	1,162 164	426 131	1,588 295	8·1 3·1
	June 8 July 13	140·0 138·9	104·6 102·8	35·5 36·0	9·5 9·5	12·0 11·8	5·9 6·0	143·6 141·0	9·8 9·6	-2·7 -2·6	-3·5 -2·7	106·6 105·0	37·0 36·0		All	124,685	49,016	173,701	8.3	Colchester Corby	1,809 982	1,099 526	2,908 1,508	3·9 6·2
14/41	Aug 10 P	135.5	100-3	35.2	9.2	11.5	5.9	138-6	9.4	-2·6 -2·4	-2.6	104.0	34.6		North West  Development Areas Intermediate Areas	84,883 56,650	30,687 21,314	115,570 77,964	12·8 8·7	Coventry and Hinckley  Crawley	11,533	5,464 841	16,997 2,753	7·1 1·4
WAL 1985		180-6	127-7	52.9	14.8	17.0	11.2	168-4	13-8			120-5	47-9		Unassisted All	43,407 <b>184,940</b>	18,638 <b>70,639</b>	62,045 <b>255,579</b>	7·2 9·6	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham	1,799 605	952 225	2,751 830	5·9 4·6
1986	* ) Annual	179.0	126-1	52-9	14-7	16-9	11-4	 169·3	13.9			120-5	48-8		North Development Areas	81,224	26,918	108,142	11.7	Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	2,951 283	1,188 144	4,139 427	8·5 5·4
1987 1988	) averages	157·0 130·0	111·8 92·9	45·2 37·1	13·1 10·8	15-6 13-0	9·4 7·6	149·9 125·7	12·5 10·5			107·7 90·4	42·2 35·4		Intermediate Areas Unassisted	11,491 7,590	4,185 4,061	15,676 11,651	9·4 5·4	Derby Devizes	6,699 208	2,789 182	9,488 390	6·0 2·9
1988	Aug 11	124-1	87-6	36.5	10.3	12:3	7.5	122.4	10.2	-2:2	-2.3	88-1	34-3		All Wales	100,305	35,164	135,469	10.4	Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	260 8,610 1,021	163 3,459 444	423 12,069 1,465	3·4 11·9 4·0
	Sept 8** *** Oct 13	125·8 117·7	89·0 84·6	36·9 33·1	10·5 9·8	12·5 11·9	7·6 6·8	120·6 119·6	10-1	-1·8 -1·0	-2·4 -1·7	87·1 86·6	33·5 33·0		Development Areas Intermediate Areas	26,217 34,804	9,612 13,329	35,829 48,133	10·2 8·8	Dover and Deal	1,434	524	1,958	5.2
	Nov 10 Dec 8	115·8 114·5	83·4 82·9	32·4 31·6	9·7 9·5	11.7 11.6	6·7 6·5	116·9 112·9	9·7 9·4	-2·7 -4·0	-1·8 -2·6	84·3 81·5	32·6 31·4		Unassisted All	4,816 <b>65,837</b>	2,335 <b>25,276</b>	7,151 <b>91,113</b>	6·2 9·0	Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	15,152 3,952 1,117	6,531 1,652 534	21,683 5,604 1,651	8·0 8·4 2·9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9	116-2 112-0	84·1 81·0	32·2 31·1	9·7 9·3	11·8 11·3	6·6 6·4	109·7 107·1	9·1 8·9	-3·2 -2·6	-3·3 -3·3	79·1 77·1	30·6 30·0		Scotland Development Areas	101,460	38,312	139,772	12.7	Evesham	441	289	730	2.4
	Mar 9	107·7 103·2	78-1	29.6	9.0	10.9	6-1	104-9	8.7	-2.2	-2.7	75.6	29.3		Intermediate Areas Unassisted	24,775 37,260 <b>163,495</b>	11,044 17,063 <b>66,419</b>	35,819 54,323 <b>229,914</b>	11·2 6·8 <b>10·3</b>	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth	2,571 313 684	1,176 141 280	3,747 454 964	4·2 4·6 9·6
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	97·8 92·8	75·2 71·5 68·0	28·0 26·4 24·8	8·6 8·2 7·7	10·5 10·0 9·5	5·8 5·4 5·1	101·4 99·9 98·5	8·5 8·3 8·2	-3·5 -1·5 -1·4	-2·8 -2·4 -2·1	73·2 72·3 71·5	28·2 27·6 27·0		UNASSISTED REGIONS	,				Folkestone Gainsborough	1,497 731	565 321	2,062 1,052	6·4 8·6
	July 13 Aug 10 P	93·3 91·1	67·5 65·8	25·7 25·3	7·8 7·6	9·5 9·2	5.3	96.2	8.0	-2·3 -2·3	-1.7	70-1	26-1		South East East Anglia	250,112 22,244	106,711 10,425	356,823 32,669	4·4 3·8	Gloucester Goole and Selby	2,052 1,343	905 739	2,957 2,082	4·3 7·5
SCOT	LAND	91.1	63.6	25.3	7.6	9.2	5.2	93.9	7.8	-2.3	-2.0	68-8	25.1							Gosport and Fareham Grantham	1,438 708	940 368 736	2,378 1,076 2,674	4·2 5·0 5·8
1985	)	353-0	243-6	109-3	14-1	16-6	10.6	322-0	12.9			225-2	96-8		GREAT BRITAIN  Development Areas	312,972	113,155	426,127	12-1	Great Yarmouth  Grimsby	1,938	1,803	7,347	9.0
1986* 1987	) Annual ) averages	359·8 345·8	248·1 241·9	111-8 103-8	14·4 13·9	16·9 16·7	10·9 10·0	332·8 323·4	13·3 13·0			232·1 228·9	100·6 94·5		Intermediate Areas Unassisted	297,399 550,656	117,673 242,206	415,072 792,862	8·7 5·0	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	2,527 859	1,182 400	3,709 1,259	2.1
1988	) Aug 11	293·6 285·1	207·2 197·8	86·4 87·3	11.7	14·3 13·7	8.2	280-1	11.2	0.5		199-3	80.8		Northern Ireland	1,161,027 77,372	473,034 29,658	1,634,061	6·8 17·4	Hartlepool Harwich	4,184 307	1,208 161	5,392 468	13·4 6·6
1300	Sept 8** ***	285.2	200.7	84.5	11.4	13-9	8.3	273·4 — 272·3	10.9	-2·5 -1·1	-3·8 -2·5	194·3 194·2	79·1 78·1		United Kingdom	1,238,399	502,692	1,741,091	7.0	Hastings Haverhill	1,619 235 15,080	686 174	2,305 409	4·5 2·7
	Oct 13 Nov 10	265·2 263·6	189·8 188·9	75·5 74·7	10·6 10·5	13·1 13·1	7·1 7·1	270·1	10·8 10·7	-2:2	-1.9	193.4	76.7		TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	359 1,439	7,045 258 779	22,125 617 2,218	3·3 9·0 5·0
	Dec 8	262-9	189-3	73.5	10-5	13-1	7.0	266·5 260·2	10.4	-3·6 -6·3	-2·3 -4·0	191·0 186·7	75.5 73.5		England	0.116	1.006	2 100	6.0	Hertford and Harlow	4,476	2,375 277	6,851	2·8 4·9
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	269·0 262·1 255·3	193·7 188·4 184·3	75·4 73·6 71·1	10·8 10·5	13·4 13·0	7·1 7·0	256·6 253·4	10·3 10·1	-3·6 -3·2	-4·5 -4·4	184·0 181·7	72·6 71·7		Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble	2,116 3,447 837	1,006 1,020 341	3,122 4,467 1,178	6·8 7·0 9·9	Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	529 1,178 422	631 235	806 1,809 657	3·0 4·0
	Apr 13	245-6	178-0	67.6	10·2 9·8	12·8 12·3	6·7 6·4	250·5 243·3	10·0 9·7	-2·9 -7·2	-3·2 -4·4	180·2 175·1	70·3 68·2		Andover Ashford	389 866	206 363	595 1,229	2·0 3·6	Horncastle and Market Rasen	550 4,015	298 2,096	848 6,111	7.3
	May 11 June 8	235·2 228·2	171·2 166·1	63·9 62·1	9·4 9·1	11·9 11·5	6·0 5·9	239·5 235·0	9·6 9·4	-3⋅8 -4⋅5	-4·6 -5·2	172·8 170·0	66·7 65·0		Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	2,196 561	1,064 304	3,260 865	1·9 3·4	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots	12,545 901	4,760 586	17,305 1,487	6·8 9·4 3·2
	July 13 Aug 10 P	232·4 229·9	165·6 163·5	66·7 66·4	9·3 9·2	11·5 11·3	6·3 6·3	232·8 231·2	9·3 9·2	-2·2 -1·6	-3·5 -2·8	168·9 168·0	63·9 63·2		Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	7,047 1,053 1,517	2,263 464	9,310 1,517 2,428	11·6 6·3 6·3	Ipswich Isle of Wight	2,400 2,085	1,033 938	3,433 3,023	3·1 6·2
NORT	HERN IRELAND														Barrow-in-Furness  Basingstoke and Alton	1,028	911 444	1,472	2.0	Keighley Kendal	1,405 358	685 210	2,090 568	6·4 2·5
1985		121.8	88.0	33.8	17-4	20.7	12:7	112-7	16-1			82-4	30-3		Bath Beccles and Halesworth	1,753 393	957 284 702	2,710 677 2,249	4·4 4·1 2·8	Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	110 771	40	150	4·9 2·8
1986* 1987 1988	) Annual ) averages	127·8 126·5 115·7	92·9 92·0 84·3	34·9 34·5 31·3	18·3 18·2 16·7	22·0 21·9 20·4	12·9 12·5 11·3	122·6 122·1	17·6 17·6			89·6 89·2	33.0 32.9		Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	1,547 387	197	584	5.8	Kidderminster	1,249	624	1,873	4-7
	Aug 11	117-5	84-1	33.4	17.0	20:4	12:1	113.2	16·4 16·3	-0.9	-0.6	82·7 82·2	30·5 30·6		Bicester Bideford	188 552	178 231	366 783	2·2 8·4	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	1,497 2,890	669 1,199 197	2,166 4,089 469	4·8 8·3 7·7
	Sept 8**	115-7	83-4	32-3	16-8	20.2	11.7	111.6	16-2	-1.2	-0.8	81.6	30.0		Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	44,936 3,334 4,035	17,191 1,310 1,382	62,127 4,644 5,417	8·1 11·2 8·4	Launceston Leeds Leek	272 17,001 282	6,695 144	23,696 426	6·9 3·3
	Oct 13 Nov 10	€110·4 109·0	80·1 79·5	30·3 29·5	16·0 15·8	19·4 19·2	10·9 10·7	110·6 110·6	16-0 16-0	-1.0	-1·0 -0·7	80·9 80·6	29·7 30·0		Blackpool	5,664	2,135	7,799	7.1	Leicester	9,660	4,282	13,942 4,874	5·2 7·3
989	Dec 8 Jan 12	108-1	79·6 81·8	28-4	15.6	19·2 19·8	10·3 10·6	109·1 109·7	15·8 15·9	-1.5	-0.8	79-8	29·3 29·6		Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury	132 977 11,423	88 546 4,757	220 1,523 16,180	2·5 7·0 9·6	Lincoln Liverpool London	3,369 49,885 142,892	1,505 17,016 57,396	66,901 200,288	14·1 5·8
303	Feb 9 Mar 9	110·1 108·4	80·9 79·9	.29·4 .29·1 .28·5	15·9 15·7	19·8 19·6 19·3	10·6 10·5 10·3	109·7 109·6 109·2	15·9 15·9 15·8	0·6 -0·1 -0·4	-0·3 -0·3	80·1 79·7 79·6	29·6 29·6 29·6		Boston	949	462	1,411	5·6 4·6	Loughborough and Coalville	2,016 800	863	2,879 1,137	4·6 8·6
	Apr 13 May 11	107-6 105-4	79·3 77·9	28·3 27·5	15-6	19·2 18·8	10-2	108·0 107·0	15-6	-1-2	-0.6	79.0	29.0	-	Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater	3,139 12,244 1,268	1,251 4,290 657	4,390 16,534 1,925	7·8 6·3	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow	1,308 353	650 190	1,958 543	5·4 4·4
	June 8	104-2	76-9	27.3	15·3 15·1	18-6	9·9 9·9	105-8	15·5 15·3	-1·0 -1·2	-0.9 ~·· -1.1	78·4 77·8	28·6 28·0		Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	1,100 225	511 107	1,611 332	7.7 3.9	Macclesfield Malton	1,451 141	740 87	2,191 228	4·1 3·1
	July 13 Aug 10 P	107·8 107·0	78·0 77·4	29·7 29·7	15·6 15·5	18-9 18-7	10·7 10·7	105·8 104·8	15·3 15·2		-0·7 -0·7	77·8 77·2	28·0 27·6		Brighton Bristol	5,971 12,082	2,608 5,676	8,579 17,758	4·8 5·5	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester	659 45,890	269 16,961	928 62,851	4·2 8·5
See foo	otnotes to tables 2.1 and	d 2.2.										*			Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent	299 2,156 2,388	151 885 1,104	450 3,041 3,492	8·1 7·8 5·3	Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	4,999 474 6,377	1,496 297 3,095	6,495 771 9,472	10·4 3·8 4·5
															Satisf Off-Hell	2,388	1,104	3,492	5-3	Wedway and Walustone	0,377	3,093	3,412	7.5

THOUSAND

Onemployment in	Male	Female	All	Rate	in traver to work areas	Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemploye
Meiton Mowbray	470	300	770	3·7	Wigan and St Helens	14,193	5,918	20,111	11·3
Middlesbrough	12,501	3,954	16,455	12·9	Winchester and Eastleigh	877	449	1,326	1·6
Milton Keynes	1,662	869	2,531	3·0	Windermere	94	52	146	2·0
Minehead	317	125	442	6·1	Wirral and Chester	16,457	6,040	22,497	11·4
Morpeth and Ashington	4,592	1,350	5,942	11·5	Wisbech	721	304	1,025	5·3
Newark	960	470	1,430	6·0	Wolverhampton	9,602	3,811	13,413	9·5
Newbury	515	226	741	2·1	Woodbridge and Leiston	330	143	473	2·7
Newcastle upon Tyne	29,238	9,843	39,081	10·3	Worcester	1,946	984	2,930	4·7
Newmarket	511	377	888	3·4	Workington	1,869	985	2,854	10·4
Newquay	376	145	521	5·9	Worksop	1,843	602	2,445	9·7
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	767 326 2,410 1,869 4,275	327 209 1,185 1,027 1,828	1,094 535 3,595 2,896 6,103	4·8 3·3 3·3 6·3 4·3	Worthing Yeovil York	1,363 931 3,445	593 640 1,670	1,956 1,571 5,115	2·7 3·8 6·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	18,906 180 5,122 464 2,919	6,985 94 2,168 325 1,348	25,891 274 7,290 789 4,267	7·7 5·8 9·6 5·6 2·4	Wales  Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon	1,880 426 2,147	596 200 834	2,476 626 2,981	14-7 5-4 11-5
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,375 238 1,217 3,240 174	551 181 480 1,378 101	1,926 419 1,697 4,618 275	6·4 2·9 9·9 4·7 4·5	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon  Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan	3,040 222 3,341 11,167 574	1,011 133 1,354 3,902 260	4,051 355 4,695 15,069 834	12-2 5-0 9-3 7-7 12-8
Plymouth	7,662	3,565	11,227	8-5	Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn  Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishquard	639	281	920	5·2
Poole	1,408	565	1,973	3-3		1,611	730	2,341	7·9
Portsmouth	5,785	2,445	8,230	5-3		438	241	679	6·5
Preston	6,895	3,004	9,899	6-7		231	78	309	6·7
Reading	2,221	946	3,167	2-1		264	102	366	12·9
Redruth and Camborne	1,599	683	2,282	11.7	Haverfordwest	1,299	602	1,901	10-4
Retford	962	529	1,491	6.9	Holyhead	1,497	701	2,198	13-2
Richmondshire	346	268	614	5.1	Lampeter and Aberaeron	358	168	526	9-4
Ripon	202	146	348	3.5	Llandeilo	167	88	255	8-0
Rochdale	4,221	1,786	6,007	9.4	Llandrindod Wells	270	171	441	5-7
Rotherham and Mexborough	10,214	3,668	13,882	13·4	Llanelli	2,432	987	3,419	11-1
Rugby and Daventry	1,210	798	2,008	3·9	Machynlleth	149	67	216	6-2
Salisbury	884	519	1,403	3·4	Merthyr and Rhymney	4,584	1,383	5,967	12-2
Scarborough and Filey	1,426	574	2,000	6·4	Monmouth	210	110	320	9-3
Scunthorpe	3,001	1,259	4,260	7·9	Neath and Port Talbot	2,384	924	3,308	8-2
Settle	123	87	210	3.7	Newport	4,375	1,867	6,242	7·8
Shaftesbury	316	203	519	3.4	Newtown	251	116	367	4·3
Sheffield	19,043	7,576	26,619	9.4	Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,165	977	3,142	8·6
Shrewsbury	1,322	709	2,031	4.4	Pontypridd and Rhondda	4,691	1,508	6,199	10·5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	1,744	840	2,584	6.4	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	274	133	407	6·3
Skegness	784	237	1,021	8·9	Pwilheli	442	149	591	12-6
Skipton	238	133	371	3·2	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	3,664	1,542	5,206	7-7
Sleaford	345	207	552	4·9	South Pembrokeshire	894	309	1,203	10-2
Slough	2,940	1,333	4,273	2·5	Swansea	6,898	2,422	9,320	9-8
South Molton	103	76	179	5·1	Welshpool	202	120	322	4-3
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	7,025 6,122 8,653 619 1,121	2,046 2,349 4,160 406 534	9,071 8,471 12,813 1,025 1,655	15·7 4·6 5·1 4·3 7·7	Wrexham Scotland	2,651	1,210	3,861	8-4
Stafford	1,699	870	2,569	3-7	Aberdeen	4,781	2,367	7,148	4·2
Stamford	397	266	663	3-8	Alloa	1,689	736	2,425	15·0
Stockton-on-Tees	6,003	2,291	8,294	10-7	Annan	330	216	546	6·5
Stoke	7,051	3,125	10,176	4-8	Arbroath	731	396	1,127	13·6
Stroud	941	524	1,465	4-1	Ayr	2,932	1,254	4,186	9·9
Sudbury	382	233	615	3.9	Badenoch	187	104	291	8-2
Sunderland	17,303	5,409	22,712	13.1	Banff	415	198	613	7-0
Swindon	2,185	1,093	3,278	3.4	Bathgate	3,642	1,586	5,228	10-7
Taunton	1,239	563	1,802	4.4	Berwickshire	237	137	374	7-5
Telford and Bridgnorth	3,071	1,448	4,519	6.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	514	242	756	7-3
Thanet	2,502	926	3,428	8·4	Brechin and Montrose	608	351	959	7.7
Thetford	642	383	1,025	4·1	Buckie	250	127	377	9.1
Thirsk	141	92	233	5·7	Campbeltown	289	151	440	11.5
Tiverton	318	186	504	4·7	Crieff	172	97	269	7.8
Torbay	2,206	862	3,068	7·5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,292	791	3,083	20.6
Torrington	170	135	305	6-7	Dumbarton	2,477	1,173	3,650	13·3
Totnes	325	179	504	6-5	Dumfries	1,033	540	1,573	6·5
Trowbridge and Frome	1,107	649	1,756	3-8	Dundee	7,372	3,364	10,736	11·2
Truro	823	372	1,195	5-3	Dunfermline	3,831	1,596	5,427	10·4
Tunbridge Wells	1,235	534	1,769	1-9	Dunoon and Bute	649	302	951	12·3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	254	181	435	3.5	Edinburgh	16,518	6,338	22,856	7-7
Wakefield and Dewsbury	7,164	2,597	9,761	8.6	Elgin	783	545	1,328	8-4
Walsall	8,516	3,486	12,002	7.6	Falkirk	4,248	2,082	6,330	10-6
Wareham and Swanage	154	80	234	2.4	Forfar	467	301	768	7-6
Warminster	149	119	268	4.1	Forres	294	193	487	15-9
Warrington	3,258	1,364	4,622	6·4	Fraserburgh	339	168	507	7-3
Warwick	1,591	1,028	2,619	3·1	Galashiels	493	231	724	4-8
Watford and Luton	7,145	3,082	10,227	3·1	Girvan	388	182	570	18-3
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,093	653	1,746	3·8	Glasgow	57,575	20,772	78,347	12-5
Wells	608	367	975	4·2	Greenock	4,852	1,604	6,456	13-9
Weston-super-Mare	1,694	851	2,545	6.5	Haddington	593	249	842	6·1
Whitby	523	199	722	10.2	Hawick	349	141	490	6·1
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1 489	328	817	5.6	Huntly	143	97	240	6·3
Whitehaven	1,628	808	2,436	7.4	Invergordon and Dingwall	985	528	1,513	11·2
Widnes and Runcorn	4,348	1,713	6,061	11.0	Inverness	2,076	857	2,933	7·1

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at August 10, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	5,030 285 282 202 2,696	2,006 137 148 101 1,128	7,036 422 430 303 3,824	14-7 10-0 9-7 5-8 12-5	Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	551 344 397 1,157 446	253 133 190 353 134	804 477 587 1,510 580	11·4 11·3 8·5 15·4 11·0
Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,297 14,793 495 177 234	2,295 5,492 202 110 143	7,592 20,285 697 287 377	11-8 12-9 8-3 7-2 11-4	Northern Ireland  Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,943 36,928 4,598	943 15,145 1,609	2,886 52,073 6,207	11-7 14-9 19-3
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles	721 278 349 241	519 170 198 118	1,240 448 547 359	7·4 5·4 8·1 7·9	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon	1,612 6,596 2,604	664 3,006 980	2,276 9,602 3,584	27-4 15-8 24-3
Perth  Peterhead  Shetland Islands	1,337 647 254	636 397 181	1,973 1,044 435	6·9 8·6 4·4	Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,796 8,795 1,682 4,890	1,037 2,227 710 1,760	3,833 11,022 2,392 6,650	21·2 24·2 22·9 25·8
Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	383 376 1,989	153 250 956	536 626 2,945	10·3 8·1 8·9	Omagh Strabane	2,214 2,714	914 663	3,128 3,377	19·2 29·9

# Age and duration 2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

																THO	DUSAND
JNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and c	over			All ages			
KING	OOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Ail	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE 1987	AND FI	EMALE 431-1 428-9	173·4 126·0	254·6 229·0	859·1 783·8	480·5 472·2	244-5 213-9	637·9 595·9	1,362·9 1,282·0	138·4 131·6	94·3 86·3	335·5 332·8	568·2 550·7	1,123·7 1,136·0	544·4 443·1	1,238·3 1,172·2	2,906·5 2,751·4
1988	Jan	429·4	141·4	203-0	773-9	515·4	210-6	564-7	1,290·7	138·7	78·3	321·1	538·1	1,175·0	446-5	1,100·6	2,722·2
	Apr	352·6	165·2	179-9	697-7	473·5	217-2	528-0	1,218·7	127·3	73·2	313·1	513·6	1,023·1	483-6	1,029·2	2,536·0
	July	359·5	140·6	163-3	663-4	419·5	202-1	483-6	1,105·1	113·9	67·7	295·2	476·8	944·9	433-5	948·2	2,326·7
	Oct	346·7	108·6	151-0	606-3	405·0	186-0	446-4	1,037·4	115·3	64·0	287·6	466·9	873·0	360-4	885·5	2,118·9
1989	Jan	352·8	106·3	136·7	595·7	440·7	173-0	416-8	1,030·5	118-0	58·6	267·6	444·2	914·1	338·8	821·4	2,074-3
	Apr	294·9	116·3	119·2	530·4	396·4	171-4	378-4	946·2	101-3	57·2	246·4	404·9	794·1	345·4	744·1	1,883-6
	July	309·7	103·6	106·7	520·1	374·2	163-9	346-0	884·1	91-6	52·2	221·7	365·5	776·9	319·9	674·6	1,771-4
MALE	July	260-0	105-0	171-6	536·7	301·0	151·7	517-6	970·2	109·2	74·2	251·7	435·0	712·6	349·0	946·8	2,008·5
1987	Oct	259-6	77-2	154-5	491·3	298·0	133·3	483-6	914·9	102·2	69·3	249·1	420·7	718·7	289·6	895·4	1,903·6
1988	Jan	264·3	88·0	137-8	490-0	335·4	129·2	460·7	925-2	107·4	61·7	241-3	410-4	758-1	288·3	846·3	1,892·7
	Apr	219·0	102·8	122-2	444-0	306·5	136·0	429·9	872-4	97·9	56·2	235-5	389-5	662-9	310·6	792·2	1,765·7
	July	218·3	87·0	110-4	415-7	264·4	126·8	393·9	785-0	86·6	51·4	221-4	359-5	599-0	278·0	729·3	1,606·3
	Oct	214·8	67·8	102-8	385-5	262·1	116·0	363·8	741-8	88·2	48·6	215-4	352-3	568-5	233·4	682·3	1,484·2
1989	Jan	226·0	67-9	94·7	388-6	297-5	108·7	339·0	745·2	90·9	44-6	201·7	337·1	615-9	221·7	635-6	1,473-2
	Apr	192·7	75-6	83·6	351-8	271-8	111·6	307·3	690·7	77·6	43-4	186·1	307·1	542-9	230·8	577-1	1,350-8
	July	194·6	69-0	75·6	339-2	253-7	110·2	281·1	645·1	69·3	39-8	167·4	276·4	518-4	219·1	524-1	1,261-6
FEM/	July	171·1	68-4	83·0	322-4	179·6	92·7	120·3	392-6	29·2	20·2	83·8	133·2	411·1	195·4	291·4	898-0
1987	Oct	169·3	48-8	74·5	292-5	174·1	80·6	112·4	367-1	29·3	17·0	83·7	130·0	417·3	153·6	276·9	847-8
1988	Jan	165-1	53·5	65·3	283-9	180·1	81·4	104·0	365-5	31·3	16·6	79·8	127·7	416.9	158·2	254·3	829-5
	Apr	133-6	62·4	57·8	253-7	167·0	81·2	98·1	346-3	29·4	17·1	77·7	124·1	360.3	173·0	237·0	770-3
	July	141-2	53·6	52·9	247-7	155·1	75·3	89·7	320-1	27·2	16·3	73·7	117·2	346.0	155·5	218·9	720-4
	Oct	131-9	40·8	48·2	220-8	142·9	70·0	82·7	295-6	27·1	15·4	72·2	114·7	304.5	127·0	203·2	634-6
1989	Jan	126-8	38·3	42·0	207·1	143-2	64·3	77·8	285-3	27·1	14·0	65·9	107-1	298·3	117·0	185·9	601-
	Apr	102-3	40·7	35·6	178·6	124-6	59·9	71·1	255-5	23·6	13·8	60·4	97-8	251·1	114·6	167·1	532-8
	July	115-1	34·6	31·2	180·9	120-4	53·7	64·9	239-1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89-1	258·5	100·8	150·4	509-8

See footnotes to table 2.1 and 2.2.
\* Including some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988, see also note \*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) issues.

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1*, 22 and 2.3. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid 1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for Travel-to-work areas become available later this year.

‡Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

										THOUSAN
UNITE	ED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE July	2,245-3	183-3	480-0	339-3	428-4	337-5	429-7	47-1	2,326-7
	Oct	2,110.7	177-9	428-4	320.4	399-9	317-1	421.0	45-9	2,118-9
	Jan Apr July	2,070-5 1,881-5 1,769-7	168·9 146·7 137·5	426·9 383·7 382·5	322·1 295·5 279·4	396·6 363·7 339·2	311·8 287·0 265·5	401·3 367·6 332·6	42·9 37·3 32·9	2,074·3 1,883·6 1,771·4
MALE 1988		1,560-3	108-1	307-6	227.6	317-3	240-2	313-5	46-1	1,606-3
	Oct	1,479-6	104-9	280-6	216-8	298-3	226.7	307-4	44-9	1,484-2
	Jan Apr July	1,470-9 1,349-6 1,260-6	102·4 90·3 84·0	286·2 261·5 255·2	222·2 207·4 197·0	298·9 276·6 257·9	224·1 206·7 190·2	295·0 270·6 244·3	42·1 36·5 32·1	1,473-2 1,350-8 1,261-6
FEMA 1988		685.0	75-3	172-4	111-7	111-0	97-3	116-2	1.0	720-4
	Oct	631-1	73.0	147-8	103-6	101-6	90-4	113-6	1-0	634-6
	Jan Apr July	599-5 531-9 509-0	66·5 56·4 53·5	140·7 122·2 127·4	99·9 88·2 82·4	97·7 87·1 81·3	87·7 80·3 75·4	106·3 97·0 88·3	0-8 0-8 0-8	601·1 532·8 509·8

# Including some aged under 18. These figures, from October 1988, are affected by benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note \*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE	283.7	661.3	433.5	311-3	170-6	466-3	2,326.7	Thousan 948-2
	Oct**	241.0	632-0	360-4	290-6	151.9	443-0	2,118-9	885-5
1989	lan	215.1	699-0	338-8	276-9	133-8	410-7	2.074-3	821-4
1303	Apr	189-4	604.7	345.4	252-5	121-4	370-3	1,883-6	744-1
	July	248-4	528-5	319-9	230-0	109.7	334-8	1,771-4	674-6
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cen
1988	July	12.2	28-4	18-6	13.4	7-3	20-0	100-0	40.8
	Oct**	11-4	29-8	17.0	13.7	7-2	20-9	100-0	41.8
1989	Jan	10-4	33.7	16-3	13-3	6.5	19-8	100-0	39-6
000	Apr	10.1	32-1	18-3	13-4	6.4	19.7	100-0	39.5
	July	14.0	29-8	18-1	13.0	6.2	18-9	100-0	38-1
MALE									Thousar
	July	173-3	425-7	278.0	224-8	129-3	375-2	1,606-3	729-3
	Oct**	158-3	410-3	233-4	212-0	115-2	355-2	1,484-2	682-3
1989	Jan	140-0	475-9	221-7	202.7	102-1	330-8	1,473-2	635-6
.000	Apr	127-7	415-3	230-8	184-9	93.5	298-7	1,350.8	577-1
	July	156-6	361-8	219-1	168-9	84.7	270.5	1,261.6	524-1
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cer
988	July	10.8	26.5	17-3	14-0	8.0	23.4	100.0	45-4
	Oct**	10.7	27-6	15.7	14-3	7.8	23-9	100-0	46-0
1989	Jan	9.5	32-3	15-1	13.8	6.9	22.5	100-0	43-1
	Apr	9.5	30.7	17.1	13.7	6.9	22.1	100.0	42.7
	July	12-4	28-7	17-4	13-4	6.7	21.4	100-0	41-5
EMA	LE								Thousa
988	July	110-4	235-6	155-5	86-4	41.4	91.1	720-4	218-9
	Oct**	82-8	221.7	127.0	78-6	36-7	87-8	634-6	203-2
989	Jan	75-1	223-1	117-0	74-3	31-8	79-8	601-1	185-9
	Apr	61.7	189-4	114-6	67-6	27.9	71.6	532-8	167-1
	July	91.8	166-7	100-8	61-1	25-1	64-3	509-8	150:4
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cer
1988	July	15-3	32.7	21.6	12.0	5.7	12-6	100-0	30-4
	Oct**	13.0	34-9	20-0	12-4	5-8	13-8	100.0	32.0
989	Jan	12.5	37.1	19-5	12-4	5.3	13-3	100.0	30.9
14000	Apr	11.6	35.5	21.5	12-7	5.2	13.4	100-0	31.4
	July	18-0	32.7	19-8	12.0	4.9	12.6	100-0	29.5

<sup>\*\*</sup> See notes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment in co	Male	Female	All	Rate	3	Male	Female	All	Rate
SOUTH EAST				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	<b>5,656</b> 2,909 545 1,445	<b>2,352</b> 1,065 295 627	8,008 3,974 840 2,072	3.4	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	2,085 1,247 838 18,313	938 554 384 7,946	3,023 1,801 1,222 26,259	6·2 4·7
South Bedfordshire  Berkshire  Bracknell  Newbury  Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	757 5,336 665 635 1,456 1,286 739 555	365 2,368 322 274 526 574 343 329	1,122 7,704 987 909 1,982 1,860 1,082 884	2-3	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks	1,592 881 1,592 881 1,434 1,254 1,384 1,065 1,993 821	372 648 383 524 593 664 481 1,053 368	1,261 2,240 1,264 1,958 1,847 2,048 1,546 3,046 1,189	
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	4,026 756 382 1,531 348 1,009	1,965 430 203 753 149 430	5,991 1,186 585 2,284 497 1,439	2.3	Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,497 1,744 2,502 686 571	565 840 926 296 233	2,062 2,584 3,428 982 804	
Wycombe  East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	8,607 3,524 751 1,079 1,432 731	3,825 1,413 327 416 711 382	12,432 4,937 1,078 1,495 2,143 1,113	4-6	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	3,743 701 1,453 658 529 402 5,043	1,856 427 592 301 270 266	5,599 1,128 2,045 959 799 668 7,255	2.4
Rother Wealden  Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	571 519 <b>16,196</b> 2,226 751 472 861 1,239 1,426 1,027 1,081	285 291 8,150 1,110 540 223 440 633 827 529 511	856 810 <b>24,346</b> 3,336 1,291 695 1,301 1,872 2,253 1,556 1,592	4-5	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	5,045 515 436 653 354 645 369 500 307 380 456 428	2,212 268 182 247 139 283 195 206 152 164 202 174	7,233 618 900 493 928 564 706 459 544 658 602	
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	386 603 2,469 1,622 1,763 270	256 321 966 704 933 157	642 924 3,435 2,326 2,696 427	5-6	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	3,654 277 788 521 517 378 442	1,564 105 325 253 178 194 199	5,218 382 1,113 774 695 572 641	1.9
Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	152,900 2,415 3,591 2,530 6,023	<b>62,121</b> 905 1,863 1,372 2,562	215,021 3,320 5,454 3,902 8,585	30	Worthing EAST ANGLIA	731	310 3,063	9,608	3.3
Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	3,197 5,495 42 3,738 4,552 5,021 4,115	1,541 2,414 13 1,471 2,063 2,193 1,834	4,738 7,909 55 5,209 6,615 7,214 5,949		Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	6,545 1,264 258 885 968 2,695 475	505 163 457 638 1,012 288	1,769 421 1,342 1,606 3,707 763	33
Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	6,116 9,675 5,013 7,774 1,893 2,317 2,042 2,933 6,945	2,514 3,419 1,900 3,145 971 1,093 992 1,440 2,900	8,630 13,094 6,913 10,919 2,864 3,410 3,034 4,373 9,845		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	9,833 992 685 1,791 830 3,022 772 1,741	<b>4,311</b> 545 388 674 328 1,131 466 779	14,144 1,537 1,073 2,465 1,158 4,153 1,238 2,520	4.7
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston—upon—Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond—upon—Thames Southwark Sutton	2,941 1,114 10,835 7,907 2,107 7,674 2,957 1,566 9,560 1,459	1,263 533 3,971 3,077 957 2,742 1,416 822 3,185 735	4,204 1,647 14,806 10,984 3,064 10,416 4,373 2,388 12,745 2,194		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	5,866 529 318 1,662 440 699 663 1,555	3,051 311 255 623 285 456 308 813	8,917 840 573 2,285 725 1,155 971 2,368	3.3
Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth  Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	8,084 5,343 5,926 <b>16,980</b> 898 558 759	2,157 2,204 2,454 7,499 369 335 389 431	10,241 7,547 8,380 <b>24,479</b> 1,267 898 1,148 1,132	3.8	SOUTH WEST  Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	15,443 1,333 9,420 890 1,091 605 2,104	7,443 613 4,060 473 760 457 1,080	22,886 1,946 13,480 1,363 1,851 1,062 3,184	5-4
Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	380 1,780 1,375 3,608 577 4,347 650 518	563 174 751 649 1,472 291 1,577 268 230	1,392 554 2,531 2,024 5,080 868 5,924 918 748	•	Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	8,179 999 1,417 10 1,893 1,025 1,393	3,886 570 606 9 907 576 565 653	12,065 1,569 2,023 19 2,800 1,601 1,958 2,095	8.3
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	7,573 825 848 659 712 913 721 797 492 799 807	3,915 480 464 395 337 516 329 397 239 343 415	11,488 1,305 1,312 1,054 1,049 1,429 1,050 1,194 731 1,142 1,222	2.6	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	16,183 970 1,625 573 1,174 6,529 823 1,035 2,144 764 546	7,442 524 659 351 546 2,910 458 449 838 389 318	23,625 1,494 2,284 924 1,720 9,439 1,281 1,484 2,982 1,153 864	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 10, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
Dorset Bournemouth	<b>6,201</b> 2,386	<b>2,601</b> 878	<b>8,802</b> 3,264	3.9	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,107 1,179	602 636	1,709 1,815	
Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	309 437 256 1,218 221 578 796	137 220 163 466 110 324 303	446 657 419 1,684 331 902 1,099		Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	5,586 923 357 389 672 2,164 307	3,062 482 284 278 376 1,012 207	8,648 1,405 641 667 1,048 3,176 514	3-6
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	5,775 1,305 336 835 1,585 970 744	2,795 542 213 452 637 549 402	8,570 1,847 549 1,287 2,222 1,519 1,146	4.0	Wellingborough  Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield	774 26,885 2,996 2,615 1,628 1,784 3,224	423 9,627 857 1,065 777 823 972	1,197 <b>36,512</b> 3,853 3,680 2,405 2,607 4,196	7.9
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	4,967 938 1,347 1,180 380 1,122	<b>2,729</b> 565 702 536 154 772	<b>7,696</b> 1,503 2,049 1,716 534 1,894	4.6	Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	2,108 11,269 1,261	825 3,603 705	2,933 14,872 1,966	
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	<b>4,715</b> 363 746 853 1,849 904	2,764 292 551 500 867 554	7,479 655 1,297 1,353 2,716 1,458	3-4	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	22,924 1,332 1,077 1,776 1,245 1,057 3,516 678 10,486	8,668 816 507 675 625 546 980 439 3,476	31,592 2,148 1,584 2,451 1,870 1,603 4,496 1,117	8-9
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	8,004 1,100 775 356 869 1,054 507 1,432 743 1,168	4,176 625 441 189 396 568 265 655 458 579	12,180 1,725 1,216 545 1,265 1,622 772 2,087 1,201 1,747	4.8	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	1,757  8,916 403 784 1,131 350 759 1,926 1,094 2,469	604 <b>4,531</b> 247 511 588 273 463 762 702 985	2,361 13,447 650 1,295 1,719 623 1,222 2,688 1,796 3,454	5-1
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	5,631 461 553 411 1,199 347	2,966 302 359 278 655 191	8,597 763 912 689 1,854 538	5.7	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	<b>43,962</b> 7,990 10,005 8,350 17,617	16,514 2,492 3,850 3,289 6,883	60,476 10,482 13,855 11,639 24,500	10.9
The Wrekin  Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	2,660 15,376 1,646 1,442 1,014 1,602 1,545 1,259	1,181 <b>7,654</b> 809 783 622 737 903 664	3,841 23,030 2,455 2,225 1,636 2,339 2,448 1,923	5-4	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	48,883 12,160 3,680 7,209 17,317 8,517	19,303 4,287 1,747 3,228 6,826 3,215	68,186 16,447 5,427 10,437 24,143 11,732	7.5
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth  Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	927 4,580 1,361 <b>5,792</b> 889 2,069 1,000 587	541 1,820 775 <b>3,410</b> 520 1,054 614 435	1,468 6,400 2,136 <b>9,202</b> 1,409 3,123 1,614 1,022	4.5	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellasmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	17,641 2,381 816 1,630 1,983 4,127 1,688 1,758 3,258	8,046 1,060 534 842 850 1,562 817 1,017 1,364	25,687 3,441 1,350 2,472 2,833 5,689 2,505 2,775 4,622	6.8
Warwick  West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	1,247  78,798 36,544 8,364 6,158 9,104 3,423 6,593 8,612	787 30,330 12,589 3,795 2,927 3,602 1,678 2,485 3,254	2,034 109,128 49,133 12,159 9,085 12,706 5,101 9,078 11,866	8:3	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford	73,659 7,313 3,069 21,802 5,609 5,476 8,009 4,553 4,817 4,704	28,706 2,887 1,511 7,079 2,423 2,296 2,592 2,175 2,070 1,880	102,365 10,200 4,580 28,881 8,032 7,772 10,601 6,728 6,887 6,584	9-1
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	19,176 1,875 1,954 2,943 5,606 1,803 1,136 2,338 836 685	7,958 746 703 1,106 2,206 700 665 962 426 444	27,134 2,621 2,657 4,049 7,812 2,503 1,801 3,300 1,262 1,129	7-0	Wigan  Lancashire  Blackburn  Blackpool  Burnley  Chorley  Fylde  Hyndburn  Lancaster  Pendle  Preston	8,307 28,096 3,890 3,713 2,141 1,424 688 1,262 2,903 1,375 3,888	3,793  11,658 1,271 1,275 871 879 329 598 1,215 551 1,255	12,100 39,754 5,161 4,988 3,012 2,303 1,017 1,860 4,118 1,926 5,143	7-4
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	13,285 601 1,483 353 779	6,020 400 844 226 468	19,305 1,001 2,327 579 1,247	4.8	Riibble Valley Rossendale South Riibble West Lancashire Wyre	322 1,006 1,445 2,638 1,401	261 527 780 1,232 614	583 1,533 2,225 3,870 2,015	
Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	7,759 340 1,338 398 234	3,027 210 418 269 158	10,786 550 1,756 667 392		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	65,544 9,344 28,773 9,142 6,156 12,129	22,229 2,893 9,423 3,508 2,245 4,160	87,773 12,237 38,196 12,650 8,401 16,289	14-2
LincoInshire Boston East Lindsey LincoIn North Kesteven South Holland	9,413 875 2,162 2,603 858 629	<b>4,521</b> 433 894 983 545 428	13,934 1,308 3,056 3,586 1,403 1,057	6-4	NORTH  Cleveland  Hartlepool  Langbaurgh	<b>22,138</b> 3,867 5,277	<b>7,248</b> 1,131 1,740	<b>29,386</b> 4,998 7,017	12.3

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 10, 1989

Onempioyment in coo	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	6,991 6,003 <b>7,742</b>	2,086 2,291 <b>4,255</b>	9,077 8,294 <b>11,997</b>	5.9	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	7,734 1,586 4,108 2,040	3,630 684 1,960 986	11,364 2,270 6,068 3,026	10.8
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,052 1,350 1,710 1,712 293 625	1,114 787 920 834 215 385	3,166 2,137 2,630 2,546 508 1,010		Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	2,925 507 1,257 376 785	1,624 326 652 250 396	4,549 833 1,909 626 1,181	8-0
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	16,967 1,345 2,715 2,930	<b>6,304</b> 548 1,061 970	<b>23,271</b> 1,893 3,776 3,900	10.3	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	<b>9,957</b> 3,767 5,238 952	<b>4,497</b> 1,553 2,259 685	14,454 5,320 7,497 1,637	10-8
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,098 3,152 2,342 383 2,002	859 871 1,088 214 693	2,957 4,023 3,430 597 2,695		Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	8,044 1,401 4,018 641 375	<b>4,315</b> 763 1,764 491 284	12,359 2,164 5,782 1,132 659	5-4
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	7,573 691 431 2,380 915 737 2,419	2,810 289 214 837 411 385 674	10,383 980 645 3,217 1,326 1,122 3,093	9.5	Moray  Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber	1,609 5,313 187 812 1,601 495 302	1,013  2,301 104 310 619 202 139	2,622 <b>7,614</b> 291 1,122 2,220 697 441	8-6
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	<b>45,885</b> 7,585 12,074 6,013	14,547 2,348 3,949 2,154	<b>60,432</b> 9,933 16,023 8,167	11.5	Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	1,250 291 375	665 115 147	1,915 406 522	
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,025 13,188	2,046 4,050	9,071 17,238		Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	20,893 12,950 1,967 2,194 3,782	<b>8,295</b> 5,052 747 788 1,708	29,188 18,002 2,714 2,982 5,490	8.0
WALES  Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	7,452 1,159 929 1,134 567 1,270 2,393	3,319 618 421 453 327 456 1,044	10,771 1,777 1,350 1,587 894 1,726 3,437	7.9	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley	94,261 1,414 546 41,876 2,215 1,469 1,856 2,295 5,034	35,020 724 344 13,511 738 721 899 732 1,983	129,281 2,138 890 55,387 2,953 2,190 2,755 3,027 7,017	12-7
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	<b>7,136</b> 928 1,060 754 1,814 1,686 894	3,041 438 480 363 704 747 309	10,177 1,366 1,540 1,117 2,518 2,433 1,203	9.3	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarmock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	2,477 1,810 708 3,721 4,715 2,696 3,093 4,231	1,373 1,090 523 1,390 1,475 1,128 1,383 1,439	3,650 2,900 1,231 5,111 6,190 3,824 4,476 5,670	
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	10,735 2,639 1,451 1,019 3,524	<b>4,281</b> 832 579 522 1,424	15,016 3,471 2,030 1,541 4,948	9∙1	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region	5,372 6,736 1,997	1,942 2,823 1,002 <b>5,277</b>	7,314 9,559 2,999 <b>16,363</b>	9.7
Torfaen  Gwynedd Aberconwy	2,102 <b>5,601</b> 912	924 <b>2,342</b> 404	3,026 <b>7,943</b> 1,316	10-3	Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	1,898 7,051 2,137	1,121 3,115 1,041 <b>198</b>	3,019 10,166 3,178 547	8-1
Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon – Isle of Anglesey	1,798 561 512 1,818	679 201 214 844	2,477 762 726 2,662		Shetland Islands Western Isles	254 1,157	181 353	435 1,510	4.4
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff–Ely	14,609 2,087 1,933 3,012 2,265 2,950 2,362	4,731 667 578 1,132 655 843 856	19,340 2,754 2,511 4,144 2,920 3,793 3,218	11-2	NORTHERN IRELAND	1,747 1,822	757 900	2,504 2,722	
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,263 540 504 219	686 285 260 141	1,949 825 764 360	5⋅3	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	2,295 1,943 1,137 992	1,037 943 376 556	3,332 2,886 1,513 1,548	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	10,052 7,885 2,167	<b>3,652</b> 2,718 934	13,704 10,603 3,101	7.4	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown	19,851 1,116 1,781 2,555 1,612	6,476 571 971 963 664	26,327 1,687 2,752 3,518 2,276	
West Glamorgan Atan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	8,989 1,042 1,322 1,342 5,283	3,224 341 478 583 1,822	12,213 1,383 1,800 1,925 7,105	9.3	Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	3,309 7,058 1,760 2,604 2,796 1,174 1,737 3,396	1,413 1,700 938 980 1,037 450 527	4,722 8,758 2,698 3,584 3,833 1,624 2,264 4,964	
SCOTLAND  Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,522 237 493 551 241	<b>728</b> 137 231 242 118	<b>2,250</b> 374 724 793 359	5.9	LISBURT Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	1,682 906 4,890 2,607 1,674 2,214 2,714	1,568 710 270 1,760 1,365 1,149 914 663	2,394 2,392 1,176 6,650 3,972 2,823 3,128 3,377	

<sup>\*</sup>Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2.4. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid-1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for counties become available later this year. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST  Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire	1,957 636 1,250 1,121 692	710 319 523 448 352	2,667 955 1,773 1,569 1,044	Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	2,573 2,403 3,391 452 743 3,939 1,270 564 844	878 897 1,288 298 342 1,334 557 323 447	3,451 3,300 4,679 750 1,085 5,273 1,827 887 1,291
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	812 549 982 662 1,286 592 453	377 234 385 232 574 288 278	1,189 783 1,367 894 1,860 880 731	Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	800 451 3,653 2,874 385 613 2,141 4,716 722	378 237 1,012 1,052 210 334 989 1,723 375	1,178 688 4,665 3,926 595 947 3,130 6,439 1,097
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe	618 462 497 378 1,297 774	320 212 272 194 659 308	938 674 769 572 1,956 1,082	Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North Wimbledon Woolwich	829 834 4,570 1,828 725 2,461 827 2,739	364 350 1,631 762 350 961 419 1,125	1,193 1,184 6,201 2,590 1,075 3,422 1,246 3,864
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden	521 1,834 1,690 806 1,173 1,432 748 403	257 621 792 352 467 711 395 230	778 2,455 2,482 1,158 1,640 2,143 1,143 633	Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest	775 796 613 1,061 734 912 1,538 679	359 287 374 524 422 635 639 315	1,134 1,083 987 1,585 1,156 1,547 2,177 994
Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest	1,704 841 697 590 861 987 811	813 483 489 255 440 475 433	2,517 1,324 1,186 845 1,301 1,462 1,244	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester	459 1,325 2,525 989 2,205 1,840 529	238 575 1,009 446 807 635 234	697 1,900 3,534 1,435 3,012 2,475 763
Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West Thurrock	1,179 1,469 986 733 446 979 1,460 1,009 1,444	575 587 565 401 286 635 542 424 747	1,754 2,056 1,551 1,134 732 1,614 2,002 1,433 2,191	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield	884 570 753 880 575 568 879 933 820	515 339 361 500 302 260 443 396 426	1,399 909 1,114 1,380 877 828 1,322 1,329 1,246
Greater London Barking Battersea	1,320 2,515	425 908	1,745 3,423	West Hertfordshire  Isle of Wight	711 2,085	373 938	1,084
Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar Brent East Brent North Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet Chislehurst City of London	1,109 4,221 786 3,863 2,388 1,203 2,432 1,405 846 1,117 997 697 781	517 1,004 428 1,153 1,038 536 988 695 401 451 494 371 359	1,626 5,225 1,214 5,016 3,426 1,739 3,420 2,100 1,247 1,568 1,491 1,068 1,140	Isle of Wight  Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent	889 1,227 1,042 1,355 1,682 1,497 1,268 1,384 837 1,131 1,090	372 508 465 483 806 565 607 664 352 583 599	1,261 1,735 1,507 1,838 2,488 2,062 1,875 2,048 1,189 1,714 1,689
and Westminster South Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham	1,319 1,138 1,338 1,457 619 1,095	523 410 618 701 334 480	1,842 1,548 1,956 2,158 953 1,575	North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,635 660 1,359 686 571	575 286 552 296 233	2,210 946 1,911 982 804
Dulwich Ealing North Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton Eltham Enfield North Enfield Southgate	1,968 1,322 1,819 1,880 1,732 1,414 1,252 1,131	839 554 771 868 709 554 622 503	2,807 1,876 2,590 2,748 2,441 1,968 1,874 1,634	Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	638 372 1,127 752 389 465	398 168 466 317 212 295	1,036 540 1,593 1,069 601 760
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston Finchley Fulham Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	1,292 1,528 883 2,067 1,963 4,567 5,108 2,946 2,092 1,155 738 757	646 745 535 865 835 1,681 1,738 1,035 1,046 578 393 405	1,938 2,273 1,418 2,932 2,798 6,248 6,846 3,981 3,138 1,733 1,131 1,162	Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey Epsom and Ewell Esher Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne Woking	438 380 551 349 501 381 456 530 402 500 555	225 164 223 179 174 143 248 242 171 206 237	663 544 774 528 675 524 704 772 573 706 792
Hendon North Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	1,041 970 3,403 688 3,058 797 1,435 3,737 3,208 1,824	510 447 1,368 351 1,422 471 595 1,548 1,352 812	1,551 1,417 4,771 1,039 4,480 1,268 2,030 5,285 4,560 2,636	West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham Worthing  EAST ANGLIA	674 521 577 378 382 391 731	271 253 206 194 171 159 310	945 774 783 572 553 550 1,041
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	729 1,833 2,268 3,806 2,518 1,280 2,698	323 746 912 1,419 948 538 967	1,052 2,579 3,180 5,225 3,466 1,818 3,665	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough	1,171 804 1,027 2,482	466 525 555 856	1,637 1,329 1,582 3,338

Unemployment	in	Darliamentary	constituencies	at	August 10	1989

Unemployment in Parliar	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	369 692	234 427	603 1,119	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	1,529	878	2,407
lorfolk				Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	1,510 1,081	747 696	2,257 1,777
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	1,791 718 830	674 366 328	2,465 1,084 1,158	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	587 1,085	435 654	1,022 1,739
North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North	1,407 1,183	595 531	2,002 1,714	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1,268	592	1,860
Norwich South South Norfolk	2,099 772	766 466	2,865 1,238	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	2,312 3,168	929 1,099	3,241 4,267
South West Norfolk	1,033	585	1,618	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	2,209 3,163 4,340	870 1,021 1,335	3,079 4,184 5,675
uffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	784 779	534 404	1,318 1,183	Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	3,389 3,246	1,218 1,183	4,607 4,429
Ipswich South Suffolk	1,323 762	504 488	1,827 1,250 971	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Vardley	4,995 4,208 1,864	1,381 1,128 732	6,376 5,336 2,596
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	663 1,555	308 813	2,368	Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West	2,658 2,995	1,073 1,271	3,731 4,266
OUTH WEST				Coventry South East	1,595 2,273	836 896 792	2,431 3,169 2,293
<b>von</b> Bath Bristol East	1,333 1,775	613 821	1,946 2,596	Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West	1,501 2,753 1,905	1,120 992	3,873 2,897
Bristol North West Bristol South	1,732 2,817	721 1,126	2,453 3,943	Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden	1,500 2,483	815 1,055	2,315 3,538
Bristol West Kingswood	2,696 1,147	1,172 610 667	3,868 1,757 1,570	Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	940 992 2,719	623 620 908	1,563 1,612 3,627
Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare	903 785 1,412	528 687	1,313 2,099	Walsall South Warley East	2,606 2,311	985 942	3,591 3,253
Woodspring	843	498	1,341	Warley West West Bromwich East	1,924 2,260	807 920 933	2,731 3,180 3,542
Falmouth and Camborne	2,137 1,356	880 690	3,017 2,046	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	2,609 3,373 2,833	1,123 959	4,496 3,792
North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives	1,219 1,803	704 856	1,923 2,659	Wolverhampton South West	2,406	1,172	3,578
Truro	1,664	756	2,420	EAST MIDLANDS  Derbyshire			
evon Exeter Honiton	1,625 824	659 444	2,284 1,268	Amber Valley Bolsover	1,600 2,296	610 823	2,210 3,119
North Devon Plymouth Devonport	1,213 2,405	575 977	1,788 3,382 3,776	Chesterfield Derby North	2,614 1,990	976 808	3,590 2,798
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	2,675 1,449 1,257	1,101 832 621	3,776 2,281 1,878	Derby South Erewash High Peak	3,134 1,748 1,211	1,155 671 705	4,289 2,419 1,916
South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton	939 788	396 463	1,335 1,251	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,325 1,318	972 669	3,297 1,987
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	1,698 1,310	667 707	2,365 2,017	West Derbyshire  Leicestershire	940	569	1,509
orset Bournemouth East	1,465	563	2,028	Blaby Bosworth	727 864	504 490	1,231 1,354
Bournemouth West Christchurch	1,191 562	416 257	1,607 819	Harborough Leicester East	625 2,048 2,811	391 917 1,099	1,016 2,965 3,910
North Dorset Poole South Dorset	499 948 967	291 365 395	790 1,313 1,362	Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough	2,900 1,111	1,011 587	3,911 1,698
West Dorset	569	314	883	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,436 763	477 544	1,913 1,307
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Circonsoster and Towkschup	1,396 676	604 360	2,000 1,036	Lincolnshire East Lindsey	1,928	773	2,701
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud	1,621 972	674 547	2,295 1,519	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	1,413 1,252	757 702	2,170 1,954
West Gloucestershire	1,110	610	1,720	Holland with Boston Lincoln	1,201 2,857 762	628 1,146 515	1,829 4,003 1,277
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	1,335 729	669 504	2,004 1,233	Stamford and Spalding  Northamptonshire	702		
Taunton Wells	1,206 890	551 483	1,757 1,373	Corby Daventry	1,135 495	636 392	1,771 887
Yeovil	807	522	1,329	Kettering Northampton North Northampton South	731 1,206 1,068	412 560 515	1,143 1,766 1,583
Viltshire Devizes North Wiltshire	667 746	468 551	1,135 1,297	Wellingborough	951	547	1,498
Salisbury Swindon	816 1,545	488 691	1,304 2,236	Nottinghamshire Ashfield	2,508	685 904	3,193 3,401
Westbury	941	566	1,507	Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	2,497 1,317 1,495	674 716	1,991 2,211
WEST MIDLANDS				Mansfield Newark	2,837 1,423	839 739	3,676 2,162
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	1,100	625 633	1,725 1,774	Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South	4,694 3,527 3,048	1,501 1,021 1,081	6,195 4,548 4,129
Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,141 827 1,427	434 805	1,261 2,232	Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	1,261 2,278	705 762	1,966 3,040
South Worcestershire Worcester	835 1,506	400 700	1,235 2,206	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Wyre Forest	1,168	579	1,747	Humberside Beverley	1,239	744	1,983
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire	808 1,142	493 748	1,301 1,890	Booth Ferry Bridlington	1,376 1,717	729 914	2,105 2,631
Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,199 2,482	655 1,070	1,854 3,552	Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby	2,435 2,155 3,516	1,005 820 980	3,440 2,975 4,496
Staffordshire Burton	1,442	783	2,225	Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North	3,516 3,249 3,836	980 972 1,280	4,496 4,221 5,116
Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	1,598 1,063	836 576	2,434 1,639	Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,401	1,224	4,625
Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire	1,219 1,595	534 935	1,753 2,530	North Yorkshire Harrogate Pichmond	833 1,058	399 704	1,232 1,762
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,545 1,130 927	903 572 541	2,448 1,702 1,468	Richmond Ryedale Scarborough	1,058 924 1,776	564 708	1,488 2,484
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,880 1,619	738 647	2,618 2,266	Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,155 701	735 436	1,890 1,137
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,358	589	1,947	York	2,469	985	3,454

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 10, 1989

Unemployment in Parliame	Male	Female	All August	10, 1303	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	2,887 2,683 2,420 3,129 3,512 3,364 2,463 3,062 4,837 2,344 3,394 1,927 2,994	815 751 926 1,203 1,367 1,280 1,143 1,053 1,556 912 1,110 1,062 1,122	3,702 3,434 3,346 4,332 4,879 4,644 3,606 4,115 6,393 3,256 4,504 4,116	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West  NORTH  Cleveland Hartlepool	3,916 6,131 5,521 4,801 1,649 2,764 3,392 3,634 1,644 1,875	1,498 1,819 1,819 1,449 831 1,013 1,232 1,197 770 825	5,414 7,950 7,340 6,250 2,480 3,777 4,624 4,831 2,414 2,700
Sheffield Hillsbórough Wentworth  West Yorkshire  Batley and Spen Bradford North	2,121 2,825 1,853 3,361	1,121 1,093 719 1,061	3,242 3,918 2,572 4,422	Harilepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	3,225 4,808 3,623 3,646 2,969	1,157 1,381 1,086 1,266 1,227	4,382 6,189 4,709 4,912 4,196
Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	2,319 3,937 1,363 1,408 1,813 1,193 2,317 2,443 2,135	877 1,120 784 753 751 581 963 775 1,005	3,196 5,057 2,147 2,161 2,564 1,774 3,280 3,218 3,140	Cumbria • Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	1,495 1,435 1,712 849 504 1,747	890 700 834 638 295 898	2,385 2,135 2,546 1,487 799 2,645
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,453 3,756 3,266 1,970 1,724 2,351 1,807 1,514 2,537	700 1,169 1,028 864 817 965 704 749 930	2,153 4,294 4,294 2,834 2,541 3,316 2,511 2,263 3,467	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,462 2,098 2,555 2,741 2,825 2,357 1,929	992 859 968 770 978 873 864	3,454 2,957 3,523 3,511 3,803 3,230 2,793
Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	917 1,090 2,356	527 529 932	1,444 1,619 3,288	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,502 2,380 855 2,836	627 837 510 836	2,129 3,217 1,365 3,672
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,043 856 1,590 1,484 2,136 3,012 1,062 1,085 2,216 2,157	788 581 795 882 992 1,259 578 504 867 800	2,831 1,437 2,385 2,366 3,128 4,271 1,640 1,589 3,083 2,957	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	2,235 3,192 3,634 3,535 2,865 3,471 2,827 3,490 5,454 4,100 5,069	787 1,021 1,220 997 1,083 1,179 969 1,049 1,445 1,385 1,258	3,022 4,213 4,854 4,532 3,948 4,650 3,796 4,539 6,899 5,485 6,327
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton—under—Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,172 1,904 2,454 2,868 1,991 1,476 1,593 790 1,695 2,082	605 759 862 1,084 941 696 815 512 685 902	1,777 2,663 3,316 3,952 2,932 2,172 2,408 1,302 2,380 2,984	Tynemouth Wallsend  WALES  Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,682 3,331 1,255 1,843 1,210 1,394 1,750	965 1,189 670 709 615 558 767	1,925 2,552 1,825 1,952 2,517
Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	2,308 970 2,279 2,434 1,238 2,203	862 565 976 1,075 709 1,142	3,170 1,535 3,255 3,509 1,947 3,345	<b>Dyfed</b> Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	1,518 1,420 1,978 2,220	727 615 778 921	2,245 2,035 2,756 3,141
Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	5,927 3,448 3,665 3,247 3,046 2,869 1,881 2,818 3,952	1,600 1,139 1,205 1,361 838 1,048 877 1,109 1,050	7,527 4,587 4,870 4,608 3,884 3,917 2,758 3,927 5,002	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	2,564 1,451 996 1,745 1,977 2,002	800 579 501 714 827 860	3,364 2,030 1,497 2,459 2,804 2,862
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,054 1,570 4,306 3,113 2,306	857 650 1,526 1,292 964	2,911 2,220 5,832 4,405 3,270	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,608 1,525 650 1,818	548 670 280 844	2,156 2,195 930 2,662
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	3,334 1,936 1,777 2,141 1,497 856 1,262 1,359	991 643 632 871 934 386 598 614	4,325 2,579 2,409 3,012 2,431 1,242 1,860 1,973	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	1,440 2,308 2,087 2,575 1,919 2,015 2,265	653 684 667 737 584 751 655	2,093 2,992 2,754 3,312 2,503 2,766 2,920
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston	1,659 1,375 3,428	675 551 994	2,334 1,926 4,422 1,079	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	759 504	426 260	1,185 764
Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside	614 1,562 1,445 2,565 1,286	465 807 780 1,177 540	2,369 2,225 3,742 1,826	South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	2,628 924 2,267 2,501 1,732	1,075 430 628 777 742	3,703 1,354 2,895 3,278 2,474
Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	4,976 5,245 2,248 4,710 4,634 4,511 3,893	1,368 1,530 1,147 1,425 1,468 1,570 1,268	6,344 6,775 3,395 6,135 6,102 6,081 5,161	West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,373 1,211 1,555 2,372 2,478	468 584 617 677 878	1,841 1,795 2,172 3,049 3,356

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 10, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
COTLAND				Dumbarton	2,477	1,173	3,650
				East Kilbride	1,810 1,455	1,090 806	2,900 2,261
orders Region	700	379	1,167	Eastwood Glasgow Cathcart	2,165	811	2,976
Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	788 734	349	1,083	Glasgow Central	4,262	1,379	5,641
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	734	349	1,005	Glasgow Garscadden	3,480	1,002	4,482
entral Region				Glasgow Govan	3,500	1,109	4,609
Clackmannan	2,165	962	3,127	Glasgow Hillhead	2,896	1,371	4,267
Falkirk East	2,038	941	2,979	Glasgow Maryhill	4,550	1,547	6,097
Falkirk West	1,853	876	2,729	Glasgow Pollock	4,206	1,176	5,382
Stirling	1,678	851	2,529	Glasgow Provan	4,612	1,290	5,902
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,460	1,114	4,574
mfries and Galloway Region			0.400	Glasgow Shettleston	3,901	1,154	5,055
Dumfries	1,417	781	2,198	Glasgow Springburn	4,844	1,558	6,402 5,502
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,508	843	2,351	Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton	4,302 2,936	1,200	4,068
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,696	1,128	3,824
e Region	2,579	1,167	3,746	Monklands East	2,815	923	3,738
Central Fife Dunfermline East	2,342	935	3,277	Monklands West	2,087	840	2,927
Dunfermine East Dunfermline West	1,705	719	2,424	Motherwell North	2,766	1,092	3,858
Kirkcaldy	2,379	991	3,370	Motherwell South	2,606	850	3,456
North East Fife	952	685	1,637	Paisley North	2,551	991	3,542
With East The				Paisley South	2,414	925	3,339
ampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverciyde	1,437	899	2,336
Aberdeen North	1,966	711	2,677	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,597	881	2,478
Aberdeen South	1,403	687	2,090				
Banff and Buchan	1,401	763	2,164	Tayside Region			0.500
Gordon	861	652	1,513	Angus East	1,628	971	2,599
Kincardine and Deeside	804	489	1,293	Dundee East	3,666	1,572	5,238
Moray	1,609	1,013	2,622	Dundee West North Tayside	3,150 1.094	1,349 623	4,499 1,717
Manda Basina				Perth and Kinross	1,548	762	2,310
ghlands Region Caithness and Sutherland	1,187	457	1,644	r erur and Kimoss	1,540	702	2,010
Inverness and Sufferiand	2,448	988	3,436	Orkney and Shetland Islands	603	379	982
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,678	856	2,534	Orkinoy and Oriollaria Iolariao	000		
	1,070	000	2,001	Western Isles	1,157	353	1,510
t <b>hian Region</b> East Lothian	1,967	747	2,714				
Edinburgh Central	2,548	1,071	3,619	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,155	750	2,905		0.000	1 000	4 470
Edinburgh Leith	3,383	1,143	4,526	Belfast East	3,093	1,380	4,473
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,570	642	2,212	Belfast North	5,446 3,523	1,734 1,675	7,180 5,198
Edinburgh South	2,020 1,024	864 429	2,884 1,453	Belfast South Belfast West	8,098	1,836	9,934
Edinburgh West	2,151	889	3,040	East Antrim	3,508	1,515	5.023
Linlithgow Livingston	1,881	972	2,853	East Londonderry	5,630	2.037	7,667
Mid Lothian	2,194	788	2,982	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,400	2,017	7,417
viid Lottilati	2,101	100	2,002	Foyle	8,461	2.049	10,510
athclyde Region				Lagan Valley	3,489	1,615	5,104
Argyll and Bute	1,414	724	2,138	Mid-Ulster	5,481	2,055	7,536
Avr	2,182	947	3,129	Newry and Armagh	5,735	2,105	7,840
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,206	1,168	4,374	North Antrim	3,986	1,589	5,575
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,490	879	3,369	North Down	2,483	1,490	3,973
Clydesdale	2,254	979	3,233	South Antrim	3,136	1,628	4,764
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,856	899	2,755	South Down	3,589	1,835	5,424
Cunninghame North	2,237	1,032	3,269	Strangford	2,392 3,922	1,334 1,764	3,726 5,686
Cunninghame South	2,797	951	3,748	Upper Bann	3,322	1,704	5,000

UNEMPLO	YMENT
Rates	by age

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE Aug 11 Sept 8	17,885 20,634	9,633 10,629	1,775 2,112	5,487 6,421	9,700 11;253	5,980 7,106	10,737 12,600	14,853 17,351	6,224 7,333	7,321 8,501	16,323 16,698	96,285 110,009	6,959 7,647	103,244 117,656
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,436 724 450	1,677 592 375	119 36 11	462 92 57	874 185 134	446 147 71	745 119 66	1,314 248 135	396 51 26	586 95 55	1,398 283 156	8,776 1,980 1,161	Ξ	8,776 1,980 1,161
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	358 342 321	284 274 264	14 10 14	42 41 39	118 112 106	53 56 61	49 46 51	122 117 128	33 32 35	60 55 56	113 94 90	962 905 901	Ξ	962 905 901
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	349 316 509	268 249 378	13 11 35	41 36 89	107 120 286	68 70 170	76 77 241	158 153 412	50 47 198	75 67 133	216 205 2,010	1,153 1,102 4,083	 1,559	1,153 1,102 5,642
	July 13 Aug 10	11,488 12,618	6,040 6,993	1,310 1,230	3,944 3,904	8,081 7,677	5,115 4,936	9,006 8,579	12,962 13,037	5,840 5,338	6,624 6,094	13,853 13,949	78,223 77,362	6,550 6,961	84,773 84,323

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From November 1986 most students have only been eligible for benefit in the summer vacation.

\*Included in South East.

# UNEMPLOYMENT **Temporarily stopped: regions**

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Irelano	United Kingdom
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE Aug 11 Sept 8	74 63	57 47	34 34	41 16	158 124	153 265	430 589	218 225	202 165	127 64	977 1,123	2,414 2,668	792 1,061	3,206 3,729
	Oct 13	62	46	42	28	164	149	657	383	74	172	1,695	3,426	1,019	4,445
	Nov 10	72	46	59	20	199	193	669	162	109	169	1,559	3,211	860	4,071
	Dec 8	57	36	44	30	112	232	747	226	127	176	1,484	3,235	0	3,235
1989	Jan 12	88	69	53	17	237	292	731	706	259	182	2,524	5,089	986	6,075
	Feb 9	107	73	39	32	297	424	1,016	630	344	196	1,979	5,064	997	6,061
	Mar 9	321	288	49	44	280	592	843	1,766	298	291	2,284	6,768	1,512	8,280
	Apr 13	132	101	183	40	394	825	1,161	1,216	349	262	1,513	6,075	1,876	7,951
	May 11	172	150	233	26	4,339	674	956	197	213	271	1,237	8,318	1,534	9,852
	June 8	114	85	28	14	270	434	341	177	117	228	1,250	2,973	1,590	4,563
	July 13	214	139	10	22	112	301	279	281	59	127	1,142	2,547	1,053	3,600
	Aug 10	124	56	6	11	98	257	342	176	87	117	842	2,060	916	2,976

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

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 July Oct	20·9 20·8	17·8 16·6	13·6 13·4	9·2 9·1	7·6 7·6	11·7 11·8	5·4 5·5	11·7 11·6
1987 Jan	20·3	16·8	13·6	9·5	7-7	12·3	5·6	11·7
Apr	18·4	15·7	13·0	9·1	7-4	12·0	5·3	11·0
July	16·9	15·3	11·9	8·4	6-9	11·3	4·8	10·3
Oct	16·3	13·6	11·2	7·8	6-6	11·0	4·4	9·7
1988 Jan	15·4	13·4	11·2	7·8	6·5	10·7	4·0	9·5
Apr	13·6	12·2	10·5	7·3	6·2	10·3	3·7	8·9
July	12·3	11·8	9·5	6·6	5·6	9·6	3·3	8·1
Oct	12-0	10.6	9.0	6.2	5.3	9-4	3.2	7-4
1989 Jan	11·4	10·5	9·0	6·1	5·2	8·9	3·0	7·3
Apr	9·9	9·5	8·3	5·6	4·8	8·2	2·6	6·6
July	9·2	9·4	7·8	5·2	4·4	7·4	2·3	6·2
MALE 1986 July Oct	22·5 22·1	19·6 18·4	14·3 14·0	11·2 11·0	9·7 9·7	14·5 14·6	7·5 7·6	13·5 13·3
1987 Jan	22·5	18·8	14·6	11·7	9·9	15·4	7·9	13·7
Apr	20·6	17·7	14·0	11·2	9·6	15·1	7·4	13·0
July	18·8	17·0	13·0	10·3	8·9	14·2	6·6	12·1
Oct	18·0	15·3	12·2	9·7	8·5	13·8	6·1	11·5
1988 Jan	17·4	15·3	12·4	9·7	8·5	13-5	5·7	11·4
Apr	15·4	14·0	11·6	9·2	8·0	12-9	5·1	10·6
July	13·9	13·3	10·5	8·2	7·2	12-0	4·6	9·7
Oct	13-5	12-1	10-0	7.7	6.8	11.7	4.5	8.9
1989 Jan	13-2	12·4	10·2	7·7	6·7	11·3	4-2	8·9
Apr	11-6	11·3	9·6	7·2	6·2	10·3	3-7	8·1
July	10-8	11·0	9·1	6·7	5·7	9·3	3-2	7·6
FEMALE 1986 July Oct	19·0 19·2	15·3 14·2	12·5 12·5	6-3 6-2	4·9 4·9	7·6 7·8	0·3 0·3	9·1 9·0
1987 Jan	17·8	14·1	12·1	6·2	4·8	7·8	0·3	8·8
Apr	15·9	13·0	11·2	5·9	4·6	7·6	0·3	8·1
July	14·7	13·0	10·3	5·4	4·4	7·2	0·3	7·7
Oct	14·4	11·3	9·6	5·0	4·2	7·0	0·3	7·2
1988 Jan	13·3	10·9	9·3	4·9	4·1	6⋅8	0·2	7·0
Apr	11·6	9·9	8·7	4·6	3·9	6⋅6	0·3	6·5
July	10·6	9·9	8·0	4·3	3·7	6⋅2	0·2	6·0
Oct	10.3	8.5	7-4	3.9	3-4	6-1	0.2	5.3
1989 Jan Apr	9·4 8·0 7·5	8·1 7·0 7·3	7·2 6·3 5·9	3·7 3·3 3·1	3·3 3·0 2·8	5·7 5·2 4·7	0·2 0·2 0·2	5·0 4·5 4·3

\*Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note \*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

\*Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at the relevant mid-year for 1986 and 1987 figures, and have been updated to incorporate mid-1988 denominators for the 1988 and 1989 figures. These rates are thus consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

										THOUSAND
	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece*
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NAT	IONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY A	ADJUSTED						
Monthly 1988 Aug	2,291	539	119	395	1,040	229	100	2,552	2,167	84
Sept***	2,311	555	124	381	960	230	101	2,633	2,100	83
Oct Nov Dec	2,119 2,067 2,047	508 488 563	141 163 189	377 374 379	963 1,001 985	243 251 263	108 96 105	2,654 2,617 2,646	2,074 2,190 2,191	90 112 136
989 Jan Feb Mar	2,074 2,018 1,960	592 598 546	208 199 159	390 384 380	1,112 1,100 1,147	297 290 287	121 100 100	2,661 2,597 2,547	2,335 2,305 2,178	145 150 134
Apr May Jun	1,884 1,803 1,743	516 519 477	148 129 112	366 358 349	1,105 1,027 944	275 	93 86	2,486 2,413 2,375	2,035 1,948 1,915	125 106 97
Jul Aug	1,771 1,741	 		::	1,008	::	•••	··	1,973 1,940	103
ercentage rate: latest month	6-1	5-8	3.7	12-7	7.3	9-9	3.5	9.3	6.6	4.9
atest month: change on a year ago	-1.9	-1.4	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	+0.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.8	+0.4
UMBERS Innual averages		D, NATIONAL DI								
985 986 987 988	3,036 3,107 2,822 2,295	597 611 629 574	140 152 165 159	478 443 435 395	1,329 1,236 1,172 1,046	245 214 217 242	163 161 130 115	2,425 2,517 2,623 2,570	2,305 2,223 2,233 2,237	89 110
fonthly 988 Aug Sept	2,226 2,192	560 559	159 159	400 389	1,069 1,048	244 245	111 107	2,610 2,556	2,249 2,239	
Oct Nov Dec	2,158 2,105 2,037	548 537 556	156 156 161	381 381 377	1,061 1,056 1,032	251 257 259	108 94 104	2,570 2,552 2,563	2,222 2,192 2,136	
989 Jan Feb Mar	1,988 1,949 1,917	566 551 502	149 141 132	374 371 371	1,017 1,022 1,010	256 255 256	109 95 96	2,548 2,527 2,522	2,075 2,053 2,018	
Apr May Jun	1,858 1,835 1,809	497 516 489	143 152 152	364 362	1,046 1,037 987	257 	92 92	2,534 2,517 2,526	2,036 2,049 2,037	
Jul Aug	1,787 1,751	::	ii.	::	1,007	::	·· ··	2,546	2,030 2,015	1:
ercentage rate: latest month	6-1	6.0	5.1	13.2	7.5	9.3	3.3	10.0	6-8	
test three months: change on previous three months	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	N/C	-0.5	N/C	N/C	
ECD	CTANDADDIC	ED DATES, OFA	CONALLY	ILICTED (0)						
ECD atest month er cent	Aug 6.5	SED RATES: SEA May 6-3		JUSTED (2) Jun 9·1	Jun 7·6		Jun	Jun	Apr	
or cont	0.0	0.3		3.1	1.0		3-3	10.0	5.6	

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.

3 OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.

4 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

\*The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).

\*\*Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

\*\*See notes \*\* and \*\*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxem- bourg †	Netherland	ds † Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzer- land †	United States	§§
						N	UMBERS UN	EMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEF	INITIONS (	1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
243	3,801	1,570	2.2	692	53	291	2,745	80	17-5	6,659	Monthly 1988 Aug
236	3,869	1,510	2.4	688	53	291	2,745	78	16.8	6,368	Sept
233 234 243	3,870 3,866 3,847	1,460 1,410 1,340	2·4 2·4 2·4	678 679 690	57 62 70	295 305 313	2,756 2,762 2,769	74 65 51	16·8 17·5 18·4	6,182 6,325 6,142	Oct Nov Dec
245 242 241	3,851 3,837 3,952	1,460 1,510 1,630	2·5 2·4 2·4	 ::	87 86 79	333 337 332	2,773 2,740 2,698	75 69 60	18·9 18·0 16·5	7,309 6,883 6,378	1989 Jan Feb Mar
233 229 230	3,945 3,878 3,860	1,560 1,500 1,340	2·2 2·0		80 76 85	313	2,653 2,580	67	15·8 14·8 13·9	6,229 6,158 6,850	Apr May Jun
230 232	::	::	•••	::			 ::	··.		6,736 6,352	Jul Aug
17-9	16-6	2.2	1.3	14-1	5-1	7:3	17-6	1.5	0.5	5.0	Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on
-0.8	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	+2·1	N/C	-2.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	a year ago
							NUMBERS U	JNEMPLOYED, N	IATIONAL D	EFINITIONS	(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
231 236 247	2,959 3,173 3,294	1,566 1,667 1,731	::	762 712 686	52 36 32 50	319	2,643 2,759 2,924	124 98 84	27·0 22·8	8,312 8,237 7,410	Annual averages 1985 1986 1987
242	3,848	1,552			50	304	2,869		19.6	6,692	1988
242 241	3,987 3,862	1,590 1,530	::	682 683	51 56	302 302	2,863 2,817	64 62	20·0 19·0	6,797 6,614	Monthly 1988 Aug Sept
241 239 238	3,913 3,919 3,894	1,520 1,500 1,460	2.2	679 681 677	60 66 67	301 305 308	2,776 2,737 2,727	77 67 51	19·0 18·0 17·1	6,518 6,563 6,554	Oct Nov Dec
237 236 236	3,809 3,748 3,843	1,430 1,440 1,460	2·1 2·0 2·2	::	73 75 74	317 321 321	2,683 2,651 2,626		15·1 16·0 15·5	6,716 6,328 6,128	1989 Jan Feb Mar
233 233 233	3,910 3,900	1,450 1,470 1,380	2·2 2·2	::	80 90 97	312	2,618	·. ·:	15·6 15·3	6,546 6,395 6,561	Apr May Jun
231 231	•	::					•	:	::	6,497 6,421	Jul Aug
17-8	16.8	2.3	1.3	13.9	5.8	7.3	17.9	1.2	0.6	5.1	Percentage rate: latest month
-0.2	+0.3	N/C	-0.1	-0.1	+0.9	+0.2	-0.6	-0.1	N/C	+0.1	latest three months: change on previous three months
								OFCD S	STANDARDIS	SED RATES	S: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)
		Jun 2·2		Jan 9-4	Feb 4-8	Feb 5-3	Feb 17-7	Jun 1·1		Jun 5-2	Latest month Per cent

† Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
† Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
‡‡ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
§§ Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
§§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
N/C no change.

# 2.19

# UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNITE		INFLOW†						
KINGE Month	OOM ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1988	Aug 11	311·6	-72·8	194·4	-43·2°	117·2	-29·6	44·4
	Sept 8**	327·4	-129·2	209·8	-71·5	117·6	-57·6	43·4
	Oct 13	319-6	-100·6	206-4	-58·5	113·2	-42·1	42·0
	Nov 10	297-8	-77·5	196-1	-45·0	101·6	-32·6	40·8
	Dec 8	269-9	-58·7	185-1	-32·5	84·8	-26·2	34·9
1989	Jan 12	269·4	-74·9	175·4	-39·3	94·0	-35·6	38·4
	Feb 9	290·0	-55·2	192·3	-28·3	97·7	-26·9	39·8
	Mar 9	264·0	-49·0	178·8	-23·7	85·2	-25·4	33·7
	Apr 13	247·5	-76·4	165·7	-44·6	81·8	-31·8	34·8
	May 11	230·8	-45·9	157·2	-23·2	73·6	-22·7	30·3
	June 8	225·0	-48·8	153·0	-25·2	72·0	-23·6	29·1
	July 13	293-8	-53·7	187·6	-27·3	106·2	-26·4	33·9
	Aug 10	276-8	-34·7	180·3	-14·1	96·6	-20·6	35·0

UNITE		OUTFLOW†						
KINGE Month	OOM ending	Male and Fe	male	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1988	Aug 11	350·1	-69·5	226·6	-44·1	123·4	-25·5	45·3
	Sept 8**	305·9	-145·9	190·4	-87·2	115·5	-58·7	42·3
	Oct 13	486-1	-62·9	301-8	-39·0	184·3	-23·8	61·7
	Nov 10	354-0	-78·3	228-1	-45·8	126·0	-32·5	52·0
	Dec 8	292-0	-25·5	188-7	-15·0	103·4	-10·5	40·3
1989	Jan 12	245·4	-76·2	156-6	-45·9	88·7	-30·2	39·4
	Feb 9	350·8	-55·8	233-7	-30·7	117·1	-25·0	49·8
	Mar 9	326·8	-65·7	217-3	-38·3	109·5	-27·4	44·7
	Apr 13	313·9	-58·6	207-8	-35·0	106·1	-23·7	45·5
	May 11	318·6	-76·3	215-4	-44·8	103·2	-31·5	43·6
	June 8	289·3	-77·7	196-9	-46·3	92·5	-31·4	38·8
	July 13	269·3	-90·4	183·2	-53·9	86·1	-36·4	33·6
	Aug 10	309·6	-40·4	205·4	-21·2	104·2	-19·2	38·0

\*The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures at those in table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 While table 2.20 while table 2.20 while table are not on the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows have tended to be understated a little in September and after Easter when many young people have joined the register and with consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

"See notes" and "" to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows by age (GB); standardised\*; not seasonally adjusted computerised records only

INF	LOW	Age group									
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1989	Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0·8 0·7 0·6 0·6	20·6 18·4 17·8 17·4	44·0 39·4 37·3 36·4	29·2 26·6 25·9 24·9	19·1 17·8 16·8 16·6	27·8 25·9 25·0 23·8	19·0 18·6 17·4 16·9	8·3 8·3 7·3 7·1	4·6 4·6 4·0 3·9	173·5 160·3 152·1 147·5
	July 13 Aug 10	0·7 0·7	22·4 22·3	57·4 48·6	29·0 28·5	17·9 17·9	25·1 25·9	17·1 18·6	7·3 7·8	4·0 4·3	181·0 174·7
FEMA 1989	LE Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5	13·1 11·6 11·1 10·9	22·5 20·8 19·0 18·9	13-8 13-4 12-2 11-8	7·9 7·8 6·8 6·4	12·4 12·4 10·6 10·3	8·9 8·9 7·7 7·5	2·7 2·7 2·5 2·2		81·9 78·1 70·4 68·5
	July 13 Aug 10	0·6 0·7	16·2 15·3	37·6 29·0	14·6 14·2	7·8 8·0	12.5 13.2	8·6 9·4	2·5 2·8	$\equiv$	100·5 92·6
	ges on a year earlier										
MALE 1989	Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-12·6 -15·7 -12·4 -10·8	-0·1 -0·7 -0·3 -1·2	-3·4 -6·6 -3·7 -5·4	-0·7 -3·3 -0·9	-0·8 -2·4 -0·7 -0·6	-2·0 -5·6 -1·0 -1·5	-1·6 -4·7 -1·5 -1·2	-0·8 -2·6 -1·6 -1·2	-1·2 -2·3 -1·8 -1·6	-23·3 -43·8 -23·0 -24·4
	July 13 Aug 10	-10·5 -9·5	-1·7 0·1	-9·9 -3·7	-0·6 0·4	-0·1 0·2	-0·9 —	-0.9 0.3	-1·3 -1·0	-1⋅6 -1⋅3	-27·5 -14·3
FEMA 1989	Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-9·2 -11·4 -8·9 -7·5	-0·7 -1·0 -0·3 -1·1	-5·1 -5·9 -4·6 -4·9	-3·7 -4·0 -2·7 -3·1	-2·2 -2·6 -1·8 -1·8	-2·3 -3·4 -2·0 -2·5	-1·1 -2·0 -1·3 -1·1	-0·4 -0·9 -0·6 -0·5	Ξ	-24·7 -31·3 -22·3 -22·6
	July 13 Aug 10	-7·9 -7·0	-1·5 -0·5	-8·4 -4·8	-2·8 -2·5	-1·9 -1·8	-2·4 -2·4	-0·8 -0·7	-0·5 -0·4	=	-26·2 -20·2

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1989 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0·7 0·6 0·5 0·5	19·4 18·2 18·1 17·0	49·2 46·5 47·0 44·5	33-0 30-9 31-5 30-0	22·2 20·7 21·0 20·0	33·3 31·2 31·5 30·4	21·8 20·4 20·9 20·2	8·7 9·1 9·1 8·0	6·2 6·1 6·0 5·3	194·6 183·6 185·5 175·7
July 13 Aug 10	0·4 0·6	16·2 18·7	42·2 51·8	27·8 31·5	18·7 20·3	27·8 29·1	18·5 19·1	7·0 7·1	4·8 5·1	163·6 183·4
FEMALE 1989 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0-6 0-5 0-5 0-4	13-8 12-8 12-4 11-3	28·4 26·8 25·5 23·5	17·8 17·2 16·5 15·0	10-3 9-8 9-3 8-5	14·6 14·3 13·5 12·4	10·2 10·1 9·4 9·2	3·0 3·2 3·0 2·8	0·1 — — 0·1	98·7 94·7 90·3 83·2
July 13 Aug 10	0·4 0·5	11·1 13·8	22·7 30·9	13·7 15·9	7·5 8·6	11·1 12·1	8·1 8·8	2·4 2·6	0-1 0-1	76·8 93·2
Changes on a year earlie	er									
MALE 1989 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-12·6 -10·6 -12·7 -11·3	-3·7 -2·9 -4·3 -4·1	-6·3 -5·0 -8·3 -7·9	-2·4 -2·0 -3·6 -3·8	-1·4 -1·7 -2·9 -2·9	-2·5 -3·2 -5·0 -4·7	-1·1 -2·0 -2·9 -2·8	-0·5 -0·2 -0·7 -1·3	-2·3 -2·0 -2·3 -2·2	-32·6 -29·7 -42·7 -41·0
July 13 Aug 10	-10·8 -9·3	-5·0 -1·5	-11·0 -2·7	-4·8 1·0	-3·3 -0·1	-5·8 -1·8	-3·2 -1·2	-1·3 -0·8	-2·2 -1·6	-47·4 -18·1
FEMALE 1989 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-9·4 -8·1 -9·2 -8·2	-2·8 -2·6 -3·5 -3·4	-5·1 -4·8 -6·7 -6·4	-3·2 -2·6 -3·8 -3·9	-1.6 -1.7 -2.6 -2.4	-2·0 -1·5 -3·0 -2·7	-0·4 -0·3 -1·4 -1·0	-0·3 -0·2 -0·4 -0·5	Ē	-24·9 -21·8 -30·6 -28·6
July 13 Aug 10	-8·5 -7·3	-4·2 -1·2	-8·3 -3·9	-4·2 -2·0	-2·8 -1·3	-2·9 -1·6	-1·3 -0·4	-0·4 -0·3	=	-32·6 -18·1

\* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
† The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

# 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1986		39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
1987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1988	Q2	3,873	2,755	403	3,468	1,741	1,569	5,212	5,179	2,868	24,313	1,292	2,982	28,587
	Q3	3,155	1,310	368	2,429	1,199	1,311	2,013	4,524	3,390	18,389	1,555	4,412	24,356
	Q4	2,726	1,219	300	1,635	906	2,273	1,745	4,731	2,262	16,578	1,345	3,759	21,682
1989	Q1	2,510	1,340	161	1,410	1,478	3,223	975	5,031	1,914	16,702	2,129	4,884	23,715
	Q2	2,606	639	621	1,634	1,099	2,513	2,552	6,058	1,904	18,987	1,527	1,854	22,368
1988	Aug	896	402	58	311	261	398	603	1,347	1,109	4,983	385	1,818	7,186
	Sept	1,224	458	150	990	536	668	660	1,104	1,299	6,631	685	854	8,170
	Oct	988	448	48	553	242	209	528	1,673	428	4,669	312	1,319	6,300
	Nov	809	430	89	541	167	899	661	1,044	631	4,841	415	1,135	6,391
	Dec	929	341	163	541	497	1,165	556	2,014	1,203	7,068	618	1,305	8,991
989	Jan	637	242	74	434	704	444	391	1,264	370	4,318	430	1,061	5,809
	Feb	869	535	65	382	338	564	318	2,337	588	5,461	384	1,093	6,938
	Mar	1,004	563	22	594	436	2,215	266	1,430	956	6,923	1,315	2,730	10,968
	Apr	674	97	205	900	576	779	478	1,595	775	5,982	591	690	7,263
	May	659	232	217	147	160	504	915	1,698	473	4,773	421	625	5,819
	June	1,273	310	199	587	363	1,230	1,159	2,765	656	8,232	515	539	9,286
	July*	857	330	1,449	188	365	464	372	1,137	501	5,333	430	1,389	7,15
	August*	1,102	398	35	225	241	1,338	529	842	198	4,510	197	879	5,58

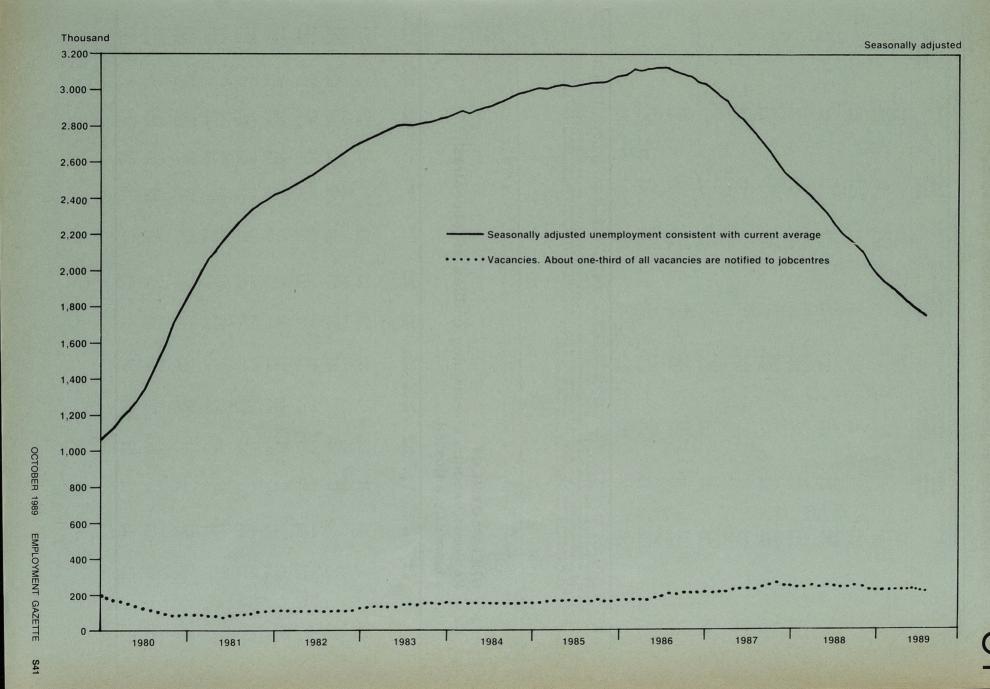
<sup>\*\*</sup> Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2.31.

# 2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	1987	1988	1988			1989		1989		
SIC 1980			1307	1300	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	June	July*	August*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		489	169	74	22	34	76	0	0	0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11–12 13–14 15–17	13,498 1,431 590 <b>15,519</b>	10,933 203 527 <b>11,663</b>	1,518 110 146 <b>1,774</b>	213 0 133 <b>346</b>	694 20 94 <b>808</b>	4,153 55 199 4,407	2,729 37 12 <b>2,778</b>	898 16 4 <b>918</b>	372 0 4 376	1,809 0 2 1,811
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other		21,23 22 24 25–26	137 2,983 1,934 3,518	314 1,649 1,501 1,941	196 690 862 495	36 265 131 710	21 381 194 342	9 410 210 504	27 162 228 349	9 48 84 186	. 9 11 7 91	9 11 118 80
than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		8,572	5,405	2,243	1,142	938	1,133	766	327	118	218
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		31 32	4,918 16,726	2,043 16,127	604 4,010	314 5,077	441 2,767	520 1,824	438 1,652	227 499	258 196	47 523
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment **Instrument engineering		33 34 35 36 37	1,261 13,222 3,842 8,917 717	410 6,800 1,517 5,200 505	148 2,526 527 1,754 212	147 993 68 1,172 64	86 1,348 358 705 124	475 1,459 492 991 235	671 1,608 422 458 289	198 598 149 216 34	89 509 70 29 87	106 239 51 15 19
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		49,603	32,602	9,781	7,835	5,829	5,996	5,538	1,921	1,238	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41–42 43 44–45 46 47 48–49	10,922 4,382 3,167 1,800 4,354 4,177 28,802	10,639 4,859 3,969 1,610 3,983 2,533 <b>27,593</b>	3,330 688 948 332 1,441 328 <b>7,067</b>	1,961 943 983 617 952 731 <b>6,187</b>	2,409 2,333 1,095 270 836 695 <b>7,638</b>	1,248 1,422 1,095 234 533 549 <b>5,081</b>	1,751 1,582 1,507 369 1,398 622 <b>7,229</b>	1,464 695 394 137 467 165 3,322	456 224 248 53 190 61 <b>1,232</b>	714 103 174 109 170 243 <b>1,513</b>
Construction	5		10,615	7,784	2,015	2,346	1,502	1,953	950	334	232	154
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61–63 64–65 66 67	5,280 8,657 2,342 834 17,113	3,378 6,324 1,234 84 11,020	1,038 1,479 328 15 <b>2,860</b>	878 1,581 530 30 <b>3,019</b>	698 784 177 14 <b>1,673</b>	521 573 215 240 <b>1,549</b>	965 1,268 186 21 <b>2,440</b>	519 659 167 21 <b>1,366</b>	203 332 41 105 681	162 103 34 6 <b>305</b>
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,256 648 <b>4,904</b>	4,841 197 <b>5,038</b>	1,490 0 1,490	1,299 27 <b>1,326</b>	1,334 56 <b>1,390</b>	1,605 28 <b>1,633</b>	695 20 <b>715</b>	170 20 <b>190</b>	204 0 <b>204</b>	80 0 <b>80</b>
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,789	1,151	228	305	92	265	632	277	88	203
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,0	3,569 2,068 0 1,092 6,729	3,782 773 950 <b>5,505</b>	767 157 131 <b>1,055</b>	1,201 98 529 <b>1,828</b>	1,354 361 63 1,778	1,057 451 114 <b>1,622</b>	708 149 463 <b>1,320</b>	384 27 220 <b>631</b>	2,809 96 78 <b>2,983</b>	152 116 34 <b>302</b>
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		102,496 86,977 30,535 144,135	77,263 65,600 22,714 107,930	20,865 19,091 5,633 28,587	15,510 15,164 6,478 24,356	15,213 14,405 4,933 21,682	16,617 12,210 5,069 23,715	16,311 13,533 5,107 22,368	6,488 5,570 2,464 9,286	2,964 2,588 3,956 7,152	4,542 2,731 890 5,586

Provisional figures as at September 1, 1989; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in July and 8,000 in August.

† Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.



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

UNITE	D	UNFILLE	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of wh	ich PLACINGS	
KINGE	ООМ	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	) Annual ) averages	150-2 162-1 188-8 235-4 248-5			193·9 201·6 212·2 226·4 231·1		193-7 200-4 208-3 222-3 232-7		149-8 154-6 157-4 159-5 159-0	
1987	Aug 7	237·7	2·4	2·0	224·4	0·4	219·4	1·3	155-8	-0·3
	Sept 4	244·4	6·7	3·6	229·3	-0·2	220·4	-2·2	156-7	-2·2
	Oct 2	259·9	15·5	8·2	235·6	4·8	223·8	2·0	157-6	0·8
	Nov 6	265·1	5·2	9·1	234·9	3·5	229·4	3·3	158-9	1·0
	Dec 4	254·9	–10·1	3·5	234·7	1·8	241·1	6·9	165-6	3·0
988	Jan 8	250·8	-4·2	-3·0	227·3	-2·8	233-4	3·2	165·7	2·7
	Feb 5	249·6	-1·2	-5·2	234·7	-0·1	239-2	3·3	165·3	2·1
	Mar 4	249·4	-0·2	-1·8	236·0	0·5	236-1	-1·7	163·0	–0·9
	Apr 8	255-9	6·6	1·7	230·6	1·1	227·3	-2·1	158·1	-2·5
	May 6	254-5	-1·5	1·6	231·2	−1·2	228·0	-3·7	157·9	-2·5
	June 3	255-1	0·6	1·9	230·8	−1·8	229·7	-2·1	156·3	-2·2
	July 8	249·7	-5·4	-2·1	230·3	-0·1	231·8	1·5	156·4	-0·6
	Aug 5	242·7	-6·9	-3·9	227·0	-1·4	232·6	1·5	156·8	-0·4
	Sept 2	240·3	-2·5	-4·9	227·7	-1·0	229·0	–0·2	155·4	-0·3
	Oct 7	251·2	10·9	0.5	232·8	0·8	229·3	-0.9	153·4	-1·0
	Nov 4	245·2	-6·0	0.8	234·0	2·3	242·5	3.3	162·3	1·8
	Dec 2	238·3	-6·9	-0.7	230·8	1·0	233·4	1.5	157·6	0·8
989	Jan 6	229-2	-9·1	-7·3	220·4	-4·1	231·0	0.6	160·5	2·4
	Feb 3	228-1	-1·1	-5·7	234·8	0·3	239·4	-1.0	167·2	1·6
	Mar 3	222-9	-5·3	-5·1	229·3	-0·5	234·8	0.5	164·0	2·1
	Apr 7	222·1	-0·7	-2·4	220·8	0·1	221·9	-3·0	154·8	-1⋅9
	May 5	218·2	-3·9	-3·3	221·4	-4·5	222·5	-5·6	154·5	-4⋅2
	June 2	226·4	8·2	1·2	231·6	0·8	222·4	-4·2	155·1	-3⋅0
	July 7	219·9	-6·5	-0·7	226·6	5·5	228·8	6·1	157·4	3·4
	Aug 4	216·7	-3·3	-0·5	226·0	1·5	227·5	1·7	157·5	1·0

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

\*Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Note that Community Programme vacancies handled by jobcentres were excluded from the seasonally adjusted series when the coverage was revised in September 1985. The coverage of the seasonally adjusted series is therefore not affected by the cessation of C.P. vacancies with the introduction of Employment Training in September 1988. Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 Employment Gazette, p 143.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres\*: seasonally adjusted

		Scasi	THO									THOUSAND			
		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1987	Aug 7	90·7	37·0	8·2	19·6	21·9	12·4	15·8	25·1	12·2	11·1	18·7	235·6	2·1	237·7
	Sept 4	94·2	38·5	8·3	20·0	22·7	12·8	16·2	25·1	12·2	11·3	19·5	242·2	2·2	244·4
	Oct 2	101·0	41·0	8·8	20·9	24·4	13·2	17·0	26·8	12·7	12·3	20·6	257·7	2·2	259·9
	Nov 6	107·1	43·2	9·0	20·2	24·8	12·9	16·8	26·3	12·8	11·8	21·0	262·6	2·4	265·1
	Dec 4	102·3	40·4	8·8	20·1	24·2	12·7	16·4	23·7	12·1	11·1	20·6	252·0	2·9	254·9
1988	Jan 8	100·7	38·6	8·8	20·4	24·4	12·7	15·9	22·4	11.5	11·2	19·6	247·6	3·1	250-8
	Feb 5	100·4	36·6	8·9	19·8	24·4	13·0	15·9	22·2	11.5	11·2	19·5	246·7	2·9	249-6
	Mar 4	98·5	34·3	9·1	19·8	24·0	13·2	15·7	23·9	11.6	11·1	19·8	246·6	2·8	249-4
	Apr 8	101·5	35·1	9·4	20·5	24·0	13·8	15·7	24·0	11.7	11.9	20·6	253·1	2·8	255-9
	May 6	100·3	34·4	9·8	20·8	23·6	13·9	15·1	24·0	11.7	12.6	20·1	251·8	2·7	254-5
	June 3	100·8	33·6	9·9	20·9	23·8	14·0	15·1	23·9	11.9	12.4	19·6	252·5	2·6	255-1
	July 8	95-9	30·5	10·4	21·1	23·7	13·8	15·2	23·3	11·2	12·5	19·8	246·9	2·7	249·7
	Aug 5	92-4	29·4	10·2	20·2	22·9	13·6	15·0	22·9	10·8	12·1	20·0	240·1	2·6	242·7
	Sept 2	88-9	27·8	10·3	20·2	23·0	13·9	15·3	23·4	10·6	12·1	20·0	237·7	2·6	240·3
	Oct 7	91·1	29·0	10·3	20·6	25·4	14·6	16·3	25·8	11.5	12·4	20·6	248·5	2·7	251·2
	Nov 4	87·5	28·6	10·1	19·9	25·3	14·4	15·4	25·8	11.3	12·6	20·0	242·3	2·9	245·2
	Dec 2	82·7	28·4	9·5	20·2	24·8	14·2	14·9	24·7	11.6	12·4	20·5	235·3	3·0	238·3
1989	Jan 6	79·4	26·8	9·3	20·0	23·1	13·9	14·4	22·8	11·2	12·1	19·9	226-2	3·0	229·2
	Feb 3	78·9	26·9	9·0	19·6	22·4	13·4	14·5	23·5	10·8	12·7	19·7	224-5	3·7	228·1
	Mar 3	75·7	25·6	8·8	19·4	22·1	12·9	13·8	23·6	10·8	12·7	19·7	219-4	3·5	222·9
	Apr 7	75·7	25·4	8·6	18·5	21·9	12·7	13·4	23·5	10·7	13·3	20·3	218·5	3·6	222·1
	May 5	72·0	24·0	8·2	19·2	20·9	13·0	12·9	23·3	11·0	14·0	20·2	214·7	3·5	218·2
	June 2	74·3	23·8	8·7	20·0	20·5	12·8	13·7	24·7	11·7	14·7	21·9	222·9	3·6	226·4
	July 7	72·6	24·1	8·1	18·7	19·6	12·8	13·0	23·9	11·1	14·8	21·7	216·2	3·7	219-9
	Aug 4	70·1	23·6	8·0	18·3	19·3	12·7	13·3	24·3	10·3	14·6	22·0	212·9	3·7	216-

\* See footnote to table 3.1.
† Included in South East.

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

		916.71												ī	HOUSAND
		outh ast	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1984 ) 1985 ) Anr	rages	total † 59·4 62·3 70·8 90·7 95·1	26·0 26·6 30·0 37·7 32·2	5·4 5·8 6·2 8·0 9·7	13·6 16·1 18·1 19·7 20·4	10·7 12·2 15·4 21·1 24·1	8·1 9·0 10·3 12·2 13·8	8·2 8·7 11·3 15·6 15·5	14·5 16·0 19·0 24·2 23·9	6·6 7·8 9·8 12·0 11·4	7·3 8·0 9·5 11·0 12·1	14·8 14·6 16·3 18·8 20·0	148-6 160-5 186-8 233-2 245-9	1.2 1.2 1.4 1.6 2.0	149·8 161·7 188·1 234·9 247·8
988 Aug 5		92·1	27·8	10·5	20·3	22·6	13·6	15·1	23·3	11·3	12·6	20·7	242·1	1·9	244·0
Sept 2		96·2	30·4	11·0	21·8	24·8	15·1	16·6	25·7	12·0	13·2	21·8	258·2	1·9	260·1
Oct 7		00·6	34·2	11·0	21·8	27·7	15·9	17·8	27·4	12·6	12·8	22·0	269·8	2·0	271·8
Nov 4		91·6	31·2	10·3	19·7	26·7	15·0	16·2	26·2	11·7	12·4	20·5	250·3	2·0	252·3
Dec 2		79·4	27·5	8·9	17·5	24·1	13·2	14·2	23·0	11·0	11·4	18·8	221·4	1·9	223·3
1989 Jan 6		71-5	24·6	8·3	16·1	21·5	12·5	13·1	20-6	9·9	11·0	17·0	201·5	1·9	203·3
Feb 3		70-0	24·1	7·9	16·5	20·9	12·0	13·0	21-1	9·6	11·6	17·2	200·0	2·1	202·0
Mar 3		68-8	23·2	8·1	18·0	20·5	12·1	12·8	21-7	9·9	12·2	18·5	202·6	2·2	204·8
Apr 7		72·4	24·0	8·5	19·6	21·2	12·8	12·9	23·1	10·6	13·0	20·2	214·3	2·5	216·8
May 5		74·0	24·0	8·4	21·6	20·8	13·4	13·3	24·5	11·0	14·5	21·5	223·0	2·5	225·4
June 2		79·5	25·2	9·3	23·0	20·8	13·6	14·5	26·4	11·9	15·7	23·3	238·0	2·6	240·6
July 7		75·0	23·5	8·9	20·5	20·1	13·0	13·2	24·9	11·4	15·5	23·1	225·6	2·7	228·2
Aug 4		69·6	21·9	8·3	18·4	18·9	12·7	13·4	24·7	10·8	15·1	22·7	214·6	2·6	217·2
	nual erages	4·3 6·0 7·6 11·8 16·0	2·1 3·2 4·4 7·0 8·1	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9	0·6 0·7 0·7 1·2 1·6	0.9 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.8	0·5 0·6 0·7 0·9 1·3	0·6 0·7 0·7 0·9 1·1	0·5 0·7 0·8 1·0 1·3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5	8·5 10·8 12·8 18·7 25·2	0·5 0·7 0·6 0·8 1·0	9·0 11·5 13·4 19·5 26·3
1988 Aug 5		19·8	9·9	1·1	2·1	1·9	1·5	1·3	1·4	0·6	0·4	0.6	30·6	1·0	31·6
Sept 2		19·5	9·9	1·3	2·0	2·0	1·6	1·3	1·5	0·6	0·4	0.6	30·9	1·0	31·9
Oct 7		18·5	9·5	1.0	1.9	2·5	1.5	1·3	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	29·3	1·2	30·6
Nov 4		16·0	7·8	0.9	1.7	1·9	1.3	1·1	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·5	25·3	1·2	26·5
Dec 2		14·3	7·4	0.8	1.5	1·7	1.1	0·9	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·4	22·2	1·1	23·4
1989 Jan 6		13·4	7·1	0·7	1·3	1-4	1·1	1·0	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·5	20·8	1·1	21·9
Feb 3		12·9	7·1	0·7	1·3	1-6	1·2	1·0	0·9	0·4	0·2	0·5	20·7	1·2	21·8
Mar 3		13·3	7·0	0·8	1·3	1-7	1·4	1·1	1·1	0·4	0·3	0·5	21·8	1·3	23·1
Apr 7		13·7	6-9	1·1	1.5	2·1	1·5	1·3	1·3	0·4	0·3	0·6	23·7	1·4	25·1
May 5		14·7	7-0	1·2	1.6	2·5	1·7	1·4	1·6	0·5	0·4	0·7	26·1	1·3	27·4
June 2		19·6	10-8	1·5	2.0	3·5	2·2	1·3	1·8	0·6	0·5	1·0	33·9	1·3	35·2
July 7		19·3	10·3	1·4	1.9	3·4	2·0	1·3	1·7	0·6	0·5	0·9	33·1	1·2	34·3
Aug 4		17·2	9·0	1·3	1.9	3·3	1·7	1·4	1·7	0·5	0·5	0·9	30·4	1·3	31·6

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

1 Included in South East.
1 Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1. Previously, up to August 1988, unadjusted vacancy figures have additionally been provided including Community Programme vacancies. With the introduction of Employment Training from September 1988, there are no longer any C.P. vacancies. E.T. places are training opportunities determined according to the individual needs of unemployed people and therefore cannot be considered as vacancies or counted as such.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

#### Stoppages: July 1989

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	74	466,700	2,371,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	49 25	368,900* 97,800**	1,984,000 387,000

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1989 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1989							
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost					
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	254	639,100	2,908,000					
extra wage and fringe benefits	25	24,400	292,000					
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	3,200	12,000					
Redundancy guestions	38	67,700	217,000					
Trade union matters	34	106,800	173,000					
Working conditions and supervision	80	28,600	68,000					
Manning and work allocation	188	165,000	1,160,000					
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	53	16,700	43,000					
All causes	683	1,051,600	4,872,000					

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 mont	ths to July	1988	12 mon	12 months to July 1989				
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost			
Agriculture, forestry									
and fishing						_			
Coal extraction	161	96,700	240,000	166	30,700	51,000			
Coke, mineral oil									
and natural gas	1	100		1	100	1,000			
Electricity, gas, other									
energy and water	6	2,700	20,000	3	1,300	9,000			
Metal processing									
and manufacture	10	2,800	15,000	11	2,600	12,000			
Mineral processing									
and manufacture	10	1,600	4,000	11	1,800	10,000			
Chemicals and man-									
made fibres	11	2,500	27,000	6	1,900	6,000			
Metal goods nes	17	3,800	35,000	16	2,600	19,000			
Engineering	69	15,000	68,000	61	30,400	157,000			
Motor vehicles	82	100,000	617,000	44	34,100	64,000			
Other transport									
equipment	33	28,400	516,000	23	42,300	318,000			
Food, drink and									
tobacco	31	8,500	55,000	15	4,800	29,000			
Textiles	10	13,300	72,000	10	1,800	9,000			
Footwear and clothing	18	3,800	19,000	11	2,400	13,000			
Timber and wooden									
furniture	4	300	1,000	6	1,100	4,000			
Paper, printing and									
publishing	10	1,100	5,000	4	200	1,000			
Other manufacturing									
industries	16	1,900	7,000	12	2,700	7,000			
Construction	20	4,200	22,000	34	14,100	83,000			
Distribution, hotels						00,000			
and catering, repairs	10	700	1,000	18	3,100	8,000			
Transport services		100	1,000		0,100	0,000			
and communication	185	80,100	300,000	51	337,500	1,612,000			
Supporting and misc.	100	00,100	000,000	0,	007,000	1,012,000			
transport services	22	6,700	14,000	17	19,700	146,000			
Banking, finance,		0,700	14,000		10,700	140,000			
insurance, business									
services and leasing	3	300		6	1,500	2,000			
Public administration,		300		0	1,500	2,000			
education and									
	124	85,900	171,000	150	501,800	2,184,000			
health services	15	7.300		12	13,200				
Other services	15	7,300	34,000	12	13,200	129,000			
All industries	055 **	467 000	2 242 000	683**	1 051 600	4,872,000			
and services	855 **	467,800	2,243,000	003	1,051,600	4.0/2.000			

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

United	Number of s	stoppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	ou)				
Kingdom SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services
1979 1980 1981 1982	2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	4,586 830* 1,512 2,101*	4,608 834 * 1,513 2,103 *	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	128 166 237 374	20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	109 44 39 66	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781	2,101* 573* 1,436 643 538 884 759	2,103 * 574 * 1,464 791 720 887 790	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456	61 32 66 31 38 50 90	41 68 334 50 33 22 17	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428
1987 July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	72 57 63 79 97 55	93 71 84 96 108 72	40 16 16 22 79 27	61 22 19 24 80 35	214 43 56 76 127 60	70 2 6 7 15	22 19 24 41 65 16	8 1 8 1 2	6 1 2 2 1 1	55 11 2 3 5	54 8 15 23 38 15
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	82 104 70 45 65 73 51 51 53 73 70 33	93 128 99 55 78 89 71 62 63 83 85 49	33 123 32 15 36 34 18 135 161 26 134	64 152 49 18 41 43 37 151 163 33 152 18	106 655 259 66 140 306 349 431 1,115 53 183 38	40 146 6 1 1 3 2 2 6 1 5 9	22 381 142 10 19 230 283 280 30 26 27 6	6 1 6 - 29 34 4 1 5 - 4 1	3 1 4 3 2 1 1 1 1	9 59 57 42 65 20 24 134 1,036 6 21	27 67 48 9 23 17 35 14 37 19 126 6
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	50 68 60 51 68 46 49	58 84 72 67 85 70 74	13 18 25 34 30 70 377	13 20 27 42 51 99 467	42 60 77 89 174 239 2,371	4 2 4 6 2 3	9 15 36 26 71 -22 20	5 - - 5 -	1 6 3 10 15 20 26	17 16 - 20 37 151 303	11 16 35 27 44 43 2,012

\* Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

\*\* See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1988 are provisional.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e					turing ind definition ns 2-4)				ion industr d definition ns 1–4)			Service (Division	industries ns 6–9)		
	Actual	Season	ally adjust		Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual		ally adjus	ted
				nge over us 12 months				ige over us 12 months			% chan	ge over is 12 months			% cha previo	nge over us 12 month
SIC 1980				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1984 1985 Annual 1986 averages 1987 1988	92·2 100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4				91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·2				89·8 100·0 108·0 116·7 126·5				94·0 100·0 107·7 116·0 126·2			1985 = 100
1984 Jan Feb Mar	89·0 89·6 89·9	90·0 90·6 90·1	7·0 5·8 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	87·8 88·7 89·7	88·3 89·3 89·7	8·9 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	87·7 88·7 87·4	88·2 89·4 87·2	7·8 8·8 5·7	9 9 9	90·3 90·4 91·6	91·4 91·4 91·8	6·5 3·4 5·3	
Apr May June	90·1 90·7 91·8	90·7 90·9 91·2	5·7 5·1 5·2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	89·0 90·5 92·2	89·4 90·4 91·0	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	86·9 88·2 89·7	87-0 88-1 88-6	4·1 4·4 5·4	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	92·3 92·6 92·9	92·6 92·8 92·9	7·2 5·2 5·0	
July Aug Sept	93-0 92-8 93-1	92·1 92·6 93·1	5·3 5·8 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	92·7 91·7 92·7	91·7 92·5 93·4	8-8 8-6 9-0	9 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	90·3 89·3 90·4	89·3 89·9 91·2	5·1 4·8 5·4	8½ 8¼ 8¼	94·9 95·2 94·7	93·8 94·5 94·5	5-3 6-5 6-7	
Oct Nov Dec	95-6 94-8 96-2	95·7 94·4 95·1	8·1 6·4 6·4	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	94·2 95·3 95·7	94·8 94·5 95·2	9·3 8·0 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	91·9 93·1 93·4	92·4 92·6 93·1	5·4 5·7 5·7	8 8 8	98·4 96·0 98·3	98·9 96·1 96·8	10·5 7·1 6·8	
1985 Jan Feb Mar	95·1 95·8 97·8	96·2 96·9 97·9	6·9 7·0 8·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	96·0 96·1 97·9	96·5 96·8 97·9	9·3 8·4 9·1	8½ 8½ 8¾ 8¾	94·0 94·2 97·2	94·4 95·0 97·1	7·0 6·3 11·4	8½ 8½ 8½	96·3 97·0 98·0	97·5 98·2 98·2	6·7 7·4 7·0	7 7 7
Apr May June	98·6 98·6 100·0	99·0 98·7 99·4	9·2 8·6 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	99·1 98·9 100·8	99·5 98·9 99·5	11·3 9·4 9·3	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 9	98-7 98-7 100-8	98-9 98-6 99-6	13·7 11·9 12·4	8½ 8½ 8½	98·5 98·7 99·1	98·8 98·8 99·1	6·7 6·5 6·7	7 7 63/4
July Aug Sept	101·1 100·9 102·5	100·2 100·7 102·4	8·8 8·7 10·0	7½ 7½ 7¾ 7¾	101·5 99·7 101·2	100·4 100·5 101·9	9·5 8·6 9·1	9 9 9	101-8 100-0 101-8	100·7 100·7 102·6	12·8 12·0 12·5	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100-3 101-5 102-8	99·2 100·7 102·7	5·8 6·6 8·7	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Oct Nov Dec	101-2 102-9 104-8	101·4 102·5 103·5	6·0 8·6 8·8	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	101·1 103·6 104·3	102·0 102·7 103·6	7-6 8-7 8-8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	101-5 103-9 104-4	102-1 103-3 103-9	10·5 11·6 11·6	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100-6 102-0 105-1	101·1 102·1 103·4	2·2 6·2 6·8	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1986 Jan Feb Mar	102-9 103-5 106-2	104·2 104·9 106·2	8·3 8·3 8·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	103·7 103·9 105·3	104·2 104·6 105·2	8·0 8·1 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	104·2 104·4 105·7	104·7 105·2 105·6	10·9 10·7 8·8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	102-1 103-0 106-6	103·3 104·2 106·7	5·9 6·1 8·7	6½ 6¾ 7
Apr May June	107·1 106·1 108·1	107·4 106·2 107·4	8·5 7·6 8·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	106-6 106-1 108-6	107·0 106·0 107·2	7·5 7·2 7·7	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	106·7 106·3 108·4	106·9 106·4 107·1	8·1 7·9 7·5	8½ 8½ 8	107·6 106·1 107·7	107·9 106·3 107·8	9·2 7·6 8·8	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
July Aug Sept	109·4 109·0 108·7	108·3 108·8 108·8	8·1 8·0 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	108·4 107·4 108·2	107-3 108-3 109-0	6·9 7·8 7·0	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	108-8 108-0 108-6	107-5 108-8 109-5	6·8 8·0 6·7	8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	109·7 109·7 108·3	108·4 108·9 108·3	9·3 8·1 5·5	7½ 7½ 7¼ 7¼
Oct Nov Dec	109·6 111·2 112·5	109·9 110·9 111·2	8·4 8·2 7·4	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	109·2 111·7 113·0	110·0 110·9 112·1	7·8 8·0 8·2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	109-6 112-0 113-1	110·3 111·3 112·4	8·0 7·7 8·2	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 8	109·3 110·6 112·1	109·9 110·7 110·3	8·7 8·4 6·7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
1987 Jan Feb Mar	110·8 111·2 113·2	112·1 112·8 113·2	7·6 7·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	111·7 112·3 113·2	112·2 113·1 113·2	7-7 8-1 7-6	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 8	112·3 112·7 113·6	112·7 113·5 113·4	7.6 7.9 7.4	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 8	109·9 110·3 112·8	111·2 111·6 112·9	7·6 7·1 5·8	7½ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Apr May June	114·0 115·3 116·4	114-2 115-4 115-7	6·3 8·7 7·7	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	114·0 114·7 117·2	114·4 114·7 115·7	6·9 8·2 7·9	8 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	114·4 114·8 117·1	114-6 115-2 115-7	7·2 8·3 8·0	8 8 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	113-8 116-0 115-8	114·0 116·3 116·0	5·7 9·4 7·6	73/4 73/4 71/2
July Aug Sept	118-2 117-3 117-2	117·0 117·1 117·4	8·0 7·6 7·9	73/4 73/4 73/4	118·1 116·0 117·2	116·9 117·0 118·2	8-9 8-0 8-4	8½ 8½ 8½	118-2 116-9 117-6	116·9 117·7 118·6	8·7 8·2 8·3	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼	118·2 117·7 116·6	116·8 116·8 116·5	7·7 7·3 7·6	7½ 7½ 7½
Oct Nov Dec	118-4 120-6 122-4	118-8 120-2 121-0	8·1 8·4 8·8	8 8½ 8½ 8½	118·8 120·5 122·4	119·4 119·8 121·4	8·5 8·0 8·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	119·1 120·9 122·3	119·9 120·1 121·5	8·7 7·9 8·1	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼	117·7 120·4 122·4	118·2 120·4 120·6	7·6 8·8 9·3	8 8½ 8½ 8½
988 Jan Feb Mar	120·4 120·3 124·0	121·8 122·0 124·0	8·7 8·2 9·5†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	121·1 120·3 123·3	121·7 121·1 123·2	8·5 7·1 8·8	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	121-3 119-9 123-4	121·7 120·7 123·1	8-0 6-3 8-6	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¼	120·0 120·7 124·4	121·4 122·1 124·4	9·2 9·4 10·2†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Apr May June	124·3 124·1 125·9	124·4 124·2 125·1	8·9 7·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8¾	124·7 124·9 126·6	125-2 124-9 125-0	9·4 8·9 8·0	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9	125-4 125-5 126-8	125·6 126·0 125·3	9·6 9·4 8·3	8½ 8½ 9	123·5 123·2 125·2	123-8 123-5 125-5	8·6 6·2 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾
July Aug Sept	128·3 126·8 127·3	126·9 126·6 127·6	8·5 8·1 8·7	9 91/4 91/4	127-9 125-6 126-4	126-6 126-7 127-6	8·3 8·3 8·0	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128·4 126·4 127·1	127·0 127·2 128·3	8·6 8·1 8·2	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	128·1 126·9 126·7	126·6 126·0 126·6	8·4 7·9 8·7	9 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Oct Nov Dec	128·9 131·2 135·7	129·5 130·7 134·3	9·0 8·7 11·0	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128·7 130·8 133·5	129-2 130-2 132-4	8·2 8·7 9·1	8½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	129·2 131·2 133·4	130·1 130·4 132·5	8·5 8·6 9·1	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9	127·8 130·9 137·5	128·4 131·0 135·6	8·6 8·8 12·4	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
989 Jan Feb Mar	131-8 132-0 134-9	133-3 133-8 134-9	9·4 9·7 8·8	9 9½ 9½	132·6 132·2 133·4	133-2 133-2 133-4	9·4 10·0 8·3	9 9 9	132-7 132-5 134-2	133-2 133-4 133-9	9·4 10·5 8·8	9 9½ 9½ 9½	131·2 131·5 135·1	132·7 133·0 135·1	9·3 8·9 8·6	9 9
Apr May June	135-6 135-9 137-6	135·7 136·1 136·8	9·1‡ 9·6 9·4	9½ 9½ 9	136·0 136·1 137·5	136·5 136·1 135·7	9·0 9·0 8·6	9 9 9	136·5 136·7 138·0	136·7 137·2 136·4	8·8 8·9 8·9	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	134·8 135·2 136·8	135·2 135·6 137·1	9·2‡ 9·8 9·2	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
[July]	139-4	137-9	8.7	91/4	139-7	138-3	9.2	9	140-5	138-9	9.4	91/4	138-4	136.8	9·2 8·1	8%4

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.

For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics, Employment Gazette, September 1989.

March 1988 figures include substantial borus payments. Allowing for similar payments which were omitted from the return in March 1987, percentage changes reduce to 9·1 for the whole economy and 9·3 for service industries.

April 1988 includes substantial payments described as bonuses which were re-imbursement of expenses and should have been omitted from the returns. Excluding these payments increases the percentage change in April 1989 to 9·4 for the whole economy and 9·6 for service industries.

Note: A revised Average Earnings Index will be introduced shortly. This will be based on an improved sample of firms and revised weighting derived from the recently released 1987 Census of Employment. Data from January 1988 onwards will be presented on the existing and revised bases. An article in Employment Gazette will give full details of the changes.

Includes 332,400 directly involved.

Includes 8,300 involved for the first time in the month.

<sup>\*</sup>Less than 500 working days lost.
\*\*Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1985=100	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke †	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing ing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals and manmade fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31, 37)	(41–42)	(43)
1985 1986 1987 1988 Annual averages	100·0 105·5 112·2 117·7	100·0 113·3 121·6 135·8	100·0 109·5 120·0 133·0	100-0 106-9 115-0 122-0	100·0 106·5 116·5 128·0	100·0 107·8 116·9 126·2	100·0 107·9 116·9 126·9	100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3	100-0 108-0 117-6 128-5	100·0 108·7 118·0 129·0	100·0 107·9 115·7 120·0	100·0 107·4 116·0 126·3	100·0 108·7 116·9 126·3	100·0 107·2 116·1 123·7
1985 Jan	88·9	50·3	95·5	95·7	97·7	94·5	95·4	95·3	95·3	101·2	94·7	95·5	95·8	96·2
Feb	92·4	53·1	96·9	96·3	93·4	96·0	95·1	96·1	96·3	96·1	96·3	96·7	97·2	96·8
Mar	92·4	83·2	97·2	96·3	96·8	97·7	96·6	98·1	99·5	99·3	98·6	98·7	96·0	98·2
April	95·1	93-7	97·1	95·1	103·5	98·6	97·0	98·0	101-6	99·0	98·4	98·5	98·3	98·5
May	94·1	94-8	99·8	96·3	96·3	98·8	97·5	99·0	99-4	99·9	97·7	100·2	99·2	99·6
June	102·1	100-5	99·2	99·9	96·8	101·6	99·8	100·6	100-4	99·6	107·3	100·2	100·9	101·5
July •	105-0	101·6	99·9	105·7	109·5	100·3	101·4	101·4	100·7	102·3	100·7	100·4	100-9	101-4
Aug	110-1	102·4	99·2	101·1	97·3	99·8	100·9	99·7	99·3	98·8	98·2	99·4	98-9	99-4
Sept	111-9	103·9	102·9	106·5	108·2	102·4	100·4	101·2	100·2	98·0	99·9	100·9	100-5	101-0
Oct	108·7	104·3	101·7	102·4	97·3	101-9	100-7	101·9	101·2	99·0	102·0	101·5	101·2	101·7
Nov	99·2	108·2	103·9	103·1	97·5	102-4	109-0	104·5	102·2	104·0	101·4	104·6	104·4	102·9
Dec	100·1	107·2	106·4	101·2	105·7	105-6	106-1	104·3	104·0	102·5	104·5	103·4	106·7	102·9
1986 Jan	97·3	116·8	103·6	101·5	103-7	102·3	102·4	103·1	103-9	102·1	105·1	103·4	105-8	104·5
Feb	96·5	113·0	104·9	103·8	99-1	102·7	102·8	104·9	104-1	104·5	104·3	104·0	104-8	104·2
Mar	97·3	115·6	105·4	103·6	101-6	103·7	104·0	105·9	105-7	110·1	106·0	105·9	104-6	105·8
April	99·3	111·9	105·3	103·7	111·6	105-9	103·9	106·8	109-4	105·4	105·2	104-9	107·1	104·5
May	100·9	108·4	111·8	104·6	102·4	106-3	105·8	105·8	106-2	107·9	104·5	107-1	107·9	106·1
June	104·8	108·3	109·4	104·8	105·5	111-1	107·6	106·8	109-5	112·8	108·1	107-4	110·3	108·5
July	107·0	109·2	109·1	112·0	113·2	108·2	107·4	108-6	108·0	109·2	106-6	107·8	108·6	108·2
Aug	115·7	109·9	108·7	113·4	104·5	107·6	107·4	106-2	107·4	108·1	110-5	107·4	106·7	106·7
Sept	118·2	114·7	110·5	108·4	104·5	110·5	107·8	106-7	107·8	108·5	107-6	108·1	109·3	107·8
Oct	115·9	116·2	108-9	109·0	114·5	109·5	109·8	107·7	109·7	108·5	108-9	108·6	109·2	108-3
Nov	107·4	117·3	122-8	109·3	105·1	110·8	118·1	109·7	110·9	112·3	114-0	112·6	114·3	111-4
Dec	106·1	118·3	113-7	109·0	112·3	114·4	117·6	111·1	113·7	115·2	113-8	111·2	115·6	110-6
1987 Jan	102·4	118-6	114·1	113·7	113·1	110-3	110·8	109·8	111·9	112-4	113·0	110·4	115-2	111·1
Feb	102·1	119-4	114·1	111·2	108·0	111-7	112·1	111·4	112·2	115-3	113·2	112·5	111-7	113·4
Mar	102·8	121-3	114·9	110·7	108·4	113-4	111·1	112·2	114·4	116-4	118·0	113·0	112-0	114·9
April	108·0	125·7	117·5	110-2	121·3	113-6	113·7	111·4	117·1	115:3	112·1	112·7	115·8	110-8
May	106·7	117·3	123·3	111-1	113·3	114-0	114·9	112·4	115·7	117:4	112·1	114·0	117·7	114-2
June	111·7	120·9	119·8	111-0	112·8	119-1	116·6	115·3	119·3	123:5	115·3	116·6	117·0	118-2
July	114-0	120-2	124·9	116·0	129-1	118-9	118-9	116·5	118-9	119·5	114·9	117·1	117-3	119·0
Aug	118-2	121-3	119·0	123·9	110-9	116-7	117-0	115·4	117-8	116·9	114·5	116·3	116-2	116·5
Sept	124-2	120-9	117·2	118·3	114-6	119-6	114-6	115·7	118-8	118·3	115·8	118·0	118-4	117·3
Oct	122-3	123·5	118·1	117·9	130-0	118·2	117·4	116·7	119-6	119·5	115·8	118-5	117-6	118·1
Nov	120-7	124·7	133·5	119·8	114-5	119·9	127·9	119·0	121-2	120·1	118·4	122-4	120-5	120·9
Dec	113-5	125·9	124·1	116·2	122-1	127·0	128·2	120·3	124-4	120·8	125·4	120-4	123-8	118·8
1988 Jan	106·1	128·1	127·0	116·0	126·2	120-6	121·3	120-2	124·6	120·0	118-8	120·7	121·2	119·6
Feb	105·0	116·8	125·8	115·6	115·7	121-3	120·3	121-4	125·7	102·5	119-0	123·2	121·2	120·0
Mar	108·0	131·9	126·9	116·0	117·6	123-5	120·5	124-6	126·1	132·9	119-9	122·7	121·2	122·6
April	112·4	141·9	129-6	120-2	136·5	123·9	125·1	122-9	128-5	127·1	118-9	124·3	124·8	122-6
May	112·1	134·2	138-8	123-5	120·1	126·3	125·1	124-3	126-5	129·9	119-0	125·7	126·6	123-7
June	115·2	133·1	128-2	122-5	124·0	127·9	126·8	123-9	129-1	137·0	112-5	126·3	128·6	125-8
July	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141·7	127·9	126·0	126·7	128·7	135-8	114·3	128·0	125·7	124-8
Aug	128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129·8	124·8	125·9	124·9	127·1	129-5	111·6	127·1	125·0	123-6
Sep	134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123·4	127·4	126·1	125·4	128·0	128-5	121·8	127·3	126·0	123-9
Oct Nov	136-9 116-1 119-2	141·8 142·1 140·7	134·6 147·2 141·0	124·9 125·3 124·2	142·9 124·2 134·1	126·1 127·9 136·3	128·4 139·2 138·5	127·4 129·5 132·6	130·7 131·7 135·1	129·0 136·3 139·4	124-5 126-1 134-0	128-2 131-3 130-5	127·0 133·2 135·2	124·5 128·0 125·4
Dec	113·5	144·8	143·7	123·0	138·4	129-6	131·3	132·7	135-3	137-0	131-8	132·8	130-6	127-2
1989 Jan	112·1	145·7	141·3	124·2	126·3	131-6	130·6	133·0	134-8	139-8	132-1	133·2	130-4	128-6
Feb	115·9	151·1	137·9	129·6	127·8	130-4	130·5	134·8	138-2	141-4	136-7	132·9	134-2	127-1
Mar	120-2	152·6	142·5	128-9	150·0	133·3	135·9	136·3	138·1	137·6	135-0	134-3	138·3	131-4
April	121-9	149·6	152·1	131-3	132·1	135·1	136·7	135·1	139·6	141·4	135-6	136-5	138·5	134-1
May	121-5	150·6	145·4	134-2	129·8	140·3	136·0	136·9	141·6	143·4	142-1	138-0	137·8	135-6
June [July]	121.5	152-6	156-8	139-5	156-7	137-7	136-9	139-7	141-6	146-3	137-8	140-5	139-8	134-4

England and Wales only.

The index series for this group has been based on average 1985 excluding January and February figures which were seriously affected by a dispute in the coal mining industry. The annual average for the group including January and February is 91-9.

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3 (not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation‡	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy	
44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100·0 107·4 114·5 123·9	100-0 107-1 116-5 131-9	100·0 107·5 116·2 124·0	100·0 107·9 116·9 126·5	100·0 107·9 116·5 129·1	100-0 107-0 114-9 125-1	100·0 107·3 115·7 126·0	100·0 106·5 114·9 122·0	100·0 110·1 121·8 131·8	100·0 105·6 112·8 124·2	100·0 110·1 117·9 130·2	100·0 107·9 115·3 123·1	100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4	1985 1986   Annual 1987   averages
96·4	99·8	94·2	96·6	93·3	96·6	97·3	95·6	94·5	97·2	95·8	100·1	95·1	1985 Jan
97·3	97·0	94·7	96·8	95·6	96·7	95·1	95·7	94·3	100·1	97·4	97·6	95.8	Feb
99.2	95.8	97·1	97·8	99·9	97·8	96·2	97·7	103·0	98·5	96·7	98·5	97·8	Mar
99·1	98·6	99·0	98·4	98.9	101-3	97-2	99·0	96·3	97-9	97·0	98·0	98·6	April
99·3	95·4	99·5	100·1	97.6	99-3	99-4	99·0	100·2	97-8	98·0	97·6	98·6	May
101·7	98·4	101·9	100·9	101.3	99-9	99-4	98·9	100·1	101-1	97·3	94·7	100·0	June
99·9	100·4	101-2	100·8	101·2	100·4	99·7	101-2	101·2	99·2	100·8	97·2	101·1	July
99·1	106·6	100-6	100·3	98·6	99·3	101·7	102-3	97·9	99·1	106·6	99·6	100·9	Aug
00·7	102·6	102-5	100·0	102·7	101·2	101·9	100-5	98·9	102·2	106·7	107·7	102·5	Sep
00·4	103·4	102·1	101·1	101·8	99·8	101·7	100·1	99·2	101·9	101·0	101·8	101·2	Oct
01·9	103·0	104·2	103·5	104·1	101·5	101·5	106·8	100·4	102·4	99·4	102·2	102·9	Nov
05·2	99·0	103·2	103·8	105·3	105·9	108·8	103·1	113·6	102·8	103·0	105·2	104·8	Dec
04·4	105·4	102-6	104·1	102·5	103·0	100·8	102·5	102-4	102·0	100·7	105·1	102·9	1986 Jan
05·0	105·2	103-2	104·7	103·1	104·0	101·7	102·7	104-8	103·4	101·2	104·3	103·5	Feb
06·8	100·0	105-2	105·1	106·7	104·7	101·7	104·0	114-0	104·0	110·7	102·7	106·2	Mar
106-9	103-8	106-3	106·2	106·1	108·7	104·1	104·8	104·6	103·5	114·2	103·9	107·1	April
105-6	102-9	107-0	106·2	105·4	105·5	107·8	106·6	109·5	103·7	106·3	106·7	106·1	May
108-0	103-7	109-6	109·9	109·3	106·8	108·2	105·8	108·9	107·8	109·2	107·0	108·1	June
07·4	106-5	108-1	109-8	110·0	107·0	106·7	107-6	112·4	106·5	115·6	110·7	109·4	July
06·5	118-2	106-6	106-8	105·8	106·7	110·8	108-1	109·3	104·7	118·4	106·1	109·0	Aug
08·3	115-2	109-0	108-1	109·4	107·8	108·6	107-4	107·3	105·4	112·1	109·6	108·7	Sept
08-4	107-0	109-7	108·6	109·6	107·4	108·8	107·4	109·8	109·6	111·8	111.5	109·6	Oct
09-2	111-2	110-8	111·5	112·6	108·8	110·0	109·6	120·5	107·7	110·8	112.8	111·2	Nov
12-1	105-5	111-4	113·2	114·2	113·3	118·8	111·3	117·8	108·8	110·0	114.1	112·5	Dec
11·1	114·8	111.0	111-9	110·1	111·0	109·3	106·5	113-8	109·0	109·9	113-2	110·8	1987 Jan
12·0	117·0	112.8	112-3	111·7	109·8	110·2	107·8	113-4	109·1	112·1	111-2	111·2	Feb
14·7	108·4	113.9	115-3	116·0	112·2	112·1	112·9	125-1	110·1	110·7	110-6	113·2	Mar
10·7	109·3	114·2	112·7	114·7	116·7	116·3	115·5	117·7	109·8	110·6	112-9	114·0	April
14·1	114·4	115·5	116·7	113·8	113·7	116·0	114·9	119·9	110·4	122·1	114-2	115·3	May
15·0	116·8	117·6	117·7	117·6	115·0	114·4	115·0	127·4	111·5	116·0	113-1	116·4	June
16·0	114·8	116·7	118·5	118·1	114·5	112·5	117·4	120·0	115·8	124·6	118·0	118-2	July
13·7	117·8	116·5	115·6	115·6	115·0	115·1	114·0	118·5	113·1	127·3	114·0	117-3	Aug
14·7	118·6	118·9	116·7	117·6	116·2	115·0	114·3	120·6	114·7	118·4	117·3	117-2	Sept
15·1	128-6	118-1	117·5	118-2	114·8	117·2	117·3	123·4	115·6	120·1	116·8	118·4	Oct
16·8	123-9	119-2	122·5	121-0	117·3	121·2	121·4	134·0	116·7	119·6	118·9	120·6	Nov
20·0	113-9	119-6	125·7	123-9	122·0	129·6	121·4	128·1	117·8	123·4	122·8	122·4	Dec
20·4	123·3	117·8	121·7	121·2	118·9	121·1	117·7	127·4	118·1	120·4	121·2	120·4	1988 Jan
21·4	126·0	119·0	122·4	121·9	120·4	119·5	117·4	126·7	120·7	121·2	119·8	120·3	Feb
24·8	123·5	120·7	123·7	128·1	124·9‡‡	121·1	118·7	135·4	122·2	126·5	117·1	124·0	Mar
23·3	123·2	121·0	123·5	126·3	126·5	122·1	121·5	132·7	120·0	121·5	118·1	124·3	April
24·0	127·5	122·6	127·5	125·4	123·2	123·7	122·0	129·7	121·7	122·4	121·7	124·1	May
23·2	137·2	126·0	127·6	129·6	125·1	125·7	120·5	131·4	122·6	128·1	123·3	125·9	June
26·7	135·5	125-1	130-4	130·2	125·2	125·0	122·5	132·9	126·2	135·3	126·8	128-3	July
22·0	140·0	125-2	124-7	127·9	123·9	126·6	122·5	129·6	124·6	134·3	124·0	126-8	Aug
24·5	135·2	127-1	126-4	130·3	126·6	124·9	122·1	128·6	124·7	131·5	125·1	127-3	Sep
23·9	134·2	127·7	127·4	133·5	126·0	129·4	124·4	128·7	128·3	131·6	123·8	128·9	Oct
24·9	138·3	127·3	131·2	136·4	127·1	132·5	127·0	142·1	131·8	132·8	124·8	131·2	Nov
27·4	138·3	128·3	131·2	138·8	132·8	139·9	127·5	136·7	129·5	156·6	131·8	135·7	Dec
28·9	146·4	126·8	131-5	135·2	130·5	133·3	125·2	136·6	130·0	134·1	132·0	131·8	1989 Jan
29·3	142·9	127·4	132-2	136·8	131·8	133·7	125·1	135·8	131·6	134·2	126·5	132·0	Feb
30·4	130·1	128·7	133-3	142·7	136·0	137·8	126·2	154·6	131·9	134·9	127·8	134·9	Mar
30·1 32·3 33·0	133·0 134·8 132·7	130·6 131·8 133·3	133·2 136·6 137·5	139·9 140·3 145·7	136·9** 134·2 137·6	135·2 136·2 136·0	129·9 129·3 129·8	142·3 140·4 141·7	131·7 132·3 132·7	136·3 141·2 142·8	128·5 128·2 131·7	135·6 135·9 137·6	Apr May
35.0	129-3	134-2	137-9	144-0	137-6	135.0	133-8	145-3	132.6	144-5	139-4	139-4	June [July]

Excluding sea transport.

†† Excluding private domestic and personal services.

†† Excluding private domestic and personal services.

†† On a basis exactly comparable with March 1988, the March 1987 index for distribution and repairs would be 116-1—see footnotes to table 5-1.

\*\*On a basis exactly comparable with April 1989, the April 1988 index for distribution and repairs would be 123-0—see footnotes to table 5-1.

\*\*Note: A revised Average Earnings Index will be introduced shortly. This will be based on an improved sample of firms and revised weighting derived from the recently released 1987 Census of Employment. Data from January 1988 onwards will be presented on the existing and revised bases. An article in Employment Gazette will give full details of the changes.

## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal process- ing and	Mineral extraction and manu-	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
October SIC 1980 CLASS	manu- facturing (21–22)	facturing (23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	engineering, etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	engineering (31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on ad	lult rates)									5
Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	156·30 168·84 180·15 198·21 219·89 238·17	152·57 162·96 172·96 184·98 198·94 216·29	162-13 173-63 187-19 201-37 215-84 234-67	139·45 152·37 167·86 176·15 192·92 212·22	137·78 145·73 160·26 167·36 179·27 196·04	146-96 159-01 170-94 184-09 210-58 226-97	146·82 159·05 174·76 186·36 197·89 213·22	137-93 148-45 156-56 168-16 184-19 197-33	148·17 161·86 173·18 186·47 197·82 211·36	120-66 128-59 140-50 148-48 162-93 170-37
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	41·7 42·2 41·9 41·8 42·8 42·8	45·1 45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4	42·8 43·0 42·7 42·9 43·3 43·4	41·7 42·4 43·0 42·3 43·6 44·2	41·9 41·9 42·3 41·8 42·6 42·7	41·0 41·3 40·4 40·2 41·8 42·3	41·1 41·6 42·1 41·8 42·3 43·3	42·4 42·8 42·9 42·8 43·6 43·6	45·2 45·3 45·1 44·9 45·0 45·1	43·9 44·0 44·2 43·7 44·5 43·4
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	374-7 400:3 429:6 473:6 513:7 556:2	338-6 361-4 382-2 410-5 439-3 476-4	379·1 403·5 438·5 469·1 498·3 541·3	334·3 359·3 390·6 416·1 442·1 479·7	328·5 347·9 379·2 400·6 420·8 459·5	358·0 385·1 422·8 457·8 503·5 536·8	357·6 382·4 414·8 445·9 467·9 492·6	325·3 347·0 364·9 392·6 422·8 452·7	327-5 356-9 383-7 415-7 439-2 468-3	pence 274·7 292·2 317·9 340·0 366·3 392·7
EMALE (full-time on Weekly earnings	adult rates)									2
1983 1984 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	92·82 103·02 111·45 113·84 124·44 137·36	92·40 99·79 106·43 112·92 121·14 131·60	101-21 110-09 118-44 130-58 137-88 147-87	97·96 106·16 118·10 125·38 131·67 147·78	97·18 102·51 109·74 117·27 127·08 139·18	109.56 117.14 126.39 140.86 155.14 174.17	101·72 110·70 126·63 127·86 138·76 151·51	94·00 99·41 105·55 115·19 123·99 133·24	99·58 106·35 114·20 123·21 130·64 144·28	77.56 82.97 89.52 94.47 102.13 110.05
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	38·5 38·8 38·5 38·9 39·0 39·4	38·4 38·5 38·4 38·1 38·8 38·8	38·2 38·5 38·5 39·1 39·1 39·8	38·7 38·5 39·0 38·8 39·4 40·0	38·1 38·3 38·6 38·9 39·0 39·6	38·5 38·5 38·1 38·0 39·0 40·8	37·7 38·3 38·2 38·9 39·4 39·6	38·3 37·9 38·1 38·7 39·3 39·4	39·1 38·8 38·7 39·0 38·7 39·7	38·1 38·4 37·9 37·6 37·8 37·8
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 ' 1985 1986 1987 1988	240·8 265·4 289·2 293·0 319·2 348·8	240·7 259·0 277·0 296·1 312·4 339·0	264·7 286·1 308·0 333·9 352·5 371·5	253-1 275-6 302-9 323-0 334-4 369-6	254·8 267·9 284·3 301·5 326·0 351·5	284·7 304·6 331·6 370·9 397·9 427·4	269·8 288·9 331·2 328·3 352·3 383·0	245·7 262·4 277·3 297·3 315·8 338·5	254·9 274·2 295·0 316·1 337·7 363·5	pence 203·7 215·8 235·9 251·4 270·1 291·0
ALL (full-time on adul Weekly earnings	t rates)									£
1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988	154·05 166·50 177·90 195·68 216·75 234·83	145.59 155.58 165.23 175.69 189.58 205.75	149·79 161·37 174·30 187·43 201·11 217·86	136-85 149-78 165-16 173-36 189-24 207-98	122·74 129·34 142·68 148·97 159·36 174·46	144·12 156·22 167·87 181·07 206·97 223·16	144·76 156·85 172·71 183·24 195·23 210·12	128·18 137·66 145·58 157·31 172·10 184·24	134·32 146·47 156·17 168·55 178·69 192·27	102·01 108·56 118·15 124·66 135·89 143·59
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	41.6 42.1 41.8 41.8 42.7 42.7	44·3 44·3 44·5 44·2 44·5 44·6	41·8 42·2 41·9 42·2 42·5 42·7	41.5 42.2 42.8 42.1 43.4 44.0	40·5 40·5 41·0 40·7 41·2 41·5	40·9 41·1 40·3 40·1 41·6 42·2	40·9 41·4 42·0 41·6 42·2 43·1	41·5 41·7 41·9 42·0 42·7 42·7	43·5 43·5 43·3 43·2 43·2 43·6	41.4 41.6 41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	370·3 395·9 425·4 468·6 507·8 549·9	328-8 351-0 371-6 397-8 426-0 461-5	357-9 382-8 416-0 444-4 473-0 510-6	329·6 355·1 386·2 411·4 436·2 473·1	302-8 319-3 348-1 365-8 386-5 420-4	352-8 380-1 416-9 452-0 497-1 529-1	353·9 378·5 411·6 440·0 463·1 487·5	309·0 330·1 347·8 374·6 403·1 431·2	308·9 336·5 360·8 390·2 413·3 441·2	pence 246·4 261·2 285·0 304·2 327·4 351·0

† More detailed results were published in an article in the April 1989 edition of Employment Gazette. Previous articles can be found in the April 1988 edition, March 1987 edition, and in February editions for earlier years.

## 5.5 EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturin	ng industries							
April 1970=100	Weights	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†	1988†
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	689 311	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	854·3 1,039·4
Men and women	1,000	469-1	525.6	569-3	627-3	682.0	748-4	804-6	883.7

Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence
 Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification

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## Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry† 5.4

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980
13-94 19-69 29-72 34-81 42-55 53-01	133·35 139·92 154·00 163·40 174·76 186·54	184·22 198·43 214·42 235·17 253·77 269·67	140·51 151·41 162·57 177·70 190·88 207·04	146·19 157·50 170·58 182·25 197·92 213·59	169-13 179-77 193-34 208-70 222-22 237-16	139·99 147·80 160·37 171·25 180·62 200·01	162·43 173·32 	£ 148-63 159-30 
42·0 41·8 42·0 41·7 42·0 41·5	43·0 42·9 44·1 43·6 44·4 43·8	42·1 42·5 42·4 42·1 43·0 42·9	43·1 43·3 43·4 43·4 43·7 43·7	42·5 42·8 43·0 42·7 43·5 43·6	40·8 40·7 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·7	43.6 43.3 44.0 44.0 44.1 44.6	46·5 46·7 	43·3 43·4 
71-6 86-5 09-0 23-6 39-7 68-4	309-8 326-3 348-9 374-7 393-9 425-4	437·7 467·1 506·1 558·6 590·7 628·1	325-9 349-7 374-5 409-6 436-3 473-6	343·6 367·7 397·1 426·8 455·1 489·6	415·0 441·5 470·0 504·9 536·3 568·1	321-2 341-4 364-8 389-3 409-4 448-3	349·5 371·2 	pence 343·5 366·7
73-60 78-58 35-22 39-55 96-51 02-63	97·36 102·63 113·18 121·09 128·43 137·79	112·07 119·71 129·16 139·81 152·00 163·55	87-52 92-48 98-23 107-39 113-63 123-37	90·32 96·30 103·21 110·48 118·79 128·82	112·46 126·00 124·17 157·49 163·79 183·91	77-98 87-81 95-86 98-55 104-68 107-21	118·08 126·69 	£ 91·26 97·34 
87-1 87-0 87-1 86-8 87-2 87-0	38·4 38·4 38·7 38·4 39·1 39·2	38·6 38·8 38·5 38·7 39·2 39·5	38·6 38·6 38·6 38·5 38·7 39·3	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·1 38·4 38·7	36·1 37·5 36·9 39·4 38·6 39·4	39·2 38·8 38·3 37·8 38·0 38·4	40·8 41·5 	38-2 38-2
98-6 12-6 29-9 13-3 59-8 77-7	253-7 267-2 292-4 315-5 328-3 351-9	290·6 308·3 335·9 361·3 387·7 414·3	226·6 239·8 254·5 278·8 293·7 313·7	237·2 252·9 271·0 289·7 309·5 332·8	311·4 336·1 336·4 399·4 424·7 466·8	199·0 226·6 250·4 260·8 275·8 279·5	289·4 305·4 	pence 239·1 254·9
32-96 38-13 35-10 99-31 16-78 3-66	129·37 136·00 149·83 159·09 170·20 181·70	170·39 182·49 198·21 215·74 233·61 247·94	127·29 136·87 145·72 161·91 171·85 187·21	132-98 143-09 155-04 164-74 178-54 192-55	168.43 179.22 192.65 208.03 221.48 236.44	139·80 147·59 160·11 170·99 180·30 199·61	160-58 171-39 181-06 193-47 206-73 218-52	£ 138-74 148-69 160-39 171-02 184-10 198-57
38-2 38-1 38-2 37-9 38-2 38-0	42·5 42·4 43·6 43·1 43·8 43·4	41·4 41·7 41·6 41·4 42·2 42·2	42-0 42-1 42-2 42-3 42-5 42-7	41-5 41-7 41-8 41-6 42-2 42-4	40·7 40·7 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·7	43·6 43·3 43·9 44·0 44·1 44·6	46·2 46·5 46·4 47·0 48·3	42·4 42·5 42·8 42·7 43·1 43·5
17·2 31·4 49·2 62·4 79·3	304·2 320·7 343·8 369·4 388·2 418·8	411·4 437·2 476·2 521·0 553·3 587·2	303·1 324·9 345·7 382·9 404·4 438·7	320·5 343·0 370·6 396·1 422·7 454·1	413-9 440-5 468-9 503-6 535-0 566-8	320·9 341·0 364·4 388·8 409·0 447·7	347-3 368-7 390-0 411-3 439-5 452-5	pence 327·3 349·5 374·7 400·6 426·7 456·3

\* Except sea transport.

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers 5

	All industrie	s and services							
	Weights	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FULL-TIME ADULTS*									
Men Women	575 425	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708-2	770.7	853-4
	425	347.4	334-1	031-0	097.5	750.9	818-8	883-9	988-1
Men and women	1,000	487-4	533-0	581-9	629-6	677-4	738-1	801-3	889-8

Note: These series were published in Employment Gazette as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the editions of May 1972 (pp 431-434) and January 1976 (p 19 Source: New Earnings Survey.

### 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)	Weekly earnings (£	)	Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
			excluding affected by	those whose	pay was			excluding to	hose whose	pay was
	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by			including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year	absence	absence				absence	absence			
FULL-TIME MEN† Manual occupations	104.9	120 1	42.0	315.1	207.0					
1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	134·8 134·4 142·8 141·0 153·6 167·5 178·4 191·2 206·8	138.1 137.8 147.4 145.5 158.9 172.6 183.4 195.9 212.3	43·8 43·9 43·7 43·6 44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7 45·2	313·7 336·7 333·0 358·1 386·8 411·6 437·6 468·5	307·9 306·7 329·2 325·5 348·5 373·8 398·5 423·8 451·7	131·4 140·3 138·4 148·8 159·8 170·9 182·0 196·3	133·8 143·6 141·6 152·7 163·6 174·4 185·5 200·6	44·3 43·9 43·8 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6 45·0	302·0 326·5 322·7 345·0 368·0 392·6 416·5 445·7	294·7 319·0 315·2 336·1 356·8 380·8 404·3 431·5
Non-manual occupations	180-1	181-4	38-8	457-9	457-0	177.0	170.0	20.0	400.5	400.0
1982*  1983†  1984  1985  1986  1987  1988	178·5 193·2 191·4 211·7 230·7 254·4 271·9 299·1	179.8 194.6 192.9 213.5 232.0 255.7 273.7 300.5	38·9 39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4	453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8 582.0 641.0 684.1 744.9	452·5 491·0 486·6 537·1 580·7 640·0 684·0 744·1	177·9 193·7 190·6 207·3 223·5 243·4 263·9 292·1	178·9 194·9 191·8 209·0 225·0 244·9 265·9 294·1	38·2 38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6 38·7 38·7	462·5 503·4 494·8 537·4 574·7 627·3 679·9 748·8	462·3 502·9 494·2 536·4 573·2 625·8 679·3 748·3
All occupations	148-8	152-6	42-2	357.0	354-0	151.5	154.5	44.7	265.6	264.6
1982*  1983†  1984  1985  1986  1987	147·9 158·6 156·4 171·2 187·2 202·3 217·0	151·8 163·3 161·2 176·8 192·6 207·8 222·3	42·3 42·2 42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9 43·0	354·2 383·0 378·1 409·9 444·3 479·1 511·0	351·4 380·0 375·0 406·2 438·6 474·0 506·5	151·5 163·8 161·1 174·3 187·9 203·4 219·4	154·5 167·5 164·7 178·8 192·4 207·5 224·0	41·7 41·5 41·4 41·7 41·9 41·8 41·9	365·6 399·1 392·6 423·0 452·5 488·9 527·3	364·6 398·0 391·2 421·4 449·9 486·6 526·2
1988	236.3	242.3	43.3	549.8	544-1	240.6	245.8	42-1	573.6	573-1
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1982*	79·9 79·6 86·7	82·9 82·6 90·3	39·6 39·6 39·7	209·5 208·9 227·3	207·1 206·6 224·9	78·3 85·6	80·1 87·9	39·3 39·3	205·0 224·3	202·7 222·0
1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	86·7 91·9 100·1 107·0 113·8 121·2	90·4 96·0 104·5 111·6 119·6 127·9	39·7 39·9 40·0 40·0 40·3 40·5	227·3 227·7 240·9 261·7 278·9 297·2 315·5	225·3 238·1 257·3 274·6 291·9 309·6	85·8 90·8 98·2 104·5 111·4 118·8	88·1 93·5 101·3 107·5 115·3 123·6	39·3 39·4 39·5 39·5 39·7 39·8	224·9 238·0 256·9 273·0 292·0 310·5	222.6 235.1 252.9 269.2 287.4 305.6
Non-manual occupations	07.0	07.0	07.0	000.0	050.0					
1982*  1983†  1984  1985  1986  1986  1987  1988	97.2 97.0 105.5 106.2 115.8 125.5 135.8 147.7 161.6	97.6 97.4 106.2 107.0 117.2 126.8 136.7 149.1 163.3	37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6	260·3 259·8 283·3 285·4 310·8 336·5 363·2 391·6 430·0	259·0 258·5 281·9 284·0 308·7 334·7 361·2 389·4 427·5	104·3 114·2 115·1 123·0 132·4 144·3 155·4 172·9	104·9 115·1 116·1 124·3 133·8 145·7 157·2 175·5	36·5 36·5 36·5 36·5 36·6 36·7 36·8 36·9	283·0 310·0 312·9 334·3 359·1 390·6 418·0 467·7	282·2 309·0 311·9 333·1 357·6 388·8 415·9 465·3
All occupations	101-0	100.0				.,	1,00			
1982* 1983†	87·1 86·8 94·5 94·7	89·7 89·4 97·6 97·9	38·5 38·5 38·6 38·6	232·1 231·4 251·8 252·7	230·4 229·7 250·1 251·0	97·5 106·9 107·6 114·9	99·0 108·8 109·5 117·2	37·1 37·2 37·2	263·1 288·5 290·6 310·3	262·1 287·5 289·5 309·1
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	101·7 110·6 119·2 128·2 138·4	105·5 114·7 123·2 133·4 144·3	38·8 38·8 38·8 39·0 39·2	270·9 294·4 316·1 339·2 365·8	268·8 291·5 313·3 335·9 362·3	123.9 134.7 144.9 160.1	126-4 137-2 148-1 164-2	37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6	334·0 362·5 388·4 431·3	332·4 360·7 386·2 429·0
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN										
All occupations 1982* 1983	134·0 133·3 143·2	138·0 137·2 148·0	41·3 41·4 41·4	329·6 327·2 354·1	325·4 323·1 349·9	134·1 145·4	136·5 148·3	40·2 40·0	334·6 365·1	332·1 362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over	er									
All occupations 1982* 1983	132·0 131·2 141·2	135·9 135·2 146·0	41·3 41·4 41·4	324·6 322·3 349·1	320·3 318·2 344·8	132·1 143·2	134·5 146·1	40·2 40·1	329·3 359·5	326·7 356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	142·2 155·2 169·2 183·1 196·0 212·7	147·0 160·8 174·7 188·6 202·0 219·4	41·4 41·9 41·9 41·9 42·0 42·3	351-5 380-6 411-8 444-4 474-1 509-4	347·3 375·4 404·8 437·7 467·6 501·7	144·5 155·8 167·4 181·2 194·9 213·6	147·4 159·3 171·0 184·7 198·9 218·4	40·1 40·3 40·4 40·4 40·6	362·6 389·9 416·8 450·8 484·7 529·2	360·0 386·7 412·7 446·8 481·1 525·9

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates.

\* Results for manufacturing industries in the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.

\* Results for 1982 and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries 5.7

		Total labour	Percentage sh	ares of labour costs*				
		costs (pence per hour)	Total wages and salaries	of which holiday, sickness and maternity pay	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	All other labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975	161·68	88·1	9·4	6·5	0·6	3·9	0.9
	1978	244·54	84·3	9·2	8·5	0·5	4·8	1.8
	1981	394·34	82·1	10·0	9·0	2·1	5·2	1.6
	1984	509-80	84·0	10·5	7·4	1·3	5·3	2·0
	1985	554-20	84·7	10·6	6·7	1·3	5·3	2·0
	1986	597-60	84·2	10·5	6·7	1·3	5·8	2·0
	1987	643-90	84·5	10·6	6·7	0·9	5·8	2·1
	1988	696-80	84.7	10-7	6.7	0.7	5-8	2.1
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975	217·22	82·9	11·1	6·0	0·6	8·5	2·1
	1978	324·00	78·2	11·2	6·9	0·4	12·2	2·2
	1981	595·10	75·8	11·5	7·0	1·9	13·1	2·2
	1984	811-41	77·7	11·5	5·5	1·9	12·1	2·8
	1985	860-60	78·6	11·5	5·1	1·3	12·2	2·8
	1986	964-60	75·4	11·4	4·9	5·3	11·7	2·7
	1987	1,009-50	77·6	11·7	5·0	2·5	12·2	2·8
	1988	1,062-00	79.0	12.3	5-1	0.9	12.2	2.8
Construction	1975	156-95	90·2	7·2	6·3	0·2	1·7	1·6
	1978	222-46	86·8	6·8	9·1	0·2	2·3	1·7
	1981	357-43	85·0	7·8	9·9	0·6	2·8	1·7
	1984	475·64	86·0	8·0	7·7	0·6	4·1	1·6
	1985	511·20	86·6	8·0	7·2	0·5	4·1	1·6
	1986	552·00	86·5	8·0	7·2	0·6	4·1	1·6
	1987	594·50	86·7	8·1	7·2	0·3	4·1	1·7
	1988	657-60	86-8	8-1	7.2	0.2	4.1	1.7

	1988 657-60	86-	8	8-1	7.2	0.2	4.1		1.7
SIC 1980		Manufact	uring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			Per cent change over a year earlier						Per cer change over a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	84·4 92·3 95·5 94·4 96·2 100·0 104·0 104·6	22·2 9·4 3·5 -1·2 1·9 4·0 4·0 0·6	106:3 112:6 111:6 104:8 89:5 100:0 96:6 94:8	89-0 R 95-5 97-3 95-1 97-0 100-0 102-3 104-0	83:5 96:4 93:8 94:8 98:4 100:0 106:1 110:3	87·6 95·2 96·4 94·7 97·1 100·0 102·9 105·3	78·0 86·6 90·2 92·6 95·6 100·0 104·9 108·8 116·0	22-9 11-0 4-2 2-7 3-2 4-6 4-9 3-7 6-6
	1986 Q4							105-9	3.6
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4							106·8 108·1 109·0 111·3	3·0 3·3 3·6 5·1
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		:: ::					113·1 115·0 116·3 119·4	5·9 6·4 6·7 7·3
Vages and salaries per unit of output §	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	80·1 87·5 91·2 91·8 94·4 100·0 104·4 105·9 108·9	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·7 2·8 5·9 4·4 1·4 2·8	103·6 108·5 108·3 102·2 88·0 100·0 98·1 97·7	86-7 92-6 94-7 93-2 96-1 100-0 103-1 105-7	82-1 94-2 92-2 93-4 97-4 100-0 106-6 111-4	85·5 92·4 93·9 92·9 96·2 100·0 103·7 106·9	76·1 83·4 87·4 90·4 94·8 100·0 105·4 109·6 116·3	22·7 9·6 4·8 3·5 4·8 5·5 5·4 4·0 6·1
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105-8 104-7 105-7 107-3	1·1 0·0 1·0 3·7			  	:: :: ::	107·4 109·0 110·0 111·9	3.6 3.6 3.8 4.8
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·2 109·4 108·1 110·1	2·3 4·5 2·3 2·6				··· ··· ··	113-6 115-4 116-6 119-6	5·8 5·9 6·0 6·9
	1989 Q1 Q2	111.3	2·9 3·6					121.9	7.3
	1989 Feb Mar Apr May June July	111.4 111.6 114.8 112.5 112.5 113.5	2·8 2·7 3·9 3·1 3·6 4·9		···				
3 months ending:	1989 Feb Mar Apr May June July	111·2 111·3 112·6 113·0 113·3 112·8	2·9 2·9 3·1 3·2 3·6 3·9	··· ·· ··	:: :: :: ::				

Note: All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision.

\* Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette and note in Topics section, August 1989 issue, p 462.

† Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services, training inducing wages and salaries element) less government contributions.

§ Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

\*\* Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

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



	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	39-5 45-3 52-3 61-5 69-6 77-4 84-4 91-7 100-0 107-7 116-3 126-2	63·2 66·8 70·2 76·2 80·9 85·9 89·8 94·3 100·0 104·5 107·7 111·8	59 64 69 75 83 88 92 96 100 102 104 105	55 58 64 70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111	51.9 57.2 63.8 70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0	40·8 46·0 52·0 59·8 67·2 78·9 87·8 94·6 100·0 104·3 107·6 110·4	69 73 77 82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113	17 21 26 33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146	35 40 46 56 65 74 83 92 100 108 113	27·8 32·2 38·5 47·0 57·8 67·7 80·9 90·2 100·0 104·8 111·5 118·3	97·0 100·0 101·5 103·2 107·8	73 77 80 83 86 92 94 95 100 102 103 104	54 58 59 65 72 79 86 93 100 110 128 135	90·9 100·0 110·9 119·3 127·0	51·8 56·3 60·7 66·0 72·9 93·0 100·0 107·4 114·3 123·4	Indic 90·0 93·1 95·1 100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	es 1985 = 100 60 65 70 76 84 89 92 96 100 102 104 107
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4	125·0 127·0 130·6	111·4 111·7 113·5	104 105 109	110 111 113	122·2 123·2 124·7	109·9 111·0 111·9	113 114 114	144 146 154	115	117·9 119·2 120·6	107·2 108·0 109·5	104 105 105	136 135 136	125·3 127·3 133·4 R	124·0 123·7 126·4	·· ··	106 107 108
1989 Q1 Q2	133·2 136·1		109	115	125-2	112-8	114			122·4 124·7	111.6	105 105	137 R		127.5		109 109
1988 Nov Dec	130·2 132·4	115·5 114·8	109	113 112	123·8 126·0					121·1 121·3	109·4 109·6	105 105		::	125·7 127·7		108 109
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	133·2 133·2 133·4 136·5 136·1 135·7	113·3 113·0 	109  	115 115 115 116 R 116	125·1 124·8 125·8	113·0 R	114			122·1 122·1 122·8 123·0 125·5 125·8	112·6 110·3 111·8 112·2 R 112·6	105 105 105 105 105 105		:: 2: .: .:	127·0 127·0 128·6 128·6	::	109 109 109 109 109 109
Increases on a year Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	earlier  10 14 16 18 13 11 9 9 8 8 8	9 6 8 6 6 5 5 6 4 3 4	9 7 8 9 10 11 4 5 4 2 2	11 7 9 10 12 12 4 4 5 4 3 3	10 10 11 11 19 10 7 5 5 5 9 7	13 13 13 15 12 17 11 8 7 4 3 3	7 5 6 6 5 5 3 3 4 3 5 5	21 24 20 27 27 33 19 26 20 13 10 18	15 15 15 21 16 15 12 11 8 8	28 16 19 22 24 17 20 11 11 5 6		7 5 4 4 3 7 3 1 5 2 2	10 8 3 10 10 10 10 9 11 7 11 16 6		7 9 8 9 11 8 8 10 8 7 6	2 3 2 5 6 7 8 	Per cent 9 8 9 9 9 7 4 4 4 4 2 1 1 3
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 8 9	4 3 	-1 2 1	5 5 5	6 7 6	3 3 3	5 4 5	17 19 18	5	6 6 5	5 4 5	1 1 1	8 6 2	5 8 8	6 9 9	 	2 3 3
1989 Q1 Q2	9 R 9	::	6	6	6	3	4	::	::	6 6		1 1	3 R		8	1 ::	3 2
Monthly 1988 Nov Dec	9	6 3	i	5 4	5 6			C.	::	5 5	4 5	1	::	::	9	::	3 3
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	9 10 8 9 9	9 1	 6 	6 5 5 5	7 7 5 	4	4	:: :: :: ::		666666	63555	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		  	8 5 6 4		3 4 3 3 3 3

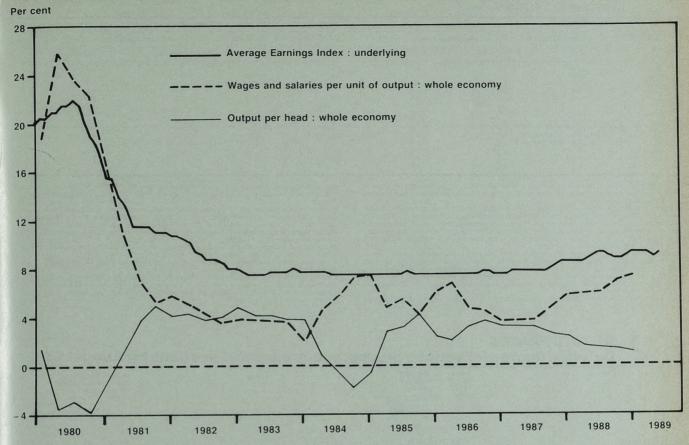
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted.

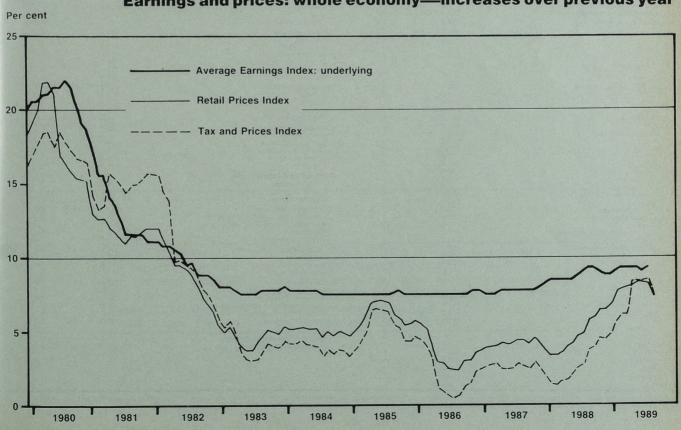
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.

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

## EARNINGS C2



#### Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



#### Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods

	All items				All items except s	easonal foods	
	Index Jan 13,	Percentage cha	inge over		Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	inge over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1967 = 100	1 month	6 months
988 Aug	107.9	1.1	4.1	5.7	108-1	1-1	4.3
Sept	108-4	0.5	4.1	5.9	108-7	0.6	4.5
Oct	109.5	1.0	3.5	6.4	109-8	1.0	3.9
Nov	110.0	0.5	3.6	6.4	110-3	0.5	4.0
Dec	110.3	0.3	3.5	6.8	110-5	0.2	3.7
989 Jan	111.0	0.6	4-0	7.5	111-2	0.6	4.0
Feb	111.8	0.7	3.6	7.8	111.9	0.6	3.5
Mar	112-3	0.4	3.6	7.9	112-4	0.4	3.4
	114.3	1.8	4.4	8.0	114.4	1.8	4.2
Apr	115.0	0.6	4.5	8.3	115-1	0.6	4.4
May	115.4	0.3	4.6	8-3	115-6	0.4	4.6
June		0.3	4.1	8-2	115.9	0.3	4.2
July Aug	115·5 115·8	0.3	3.6	7.3	116-2	0.3	3.8

The overall level of prices was 0·3 per cent higher in August than in July. Increases between these two months included higher prices for some foods and for alcoholic drinks. These were however partly offset by lower petrol prices.

Food: Seasonal foods rose in price between July and August by 0·2 per cent, and are now 3·4 per cent higher in price than a year ago. The most notable increase was for potatoes, and cauliflowers were also more expensive. However many fresh fruits and vegetables fell in price. Among non-seasonal foods bread prices fell but tea, bacon and some dairy products increased in price. The index for non-seasonal food prices rose by 0·4 per cent between July and August, and for food as a whole the index rose by 0·5 per cent.

Catering: There were price increases throughout this group. Its index rose by 0·5 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: The price of pub beer continued to increase, rising by about 1½ per cent between July and August. The group index rose by 1·0 per cent between July and August. The tox group index rose by 1·0 per cent between July and August. The group index rose by 1·0 per cent between July and August. The continuing rise in costs for owner-occupiers. There were also some increases for DIY materials and maintenance charges.

Fuel and light: Some summer discounts for coal and solid fuels ended. As a result, the index for the group increased by 0·3 per cent.

**Household goods:** Although there were still some summer sales, the arrival of new stocks led to overall price increases throughout the group. There was a rise in the group index of 0.5 per cent in

August.

Clothing and footwear: Some summer sales reductions continued, particularly for women's clothing, but the arrival of new season's stocks led to a small increase in the group index of 0.1 per

cent.

Personal goods and services: There were price increases throughout this group, and the index for the group rose by 0.3 per cent.

Motoring expenditure: Petrol fell in price in August by around 2.8 per cent, and this was the main reason for a fall of 0.7 per cent in the group index.

Fares and other travel costs: The index for this group increased by 0.2 per cent between July

and August.

Leisure goods: Falls in the prices of audio-visual equipment, toys, photographic and sports goods were offset by increases elsewhere in the group. The group index was unchanged.

Leisure services: The index for this group increased by 0·3 per cent, reflecting some price rises for entertainment and recreation.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 15

	Jan 1987	change (months			Jan 1987	change (months	over s)
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
Allitems	115-8	0.3	7.3				
Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure Travel and leisure	112·1 111·3 123·2 110·9 113·4	0·4 0·6 0·4 0·2 -0·3	6·1 4·6 11·5 5·9 4·7	Housing Rent Mortgage interest payments Rates Water and other charges	137-4 123-4 165-9 128-0 130-1	0.6	18·7 9 40 10 13
All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal All items excluding housing All items excluding mortgage interest	116·2 116·9 100·8 112·3 111·8 113·4	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·2 0·2	7·5 7·7 3·4 6·2 5·1 5·7	Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it-yourself materials Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels Electricity Gas	115·1 113·8 <b>108·7</b> 101·0 115·7 104·6	0.3	7 5 <b>5·1</b> 5 7 3
Nationalised industries	116-8	0.3	7.8	Oil and other fuel	90·0 110·5	0.5	3.8
Consumer durables	106.7	0.2	3.2	Household goods Furniture	110.7	0.5	4
Food Bread Cereals Biscuits and cakes Beef	110·6 113·8 115·6 112·2 121·8 101·7	0-5	<b>5</b> ⋅ <b>9</b> 5 6 7 9	Furnishings Electrical appliances Other household equipment Household consumables Pet care	112·0 104·6 112·5 117·0 105·4		5 0 5 6 3
Lamb of which, home-killed lamb Pork Bacon Poultry Other meat	101-7 97-9 113-1 115-4 105-1 107-4		-2 -7 13 11 3 8	Household services Postage Pelephones, telemessages, etc Domestic services Fees and subscriptions	112.2 106.5 101.2 118.1 121.0		<b>4⋅5</b> 6 0 8 7
Fish of which, fresh fish Butter Oil and fats Cheese	106-6 108-7 121-5 108-6 113-0 107-1		3 2 15 6 6 5	Clothing and footwear Men's outerwear Women's outerwear Children's outerwear Other clothing Footwear	108·7 109·5 104·3 112·6 111·4 110·1		<b>5.2</b> 5 4 8 6 5
Eggs Milk, fresh Milk products Tea Coffee and other hot drinks	112-0 117-4 112-4 98-0 123-5		4 7 5 5 5	Personal goods and services Personal articles Chemists' goods Personal services	115·3 104·7 116·2 125·2		7·3 3 7 12
Soft drinks Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates Potatoes of which, unprocessed potatoes	123.9 118.0 105.6 111.6 113.0 100.7		7 4 18 31 4	Motoring expenditure Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Vehicles tax and insurance	114·6 116·0 117·5 106·9 123·5		4·7 2 7 6 7
Vegetables of which, other fresh vegetables Fruit of which, fresh fruit Other foods	91·1 104·0 103·4 112·5		2 -3 -5 6	Fares and other travel costs Rail fares Bus and coach fares Other travel costs	116·1 117·4 120·8 111·0		<b>6⋅9</b> 9 7 5
Catering Restaurant meals Canteen meals Take-aways and snacks	117.4 118.3 116.2 116.5		<b>6⋅3</b> 6 6 6	Leisure goods Audio-visual equipment Records and tapes Toys, photographic and sport goods	107-6 90-2 98-5 108-0		2·8 -3 -1 2 8
Alcoholic drink Beer — on sales — off sales Wines and spirits	114·0 116·1 116·6 112·0 110·9		5·8 7 7 4 4	Books and newspapers Gardening products Leisure services Television licences and rentals Entertainment and other recreation	121.6 116.0 <b>115.</b> 6 105.5 122.7	0·3	8 8 <b>6.5</b> 2 9
wines and spinis  on sales  off sales  Tobacco  Cigarettes	113.7 108.8 <b>105.8</b> 106.0	0.0	6 4 <b>2</b> ·1 2				

1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under table 6-7.)

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

6.3

Average retail prices on August 15 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

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

#### Average prices on August 15, 1989

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			р	p
FOOD ITEMS Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	316 273 231	148 276 188	108–199 240–309 155–214	Butter Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	272 260 256	62 62 67	56- 68 59- 65 63- 70
Rump steak † Stewing steak	301 297	362 176	314–432 152–215	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread 250g	269 282	38 42	25- 68 38- 45
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	294 271	219 106	179–279 78–158	Lard, per 250g	252	17	15- 25
Leg (with bone)	282	179	144-228	Cheese Cheddar type	288	147	119–179
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	144 150 158	171 91 161	145–200 79–109 145–189	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	242 195	113 98	86–132 78–117
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly †	261 291 307	126 96 164	99–169 78–110 138–186	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	315 300	27 27	21- 28 24- 29
Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	238	228	150–320	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	282 285	45 105	36- 59 79-125
Bacon Streaky † Gammon† Back, vacuum packed	263 247 199 234	110 206 196 187	92-144 155-239 160-244 159-218	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	576 257	143 136	87–185 119–149
Back, not vacuum packed  Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	286	67	51- 87	Sugar Granulated, per kg	282	58	57- 59
Sausages Pork Beef	306 238	93 86	77–113 66–100	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	162 47	13 15	10- 15 10- 18
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	165	48	39- 59	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	316	42	35- 55 18- 51
Corned beef, 12oz can	180	89	75–103	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each	268 277 293	30 27 47	18- 36 34- 59
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready Frozen, 4lb Fresh or chilled, 3lb	164 250	69 87	57- 98 69- 99	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per ½1b	316 304 315	22 24 31	15- 29 15- 42 25- 36
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	227 228 171 237	219 229 85 105	180-249 195-269 65-100 88-129	Cucumber,each  Fresh fruit  Apples, cooking  Apples, dessert  Pears, dessert	318 278 292 229	38 41 40	36- 60 30- 45 32- 49 30- 54
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	181	203	155–245	Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	274 313 221	17 47 87	10- 24 39- 52 59-125
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	312 256 283 251 242	48 62 40 42 64	37- 62 57- 68 37- 44 39- 44 56- 69	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky, per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	656 670 679 682 3,639 392	97 109 77 77 150 548	85-110 98-120 70- 86 70- 86 124-161 450-680
Flour Self-raising, per 1.5kg	194	55	49- 59	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	456 603	745 40	630–875 39– 42

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated † Or Scottish equivalent.

On July 31, 1989 the responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred from the Department of Employment to the new enlarged Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future the RPI will continue to be published in Employment Gazette as at present. Similar arrangements will also apply to the tables on household spending from the Family Expenditure Survey (tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3), responsibility for which also passes to the new Central Statistical Office.

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items			Nationalised industries	ı	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholi drink
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food			maustries		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	951·2–925 961·9–966 958·0–960 953·3–955 966·5–969 964·0–966 966·8–969 969·2–971 965·7–967 971·5–974	3 8 8 6 6 6 6 9 6		80 77 90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jar	- V	253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	47.5-48.8 33.7-38.1 39.2-42.0 44.2-46.7 30.4-33.5 33.4-36.0 30.4-33.2 28.1-30.8 32.4-34.3 25.9-28.5 31.3-33.9	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3 186·0-188·8 200·3-202·6 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6 176·2-178·6 171·7-173·1 174·5-177·1	3 48 3 47 3 45 5 51 6 51 6 41 9 42 6 38 1 39	70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970·3–973 973·3–976			86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jar	,	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·3 158·3–161·4	2 45 0 44	75 82
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4 358-9 383-2 396-4	108·8 135·1 156·5 181·5 197·8 224·1 265·3 296·9 322·0 337·1 353·1 375·4 387·9			108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 478-9 496-6		106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 224·5 244·7 276·9 282·8 319·0 314·1 336·0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·4 366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6
1975 Jan 14	119-9	120-4	120.5			119-9		118-3	106·6 158·6	121·1 146·6	118·7 146·2	118·2 149·0
1976 Jan 13	147·9 172·4	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9			172·8 198·7		148·3 183·1	214-8	177.1	172-3	173.7
1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17	189-5	187-6	190-2			220-1		196-1	173.9	200-4	199-5	188-9
1979 Jan 16	207-2	204-3	207-3			234-5		217-5	207-6	219-5	218-7	198-9
1980 Jan 15	245-3	245-5	246-2			274-7		244-8	223.6	248-9	267.8	241-4
1981 Jan 13	277-3	280-3	279-3			348-9		266·7 296·1	225·8 287·6	274·7 297·5	307·5 329·7	277·7 321·8
1982 Jan 12	310·6 325·9	314·6 332·6	311·5 328·5			387·0 441·4		301-8	256-8	310-3	353.7	353.7
1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10	342-6	348-9	343.5			445-8		319-8	321-3	319-8	378-5	376-1
1985 Jan 15	359-8	367.8	361.8			465-9		330-6	306-9	335-6	401-8	397.9
1986 Jan 14	379-7	390.2	381.9			489.7		341-1	322-8	344-9	426.7	423-8
1987 Jan 13	394-5	405-6	396-4		AU 14	502·1	Consumer	354·0 Food	347-3	355-9	454·8 Catering	440·7
UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food†	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	ised industries	durables	All	Seasonal food†	Non- seasonal food†		drink
Weights 1987 1988 1989	1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846	974 975 977	843 840 825	956 958 940	57 54 46	139 141 135	167 163 154	26 25 23	141 138 131	46 50 49	76 78 83
1987 Annual averages 1988	101·9 106·9	102·0 107·3	101·9 107·0	101·6 105·8	101·9 106·6	100·9 106·7	101·2 103·7	101·1 104·6	101·6 102·4	101·0 105·0	102·8 109·6	101·7 106·9
1987 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·3 100·6	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·7 100·7	100·0 103·2 103·0	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·4 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·6
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	101·8 101·9 101·9	101·8 101·8 101·9	101·6 101·7 101·8	101-2 101-6 101-6	101·6 102·0 102·1	100·8 100·7 100·7	101·0 101·2 101·1	101·6 102·2 101·6	107·4 110·6 105·2	100·5 100·7 100·9	101·4 101·8 102·3	100-8 101-2 101-4
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101·8 102·1 102·4	102·1 102·4 102·8	101·9 102·2 102·6	101·4 101·7 102·1	101·9 102·2 102·5	100·9 101·3 101·4	99·9 100·3 101·7	100·4 100·7 100·4	97·0 98·6 95·7	101·0 101·0 101·2	102·9 103·6 104·3	101·7 102·3 102·8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	102-9 103-4 103-3	103·3 103·8 103·5	103·1 103·6 103·3	102·6 103·0 103·2	103·0 103·4 103·6	101·5 101·9 101·9	102·2 102·9 103·2	101·1 101·6 102·4	96·8 98·8 102·4	101·8 102·1 102·4	104·7 105·3 105·8	103-5 103-5 103-5
1988 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	103·3 103·7 104·1	103·4 103·8 104·2	103·3 103·6 104·0	103·2 103·6 104·0	103·7 104·0 104·4	102·8 103·1 103·0	101·2 101·9 102·6	102·9 103·6 103·9	103·7 106·9 107·1	102·7 103·0 103·4	106·4 107·1 107·5	103-1 104-1 104-1
Apr 19 May 17 June 14	105·8 106·2 106·6	106·0 106·4 106·9	105·7 106·1 106·6	105·0 105·5 105·9	105·9 106·5 106·9	104·9 106·0 107·3	103·0 104·1 104·2	104·4 104·7 104·8	108·5 106·9 105·3	103·8 104·3 104·7	108·5 108·9 109·5	106· 106· 106·
July 19 Aug 16 Sept 13	106·7 107·9 108·4	107·2 108·5 109·1	106·9 108·1 108·7	106·0 106·4 106·9	107·0 107·3 107·8	108·2 108·3 109·0	103·1 103·4 104·3	104·0 104·4 104·8	97·9 97·5 97·2	105·0 105·7 106·1	109·7 110·4 111·1	107· 107· 108·
Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	109·5 110·0 110·3	110·4 110·9 111·0	109·8 110·3 110·5	107·4 107·8 108·0	108·3 108·7 108·9	109·2 109·3 109·3	105·3 105·7 105·9	104·9 105·7 106·5	97-1 98-8 101-5	106·4 107·0 107·4	111·7 112·1 112·4	109· 109· 108·
1989 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	111-0 111-8 112-3	111·7 112·5 113·0	111·2 111·9 112·4	108·5 109·0 109·4	109·4 109·9 110·4	110·9 110·9 110·9	104·5 105·3 105·8	107·4 107·7 108·3	103·2 103·4 104·8	108·2 108·5 108·9	113·1 113·5 114·1	109- 110- 110-
Apr 18 May 16 June 13	114·3 115·0 115·4	115·2 115·9 116·3	114·4 115·1 115·6	110·6 111·3 111·6	112·2 112·9 113·2	114·2 114·7 115·9	107·0 107·5 107·6	109·6 110·3 110·7	108·0 109·9 109·3	109·9 110·4 111·0	115·0 115·6 116·2	111- 111- 112-
July 18 Aug 15	115·5 115·8	116·6 116·9	115·9 116·2	111·6 111·8	113·2 113·4	116·5 116·8	106·5 106·7	110·1 110·6	100·6 100·8	111·9 112·3	116·8 117·4	112 114

Add to
†For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by
For the February March and April 1988 indices the weights for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. The February
Ffor the February, March and April 1988 indices the weignis for season and included the season and included the season and included the season and included by 1, in the light of new information about their relative shares of household expenditure.

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	ho	urable ousehold oods	Clothing and footwear	Mis land goo	eous	Transport and vehicles	Services				
43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 62 69 65	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	64 0 0 5 5 33 44 44 99 5 5 44 44 49 99	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	63 71 74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75		135 149 140 139 140 143 143 151 152 154 159 158	54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65			1974 1975 1976 1977 1976 1975 1986 1983 1983	6 7 3 9 0
37 40	153 153	65 62	6	55 33	75 75	77 81		156 157	62 58			1985 1986	5
115-9 1147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8 499.3 506.0	14 16 18 20 22 23 24 25 25	77-9 11-2 14-2 14-2 14-1 11-9 16-6 17-2 13-8 10-4 16-7	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 177-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	111 138 161 188 206 236 277 300 325 344 364 392	·3 ·3 ·7 ·4 ·9 ·7 ·8 ·6 ·7	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106·8 135·5 159·5 173·3 192·0 213·9 262·7 300·8 331·6 342·9 357·3 381·3 400·5		Annual averages		1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124-0	110.3	124.9		18-3	118-6	125		130-3	115.8			Jan 14	1975
162·6 193·2	134·8 154·1	168·7 198·8		10·8 57·0	131·5 148·5	152		157·0 178·9	154·0 166·8			Jan 13 Jan 18	1976 1977
222.8	164-3	219-9	17	75-2	163-6	198	3-6	198.7	186-6			Jan 17	1978
231.5	190-3	233-1		37-3	176-1	216		218-5	202-0			Jan 16	1979
269·7 296·6	237·4 285·0	277·1 355·7		16·1 31·0	197·1 207·5	258 293		268·4 299·5	246·9 289·2			Jan 15 Jan 13	1980 1981
392-1	350-0	401-9	23	39-5	207·1	312	2.5	330-5	325-6			Jan 12	1982
426-2	348-1	467-0		<b>45</b> ⋅8	210.9	337		353.9	337-6			Jan 11	1983
450·8 508·1	382·6 416·4	469·3 487·5		52·3 57·7	210·4 217·4	350		370·8 379·6	350·6 369·7			Jan 10 Jan 15	1984
545.7	463.7	507-0		65-2	225-2	402		393-1	393.1			Jan 14	1986
602.9	502.4	506-1		65-6	230-8	41:		399-7	408-8			Jan 13	1987
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi- ture*	Fares and other travel*	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*			
38 36 36	157 160 175	61 55 54	73 74 71	44 41 41	74 72 73	38 37 37	127 132 128	22 23 23	47 50 47	30 29 29		Weights	1987 1988 1989
100·1 103·4	103·3 112·5	99·1 101·6	102·1 105·9	101-9 106-8	101·1 104·4	101·9 106·8	103·4 108·1	101·5 107·5	101·6 104·2	101·6 108·1	Annual	averages	1987 1988
100·0 99·9 99·9	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 100·0 99·8	100·0 100·4 101·0	100·0 100·1 100·3	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 101·0 101·3	100·0 99·8 99·9	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·1 100·1		Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	1987
99·8 99·8 99·8	105·0 103·6 103·4	99·9 99·4 99·4	101·5 102·0 101·9	100-9 101-4 101-6	101·0 101·0 100·8	101·3 101·4 101·9	102·1 102·8 103·2	100·2 101·3 101·5	100-9 101-6 102-0	101·5 101·1 101·3		Apr 14 May 12 June 9	
99·7 99·5 99·7	103·8 104·1 104·4	99·1 99·0 98·5	101·6 101·9 102·7	102·0 102·4 102·9	99·2 99·8 101·8	101·9 102·4 101·9	104·4 104·8 105·1	102·2 102·3 102·3	101-6 101-7 101-9	101·4 101·4 101·9		July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	
100·5 101·1 101·2	104·9 105·6 103·9	98·0 98·3 98·2	103·3 104·2 104·3	103·2 103·8 104·0	102·3 102·9 103·4	102-6 103-9 104-1	105·4 105·4 105·0	102·6 103·1 103·2	102-6 103-1 103-2	103·3 103·7 103·6		Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	
101·4 101·6 101·6	103·9 104·3 104·7	98·3 98·0 97·8	103-3 103-9 104-5	105-0 105-3 105-4	101·1 101·9 102·9	104·3 104·7 105·1	105·1 105·0 105·6	105·1 105·7 105·6	102·8 103·3 103·3	103·6 103·7 103·8		Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	1988
103·2 103·7 103·6	109·9 109·4 109·8	99·1 100·7 102·4	105·0 105·5 105·6	105·7 106·0 106·2	103·1 104·8 105·3	106·0 106·3 106·6	107·0 107·3 108·2	105·8 106·7 106·9	103-9 104-3 104-2	108·3 108·4 108·4		Apr 19 May 17 June 14	
103·4 103·6 103·7	110·2 115·8 116·5	103-6 103-4 103-6	105·9 106·5 107·2	107·1 107·4 107·8	103·3 103·3 104·8	107·1 107·5 107·8	109·2 109·5 109·7	107·9 108·6 108·8	104-4 104-7 104-5	108·3 108·5 110·6		July 19 Aug 16 Sept 13	
104·2 105·1 105·2	120·7 122·1 122·5	103·7 103·9 104·1	107-6 107-9 107-9	108·2 108·7 108·8	106·9 107·6 107·9	108·1 108·8 109·1	110·2 110·1 109·8	109·2 109·5 109·6	105·0 104·9 105·0	110·5 111·6 111·7		Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	•
105·6 105·7 105·8	124·6 127·0 127·7	104·2 104·2 104·3	107·5 108·3 108·9	110·3 110·8 110·9	105·9 107·2 107·7	110·4 110·9 111·1	110·6 111·0 111·8	112·9 113·2 113·3	105·1 105·5 105·7	112·1 112·2 112·3		Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	1989
105·8 105·8 105·9	134·0 134·7 135·5	105·4 106·4 107·6	109·5 109·9 110·1	111·7 111·8 111·8	109·8 110·5 110·6	113-1 113-7 114-0	114·2 115·2 115·5	113-4 114-6 115-6	106·0 107·2 107·4	113·5 114·3 114·5		Apr 18 May 16 June 13	
105·8 105·8	136-6 137-4	108·4 108·7	110·0 110·5	112·2 112·2	108·6 108·7	114·9 115·3	115·4 114·6	115·9 116·1	107·6 107·6	115·2 115·6		July 18 Aug 15	

\* These sub-groups have no direct counterparts in the index series produced for the period up to the end of 1986 but indices for categories which are approximately equivalent were published in the July 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpful to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement. (See General Notes below *table 6-7.*)

### 6.5 RETAIL PRICES General index of General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for

			p-grou					D. Hi	Clathing	Misce-	Transport	Services
UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	llaneous goods	and vehicles	
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 15	12-0 19-9 23-4 16-6 9-9 9-3 18-4 13-0 12-0 4-9 5-1 5-5 3-9	20·1 18·3 25·4 23·5 7·1 10·9 12·6 8·9 11·0 1-9 6·0 3·4 3·2 3·8	20·7 18·7 23·2 17·9 15·8 9·6 22·5 14·8 7·2 7·3 7·0 6·2 6·6	1.7 18.2 26.1 16.6 8.8 5.3 21.4 15.0 15.9 6.3 5.8 6.5 4.0	0·4 24·0 31·1 18·8 15·3 3·9 16·5 10·0 32·2 8·7 5·8 12·7 7·4 10·5	10·5 10·3 22·2 14·3 6·6 15·8 24·8 20·1 22·8 -0·5 9·9 8·8 11·4 8·3	5.8 24.9 35.1 17.8 10.6 6.0 18.9 28.4 13.0 16.2 0.5 3.9 4.0 -0.2	9-8 18-3 19-0 11-5 11-6 6-9 15-4 6-9 3-7 2-6 2-6 2-1 2-9 0-2	13:5 18:6 10:9 12:9 10:2 7:6 11:9 5:3 -0:2 1:8 -0:3 3:3 3:6 2:5	7.3 25.2 21.6 15.7 19.0 19.6 13.4 6.5 8.0 4.7 7.1 6.5 2.5	9·8 30·3 20·5 13·9 11·1 10·0 22·8 11·6 10·4 7·1 4·8 2·4 3·6 1·7	12:2 15:8 33:0 8:3 11:8 8:3 22:2 17:1 12:6 3:7 3:9 5:4 6:3 4:0

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3·3	2·9	6·4	3·7	1·4	3:9	-1·7	3·3	5·0	1·1	4·3	5·1	5·1	2·8	3·6
Feb 16	3·3	2·9	6·7	3·9	1·7	4:0	-2·0	3·5	5·2	1·6	4·4	4·0	5·9	3·1	3·6
Mar 15	3·5	3·2	6·6	4·0	1·7	4:0	-2·0	3·5	5·1	2·1	4·4	4·2	5·7	3·0	3·7
Apr 19	3·9	2·8	7·0	5·3	3·4	4·7	-0.8	3·4	4·8	2·1	4·6	4·8	5·6	3·0	6·7
May 17	4·2	2·4	7·0	5·3	3·9	5·6	1.3	3·4	4·5	3·8	4·8	4·4	5·3	2·7	7·2
June 14	4·6	3·1	7·0	5·3	3·8	6·2	3.0	3·6	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·8	5·3	2·2	7·0
July 19	4·8	3·6	6·6	5·3	3·7	6·2	4·5	4·2	5·0	4·1	5·1	4·6	5·6	2·8	6·8
Aug 16	5·7	3·7	6·6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4·5	6·2	2·9	7·0
Sept 13	5·9	4·4	6·5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4·4	6·4	2·6	8·5
Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3·7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7·0
Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4·0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7·6
Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4·0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7·8
1989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4.2	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6·3		5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6·6		5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21·9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4
June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23·4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3·1	5·6
July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5·4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3·9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5·8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3·8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

#### RETAIL PRICES Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pensione	r household	s	Two-pers	on pensione	r household	s	General i	index of retai	il prices (exc	I. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984 1985 1986	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 346-7 363-2 378-4	105-2 134-3 158-3 186-9 202-5 220-6 262-1 292-1 322-4 334-3 353-6 371-4 382-8	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0 353-8 371-3 382-6	114-2 145-0 171-3 194-2 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3 357-5 374-5 384-3	101-1 121-0 151-5 178-9 195-8 213-4 248-9 280-3 311-8 327-5 343-8 360-7 375-4	105-8 134-0 157-3 186-3 200-9 219-3 260-5 290-3 319-4 331-5 351-4 369-0 379-6	108-7 139-1 160-5 189-4 203-6 231-1 266-4 295-6 319-8 334-4 351-3 368-7 379-9	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0 324·1 339·7 355·1 371·8 382·0	101-5 123-5 151-4 176-8 194-6 211-3 249-6 279-3 305-9 323-2 337-5 353-0 367-4 377-8	107-5 134-5 156-6 184-2 199-3 217-7 261-6 289-8 314-7 328-7 344-3 361-8 371-0	110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0 316·3 332·0 345·3 362·6 372·2	116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2 335-4 348-5 365-3 375-3
JAN 13, 1987 = 100 1987 1988 1989	100·3 102·8 108·0	101·2 104·6 110·0	100·9 105·3	102·0 106·6	100·3 103·1 108·2	101·3 104·8 110·4	101·1 105·5	102·3 106·8	100·3 103·6 109·0	101·5 105·5 111·2	101·7 106·4	102·9 107·7

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6-7.

## Group indices: annual averages 6.7

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house goods	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneo good:	us and		Servi	ces
INDEX FOR ONE	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s									141145	1071 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336·2 352·9 370·1 382·0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441·6 489·8 533·3 587·2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255·3 263·0 274·3 281·3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393·9 417·3 451·6 468·4	438-3 458-6		311.5 321.3 343.1 357.0	
1987 January	386-5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5			231.7					
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
1983 1984 1985 1986	333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2	296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6	358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257·4 264·3 275·8 281·2		223·8 223·9 232·4 239·5	383·9 405·8 438·1 456·0	407·0 429·9		320·6 331·1 353·8 368·4	
1987 January	384-2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512-2			240.5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329·8 343·9 360·7 371·5	308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	364·0 390·8 413·3 439·5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	250·4 256·7 263·9 266·7		214·8 214·6 222·9 229·2	345.6 364.7 392.2 409.2	374-7 392-8	5	342·9 357·3 381·3 400·5	
1987 January	377-8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506-1			230-8					
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE	E-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s									100140	1007 100
1987 1988	101·1 104·8	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·7	101·8 106·4	100·2 103·5		102·1 106·2	101·1 104·5	101·1 104·5	102·3 109·1	102·9 107·9	102·8 108·7	103·5 109·3	100·4 103·3
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	ISIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
1987 1988	101·2 105·0	101·1 104·7	102·8 109·6	101·8 106·7	100·1 103·4		102·2 106·1	100·9 103·8	101·2 104·5	102·3 108·8	103·0 107·4	102·8 108·7	103·4 109·4	100·5 103·7
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1987 1988	101·6 105·8	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·6	101·7 106·9	100·1 103·4		102·1 105·9	101·9 106·8	101·1 104·4	101-9 106-8	103·4 108·1	101·5 107·5	101·6 104·2	101·6 108·1

Notes: 1 The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.

2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. The indices for January 1987 are given for those groups which are broadly comparable with the new groups to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date. (See General Notes below.)

#### **GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES**

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the

index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

#### Calculations

Calculations of price changes which involve periods spanning the new reference date are made as follows:

% change = -	Index for earlier month	(Jan	1974=100)	-100
0/ 1	(Jan 1987=100)	×	(Jan 1974=100)	100
	Index for later month		Index for Jan 1987	

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102-9), multiply it by the January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394-5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385-8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index in-

creased by 5-2 per cent between those months.

A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in *table 6-2* on pp 120-121 of the March 1987 edition of Employment Gazette.

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

#### **Definitions**

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

Nationalised industries: Index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries. These are coal and solid fuels, electricity, water, sewerage and environmental charges [from August 1976], rail fares and postage. Telephone charges were included until December 1984, gas until December 1986, and bus fares until January 1989.

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

OCTOBER 1989

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD*
Annual averages 1976 1977 1978 1979	42·1 48·8 52·8 59·9	46·1 51·8 55·9 60·9	65·4 69·0 71·5 74·1	57·4 61·5 64·2 67·1	49·4 53·4 58·1 63·4	45·4 50·4 55·5 60·8	42·2 46·1 50·3 55·7	70·6 73·2 75·2 78·3	20·8 23·4 26·3 31·3	34·2 38·9 41·8 47·4	28·8 33·7 37·8 43·4	69·6 75·2 78·1 80·9	66·3 70·5 73·4 76·5	47 52 56 59	28·2 35·1 42·0 48·6	44 49 53 57	73·5 74·4 75·3 78·0	52·9 56·3 60·6 67·5	ices 1985 = 100  
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	70·7 79·1 85·9 89·8 94·3 100·0 103·4 107·7 113·0	67·1 73·6 81·8 90·1 93·6 100·0 109·0 118·3 126·9	78·8 84·2 88·8 91·7 96·9 100·0 101·7 103·1 105·2	71.5 77.0 83.3 89.7 95.4 100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1	69·9 78·6 87·1 92·2 96·2 100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1	68·3 76·3 84·0 89·8 95·5 100·0 103·6 107·8 112·7	63·3 71·8 80·3 88·0 94·5 100·0 102·7 105·9 108·7	82·6 87·9 92·5 95·5 97·9 100·0 99·8 100·0 101·2	39·1 48·7 58·9 70·8 83·8 100·0 123·0 143·2 162·5	56·0 67·5 79·0 87·3 94·8 100·0 103·8 107·0 109·3	52·5 61·9 72·1 82·7 91·6 100·0 105·9 110·9 116·5	87·4 91·7 94·1 95·8 98·0 100·0 100·6 100·7	81·5 87·0 92·1 94·7 97·8 100·0 100·1 99·4 100·1	65 74 82 89 95 100 107 117 124	56·2 64·3 73·6 82·6 91·9 100·0 108·8 114·5 120·0	65 73 79 86 93 100 104 109	81·1 86·4 91·2 93·9 96·7 100·0 100·7 102·2 104·1	76.6 84.5 89.7 92.6 96.6 100.0 101.9 105.6 109.9	   102-6 105-9 110-0
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1 Q2	112·3 113·8 116·2 118·1 121·5	125·5 127·9 130·6 131·9	104·6 106·2 105·5 106·6	103·9 104·5 104·8 105·8	112·6 113·8 114·8 116·1	112·5 113·0 114·4 116·0	108·3 109·3 110·0 110·9	101·2 101·3 101·7 103·2	160·6 163·6 172·5 174·3	108·8 109·7 110·4 111·9	115-6 116-8 119-1 121-5	101·3 101·5 102·2 101·7	99·9 100·4 100·8 100·1	124 125 126 128	118-2 121-2 122-8 125-1	114 116 117 120	104·1 104·1 104·7 106·0	109·3 110·7 111·9 113·1	109·4 110·5 111·8 113·0
Monthly 1989 Jan Feb Mar 1989 Apr May June July Aug	117·4 118·2 118·7 120·8 121·6 122·0 122·1 122·4	131·9  134·6 	106·2 106·7 106·8 107·1 107·3 107·6 108·9	105·4 105·9 106·1 106·8 106·9 107·1 107·5	115·4 116·2 116·7 117·1 118·3 118·9 119·7	115·2 116·0 116·7 117·4 118·2 117·9	110·6 110·9 111·2 111·9 112·3 112·5 112·8	103·0 103·3 103·5 104·0 104·3 104·5	173·6 172·8 177·5 180·4 181·0 183·9 183·5	111.9  113.0 	120·3 121·3 122·2 123·0 123·5 124·1 124·2	101·7 101·4 101·9 103·7 104·3 104·2 104·0	99·8 100·1 100·5 100·9 101·0 100·9	127 128 129 129 130 131 131	124·7 125·0 125·7 126·1 126·3 127·0 128·8	119 120 120 121 122 122 122	105·6 106·1 106·3 106·9 107·0 107·2	112.6 113.0 113.7 114.4 115.0 115.4 115.6	112-5 R 112-9 R 113-5 R 114-5 R 115-1 115-4 115-8
Increases on a yearned annual averages 1976 1977 1978	16.5 15.8 8.3 13.4	13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	Per cen 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1 8·4 7·3	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7 1·5 2·0	6·6 7·6 8·7 7·7 6·3 4·9 1·3 1·5	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0 4·2 4·4 4·0	12-3 11-7 10-1 6-9 6-3 4-7 3-6 4-0 4-5	13·6 13·4 11·8 9·6 7·3 5·8 2·7 3·1 2·6	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2 0.2	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5 18·1 19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8 9·2 5·8 4·8 5·0	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·3 2·0 0·6 0·1	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3 2·3 0·1 -0·7	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6 5·5 7·1 9·1 6·0	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3 8·8 8·8 5·3 4·8	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5 7·4 4·3 4·2 5·5	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8 3·4 0·7 1·5	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5 1·9 3·7 4·1	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5 2·6 3·3 3·9
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1 Q2	4·3 5·5 6·5 7·7 8·2	7·1 7·3 7·7 6·9	1.7 1.9 1.4 2.3	1.0 1.0 1.6 2.6	4·0 4·0 4·1 4·5	4·6 4·4 4·4 4·6	2·5 2·9 3·0 3·4 F	1·1 1·2 1·5 2·6	12·4 14·0 14·1 13·5	1·8 2·1 2·7 3·3	5·1 5·0 5·1	0·2 0·6 1·1 1·1	0·7 1·0 1·0 0·1	7·3 6·6 6·0 4·8	4·1 5·3 5·5 6·1	6·5 5·8 5·9 6·4	2·1 1·9 1·8 7·2	3·9 4·1 4·3 4·8	3·5 4·0 4·3 4·8
Monthly 1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	7·5 7·8 7·9 8·0 8·3 8·3	6·9  6·8	2·2 2·4 2·2 2·4 2·5 2·5	2·4 2·6 2·8 3·0 3·0 3·0 3·0	4·3 4·6 4·6 5·0 5·4 5·4	4·6 4·4 4·7 4·9 4·8 4·5 5·0	3·3 3·4 3·4 3·6 3·7 3·6 3·5	2·6 2·6 2·7 3·0 3·1 3·1 3·0	13·8 13·8 13·5 13·0 13·1 13·4 13·5	3.8	5·5 5·9 6·4 6·7 6·8 7·0 7·0	1·1 1·0 1·1 2·4 2·9 3·0 3·0	0.8 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.0	5·2 4·9 4·3 4·6 4·7 4·7 4·8	6·3 6·2 6·0 6·7 6·9 7·1 7·5	6·6 6·4 6·3 6·4 6·5 6·6	2·3 2·2 2·2 2·6 3·0 3·0	4·7 4·8 4·9 5·1 5·4 5·2 5·0	4·7 4·8 4·9 5·0 5·3 5·2 5·3

Sources: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.
OECD-Consumer Prices Press Notice.

\* The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

\* The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

\* Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series they may differ slightly from official national sources.

\* The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly, Of the other ten differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Of the other ten differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Of the other ten differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Along other metals are the properties of the p

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RETAIL PRICES INDEX C3

#### TOURISM **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism -related industries	
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979		
Self-employed * 1981	48-1	51.7	1.6	36-4	20-3	158-1	
Employees in employment 984 Mar June Sept Dec	200·5 213·1 216·2 209·3	239·5 251·7 259·8 259·8	136·6 137·6 137·0 139·5	202·1 265·7 262·0 228·9	311-2 333-6 330-1 315-3	1,089·9 1,201·7 1,205·1 1,152·8	
985 Mar	207·1	258·3	138·0	226-8	320·6	1,150·8	
June	222·2	271·5	142·4	276-3	379·0	1,291·4	
Sept	225·4	266·1	142·9	280-5	372·3	1,287·3	
Dec	219·9	267·0	145·7	244-4	335·8	1,212·9	
986 Mar	214·2	260·1	142·5	242-1	334-0	1,193·0	
June	228·0	271·8	144·5	288-6	384-9	1,317·8	
Sept	226·3	278·0	145·7	289-1	378-0	1,317·1	
Dec	223·6	278·7	147·3	255-6	349-2	1,254·4	
987 Mar	222-0	274·1	147·4	246-8	348-6	1,238-8	
June	238-5	281·9	146·8	293-9	397-1	1,358-2	
Sept	240-1	284·5	150·7	301-2	391-1	1,367-6	
Dec	231-8	286·6	155·5	273-8	359-2	1,306-9	
988 Mar	235-7	280·9	152·6	273-9	365-5	1,308-5	
June	254-5	291·0	156·9	312-5	409-3	1,424-3	
Sept	250-8	298·9	155·4	318-0	410-4	1,433-6	
Dec	252-4	299·9	162·8	288-1	367-2	1,370-4	
989 Mar	243-3	294-2	160-5	289-6	368-8	1,356-4	
Change Mar 1989 on Mar 1988	+7·6	+13·3	+7·9	+15·7	+3·3	+47·8	
Absolute (thousands)	+3·2	+4·7	+5·2	+5·7	+0·9	+3·7	

\* Based on Census of Population.
In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in Hotels and catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.)

1981 145 1986 185
1983 142 1987 180
1984 169 1988 183
170

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.

## 8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)	
980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987	2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,085	2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,127	+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,042	

1988		6,065		0,121			
Percenta	age change 1988/1987	-3		+12			
		Overseas visito	rs to the UK	UK residents at	oroad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,027 1,440 2,197 1,422	1,503 1,514 1,477 1,591	1,334 1,949 3,180 1,664	2,011 1,980 2,005 2,131	-307 -509 -983 -242	-508 -466 -528 -540
989 P	Q1 R Q2 (e)	1,185 1,540	1,749 1,641	1,578 2,145	2,418 2,214	-393 -605	-669 -573
1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	394 279 354 444 438 557 724 833 640 595 398 429	498 487 518 519 485 510 501 497 479 519 518 554	414 414 507 542 577 830 914 1,168 1,098 884 447 333	645 689 677 667 610 703 651 677 77 709 701 721	-20 -135 -153 -98 -139 -273 -190 -335 -458 -289 -49 +96	-147 -202 -159 -148 -125 -193 -150 -180 -198 -190 -183 -167
1989 P	Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr (e) May (e)	412 303 470 450 495 595	533 561 655 549 551 541	479 526 573 605 645 895	767 895 756 742 717 755	-67 -223 -103 -155 -150 -300	-234 -334 -101 -193 -166 -214

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

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566		2,093 2,377 2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,636 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272	6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,668	1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,777 4,013 5,548 3,461	3,966 3,782 3,824 4,226	519 846 1,201 706	1,735 2,485 3,303 2,146	524 683 1,043 609
1989 P	Q1 R Q2 (e)	3,364 4,430	4,638 4,450	550 990	2,221 2,730	593 710
1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr June June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,021 792 964 1,324 1,191 1,498 1,930 2,084 1,535 1,366 1,073 1,022	1,323 1,359 1,284 1,274 1,222 1,286 1,272 1,254 1,298 1,348 1,472 1,406	158 140 220 202 279 365 420 448 334 328 199 179	649 506 580 928 698 858 1,172 1,269 863 764 701 680	214 146 164 194 214 275 338 367 338 274 173
1989 P	Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	1,143 880 1,341 1,360 1,440 1,630	1,496 1,491 1,651 1,461 1,516 1,473	190 140 220 210 330 450	720 570 931 970 850 910	233 170 191 180 260 270

Notes: See table 8-2.

## Visits abroad by UK residents 8.4

				visits abroad	a by UK resid	THOUSAND
		All areas		North ——— America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		11,560 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828		579 619 782 1.087 1.382 1.514 1.299 1.023 919 914 1.167 1.559 1,823	9,954 9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519	1.027 1.040 1.144 1.420 1.670 1.671 1.687 1.743 1.781 1.752 1.905 2.210 2,486
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,470 7,343 11,020 5,996	7,237 6,890 7,102 7,559	250 440 665 468	3,557 6,334 9,668 4,959	662 568 687 569
1989 P	Q1 P R Q2 (e)	5,420 7,800	8,516 7,580	330 510	4,327 6,650	763 640
1988 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,406 1,384 1,679 2,080 2,133 3,130 3,326 3,967 3,767 1,695 1,224	2,311 2,609 2,317 2,265 2,137 2,488 2,350 2,357 2,995 2,635 2,519 2,445	126 54 70 144 135 162 171 273 222 224 127 117	1,025 1,123 1,409 1,674 1,854 2,806 2,976 3,425 3,268 2,625 1,388 946	255 207 200 262 144 162 179 269 239 228 180 161
1989 P	Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	1,728 1,631 2,060 2,170 2,430 3,200	2,914 2,921 2,681 2,532 2,521 2,527	128 85 117 140 160 210	1,324 1,314 1,689 1,760 2,100 2,790	276 232 254 270 170 200

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

											THOUSAN
	1986	1987	1988	1988				1989 P			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	13,897	15,566	15,798	2,777	4,013	5,548	3,461	3,364			
North America	0.000	0.000	2.620	420	679	933	589	448			
USA Canada	2,288 555	2,800 594	2,620 651	99	167	269	117	101			
Total	2,843	3,394	3,272	519	846	1,201	706	550			
European Community	496	491	587	124	131	170	161	133			
Belgium/Luxembourg France	1,756	2,008	1,969	345	628	589	407	540			
Federal Republic of Germany		1,644	1,830	294	547	635	354	408			
Italy	494	683	661	109	108	318	127	122			
Netherlands	769	855	881	155	201	316	209	191			
Denmark	250	242	248	45	67	74	62	57			
Greece	94	130	122	30	23	37	32	30			
Spain	366	456	509	93	96	194	127	106			
Portugal	81	67	88	21	19	29 446	19 280	25 277			
Irish Řepublic	1,037	1,154	1,251	229	296	446	280				
Total	6,942	7,731	8,148	1,446	2,116	2,808	1,778	1,888			
Other Western Europe		107	447	14	24	53	26	26			
Austria	117	127 403	117 420	73	127	130	90	89			
Switzerland	348 285	296	281	63	69	82	26 90 68	46			
Norway	407	417	382	63 72	93	114	102	96			
Sweden Finland	67	116	114	18	19	44	32	26			
Others	189	227	207	48	37	72	50	50			
Total	1,413	1,586	1,521	288	369	495	368	333			
Other countries											
Middle East	535	526	475 78	87	98	201	89	79			
North Africa	100	100	78	17	15	28	18	19			
South Africa	141	157	153	20	42	58	33 29	28 20			
Eastern Europe	66	101	123	22	24	49	93	138			
Japan	205	297	388	109	75	112	105	98			
Australia	467	508	482	80	129 33	168 55	22	20			
New Zealand	92	122	129	19 22	33	65	28	34			
atin America	181	160 884	154 877	148	228	307	192	157			
Rest of World	912										
Total	2,699	2,855	2,859	524	683	1,043	609	593			

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

	1986	1987	1988	1988				1989 P			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	24,949	27,447	28,828	4,470	7,343	11,020	5,996	5,420			
North America					245	504	400	300			
JSA .	946	1,245 314	1,486 337	214 36	345 95	504 161	423 44	300			
Canada	221	314	337	30	33						
Total	1,167	1,559	1,823	250	440	665	467	330			
European Community							200	100			
Belgium/Luxembourg	761	642	757	167	158 1,074	202 2,019	230 1,100	180 1,238			
rance	5,188	5,321	5,032	839 238	357	422	312	322			
Federal Republic of Germany	1,258	1,397	1,329 1,036	165	242	457	172	217			
taly	1,103	1,188 940	1,060	223	335	275	227	221			
Netherlands	868 154	152	131	22	39	39	30	21			
Denmark	1,520	1.843	1,715	15	494	912	293	24			
Greece	5.887	6,559	6,828	777	2,034	2,657	1,360	779			
Spain	956	903	1,108	133	292	471	212	127			
Portugal	1,425	1,545	1,823	300	426	670	428	362			
rish Řepublic	1,425	1,545	1,025								
Total	19,120	20,489	20,820	2,878	5,453	8,124	4,365	3,490			
Other Western Europe							-	07			
Yugoslavia	661	644	652	15	159	409	69	27			
Austria	587	624	762	335	134	219	74	331 204			
Switzerland	520	540	564	161	139	190	75 69	47			
Norway/Sweden/Finland	339	307	363	63	95	136		211			
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	534	863	859	91	222 133	312 278	233 74	16			
Others	116	211	499	14	133	2/8	/4	10			
Total	2,757	3,189	3,699	679	882	1,544	594	836			
Other countries								50			
Middle East	221	201	203	53	45	59	46	58			
North Africa	280	380	375	91	83	100	101	102			
Eastern Europe	194	225	300	43	72	123	62	76 95			
Australia/New Zealand	188	203	236	91	60	47	39 58	95 54			
Commonwealth Caribbean	162	188	209	60	37	54	263	378			
Rest of World including Cruise	860	1,013	1,163	324	271	304	263	3/6			
						687	569	763			

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit		
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1070	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1978	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1979	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1980	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1981	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1982	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
1983		8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1984	13,644	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1985	14,449		5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1986	13,897	8,851 10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
1987	15,566	110,967	4,832	6,680	4,102	3,163	1,854
1988	15,798	+6	-8	-2	+15	-1	-7
Percentage change 1988/1987	+1	+6	-0	-2	113		
1988 Q1	2,777	2,102	675	960	902	636	279
Q2	4,013	2,647	1,366	1,846	1,020	735	413
Q3	5,548	3,649	1,899	2,649	1,086	1,076	737
Q3 Q4	3,461	2,568	892	1,255	1,095	716	425
1989 P. O1	3.364	2,305	1,059	1,285	967	740	372

Notes: See table 8-2.

#### TOURISM 8.8 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	13,443 15,466	Air 8,416	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends	Other purposes
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		8 416				and relatives	
1964 1985 1986 1987 1988 Percentage change 1988/1987	17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 +5	9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 13,732 16,380 19,369 21,026 +9	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,137 7,878 8,569 8,077 7,802	8,439 9,827 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,568 15,246 14,898 17,896 19,703 20,700 +5	2,261 2,542 2,690 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,155 3,188 3,249 3,639 3,957 +9	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,689 2,628 2,774 3,051 3,182 +4	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 982 896 1,029 1,054 990 -6
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,470 _7,343 11,020 5,996	3,462 5,539 7,636 4,390	1,008 1,804 3,384 1,606	2,782 5,352 8,768 3,798	905 971 901 1,179	638 772 1,110 662	144 248 241 356

## Visitor nights 8.9

					MILLION NIGH
Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad			Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
149·1	176-4	1987	Q1	29-0	50-4
154-6	205.0		Q2		86-1
146.0	227.7		Q3		152-1
135-4	251-1		Q4	34.3	58.7
136-3	261.7				
145.0	264.4	1988			54-2
	277.5		Q2		90.1
			Q3	70.3	156-6
			Q4	34-2	66.0
		1989	01 P	31.7	64-7
		1000			
	149·1 154·6 146·0 135·4	to the UK going abroad  149-1 176-4 154-6 205-0 146-0 227-7 135-4 251-1 136-3 261-7 145-0 264-4 1 154-5 277-5 167-0 270-0 158-2 310-2 178-2 347-3 172-8 366-9	to the UK going abroad  149-1 176-4 1987 154-6 205-0 146-0 227-7 135-4 251-1 136-3 261-7 145-0 264-4 1988 154-5 277-5 167-0 270-0 158-2 310-2 178-2 347-3 172-8 366-9 1989	to the UK going abroad  149-1 176-4 1987 Q1 154-6 205-0 Q2 146-0 227-7 Q3 135-4 251-1 Q4 136-3 261-7 145-0 264-4 1988 Q1 154-5 277-5 Q2 167-0 Q3 158-2 310-2 Q4 178-2 347-3 172-8 366-9 1989 Q1 P	to the UK         going abroad         to the UK           149.1         176.4         1987 Q1         29.0           154.6         205.0         Q2         38.4           146.0         227.7         Q3         76.5           135.4         251.1         Q4         34.3           136.3         261.7         264.4         28.6           154.5         277.5         Q2         39.7           167.0         270.0         Q3         70.3           158.2         310.2         Q4         34.2           178.2         347.3         347.3         31.7           172.8         366.9         1989 Q1 P         31.7

Notes: See table 8-2.

#### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES **YTS** entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1989–March 1990	29.7	18-8	20.8	33-2	33-5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17-4	40-5	285-5
Entrants to training April – August 1989	13.0	6-0	10.7	17-4	18-6	18-8	23.9	12-1	7.9	15-1	143-5
Total in training August 31 1989	40.3	21.7	31.2	46-4	49-2	49.7	64-9	32.7	24.7	50-3	411-1

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

#### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales		
	August	July	August	July	August	July	
Community Industry Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme Jobstare Jobstart Allowance	7,000 81,000 6,000 196 4,000*	7,000 82,000 5,000 208 4,000 †	1,902 6,998 273 24 653*	1,847 7,151 295 24 659 †	845 5,897 218 20 424 •	740 5,972 230 19 409†	
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	696,251**	538,403 ††	94,882**	75,053 ††	43,600 **	33,602††	

\* Live cases as at July 28, 1989. † Live cases as at June 30, 1989.

\*\* April 1, 1989 to July 28, 1989. †† April 1, 1989 to June 30, 1989.

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

Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, July 10 to August 4, 1989 Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, July 10 to August 4, 1989\*

6,721

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disability who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

\* Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

#### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered\* for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peop	Disabled people †									
	Suitable for o	Suitable for ordinary employment					Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered condition				
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed			
988 July Oct	20·3 18·5	17·1 15·7	45·6 43·4	33·5 31·6	4·0 4·0	3·5 3·4	2·7 2·3	1·9 1·6			
1989 Jan Apr July	18·0 17·9 17·3	15·2 15·2 14·9	41·9 41·0 41·3	30·0 29·6 29·3	3·9 3·8 3·6	3·3 3·3 3·1	2·2 2·1 2·2	1·6 1·6 1·6			

For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 17, 1989, the latest date for which figures are available, 366,768 people were registered under the Acts.

† Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in periodic articles in Employment Gazette relating to particular statistical series.

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

#### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

#### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

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

#### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Expenditure on housing (in the Family Expenditure Survey) includes, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of the rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost

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

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

#### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

estimated

not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition

EC European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

#### OVERTIME

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

#### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

#### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit—that is, Unemployment Benefit, Income Support (formerly Supplementary Benefit up to April 1988) or National Insurance credits—at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day were unemployed and able and willing to do any suitable work. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

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

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

#### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

break in series

## Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment	M (Q)	Oct 89: Apr 89:	1·1 159	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Industry: GB All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	Q M M	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89:	1·4 1·2 1·3	Summary (Oct) Detailed results Manufacturing International comparisons	B (A) A	Oct 89: Apr 89: Oct 89:	5·4 173 5·9
Manufacturing: by Division class or group Occupation Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A Q	Dec 88:	1·10 1·7	Agriculture Coal-mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	A A M (A)	Apr 89: Apr 89: Oct 89:	211 210 5·5
Local authorities manpower Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices, Self-employed: by region	Q Q	Oct 89: Aug 89: Apr 89:	1·5 204	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M Q M	Oct 89: Sept 89: Oct 89:	1·11 1·13 1·12
: by industry Census of Employment: GB and regions by industry (Sept 1984) UK and regions by industry (Sept 1987)		Apr 89: Jan 87: Oct 89:	203 31 540	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Oct 89:	1.8
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	M A	Oct 89: Aug 89:	1·9 1·14	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	5·7 5·7
Manufacturing industries Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector Labour turnover in manufacturing	A M A Q	Aug 89: Oct 89: May 89: Sept 89:	1·15 9·2 243 1·6	Labour costs Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	Quadrennial M	June 86: Oct 89:	212 5·7
Trade union membership  Unemployment and vacancies	A	May 89:	250	Retail prices General Index (IRPI) Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	6·2 6·2
Unemployment Summary: UK GB	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	2·1 2·2	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Oct 89:	6-1
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	M (Q) M M Q Q	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89: Sept 89: Sept 89:	2·5 2·1 2·2 2·6 2·6	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights	M M A A	Oct 89: Oct 89: May 89: Apr 89:	6·4 6·5 242 197
Age time series UK : estimated rates Duration: time series UK Region and area	M (Q) M M (Q)	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89:	2·6 2·7 2·15 2·8	Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices	M (Q) M (A) A	Oct 89: Oct 89: July 89: Oct 89:	6·6 6·7 387 6·3
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas : Parliamentary constituencies	M M M Q	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89: Sept 89:	2·3 2·4 2·9 2·10 2·6	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons  Household spending	D M	May 82: Oct 89:	267 6·8
Age and duration: summary Flows: GB, time series UK, time series	D M	May 84: Oct 89:	2·19 2·19	All expenditure: per household : per person Composition of expenditure	a a	Oct 89: Oct 89:	7·1 7·1 7·2
GB, Age time series GB, Regions and duration GB, Age and duration Students: by region	M M	Oct 89: Oct 88: Oct 88: Oct 89:	2·20 2·23/24/26 2·21/22/25 2·13	: quarterly summary : in detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	May 89: May 89:	7.3 7.3
Disabled jobseekers: GB International comparisons Ethnic origin	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89: Mar 88:	9·3/4 2·18 164	Industrial disputes: stoppages of N Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series	WORK M M A	Oct 89: Oct 89: July 89:	4·1 4·2 349
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region  Vacancies	М	Oct 89:	2-14	Industry  Monthly: Broad sector: time series  Annual Detailed  Prominent stoppages	M A A	Oct 89: July 89: July 89:	4·1 349 380
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted Region unfilled seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89:	3·1 3·2 3·3	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	M A A	Oct 89 July 89: July 89:	4·1 357 356
Redundancies				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry International comparisons	A	July 89: June 89:	356 309
Confirmed: GB latest month Regions Industries Advance notifications	M M M S (M)	Oct 89: Oct 89: Oct 89: May 89:	2·30 2·30 2·31 271	Tourism Employment in tourism: industries GB	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	8·1 8·2
Payments: GB latest quarter	S (M)	Julý 86:	284	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	8·3 8·4
Earnings and hours Average earnings				Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Oct 89: Oct 89:	8·5 8·6
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors Industry Underlying trend	M M	Oct 89: Oct 89:	5⋅1 5⋅3 514	Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit Visits abroad by mode of travel and	Q	Oct 89:	8.7
Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results Time series	Q (M) A M (A)	Sept 89: Nov 88: Oct 89:	601 5.6	purpose of visit Visitor nights	Q Q	Oct 89: Oct 89:	8·8 8·9
Basic wage rates: manual workers Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 89: Apr 89:	174 211	YTS YTS entrants: regions	M	Oct 89:	9.1

A Annual. S Six-monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.



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## **Special** Feature



The number of employees in the United Kingdom increased by 432,000 since the previous census

## 1987 Census of Employment

Results for the United Kingdom

This article presents the results of the 1987 Census of Employment, analyses the main changes since the previous 1984 census, and describes the Census of Employment operation.

The results of the September 1987 Census of Employment, which covers only employees in employment and excludes the self-employed, show an estimated 21,778,000 employees in employment in the United Kingdom. This represents an increase of 432,000 employees since the previous Census of Employment, held in September 1984.

Between the two census dates, the number of employees in the services sector increased by 808,000 while there were falls in other sectors. Elsewhere in this issue of Employment Gazette (pp 560-566) an article presents revised quarterly and monthly employment

estimates for dates from September 1984, incorporating the results from the 1987 Census of Employment.

#### **Summary results**

Tables 1, 2 and 3 present summaries of the Census of Employment estimates for September 1984 and September 1987. Between the two census dates, the number of employees in the United Kingdom increased by 432,000 (2 per cent) to a level of 21,778,000. Service sector employees increased by 808,000 (6 per cent), while there were reductions of 224,000 (4 per cent) in

manufacturing, 105,000 (17 per cent) in the energy and water supply industry division, 27,000 (2½ per cent) in construction, and 20,000 (5½ per cent) in the agriculture, forestry and fishing division.

The number of female employees in employment increased by 576,000 (6 per cent), reflecting the growth in service sector employment, while male employees fell by 143,000 (1 per cent). Employees in part-time jobs increased by 382,000 (8 per cent) and there was also an increase of 50,000 (1/3 per cent) in the number of employees in full-time employment.

#### Notes to tables

- (1) Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.
- (2) Except for agriculture, part-time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours a
- (3) When a change of business activity is notified by an employer the industrial classification in the census is amended accordingly
- Excludes private domestic service.
- † Estimates for agriculture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and the Department of Agriculture (Northern Ireland).
- National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education and health are included under the industries appropriate to those activities. HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in Employment

Table 1 Employees in employment in the UK, September 1984 and September 1987 by sex, full or part-time

Thousands

Industries and services	Census	Census 1987	Change	
(Divisions of SIC 1980)	1984	1967	Number	Per cent
All (0–9) Male and female Full-time Part-time Male Full-time Part-time Female Full-time Part-time	21,346	21,778	+432	+2·0
	16,610	16,660	+50	+0·3
	4,736	5,119	+382	+8·1
	11,970	11,827	-143	-1·2
	11,173	10,919	-254	-2·3
	797	908	+111	+13·9
	9,376	9,952	+576	+6·1
	5,437	5,741	+304	+5·6
	3,939	4,211	+271	+6·9
Manufacturing (2–4) Male and female Full-time Part-time Male Full-time Part-time Female Full-time Part-time Part-time	5,435	5,211	-224	-4·1
	5,054	4,848	-206	-4·1
	381	363	-18	-4·7
	3,834	3,644	-189	-4·9
	3,779	3,590	-188	-5·0
	55	54	-1	-1·8
	1,601	1,567	-35	-2·2
	1,275	1,258	-18	-1·4
	326	309	-17	-5·2
Services (6–9) Male and female Full-time Part-time Male Full-time Part-time Female Full-time Part-time Part-time	13,877	14,684	+808	+5·8
	9,680	10,089	+409	+4·2
	4,197	5,596	+399	+9·5
	6,398	6,593	+195	+3·0
	5,714	5,802	+88	+1·5
	684	791	+107	+15·7
	7,479	8,092	+613	+8·2
	3,966	4,287	+321	+8·1
	3,513	3,805	+292	+8·3

There was a particularly strong growth of 16 per cent (323,000) in employees in the 'banking, finance, insurance and business services' industry division, and an increase of 7½ per cent (470,000) in the 'other services' industry

The sharpest decline, 17 per cent (105,000), was recorded in the 'energy and water supply' industry division, reflecting the loss of jobs in coalmining. There was a decrease of about 13½ per cent (108,000) in the 'other mineral and ore extraction, etc' industry division. However, part of this fall (some 14,000 employees) was due to an industry coding change affecting the September 1984 estimate of employees in the iron and steel industry; more details of industry coding changes between the 1984 and 1987 censuses are given below.

All regions of the United Kingdom—with the exception of Scotland, where there was a fall of 1 per cent (23,000)—experienced a growth between September 1984 and September 1987 in the number of employees in employment. The strongest growth rates were 5 per cent (76,000) in the South West and 4 per cent (38,000) in

Detailed results by industry and by regions of the United Kingdom are presented in tables 5 and 6 respectively. The equivalent of table 5 for Great Britain (that is, excluding Northern Ireland) will be published in the November 1989 issue of Employment Gazette.

Table 2 Employees in employment in the UK, September 1984 and September 1987 by industry division

Divisions of SIC 1980	Census	Census	Change	
	1984	1987	Number	Per cent
AII (0-9)	21,346	21,778	+432	+2.0
Agriculture, forestry				
and fishing	368	348	-20	-5.5
1 Energy and water				
supply	613	508	-105	-17.1
2 Other mineral and				
ore extraction, etc	807	699	-108	-13.4
3 Metal goods, engineer-				
ing and vehicles	2,466	2,355	-111	-4.5
4 Other manufacturing	2,161	2,156	-5	-0.2
5 Construction	1,054	1,027	-27	-2.5
6 Distribution, hotels,				
catering, repairs	4,277	4,336	+60	+1.4
7 Transport and				
communication	1,347	1,302	-45	-3.3
8 Banking, finance,				
insurance, business				
services, etc	2,017	2,339	+323	+16.0
9 Other services	6,237	6,707	+470	+7.5

Table 3 Employees in employment in the UK, September 1984 and September 1987 by region

	Census	Census	Change	
	7,219 7 717 1,553 1 1,981 1 1,457 1 1,774 1 2,296 2 1,060 1 886 1,904 1	1987	Number	Per cent
South East		7.400	+182	+2.5
East Anglia		739	+22	+3.0
South West	1.553	1,628	+76	+4.9
West Midlands		1,989	+8	+0.4
East Midlands		1,508	+51	+3.5
Yorkshire and				
Humberside	1,774	1,783	+9	+0.5
North West	2,296	2,345	+49	+2.1
North	1,060	1,074	+14	+1.3
Wales	886	924	+38	+4.3
Scotland	1.904	1.881	-23	-1.2
Great Britain	20.846	21.271	+425	+2.0
Northern Ireland		507	+7	+1.4
United Kingdom	21,346	21,778	+432	+2.0

#### Industrial classification changes

In order to monitor industrial changes accurately, every effort is made to ensure the consistency of industrial coding and classification between each Census of Employment. The classification used, the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), has not changed. However, classification according to industry cannot be an exact process because the activities of some employers cross industrial boundaries (for example, they may involve both manufacturing and retailing of goods). Moreover, the ways in which employers describe their activities may differ from the standardised descriptions, and the interpretation put on descriptions may differ according to who does the coding.

These general difficulties aside, there were two specific problems affecting the industrial classification of returns from the iron and steel industry and from area health

Table 4 Estimated effect of incorrect industry coding in the 1984 Census of Employment

	ne 1904 Census of Employment	
Activity heading	Industry	Thousands
AH 2210	Iron and steel	+16.1
AH 2220	Steel tubes	-0.1
AH 2234	Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and steel wire products	-0.2
AH 2235	Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	-1.7
AH 2246	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	-0.1
AH 2247 AH 2437	Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys Other building products of concrete, cement	-0·1 -0·1
AH 2481	or plaster Refractory goods	-0.1
Division 2	Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	+13.7
AH 3111	Ferrous metal foundries	-5.3
AH 3120	Forging, pressing and stamping	-1.1
AH 3137	Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, springs and non-precision chains	-0.3
AH 3138	Heat and surface treatment of metals	0.4
	including sintering	-0·1 -0·5
AH 3142 AH 3163	Metal doors, windows, etc Metal storage vessels (mainly non-	-0.5
AH 3103	industrial)	-0.1
AH 3164	Packaging products of metal	-0.2
AH 3169	Finished metal products nes	-1.3
AH 3204	Fabricated constructional steelwork	-0.5
AH 3205	Boilers and process plant fabrications	-0.6
AH 3245	Chemical industry machinery; furnaces and kilns; gas, water and waste treatment	-0.8
AH 3255	plant Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	-0.1
AH 3284	Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment	1 -0.4
AH 3289	Mechanical, marine and precision	-0.9
AH 3290	engineering nes Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	-0.1
AH 3420	Basic electrical equipment	-0.2
AH 3444	Components other than active components	-0.3
Division 3	mainly for electronic equipment  Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	<b>−12·8</b>
ALL 4620	Builders carpentry and joinery	-0.1
AH 4630 AH 4724	Builders carpentry and joinery Packaging products of paper and pulp	-0.1
AH 4942	Sports goods	-0.1
Division 4	Other manufacturing industries	-0⋅3
AH 6120	Wholesale distribution of fuels, ores, metals and industrial materials	-0.3
AH 6210	Dealing in scrap metals	-0.1
Division 6	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	-0.4
AH 8396	Central offices not allocable elsewhere	-0.3
AH 9111	National government service nes	+28.8
AH 9510	Hospitals, nursing homes, etc	-28.8 nil
Division 9	Other services	
All industri	ies and services	nil

After the publication of the results from the 1984 Census of Employment, the Employment Department received representations from the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau which claimed that the 1984 census estimates of employees in the iron and steel industry were too high With help from the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau, the British Steel Corporation and the Business Statistics Office, an investigation into all units coded to activity heading (AH) 2210 (the iron and steel industry) of the 1980 SIC was mounted.

The investigation revealed that a number of units connected with the iron and steel industry had been coded to AH 2210 which, according to strict ECSC Treaty definitions, should have been coded to another industry.

A summary of the changes affecting AH 2210 is shown in table 4. In total some 16,000 of the employees classified to the iron and steel industry in 1984 should have been classified elsewhere.

During the processing of the 1987 census results, it was discovered that a number of health authority returns containing the business description 'health authority' had been classified in the 1984 census to AH 9111 ('national government service', which includes the administration of the National Health Service); on closer inspection the correct classification should have been AH 9510 ('hospitals, nursing homes, etc').

The 1987 census results reflect the correct coding but it is estimated that some 29,000 employees classified to AH 9111 in 1984 should have been allocated to AH 9510 instead. It should be noted that the published figures for the 1984 census have not been corrected to take account of these coding changes.

A more detailed version of table 4, giving a breakdown by the standard economic regions, can be obtained from the address given at the end of this article.

#### Census of Employment coverage

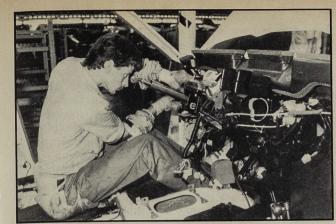
Before 1971, estimates of the number of employees were based on counts of national insurance cards. Since 1971, Censuses of Employment have provided detailed statistics of employees—that is, excluding the selfemployed—analysed by industry and area and covering virtually the whole economy. The only sectors excluded are HM Forces and employees in private domestic service.

To avoid duplication of inquiries, the figures for agriculture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture.

#### Purpose and operation

Censuses of Employment were conducted annually from 1971 to 1978. Then, following the Rayner review of the Government Statistical Service, it was recommended, in order to minimise the cost of the census operation on public funds and also to reduce the burden on employers who have to complete inquiry forms, that the census should normally be conducted triennially (the precise frequency depending on the overall employment situation and prevailing circumstances). Since then, censuses have taken place in 1981, 1984 and 1987.

The main purpose of the Census of Employment is to provide accurate national and regional 'benchmark' figures with which to realign the employment estimates obtained from quarterly and monthy sample inquiries among employers and the labour force; an article on pp 560–566 of this issue describes the consequential effects





Employees in motor vehicle manufacturing, nursery education, catering and electronic engineering



the new benchmark figures from the 1987 Census of Employment have had on the quarterly and monthly estimates.

A second important objective is to provide detailed local area employment estimates, including data for counties, local authorities, travel-to-work areas and parliamentary constituencies; these data can be obtained from the address for inquiries given at the end of this

Because of the importance of the information which the Census of Employment collects, the inquiry is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and the Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949. The statutory nature of the inquiry facilitated a 97 per cent response to the 1987 census.

#### Introduction of sampling

To further reduce costs and the form filling burden on employers, the 1984 and 1987 Censuses of Employment operations in Great Britain have been conducted on a sample basis; the Northern Ireland Census of Employment has continued to be a full census. The introduction of sampling has reduced the number of forms sent to employers in the United Kingdom by about two-thirds, from about 1.2 million to approximately

#### Timing of results

Although publication of the 1987 census results is later than originally intended, the national and regional results have been published three months earlier than the corresponding information from the 1984 census. Significantly, the local area results for 1987 are available



ten months earlier than those for 1984.

In producing the 1987 results, census procedures and methods have been substantially overhauled to ensure the quality and reliability of the estimates meet the required standards. In particular, new procedures have been established to deal with problems of duplication and omissions from the register of employers (see below).

Inevitably, operating problems occur during processing and this can cause delays to publication. Timeliness of the census results is also heavily dependent on the prompt receipt of accurate returns from employers.

The streamlining of procedures should benefit the timetable for publication of the results of the 1989 census. The procedures for estimating the short-term employment series are being revised as part of the 1989 census process and this work will be accommodated in the timetable.

#### Employers' addresses

Before describing in more detail the sampling strategy used in the 1987 census, it should be noted that the addresses to which census forms are sent do not correspond to the commonly used terms 'firms', 'companies' or 'establishments' by which employers are sometimes identified. This is because the register used for the census is derived from the Inland Revenue's register of addresses for collecting employers' income tax under Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes, and employers can choose to have more than one PAYE arrangement with the Inland Revenue—for example, one for monthly paid staff and another for weekly paid staff, or separate arrangements for each of a firm's regional divisions.

For this reason, the address to which the census form is sent is called a 'reporting unit', and each reporting unit is asked to provide details of the numbers of employees for

each worksite and distinct industrial activity. Each unit for which separate information is obtained is called a 'data unit'. Most commonly, the data unit will represent an entire factory, office or shop.

However, there are a substantial number of cases where there are two or more data units for the same address, reflecting the PAYE arrangements which the employer may have with the Inland Revenue or where there is more than one distinct business activity carried out at an address.

In spite of the above difficulties, the Inland Revenue PAYE register is the most comprehensive coverage of businesses with employees available to the Employment Department and, with the exception of the known omission of some firms employing only staff earning below the income tax threshold (affecting mainly the retail industry), there are no major exclusions.

#### Sampling strategy

The sampling strategy for the 1987 Census of Employment operation in Great Britain was to cover all large reporting units with 25 or more employees, which accounted for about 85 per cent of employees, and to take a sample of the smaller units. A further objective was to have about 300,000 reporting units contributing to results; and to achieve this target, approximately 377,000 forms were dispatched.

The difference between the number of forms dispatched and contributing to results is explained by closed businesses, duplication, non-response, businesses without employees, PAYE schemes without employees (for example, employee incentive schemes and occupation pensioners only) and certain exclusion cases (for example, domestics in private households).

The population to be sampled was stratified according

to size, location and industry. The current size of each reporting unit was not known but could be deduced with some uncertainty, either from employment figures reported in the previous, 1984 Census of Employment, or from a size indicator provided by the Inland Revenue and derived from the amount of tax paid (note: the size indicator was passed to the Employment Department, information about the tax paid was not). However, tax paid can be a poor indicator of the number of employees; for instance, when the actual tax paid by employers differs from the average because of part-time working.

Location was based on the addresses given in the 1984 census or the address on the Inland Revenue register.

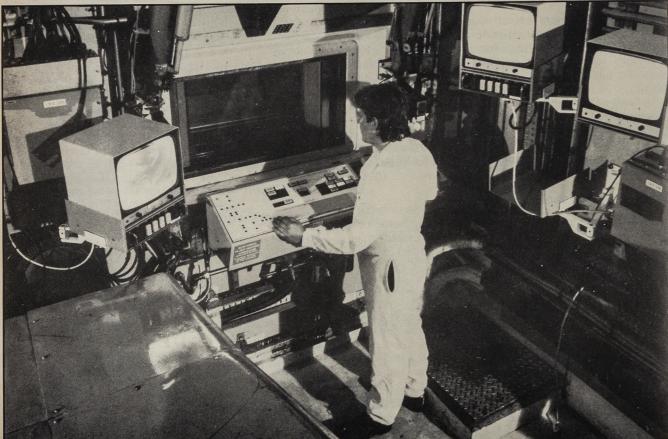
The industry was determined either from the activity reported in 1984, or from a broad industry classification provided by the Inland Revenue.

All large units with 25 or more employees were polled and a sample, averaging approximately one in seven, taken from smaller units.

The 377,000 forms dispatched in Great Britain resulted in about 290,000 reporting units giving details on 670,000 data units, which contributed to the results of the 1987 census. In Northern Ireland 37,000 forms were dispatched and 38,700 data units contributed to results.

#### Errors in the census

The effect of sampling on the accuracy of the Census of Employment is extremely small (the 'all industries and services' total has a standard error of approximately 10,000 employees). However, there are other types of error which are not large in relation to the main national and regional aggregates of employees but which for some small employment aggregates could be relatively large. The main sources of error in addition to sampling variation are:



The fuel handling plant of a nuclear power station. Nearly 16,000 people work in nuclear fuel production.

- duplication
- large unit omissions
- large units in the sample
- non-response

A full discussion of how these types of error arise is given in the August 1987 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 407-409). Briefly, duplication can arise because an employer is sent more than one census form (the main reason being that the employer has more than one PAYE arrangement).

Large unit omissions can arise because of a misleading Inland Revenue size indicator or a business experiencing a rapid increase in employment since the previous census.

Large units in the sample create problems because the employer's response can be grossed up by a factor of ten or more, thereby inflating the estimate for a particular area or industry.

Non-response to the census, at 3 per cent, is small and estimates are imputed based on units with similar size. location and industry characteristics. However, the imputed estimates could differ from the actual position.

The Employment Department is confident that a number of new procedures introduced into the 1987 Census of Employment operation will have helped to keep such errors to a minimum, thereby improving the quality of the small employment aggregates. Nevertheless, some undetected errors could still remain.

In addition, comparisons with the 1984 and earlier censuses will be affected by similar errors in these censuses. The procedures introduced into the 1987 Census of Employment operation to minimise error included:

- using employer VAT numbers to help detect duplication;
- introducing some controlled duplication to ensure that large units responding to a previous census, but which could not be matched to a large unit

- entry on the Inland Revenue register, were polled;
- spreading grossed employment across all units in the stratum where a large sample unit was selected; and
- increasing the effort put into obtaining a response from large employers.

#### Inquiries

Employment estimates, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, are available from Employment Department, Statistics Branch D4, Level 3, Exchange House, 60 Exchange Road, Watford WD1 7HH.

The corresponding information in respect of Northern Ireland is available from the Department of Economic Development, Statistics Branch (Room 122), Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP.

#### Bibliography

Results of the September 1984 Census of Employment were published in the following issues of Employment Gazette:

- September 1987, pp 444-454, results for the United
- August 1987, pp 407-408, "1984 Census of Employment' describes the changes which took place in the 1984 Census of Employment and discusses sampling and other possible sources of error in the census
- January 1987, pp 31-53, results for Great Britain and the standard regions together with a description of the purpose and operation of the census, the use of sampling and comparisons with the figures from the 1981 census.

Results of the September 1981 Census of Employment for the United Kingdom, Great Britain and regions were published in Supplement 2 to the December 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

Table 5 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom: by industry (SIC 1980): September 1987

T	h	0	u	S	a	n	d	s

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
			-	All industries and services*	10,918-9	907.7	11,826-6	5,740-9	4,210-8	9,951.7	21,778-3
)				Agriculture, forestry and fishing †	211-9	44-3	256-2	58.8	33-1	91.9	348-1
1-5				Index of production and construction industries	4,905-5	72-4	4,977-9	1,394-7	373-2	1,767-8	6,745-8
2-4				Manufacturing Industries	3,590-1	54-3	3,644-3	1,257-6	309-0	1,566-5	5,210.9
6-9				Service Industries *	5,801.5	791-0	6,592-5	4,287-4	3,804-6	8,092-0	14,684-5
)				Agriculture, forestry and fishing †	211-9	44.3	256-2	58-8	33-1	91.9	348-1
	01	010	0100	Agriculture and horticulture †	198-1	43·5 0·2	241·6 9·5	56·3 1·8	32·0 0·7	88·4 2·5	329-9
	02 03	020 030	0200 0300	Forestry Fishing	9·2 4·6	0.5	5-1	0.6	0.4	1.0	6.
1				Energy and water supply industries	428-0	0.7	428-7	65-2	14.0	79-1	507-8
	11	111		Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	135-4	0.1	135-6	5.5	1.8	7.3	142
			1113	Deep coal mines	127-1	0.1	127-2	4.9	1.7	6.6	133-
			1114	Opencast coal working	7.0		7.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	7.
			1115	Manufacture of solid fuels	1.3		1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1-
	12	120	1200	Coke ovens	2-4		2.4	0.1	-	0.1	. 2
	13	130	1300	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	29.3	0.1	29.4	5.0	0.3	5.3	34
	14	140	1401 1402	Mineral oil processing Mineral oil refining Other treatment of petroleum	17·9 14·1	0.1	17·9 14·1	3·3 2·3	<b>0.4</b> 0.3	3·8 2·6	<b>21</b> 16
			1402	products (excluding petrochemical manufacture)	3.8		3.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	5

ivision	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
	15	152	1520	Nuclear fuel production	13.4	W-10	13.4	2.3	0.2	2.5	15.9
	16			Production and distribution							
				of electricity, gas and other forms of energy	181-6	0.3	181-9	41-2	9.9	51.1	233-0
		161	1610	Production and distribution of electricity	119·4 62·0	0·2 0·1	119·6 62·1	22·9 18·3	5·9 3·9	28·8 22·2	148·4 84·3
		162 163	1620 1630	Public gas supply Production and distribution of other forms of energy	0.2	_	0.2	0.1	_	0.1	0.3
	17	170	1700	Water supply industry	47-9	0.1	48-1	7.7	1.3	9.1	57-1
				Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	535⋅3	4-6	539-8	134.9	24.4	159-3	699-1
	21	210	2100	Extraction and preparation	2.0		2.0	0.1		0.1	2.1
	00			of metalliferous ores	126-6	0.5	127-1	15:0	2.8	17.7	144-8
	22	221	2210 2220	Metal manufacturing Iron and steel industry Steel tubes	49·0 15·4	0.1	49·1 15·4	2·6 2·0	0·3 0·3	2·9 2·3	51·9 17·7
		222 223		Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	19.6	0.1	19.7	3.6	0.9	4.4	24.1
			2234	Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and steel wire products	13.7	0.1	13-8	2.9	0.7	3.5	17:3
			2235	Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	5.8		5.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	6.8
		224	2245	Non-ferrous metals industry Aluminium and aluminium	42.7	0.2	42.9	6.8	1.3	8.1	51.0
			2246	alloys Copper, brass and other copper	20.4	0.1	20.5	2.5	0.6	3.1	23.7
			2247	alloys Other non-ferrous metals and	11.2	0.1	11.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	13-7
				their alloys	11·0 26·7	0·1 0·2	11·1 27·0	3.1	0.3	3.9	30.9
	23	231	2310	Extraction of minerals nes Extraction of stone, clay, sand	24.7	0.2	24.9		0.8	3.7	28-0
		233 239	2330 2396	and gravel Salt extraction and refining Extraction of other minerals nes	0·4 1·6	<u>-</u>	0·4 1·7		=	0·1 0·1	0.5
	24	044	0440	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	<b>150·6</b> 16·2		152·0 16·3		7·5 0·4	44·0 1·7	196- 18-
		241 242 243	2410 2420	Structural clay products Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete,	11.1	_	11.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	11.9
		240	2436	cement or plaster Ready mixed concrete	32·5 7·6		32·9 7·7	3·5 1·1	1·0 0·4	4·5 1·4	37·4 9·
			2437	Other building products of concrete cement or plaster	25.0	0.2	25.2		0.7	3.1	28:
		244 245	2440 2450	Asbestos goods Working of stone and other non-	7.3	-	7.3		0.2	1.9	9:
		246	2460	metallic minerals nes Abrasive products	10·1 4·1	0.2	10·3 4·2	1.0	0·3 0·2 2·6	1.2	5.
		247	. 2471	Glass and glassware Flat glass	35·6 13·0	0.2	36·0 13·2 6·8	2.7	1·3 0·2	3.9	17-
		0.40	2478 2479	Glass containers Other glass products	6·8 15·8 33·6	0.1	15·9 34·0	4.5	1·1 2·4	5·6 20·9	21· 54·
		248	2481 2489	Refractory and ceramic goods Refractory goods Ceramic goods	7·4 26·2	_	7·4 26·6	1.1	0·2 2·2	1·3 19·6	8· 46·
	25			Chemical industry	223.4	2.3	225.7		13.2	92.7	318
		251	2511	Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except	95.9	0.5	96.4		3.2	20.2	116-
			2512	industrial gases Basic organic chemicals	46.7	0.2	46.9	8.0	1.2	9.2	56.
			0540	except specialised pharmaceutical chemicals	9.9		10.0		0·2 0·1	2·2 0·8	12· 5·
			2513 2514	Fertilisers Synthetic resins and plastics	4·3 28·7		28.9		1.4	6.8	35.
			2515	materials Synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	0·7 5·4	— —	0·7 5·4	0.1	0·1 0·2	0·2 1·1	0·
		255	2516 2551	Paints, varnishes and printing ink Paints, varnishes and painters'	22.4	0.2	22.6		0.9	6.5	29-
			2552	fillings Printing Ink	18·1 4·3	0.2	18·3 4·4		0·7 0·2	5·4 1·1	23-
		256		Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and							
			2562	agricultural purposes Formulated adhesives and	34.3		34.6		1.6	11.6	46.
			2563	sealants Chemical treatment of oils and	7.1	0.1	7.1		0.3	2.3	9.
			2564	fats Essential oils and flavouring	0.1	_	0.1		_	-	0· 3·
			2565	materials Explosives	2·1 3·3	_	2·2 3·3		0·1 0·1	1·0 1·7	5-
			2567	Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial use	18.9		19-1		0.7	4·5 0·7	23· 1·
			2568	Formulated pesticides	0.9	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	3.

Chemical industry contal	Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
258   2581   Span ant your presentations   18   18   18   18   18   18   18   1								All			All	
2881   Sape and symthetic coloringments   91   01   92   40   09   49   141					Chemical industry contd.	Liberto per		alize and pile	TO NO.			
## Springer and Company of the Compa			258		Soaps and synthetic detergents							
19			259		preparations Specialised chemical products	8-4	0.2	8.6	11.5	2.1	13.6	22.2
Chemicals				2591	office use	9.5	0.1	9.6		0.6	4.8	
Metal goods, engineering and verificies industries   1,836.4   16.8   1,855.2   418.9   83.3   502.2   2,355.4					chemicals							
		26	260	2600	Production of man-made fibres	6.0	-	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	6.8
311   Foundries   \$2.3   0.5   \$2.9   6.3   7.7   \$4.0	3					1,836	4 16.8	1,853	2 418-9	83-3	502-2	2,355-4
3111		31	011									
312   3120   Forgine, pressing and stamping   20.7   0.2   21.0   4.5   1.0   5.5   26.5			311		Ferrous metal foundries	35.7	0.4	36.1	3.2	1-1	4.3	40.4
13137   Description chains: michals treatment   34-5   0-6   35-0   8-9   2-3   11-1   46-2					Forging, pressing and stamping							
Springs and non-precision chains   14-7   0-2   14-8   46-8   10   56   20-4			010	0107	precision chains; metals treatment	t 34·5	0.6	35.0	8.9	2.3	11-1	46.2
metals including sintening   19-8   0.4   20-2   4.3   1.3   5.7   25-5					springs and non-precision chain	is 14·7	0.2	14.8	4.6	1.0	5.6	20-4
314   3142   Metal doors, windows, etc   24.6   0.3   24.9   4.2   1.5   5.7   30.6				3138		19-8	0.4	20.2	4.3	1.3	5.5	25.7
3161				3142	Metal doors, windows, etc	24.6	0.3	24.9	4.2			
Similar lableware: razors   36			316		Hand tools and implements							
18					similar tableware; razors	3.6	0.1	3.7	2.0	0.4	2.4	6.0
3164   Packaging products of metal   148   01   149   49   11   60   209   89   3166   Domestic heating and cooking   62				3163		1.7	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1
3166   Metal furniture and safes   7-4   0-1   7-5   1-6   0-4   2-0   9-5					Packaging products of metal		0.1					
3167   Domestic and similar utersils of metal in death   19				3166								
Mechanical engineering   6211   68   6278   952   255   1208   7486					Domestic and similar utensils	2.7		2.7	1.6	0.3	1.9	4.6
320   Industrial plant and steelwork   540   0.6   546   5.1   2.1   7.2   61.8				3169								
Section   Sect		32	320									
3205   Boilers and process plant fabrications   26.8   0.1   26.9   2.6   0.6   3.2   30.1     3211   Agricultural machinery and tractors   22.6   0.2   22.8   2.6   0.7   3.3   26.0     3211   Agricultural machinery   19.2   0.2   19.4   2.4   0.7   3.1   22.4     3212   Agricultural machinery   19.2   0.2   19.4   2.4   0.7   3.1   22.4     3224   Wheeled tractors   3.4   3.4   0.2   0.2   3.6     322   Agricultural machinery   19.2   0.2   19.4   2.4   0.7   3.1   22.4     322   Agricultural machinery   19.2   0.3   19.4   2.7   1.0   3.7   2.5     322   Engineer's mall tools   60.7   1.0   61.7   9.2   3.1   12.3   74.0     322   Engineer's mall tools   41.5   0.7   42.1   6.5   2.1   8.6   50.8     323   3230   Textile machinery   8.8   0.1   8.9   1.6   0.4   2.0   10.9     324   Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors   35.0   0.2   35.3   6.1   1.4   7.6   42.8     3245   Food, frink and tobacco processing machinery, packaging and bottling machinery   18.0   0.1   18.2   3.6   0.9   4.5   22.7     325   Agricultural machinery   18.0   0.1   18.2   3.6   0.9   4.5   22.7     325   Agricultural machinery   18.0   0.1   18.2   3.6   0.9   4.5   22.7     325   Agricultural machinery   18.0   0.1   18.7   1.5   0.4   1.9   10.6     326   Process engineering contractors   8.3   8.4   1.0   0.2   1.2   9.5     325   Mining machinery   18.4   0.4   1.4   1.1   0.2   1.3   12.9     326   Mechanical handling equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1     326   Mechanical handling equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1     326   Mechanical prower transmission equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1     327   Mechanical prower transmission equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1     328   Mechanical prower transmission equipment   41.8   0.3   18.7   3.3   1.2   4.6   23.3     327   Machinery for the printing, paper, glass, licks and machinery of the printing, pookbinding and paper goods machinery   7.7   0.			320	3204	Fabricated constructional							
Agricultural machinery and tractors   22-6   0.2   22-8   2-6   0.7   3.3   2-60   3211   Agricultural machinery   19-2   0.2   19-4   2-4   0.7   3.1   22-4   22-5   2				3205								
Tractors 22.6 0.2 22.8 2.6 0.7 3.3 2260 3211 Agricultural machinery 19.2 0.2 19.4 2.4 0.7 3.1 22.4 Wheeled tractors 3.4 — 3.4 0.2 — 0.2 3.6 322			321			26.8	0.1	26.9	2.6	0.6	3.2	30.1
3212 Wheeled tractors 3.4 — 3.4 0.2 — 0.2 3.6  322 Metha-working machine tools and engineers' tools 60.7 1.0 61.7 9.2 3.1 12.3 74.0  3221 Metha-working machine tools 19.2 0.3 19.6 2.7 1.0 3.7 23.3  3222 Engineers' small tools 41.5 0.7 42.1 6.5 2.1 8.6 50.8  323 3230 Textine machinery 8.8 0.1 8.9 1.6 0.4 2.0 10.9  324 Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors 5.6 0.2 35.3 6.1 1.4 7.6 42.8  3244 Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and bottling machinery  3245 Chemical industry machinery.  180 0.1 18.2 3.6 0.9 4.5 22.7  3246 Process engineering contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mining machinery. contractors 8.3 — 8.4 1.0 0.2 1.2 9.5  3251 Mechanical lifting and handling equipment 11.4 — 11.4 1.1 0.2 1.3 12.7  3254 Construction and earth moving equipment 11.6 — 11.6 1.1 0.2 1.3 12.7  3255 Mechanical power transmission equipment 9.0 0.1 19.1 4.1 0.7 4.8 23.9  3261 Precision chains and other mechanical power transmission equipment 7.2 — 7.3 1.4 0.3 1.7 9.0  3262 Ball, needle and roller 18.8 — 11.8 2.6 0.5 3.1 14.9  3275 Machinery for two fiving wood, 10.8 0.1 10.9 1.7 0.9 2.6 13.5  3276 Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, bricks and making paper, glass, bricks and paper goods machinery 7.7 0.1 7.8 1.6 0.4 2.0 9.8			OL 1	0011	tractors							
and engineers' tools					Wheeled tractors					-		
3221   Metal-working machine tools   19-2   0-3   19-6   2-7   1-0   3-7   23-3   32-22   Engineers' small tools   41-5   0-7   42-1   6-5   2-1   8-6   50-8   32-3   32-30   Textile machinery   8-8   0-1   8-9   1-6   0-4   2-0   10-9   32-4			322			60.7	1.0	61.7				
323   3250   Textile machinery   8-8   0-1   8-9   1-6   0-4   2-0   10-9					Metal-working machine tools							
related industries; process engineering contractors 3244 Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and bottling machinery; 18-0 0-1 18-2 3-6 0-9 4-5 22-7  3245 Chemical industry machinery; furnaces and kilns; gas, water and waste treatment plant water and waste treatment plant and machinery construction and mechanical handling equipment and mechanical power transmission equipment and mechanical power transmission equipment and mechanical power transmission equipment and mechanical power and mechanical power and transmission equipment and the mechanical power and transmission equipment and the mechanical power and transmission equipment and dry-cleaning machinery and dry-cl			323					0.0	10		00	
engineering contractors   35.0   0.2   35.3   6.1   1.4   7.6   42.8     3244   Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and bottling machinery   18.0   0.1   18.2   3.6   0.9   4.5   22.7     3245   Chemical industry machinery; turnaces and kinns; gas. water and waste treatment plant   8.7   0.1   8.7   1.5   0.4   1.9   10.6     3246   Process engineering contractors   8.3   — 8.4   1.0   0.2   1.2   9.5     325   Mining machinery, construction   and mechanical handling equipment   64.0   0.4   64.3   7.9   1.6   9.4   73.8     3251   Mining machinery   11.4   — 11.4   1.1   0.2   1.3   12.7     3254   Construction and earth moving   equipment   11.6   — 11.6   1.1   0.2   1.3   12.7     3255   Mechanical lifting and handling   equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1     326   Mechanical power transmission   equipment   19.0   0.1   19.1   4.1   0.7   4.8   23.9     3261   Precision chains and other mechanical power transmission equipment   7.2   — 7.3   1.4   0.3   1.7   9.0     3262   Ball, needle and roller   bearings   11.8   — 11.8   2.6   0.5   3.1   14.9     327   Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery   18.4   0.3   18.7   3.3   1.2   4.6   23.3     3275   Machinery for working wood   cileaning machinery   18.4   0.3   18.7   3.3   1.2   4.6   23.3     3276   Precision chains and similar materials; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery   18.4   0.3   18.7   3.3   1.2   4.6   23.3     3276   Precision chains and similar materials; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery   18.4   0.3   18.7   3.7   3.7   3.7   4.6   2.0   9.8     328   Other machinery   7.7   0.1   7.8   1.6   0.4   2.0   9.8     328   Other machinery   7.0   7.0   7.8   1.6   0.4   2.0   9.8			324			d						
Machinery, packaging and bottling machinery   18-0				2244	engineering contractors		0.2	35.3	6.1	1.4	7.6	42.8
3245   Chemical industry machinery; furnaces and kilns; gas, water and waste treatment plant water and paper goods machinery water and water and water and paper goods machinery water and water and water and water and paper goods machinery water and water and water and water and paper goods machinery water and water and water and water and paper goods machinery water and water and water and water and paper goods machinery water and wat				3244	machinery; packaging and		0.1	10.0	3.6	0.0	4.5	22.7
water and waste treatment plant   8.7   0.1   8.7   1.5   0.4   1.9   10.6				3245	Chemical industry machinery;	10.0	0.1	10.2	3.0	0.9	43	
3246						nt 8.7	0.1	8.7	7 1.5	0.4		
and mechanical handling equipment 64-0 0-4 64-3 7-9 1-6 9-4 73-8   3251			005	3246	Process engineering contractors	8.3					1.2	9.5
3254   Construction and earth moving equipment   11.6   —   11.6   1.1   0.2   1.3   12.9			325		and mechanical handling equipme							
equipment						11.4	-	11	4 1.1	0.2	1.3	
equipment   41.0   0.3   41.3   5.6   1.2   6.8   48.1					equipment	11.6	6 —	11.0	6 1.1	0.2	1.3	12.9
equipment 19.0 0.1 19.1 4.1 0.7 4.8 23.9  Precision chains and other mechanical power transmission equipment 7.2 — 7.3 1.4 0.3 1.7 9.0  Ball, needle and roller bearings 11.8 — 11.8 2.6 0.5 3.1 14.9  Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery 18.4 0.3 18.7 3.3 1.2 4.6 23.3  Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery 10.8 0.1 10.9 1.7 0.9 2.6 13.5  Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery 7.7 0.1 7.8 1.6 0.4 2.0 9.8  Other machinery and mechanical				3255	equipment	41.0	0.3	41:	3 5.6	1.2	6.8	48.1
3261   Precision chains and other mechanical power transmission equipment   7.2			326			19-0	0 0.1	19-	1 4.1	0.7	4.8	23.9
transmission equipment 7-2 — 7-3 1-4 0-3 1-7 9-0  Ball, needle and roller bearings 11-8 — 11-8 2-6 0-5 3-1 14-9  327 Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery 18-4 0-3 18-7 3-3 1-2 4-6 23-3  3275 Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery 10-8 0-1 10-9 1-7 0-9 2-6 13-5  3276 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery 7-7 0-1 7-8 1-6 0-4 2-0 9-8  328 Other machinery and mechanical				3261	Precision chains and							
bearings 11.8 — 11.8 2.6 0.5 3.1 14.9  Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery 18.4 0.3 18.7 3.3 1.2 4.6 23.3  3275 Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery 10.8 0.1 10.9 1.7 0.9 2.6 13.5  3276 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery 7.7 0.1 7.8 1.6 0.4 2.0 9.8  328 Other machinery and mechanical					transmission equipment	7-2	2 –	7.	3 1.4	0.3	1.7	9.0
327 Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery 18.4 0.3 18.7 3.3 1.2 4.6 23.3 3275 Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery 10.8 0.1 10.9 1.7 0.9 2.6 13.5 3276 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery 7.7 0.1 7.8 1.6 0.4 2.0 9.8 328 Other machinery amendand				3262		11-8	3 —	11.	8 2.6	0.5	3.1	14.9
and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery  3275  Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery  10.8  10.9			327		Machinery for the printing, paper,							
3275 Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery 10.8 0.1 10.9 1.7 0.9 2.6 13.5 276 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery 7.7 0.1 7.8 1.6 0.4 2.0 9.8 328 Other machinery and mechanical					and related industries; laundry			250,500	7			00.0
Cleaning machinery   10.8   0.1   10.9   1.7   0.9   2.6   13.5     3276   Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery   7.7   0.1   7.8   1.6   0.4   2.0   9.8     328   Other machinery and mechanical   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0     328   Other machinery and mechanical   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0     329   Other machinery and mechanical   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.0     321   Other machinery   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.0     322   Other machinery   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.0     323   Other machinery   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1     324   Other machinery   0.1   0.9   0.1   0.9   0.1     325   Other machinery   0.0   0.1   0.0   0.1     326   Other machinery   0.0   0.1   0.0   0.1     327   Other machinery   0.0   0.1   0.0   0.1     328   Other machinery   0.0   0.0   0.0     329   Other machinery   0.0   0.0   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     321   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     322   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     323   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     324   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     325   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     326   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     327   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     328   Other machinery   0.0     329   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.0     320   Other machinery   0.0   0.0     320   Other machinery				3275	Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and	d	4 0.3	18-	7 3.3	1.2	4.6	23-3
paper goods machinery 7-7 0-1 7-8 1-6 0-4 2-0 9-8  328 Other machinery and mechanical					cleaning machinery		8 0.1	10-	9 1.7	0.9	2.6	13.5
328 Other machinery and mechanical				3276		7.	7 0.1	7.	8 1.6	6 0.4	2.0	9.8
			328		Other machinery and mechanical						61.6	365-1

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female		Y 1945	All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
				Mechanical engineering contd.	. Service						
			3281	Internal combustion engines (except for road vehicles,							
				wheeled tractors primarily for							
				agricultural purposes and aircraft) and other prime movers	28.3	0.1	28.4	3.6	0.6	4.2	32-6
			3283	Compressors and fluid power equipment	33.7	0.2	33.9	5.6	0.9	6.6	40.5
			3284	Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and							
				air conditioning equipment	33-6	0.3	33.9	6-3	1.4	7.7	41.6
			3285	Scales, weighing machinery and portable power tools	9.2	0.1	9.3	2.6	0.6	3.1	12.5
			3286	Other industrial and commercial machinery	26.9	0.4	27.3	5.4	1.2	. 6.6	33.9
			3287 3288	Pumps Industrial valves	5·3 4·4		5·3 4·4	1·1 0·7	0·1 0·1	1·2 0·9	6·5 5·3
			3289	Mechanical, marine and precision engineering nes	158-3	2.6	160-9	23.0	8.3	31.4	192-3
		329	3290	Ordnance, small arms and							
				ammunition	12.1	0.1	12.1	4.4	0.4	4.8	16.9
	33	330		Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	58-4	0.3	58.7	23-2	1.8	25.0	83.7
			3301 3302	Office machinery Electronic data processing	9.2		9.3	3.9	0.3	4.2	13.5
			3302	equipment	49.1	0.3	49-4	19.3	1.5	20.9	70.3
	34			Electrical and electronic						400.0	
		341	3410	engineering Insulated wires and cables	<b>377.7</b> 21.5	<b>3.6</b> 0.1	<b>381·3</b> 21·6	<b>161·2</b> 7·6	27·2 1·1	<b>188·3</b> 8·7	<b>569</b> ·6 30·3
W. 1844		342 343	3420	Basic electrical equipment Electrical equipment for	76.9	0.6	77.4	25.1	4.1	29.2	106.7
		040		industrial use, batteries and accumulators	45.4	0.5	45.9	16-3	3.7	20.0	65.9
			3432	Batteries and accumulators	7.8	-	7.8	1.7	0.2	1.9	9.7
			3433 3434	Alarms and signalling equipment Electrical equipment for motor	14.2	0.2	14.4	4.1	0.9	5.0	19.4
			3435	vehicles, cycles and aircraft Electrical equipment for industrial	14.9	0.2	15.0	8-2	1.7	9.9	24.9
		244	0.100	use nes Telecommunication equipment,	8.6	0.1	8.7	2.2	0.9	3.1	11.9
		344		electrical measuring							
				equipment, electronic capital goods and passive							
			3441	electronic components Telegraph and telephone	114.3	0.7	115.0	48.5	5.7	54.2	169-2
			3442	apparatus and equipment Electrical instruments and	21.3	0.1	21.4	10.2	0.8	11.0	32-4
				control systems	25.1	0.2	25.3	11.1	1·7 2·0	12·8 18·6	38·1 71·0
			3443 3444	Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active	52.1	0.3	52.4	16.6	2.0	10-0	710
				components mainly for electronic equipment	15.7	0.2	15.9	10-6	1.2	11-8	27.7
		345	3452	Other electronic equipment Gramophone records and pre-	76.0	1.2	77.3	43-6	8.7	52.3	129.5
				recorded tapes	3.3	—	3.3	2.4	1.1	3.5	6.8
			3453	Active components and electronic sub-assemblies	31.7	0.5	32.2	21.6	4.2	25.8	58.0
			3454	Electronic consumer goods and other electronic equipment nes	41.1	0.7	41.8	19.6	3.4	23.0	64.8
		346 347	3460 3470	Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lamps and other electric	28.3	0.2	28.5	12-3	2.2	14.5	43.0
				lighting equipment	10·9 4·4	0·2 0·1	11·0 4·5	7·2 0·7	1·3 0·4	8·5 1·1	19·5 5·6
		348	3480	Electrical equipment installation	4.4	0.1	73	0,			
	35			Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	232-1	0.8	232.9	27.4	4.0	31.4	264-3
		351 352	3510	Motor vehicles and their engines Motor vehicle bodies, trailers	98-1	0.1	98.2	7.8	0.5	8.3	106.5
		USE	3521	and caravans  Motor vehicle bodies	47·7 38·3	0·3 0·2	47·9 38·5	3·3 2·4	0·8 0·5	4·0 2·9	52·0 41·5
			3522	Trailers and semi-trailers	4·6 4·7		4·7 4·7	0·5 0·4	0·1 0·2	0·6 0·5	5-2 5-3
		353	3523 3530	Caravans Motor vehicle parts	86.4	0.4	86.8	16.4	2.7	19.1	105.9
	36			Manufacture of other transport						20.0	056.4
		361	3610	equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	<b>226.5</b> 57.5	<b>0.6</b> 0.4	<b>227</b> · <b>1</b> 57·8	<b>26.4</b> 3.6	2·5 1·0	<b>29·0</b> 4·6	<b>256</b> ·1
		362	3620	Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles and motor cycles	20·3 2·2		20·4 2·2	1·2 0·5	0·1 0·1	1·3 0·5	21.6
		363	3633	Motor cycles and parts	0.4		0·4 1·8	0·1 0·4	<u> </u>	0·1 0·4	0.5
		364	3634 3640	Pedal cycles and parts Aerospace equipment manufacturing	1.8						165.9
		365	3650	and repairing Other vehicles	144·6 1·9	0.2	144·8 1·9	19·9 1·3	1·3 0·1	21·1 1·4	3.4
	37			Instrument engineering	68-8	1.3	70.1	27.0	7.1	34-1	104-2
	31	371	3710	Measuring, checking and precision	37.6		38.0		3.3	16.4	54.4
		372	3720	instruments and apparatus  Medical and surgical equipment							25.0
		373		and orthopaedic appliances Optical precision instruments and	15.7		16.2		2.0	8.8	
			3731	photographic equipment Spectacles and unmounted lenses	13·7 5·0		14·0 5·2		1·6 1·1	7·6 4·8	21·6 10·0
			3732	Optical precision instruments	3.8		3.9		0.2	1.1	5.0
			3733	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	4.9	0.1	4.9	1.4	0.2	1.6	6.5
		374	3740	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	1.8	0.1	1.8	1-1	0.2	1.3	3.2

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
4				Other manufacturing industries	1,218-4	32.9	1,251.3	703-8	201-3	905-1	2,156-4
	41/42			Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	328-1	10.7	338-8	153-4	86-0	239.4	578-2
		411		Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	2.6	_	2.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	3.8
			4115	Margarine and compound cooking fats	1.9	_	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.6
			4116	Processing organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fat	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.0
		412		production) Slaughtering of animals and	0.8	_	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2
			4121	production of meat and by-products Slaughterhouses	56-1 9-8	1·7 0·3	57·8 10·1	29·7 1·6	10·8 0·5	40·5 2·1	98·3 12·2
			4122	Bacon curing and meat processing	27.7	0.9	28.6	17.1	7.4	24.5	53-1
			4123	Poultry slaughter and processing	15.1	0.4	15.6	10-3	2.5	12.8	28-3
		413	4126 4130	Animal by-product processing Preparation of milk and	3.5	0.1	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	4.7
		414	4147	milk products Processing of fruit and	29.2	0.7	29.9	7.2	2.6	9.8	39.7
		415	4150	vegetables Fish processing	12·7 6·9	0·4 0·4	13·1 7·3	9·6 6·4	7·0 3·7	16·7 10·2	29·8 17·4
		416 418	4160 4180	Grain milling Starch	6·0 0·7	0.1	6·1 0·7	1·3 0·1	0.3	1·6 0·1	7·7 0·8
		419	4400	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	65.5	5.0	70.6	33-4	38-3	71·8 52·5	142·3 112·6
		400	4196 4197	Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits and crispbread Sugar and sugar by-products	55·5 10·0 6·6	4·5 0·5	60·0 10·6 6·6	24·2 9·3 1·6	28·4 9·9 0·2	19·2 1·7	29.8
		420 421	4200	lce cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.4	0.6	21.0	13.2	9.8	23.0	44.0
			4213 4214	Ice cream Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	3.4	0.2	3.6	1.9	0.6	2.5	6.1
		422		confectionery Animal feeding stuffs	17·0 15·8	0·4 0·2	17·5 16·0	11.3	9·2 0·8	20·5 4·7	38·0 20·7
			4221 4222	Compound animal feeds Pet-foods and non-compound	8.9	0.2	9.0	2.1	0.4	2.5	11.5
		423	4239	animal feeds Miscellaneous foods	6·9 31·4	0·1 0·9	7·0 32·3	1·9 20·2	0·3 8·0	2·2 28·2	9·2 60·4
	424 426 427 428		4240 4261	Spirit distilling and compounding Wines, cider and perry	11·1 3·1	0.1	11·1 3·2	5·8 0·9	1·0 0·2	6·8 1·2	18·0 4·4
			4270 4283	Brewing and malting Soft drinks	34·2 15·9	0·3 0·2	34·4 16·1	7·6 4·9	1·7 0·8	9·2 5·7	43·7 21·8
		429	4290	Tobacco industry	9.9	_	10.0	6.7	0.5	7.2	17-1
	43	431	4310	Textile industry Woollen and worsted industry	125·3 23·0		127·8 23·4 21·5		19·8 3·1 2·4	113·7 14·9 14·0	241·5 38·3 35·5
		432	4321	Cotton and silk industries Spinning and doubling on the cotton system	21.1		12.7		1.4	7.7	20.4
			4322	Weaving of cotton, silk and	8.5	0.2	8.8	5.3	1.0	6.3	15.0
		433	4336	man-made fibres Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn		- 0.5	_	3.3		_	0.1
		434	4340	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp	1.6	_	1.7	1.9	0.5	2.4	4.1
		435	4350	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	2.3	_	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.2
		436	4363	Hosiery and other knitted goods Hosiery and other weft knitted	27.2	0.6	27.8	46-2	8.9	55-1	82.9
			4364	goods and fabrics Warp knitted fabrics	25·9 1·3	0.6	26·5 1·3	45·7 0·5	8·8 0·1	54·5 0·6	81·0 1·9
		437 438	4370	Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor	25.9	0.6	26.5		2.7	12.2	38.8
			4384	coverings Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs	12·8 12·4	0·1 0·1	12·9 12·5	4·7 4·6	0·8 0·7	5·5 5·3	18·3 17·8
			4385	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and matting	0.4	_	0.4			0·2 8·8	0·5 20·4
		439	4395	Miscellaneous textiles Lace	11·4 2·1	0·2 0·1	11·6 2·2	1.9	1·4 0·3 0·3	2·2 1·8	4·4 3·7
			4396 4398	Rope, twine and net Narrow fabrics Other miscellaneous textiles	1·8 4·2 3·2	0.1	1.8 4.3 3.3	2.9	0·5 0·2	3.4	7·8 4·5
			4399	Other miscellaneous textiles	3.2		3.3		0.2	10	7.5
	44			Manufacture of leather and leather goods	11.9	0.3	12-2	7.5	1.8	9.3	21.5
		441	4410	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	7.7	0.2	7.9	2.1	0.5	2.5	10.4
		442	4420	Leather goods	4.2		4.4		1.3	6.7	11.1
	45	451	4510	Footwear and clothing industries Footwear	80·4 23·2	0.3	84·2 23·6	24.9	26·6 2·5	229·0 27·5	<b>313·2</b> 51·0
		453	4531	Clothing, hats and gloves Weatherproof outerwear	40·0 2·6	0.1	42·9 2·7	8.7	20.3	176·6 9·6	219·5 12·3
			4532 4533	Men's and boys' tailored outerwea Women's and girls' tailored		0.5	7.1		2.0	22.9	30.0
			4534	outerwear Work clothing and men's and	4.8		5.0		1.9	16.9	21.9
			4535	boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear			3.0		1.1	11.1	21.5
			4536	and nightwear Women's and girls' light outerwear lingerie and infants' wear	2·6 r,		2·7 18·0		10.9	81.4	99.4
			4537	Hats, caps and millinery	16·3 1·1 0·5	0.1	18·0 1·2 0·5	1.9	0·4 0·5	2·3 1·4	3·5 1·9
			4538 4539	Gloves Other dress industries	2.6		2.7		1.4	12.2	

Table 5 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom: by industry (SIC 1980): September 1987

ivision	Class	Group	Activity	aleke aleke	Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
				Footwear and clothing industries contd.							
		455		Household textiles and other	40.4	0.5	100	20.5	2.5	22.0	40.0
			4555	made-up textiles Soft furnishings	16·4 3·7	0·5 0·1	16·9 3·8	20·5 6·2	3·5 1·1	23·9 7·3	40·8 11·1
			4556	Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles	2.9	0-1	3.0	2.5	0.6	3.1	6-1
		456	4557 4560	Household textiles Fur goods	9·8 0·8	0.3	10-1	11·7 0·7	1·8 0·3	13·5 1·0	23.6
	46			Timber and wooden furniture							
		461	4610	industries Saw-milling, planing, etc of wood	<b>185·2</b> 11·8	3·1 0·1	188·3 11·9	35·7 1·1	11·7 0·5	<b>47.4</b> 1.6	235-13-
		462	4620	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further							
		463	4630	processing and treatment of wood Builder's carpentry and joinery	6·4 47·9	0·1 0·9	6·5 48·8	0·9 5·1	0·3 2·4	1·2 7·5	7· 56·
		464	4640 4650	Wooden containers Other wooden articles (except	9.4	0.2	9.5	2.2	0.6	2.8	12-
		465	4030	furniture)	6.2	0.1	6.3	1.8	0.6	2.4	8-
		466		Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	4.4	0.1	4.5	3-2	0.8	4.0	8-
			4663 4664	Brushes and brooms Articles of cork and basketware,	3.7	0.1	3.7	2.8	0.6	3.5	7
				wickerwork and other plaiting materials	0.7	_	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.
		467		Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	99.2	1.7	100-9	21.4	6.4	27-8	128
			4671	Wooden and upholstered furniture	72·9 26·3	1·2 0·5	74·0 26·8	17·8 3·6	4·9 1·5	22·7 5·1	96 32
			4672	Shop and office fitting	20.3	0.5	20.0	3.0	1.3	31	O.L
	47			Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and						107.0	
		471	4710	publishing Pulp, paper and board	<b>305·4</b> 33·3	9·1 0·3	<b>314</b> ·4 33·6	<b>134·2</b> 7·0	33·1 1·4	<b>167·2</b> 8·4	<b>481</b>
		472	4721	Conversion of paper and board Wall coverings	63·2 4·0	0.6	63-8 4-0	28·3 1·1	6·2 0·3	34·5 1·4	98
			4722	Household and personal	3.7	(*************************************	3.7	2.4	0.5	2.9	6
			4723	hygiene products of paper Stationery	11.6	0-1	11.7	7.5	1.8	9.2	21
			4724	Packaging products of paper and pulp	7.2	0.1	7.2	3.0	0.6	3.6	10
			4725 4728	Packaging products of board Other paper and board products	28·8 7·9	0·3 0·1	29·1 8·0	10·5 3·8	2·0 1·0	12·5 4·8	41
		475	4751	Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of	208-9	8-2	217-1	98-9	25.4	124-4	341
				newspapers	51.3	4.3	55-6	20.7	6.2	26.9	82
			4752	Printing and publishing of periodicals	8.8	0.5	9.4	7.8	1.3	9.2	18
			4753	Printing and publishing of books	6.7	0-1	6.9	6.7	0.9	7.6	14
			4754	Other printing and publishing	142.0	3.2	145-2	63-6	17-0	80-6	225
	48	481		Processing of rubber and plastics Rubber products	142·9 43·3	1·8 0·4	144·7 43·7	<b>48-2</b> 12-0	14·2 2·8	<b>62.5</b> 14.8	<b>207</b> 58
		401	4811	Rubber tyres and inner tubes	14·9 28·4	0·2 0·2	15·1 28·6	1·4 10·6	0·3 2·5	1·7 13·2	16
		482	4812 4820	Other rubber products  Retreading and specialist repairing		02			20		
		483		of rubber tyres Processing of plastics	1·7 98·0	1.4	1·7 99·3	0·2 36·0	11.4	0·2 47·4	146
		400	4831	Plastic coated textile fabric Plastics semi-manufactures	1·8 9·0	0.1	1·8 9·1	0·5 2·5	0·1 0·5	0·6 3·0	12
			4832 4833	Plastics floorcoverings	2·4 17·2	0.2	2·5 17·4	0·5 4·1	0·1 1·5	0.5 5.5	22
			4834 4835	Plastics building products Plastics packaging products	19.6	0.3	19.9	6·1 22·4	2·4 6·9	8·5 29·3	28 - 78
			4836	Plastics products nes	47.9	0.7	48.7				77
	49	491	4910	Other manufacturing industries Jewellery and coins	<b>39·2</b> 6·7	1·7 0·3	<b>40·8</b> 7·0	<b>28.5</b> 4.2	8·1 1·5	<b>36·7</b> 5⋅8	12
		492	4920 4930	Musical instruments Photographic and cinematographic	2.2	0.2	2.4	0-6	0.3	0.9	(
		493	4930	processing laboratories	8·0 10·2	0·4 0·5	8·4 10·7	5·5 9·2	1·6 2·5	7·0 11·6	15
		494	4941	Toys and sports goods Toys and games	4.6	0·3 0·2	4·8 5·8	6·3 2·9	1·6 0·9	7.9 3.8	12
		495	4942	Sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.6					11.3	23
			4954	industries Miscellaneous stationers' goods	12·1 4·0	0-3 0-1	12·4 4·1	9·0 3·2	2·3 0·6	3.8	- 7
			4959	Other manufactures nes	8-1	0.2	8.4	5-8	1.7	7.5	15
	50		5000	Construction	887-5	17-4	904-9	71.9	50-2	122-2	1,027
		500	5000	General construction and demolition work	313-6	5.6	319-2	25.0	18-2	43-1	362
		501	5010	Construction and repair of buildings	191-3	4.4	195-8	16.0	11.0	27.0	222
		502 503	5020 5030	Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and	155.4	1.6	157.0	11.2	4.8	16.0	
			5040	fittings Building completion work	147·8 79·3	2·6 3·2	150·4 82·5	13·7 6·0	10·2 6·1	23·9 12·1	174
		504	3040								
				Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	1,672-1	315-5	1,987-5	1,014-2	1,334-6	2,348-9	4,33
		61		Wholesale distribution							
				(except dealing in scrap and waste materials)	588-6	24.0	612-6	203-5	84.7	288-2	90
		611	6110	Wholesale distribution of							
				agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw		. ~	00.4		2.7	9-3	2
				materials and semi-manufactures	18-6	1.8	20.4	6.6	2.1	3.3	_

Table 5	Employees in employment in the United Kingdom: by industry (SIC 1980): September 1987	
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ivision Cla	ass	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
				Wholesale distribution contd.	nonencu	ell deciden		100			
		612	6120	Wholesale distribution of fuels,							
				ores, metals and industrial materials	68-0	1-1	69-1	18-2	5.0	23-2	92-4
		613	6130	Wholesale distribution of timber and building materials	102-8	2.9	105-6	21.0	9.5	30.5	136-1
		614	6148	Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles Wholesale distribution of motor	121.0	2.8	123-8	37-6	11-2	48-8	172.7
			6149	vehicles and parts and accessories Wholesale distribution of	29.7	0.8	30-4	8.0	2.7	10.7	41.1
				machinery, industrial equipment and transport equipment other than motor vehicles	91.4	2.1	93-4	29.6	8.5	38-2	131-6
		615	6150	Wholesale distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	35.7	1.2	36-9	15.3	5.8	21.0	57.9
		616	6160	Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing, footwear							
		617	6170	and leather goods Wholesale distribution of food,	21.1	1.0	22.1	13.4	5.5	18-9	41.0
		618	6180	drink and tobacco Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, medical and	150.4	7.7	158-0	50-4	29.2	79-6	237.6
		610	6190	other chemists' goods Other wholesale distribution	13.9	0.9	14.8	11.6	4.4	16-0	30.8
		619	0190	including general wholesalers	57.0	4.7	61-8	29-4	11.5	40.9	102-7
62	2			Dealing in scrap and waste materials	14-8	0.5	15.3	2.1	1.8	3.9	19:
		621 622	6210 6220	Dealing in scrap metals  Dealing in other scrap materials,  or general dealers	9·5 5·2	0.3	9·8 5·5	1.0	0.8	1·7 2·1	7.
		620	6300	Barrier Barrier	17.8	0.7	18.5	10-0	3.6	13.6	32-
63		630	0300	Commission agents  Potal distribution		137-9	794-3	559.9	758-8	1,318-7	2,113
64	4/65	641 642	6410 6420	Retail distribution Food retailing Confectioners, tobacconists and	<b>656·4</b> 161·6	58-0	219-6	126-2	254.0	380.1	599-
		643	6430	newsagents; off-licences Dispensing and other chemists	17·8 13·9	9·2 5·0	27·0 18·9	23·2 45·5	61·3 55·0	84·6 100·5	111
		645 646	6450 6460	Retail distribution of clothing Retail distribution of footwear	32.0	6.6	38.6	62.2	70.7	132-9	171
		647	6470	and leather goods Retail distribution of furnishing	9-1	4.4	13.5	20-2	40.7	60-9	74
		648	6480	fabrics and household textiles Retail distribution of household	13-2	0.9	14.0	7.9	5.2	13-1	27
		651	6510	goods, hardware and ironmongery Retail distribution of motor	103-8	13.0	116-8		52.5	104-6	221
		652	6520	vehicles and parts Filling stations (motor fuel and	138-5	8-1	146-6	30-9	14.9	45.8	192
		653	6530	lubricants) Retail distribution of books,	19-2	7.2	26.4	11.6	10.5	22.1	48
		654	6540	stationery and office supplies Other specialised retail	21.8	1.8	23.7	17.9	12.7	30.6	54
		656	6560	distribution (non-food) Mixed retail businesses	69·7 55·8	6·9 16·9	76·5 72·7		36·4 144·8	91·0 252·5	167 325
	•	050	0500		230-9	144-1	375.0		468-2	681-6	1,056
6	6	661		Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places	64.6	34.0	98.6		100-4	148-8	247
			6611	Eating places supplying food for consumption on the premises	56-2	28-2	84.5	41.8	79-5	121.3	205
		000	6612	Take-away food shops	8·4 33·8	5·8 45·9	14·1 79·8	6.5	21·0 158·2	27·5 187·5	41 267
		662 663	6620 6630	Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs	20-2	35.7	55.9	12.6	73.2	85.7	141
		664 665	6640 6650	Canteens and messes Hotel trade	28-6 70-9	5·0 20·8	33.6 91.7		51·9 75·0	92·1 147·7	12:
		667	6670	Other tourist or short-stay accommodation	12.8		15-4		9.5	19-8	3
6	57			Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	163-6	8-1	171-8	3 25-3	17-5	42.9	21
		671	6710	Repair and servicing of motor vehicles	144-2		151-5		15.0	36.1	18
		672	6720	Repair of footwear and leather goods	2.8		3.		0.6	1.4	
		673	6730	Repair of other consumer goods	16.7		17-2		2.0	5.3	1 20
				Transport and communication	991.5		1,019		57·8 0·7	282·0 9·8	1,30
	71	710	7100	Railways Other inland transport	129·6 320·7		129- 336-		17.6	52.7	38
	72	721	7210	Scheduled road passenger transport and urban railways	134-4	7.0	141-	4 15.8	4-4	20.2	16
		722 723	7220 7230	Other road passenger transport Road haulage	180-8		7- 186-		10.9	3·8 28·5	1 21
		723	7260	Transport nes	0.7	0.1	0.	7 0.1	0.1	0.2	
7	74	740	7400	Sea transport	27.9	0.2	28-	1 5.1		5.6	3
7	75	750	7500	Air transport	34.5	0.4	34-				5
7	76	761	7610	Supporting services to transport Supporting services to inland	73.5	2.2	75-				9
		701	7010	transport	13-3	3 1.3	14-	5 1.6	1.2	2.7	1

Thousands

Postal services and telecommunications   154.9   6.7   161.7   23.4   13.2   154.9   6.7   161.7   23.4   13.2   154.9   6.7   161.8   59.6   7.4   161.7   23.4   13.2   161.3   161.3   161.3   161.8   16	3.9 38. 9.0 35. 75.4 167. 103.6 427. 36.9 106. 228. 36.9 10.9 157.2 315. 35.9 10.9 10.9 157.2 315. 35.9 10.9 10.9 157.2 315. 35.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10
763	9·0 35  75·4 167  103·6 427 36·6 198 67·0 228  177·7 2,339  343·3 582 255·2 438 90·1 143  112·7 242 634·7 1,284  18·4 45 43·3 81 60·2 100 128·9 166 73·6 23·6 22·4 44 220·3 46 36·9 100 157·2 315
Total	9·0 35  75·4 167  103·6 427 36·6 198 67·0 228  177·7 2,339  343·3 582 255·2 438 90·1 143  112·7 242 634·7 1,284  18·4 45 43·3 81 60·2 100 128·9 166 73·6 23·6 22·4 44 220·3 46 36·9 100 157·2 315
The state of the	103-6 427 36-6 198 67-0 228 177-7 2,339 343-3 582 253-2 438 90-1 143 112-7 242 634-7 1,284 43-3 81 60-2 100 128-9 168 78-6 146 73-6 236 72-6 236 72-4 44 209-3 461 36-9 100 157-2 315
	36-6 198 67-0 228 177-7 2,339 343-3 582 253-2 438 90-1 143 112-7 242 634-7 1,284 45-3 81 60-2 100 128-9 166-73-6 236-22-4 44 209-3 461 36-9 100 157-2 315
Banking and finance   234-5   4-5   239-0   280-4   62-9   381-1   381-5   3	343·3 582 253·2 438 90·1 143 112·7 242 634·7 1,284 18·4 45 43·3 81 60·2 100 128·9 168 78·6 146 73·6 23·6 22·4 44 209·3 461 36·9 100 157·2 315
814 8140 Banking and bill discounting 183-6 1-7 185-3 211-7 41-5 2 2	253·2 438 90·1 143  112·7 242  634·7 1,284  18·4 45 43·3 81 60·2 100 128·9 166 78·6 146  73·6 236 22·4 44 209·3 461 36·9 100 157·2 315
Social security   127.8   2.1   129.8   97.1   15.6   15	18.4 45 43.3 81 60.2 100 128.9 168 78.6 146 73.6 236 22.4 44 209.3 461 36.9 100 157.2 315
831 8310 Activities auxiliary to banking and finance 26.9 0.5 27.4 16.3 2.1 832 8320 Activities auxiliary to insurance 37.3 1.2 38.5 33.9 9.4 834 8340 Houses and estate agents 36.2 4.0 40.2 36.1 24.2 83.5 8350 Legal services 35.8 3.7 39.4 99.6 29.2 18.3 836 8360 Accountants, auditors, tax experts 65.5 2.2 67.8 60.1 18.4 837 8370 Professional and technical services nes 158.4 4.9 163.3 51.9 21.7 838 8380 Advertising 21.2 0.6 21.9 17.3 5.1 839 Business services 229.6 22.3 251.8 149.0 60.3 4 Computer services nes 138.1 20.4 158.4 107.3 49.9 8395 Business services nes 138.1 20.4 158.4 107.3 49.9 8396 Central offices not allocable elsewhere 20.5 0.8 21.3 12.6 2.5 88 841 8410 Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment 0.3 — 0.3 0.1 0.1 84 842 8420 Hiring out construction machinery and equipment 38.6 0.6 39.2 4.5 2.0 843 8430 Hiring out office machinery and durniture 0.7 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.2 84 846 8460 Hiring out office machinery and furniture 0.7 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.2 84 846 8460 Hiring out consumer goods 10.3 0.5 10.8 0.5 3.2	18·4 45·4 45·3 81·60·2 100·128·9 168·78·6 146·73·6 23·6 22·4 44·209·3 461·36·9 100·157·2 315·
831   8310   Activities auxiliary to banking and finance   26.9   0.5   27.4   16.3   2.1     832   8320   Activities auxiliary to insurance   37.3   1.2   38.5   33.9   9.4     834   8340   Houses and estate agents   36.2   4.0   40.2   36.1   24.2     835   8350   Legal services   35.8   3.7   39.4   99.6   29.2   1.8     836   8360   Accountants, auditors, tax experts   65.5   2.2   67.8   60.1   18.4     837   8370   Professional and technical services   158.4   4.9   163.3   51.9   21.7     838   8380   Advertising   21.2   0.6   21.9   17.3   5.1     839   Business services   229.6   22.3   251.8   149.0   60.3   4.9     8395   Business services   71.0   1.0   72.1   29.0   7.9     8395   Business services nes   138.1   20.4   158.4   107.3   49.9     8396   Central offices not allocable   elsewhere   20.5   0.8   21.3   12.6   2.5      84   Renting of movables   74.3   3.2   77.5   21.6   8.8     841   8410   Hiring out agricultural and   horticultural equipment   0.3   — 0.3   0.1   0.1     842   8420   Hiring out construction machinery   and equipment   38.6   0.6   39.2   4.5   2.0     843   8430   Hiring out office machinery   and furniture   0.7   0.1   0.8   0.6   0.2     846   8460   Hiring out consumer goods   10.3   0.5   10.8   0.5   3.2     850   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2     851   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2     852   3.2   3.2   3.2   3.2     853   3.3   9.4   9.4   4.4     854   854   854   854   854   854   854     855   856   856   856   856   856   856   856     856   856   856   856   856   856   856   856     857   857   857   857   857     858   857   857   857   857   857     857   857   857   857   857     858   857   857   857   857     857   857   857   857     858   857   857   857   857     857   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     858   857   857   857     859   857   857   857     857   857   857     857   857   857     857   857   857     857   857   857	43·3 81 60·2 100 128·9 168 78·6 146 73·6 23·6 22·4 44 209·3 461 36·9 100 157·2 315
832   8320   Activities auxiliary to insurance   37.3   1.2   38.5   33.9   9.4     834   8340   Houses and estate agents   36.2   4.0   40.2   36.1   24.2     835   8350   Legal services   35.8   3.7   39.4   99.6   29.2   1   836   8360   Accountants, auditors, tax experts   65.5   2.2   67.8   60.1   18.4     837   8370   Professional and technical services   nes   158.4   4.9   163.3   51.9   21.7     838   8380   Advertising   21.2   0.6   21.9   17.3   5.1     839   Business services   229.6   22.3   251.8   149.0   60.3   2   8394   Computer services   71.0   1.0   72.1   29.0   7.9     8395   Business services nes   138.1   20.4   158.4   107.3   49.9     8396   Central offices not allocable   elsewhere   20.5   0.8   21.3   12.6   2.5      84   Renting of movables   74.3   3.2   77.5   21.6   8.8     841   8410   Hiring out agricultural and   horticultural equipment   0.3   — 0.3   0.1   0.1     842   8420   Hiring out construction machinery   and equipment   38.6   0.6   39.2   4.5   2.0     843   8430   Hiring out office machinery   and equipment   38.6   0.6   39.2   4.5   2.0     844   8450   Hiring out onsurer goods   10.3   0.5   10.8   6.5   3.2	60·2 100 128·9 168 78·6 146 73·6 236 22·4 44 209·3 461 36·9 109 157·2 315
835   8350   Legal services   35-8   3-7   39-4   99-6   29-2   1836   8360   Accountants, auditors, tax experts   65-5   2-2   67-8   60-1   18-4     837   8370   Professional and technical services   158-4   4-9   163-3   51-9   21-7     838   8380   Advertising   21-2   0-6   21-9   17-3   5-1     839   Business services   229-6   22-3   251-8   149-0   60-3   20-7     8394   Computer services   71-0   1-0   72-1   29-0   7-9     8395   Business services   138-1   20-4   158-4   107-3   49-9     8396   Central offices not allocable   elsewhere   20-5   0-8   21-3   12-6   2-5      840   Renting of movables   74-3   3-2   77-5   21-6   8-8     841   8410   Hiring out agricultural and   horticultural equipment   0-3   - 0-3   0-1   0-1     842   8420   Hiring out construction machinery   and equipment   38-6   0-6   39-2   4-5   2-0     843   8430   Hiring out office machinery   and furniture   0-7   0-1   0-8   0-6   0-2     846   8460   Hiring out consumer goods   10-3   0-5   10-8   0-5   3-2     850   10-8   0-5   3-2   3-2     847   848   107-3   10-8   10	128-9 168 78-6 146 73-6 236 22-4 44 209-3 461 36-9 109 157-2 318
New York   State   S	22·4 44 209·3 461 36·9 109 157·2 315
Business services   229-6   22-3   251-8   149-0   60-3   251-8   25	209·3 461 36·9 109 157·2 315
Business services nes   138·1   20·4   158·4   107·3   49·9   158·4   107·3   49·9   158·4   107·3   49·9   158·4   107·3   49·9   158·4   107·3   49·9   158·4   107·3   12·6   2·5   168·8	157-2 315
8396   Central offices not allocable elsewhere   20.5   0.8   21.3   12.6   2.5     84	15.2
84         Renting of movables         74·3         3·2         77·5         21·6         8·8           841         8410         Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment         0·3         —         0·3         0·1         0·1           842         8420         Hiring out construction machinery and equipment         38·6         0·6         39·2         4·5         2·0           843         8430         Hiring out office machinery and furniture         0·7         0·1         0·8         0·6         0·2           846         8460         Hiring out consumer goods         10·3         0·5         10·8         6·5         3·2	15.2 36
841 8410 Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment 0.3 — 0.3 0.1 0.1  842 8420 Hiring out construction machinery and equipment 38.6 0.6 39.2 4.5 2.0  843 8430 Hiring out office machinery and furniture 0.7 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.2  846 8460 Hiring out consumer goods 10.3 0.5 10.8 6.5 3.2	30-4 107
842 8420 Hiring out construction machinery and equipment 38.6 0.6 39.2 4.5 2.0  843 8430 Hiring out office machinery and furniture 0.7 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.2 846 8460 Hiring out consumer goods 10.3 0.5 10.8 6.5 3.2	0.2
843 8430 Hiring out office machinery and furniture 0.7 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.2 846 8460 Hiring out consumer goods 10.3 0.5 10.8 6.5 3.2	6.4 45
846 8460 Hiring out consumer goods 10·3 0·5 10·8 6·5 3·2	0.8
	9.7 20
848 8480 Hiring out transport equipment 12·8 1·8 14·7 5·7 1·9 849 8490 Hiring out other movables 11·4 0·3 11·8 4·2 1·4	7·6 22 5·7 1
85 850 8500 Owning and dealing in real estate 57.6 7.4 65.1 36.6 20.1	56-6 12
Other services 2,032·8 390·7 2,423·5 2,149·0 2,134·4 4,2	283-4 6,706
91 Public administration, national defence and compulsory	
social security 803.4 72.4 8/5.8 53/-3 235.0	772-8 1,648
services nes 450-6 51-9 502-5 360-6 204-0	564·6 1,067 234·0 448
9111 National government services ries 2020 40-6 288-4 174-4 156-2	330.6 619
912 9120 Justice 38·0 1·9 39·8 15·2 4·1 150·2 3·2 153·4 43·9 14·1	19·3 59 58·1 211
913 9130 Folice 43.1 14.4 57.5 3.6 2.5 914 9140 Fire services 45.0 0.9 86.9 36.4 4.4	6-1 63 40-8 127
915 9150 National defence 85-9 0-9 80-9 30-4 4-4 919 9190 Social security 35-5 0-2 35-7 77-5 6-4	83.9 119
92 Sanitary services 101 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<b>206.5</b> 344 11.6 84
similar services 9211 Refuse disposal, street 61·1 1·9 63·0 6·9 3·7	10.6 73
cleaning, fumigation, etc	1.0 1 195.0 259
93 Education 421-9 104-4 526-3 487-0 623-0 1,	,110·0 1,630 96·8 209
931 9310 Higher education 98·2 14·4 112·6 51·5 45·3	
and secondary) 231.4 44.4 2/5.8 359.8 487.6	847-4 1,12
933 9330 Education nes and vocational 91·2 45·4 136·6 75·2 89·8 training 936 9360 Driving and flying schools 1·2 0·2 1·4 0·6 0·3	165·0 30 0·9
94 940 9400 Research and development 77·6 1·2 78·8 28·0 5·4	33.4 11
95 Medical and other health	1,124.9 1,40
services; veterinary services 230 430 2234 481-7 385-9 951 9510 Hospitals, nursing homes, etc 190-6 32-8 223-4 481-7 385-9	867·5 1,09 105·1 14
952 9520 Other medical care institutions 34.5 4.4 36.9 37.2 51.8 9530 Medical practices 3.7 3.2 6.9 19.7 51.8	71.5
954 9540 Dental practices 2.0 1.2 3.2 26.8 16.0	42.8
955 9550 Agency and private midwives, nurses, etc 2.4 1.7 4.1 10.2 17.0	27.1
956 9560 Veterinary practices and animal hospitals 2-7 0-3 3-0 6-8 4-1	10.9

ivision	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			All
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
	96			Other services provided to the							
	33			general public	157-7	75.9	233-6	253-3	387-3	640.6	874-2
		961	9611	Social welfare, charitable					Name of the state		
				and community services	95.2	31.8	126-9	208.4	338-4	546.8	673.7
		963	9631	Trade unions, business and						00.0	40 -
				professional associations	15.9	1.5	17.5	17.9	5.3	23-2	40.
		966	9660	Religious organisations and	440	4.4	18-4	5.6	8-9	14.4	32-
				similar associations	14.0	4.4	18.4	2.0	9.9	14.4	32.
		969	9690	Tourist offices and other community services	32.6	38-2	70.8	21.5	34.8	56-2	127-
				community services	32.0	30.2	70.0	21.5	34.0	30 2	121
	97			Recreational services and other							
	3,			cultural services	194-4	50-1	244.6	115.6	133-0	248-6	493-
		971	9711	Film production, distribution							
				and exhibition	11.3	2.4	13.7	8.2	7.9	16.1	29.
		974	9741	Radio and television services,							
				theatres, etc	41.7	3.6	45.3	24.3	7.6	31.9	77.
		976	9760	Authors, music composers and						- 0	10
				other own account artists nes	5.8	0.5	6.3	4.2	1.4	5.6	12-
		977	9770	Libraries, museums, art	100	4.4	23.6	21.9	22.4	44.2	67-
				galleries, etc	19.2	4.4	23.0	21.9	22.4	44.2	07.
		979	9791	Sport and other recreational	116-4	39-2	155.7	57.0	93.8	150-8	306-
				services	110.4	39.2	155.7	37.0	30.0	130 0	000
	98			Personal services *	40-4	6.9	47.3	98-8	47-6	146-4	193
	30	981		Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	14.9	2.7	17.6	20.6	20.9	41.4	59
		301	9811	Laundries	9.4	1.0	10.4	13.5	8.9	22.3	32
			9812	Dry cleaning and allied services	5.5	1.8	7.2	7.1	12.0	19.1	26
		982	9820	Hairdressing and beauty parlours	11.1	1.7	12.8	71.7	22.7	94.5	107
		989	9890	Personal services nes	14.3	2.5	16.8	6.5	4.0	10.6	27

Table 6 Employees in employment: by region and by industry: September 1987

Thousands

S	outh Ea	ıst		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
	ireater ondon	Rest of South East	All South East					Humber- side						
All industries and services* 3	,505-4	3,894-7	7,400-1	738-8	1,628-3	1,988-6	1,507-6	1,783-3	2,344-9	1,074-2	924-5	1,880-7	507-3	21,778-3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing <sup>†</sup>	1.5	69-8	71-4	36-4	46-8	29.9	31-9	29-0	17.3	13-6	23-1	29-1	19-4	348-1
ndex of production and construction industries	664-0	1,112-4	1,776-4	222-1	465-1	794-6	614-6	641-4	820-3	380-0	303-8	589.7	137-8	6,745-8
Manufacturing industries	481-4	879-4	1,360-9	176-8	367-7	663-8	488-5	482-1	662-9	273-2	224-3	406-9	103-7	5,210-9
	,839-8	2,712-5	5,552-3	480-3	1,116-4	1,164-2	861-0	1,112-9	1,507-3	680-5	597-6	1,261-9	350-1	14,684-5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing <sup>†</sup> Agriculture and horticulture <sup>†</sup> Forestry Fishing	1·5 1·4 0·1	69-8 68-0 1-4 0-4	71·4 69·5 1·5 0·4	36·4 34·8 0·7 0·9	46·8 45·2 1·4 0·3	29·9 29·5 0·4	31·9 31·7 0·2 0·1	29·0 27·2 0·5 1·4	17·3 17·0 0·2 0·1	13·6 12·9 0·6 0·1	23·1 21·6 1·3 0·1	29·1 21·9 4·7 2·5	19·4 18·7 0·6 0·2	348·1 329·9 12·0 6·1
Energy and water supply industries	46-1	57-2	103-4	11-2	26-3	40-4	64-8	69-1	48.9	43.0	35-6	56.7	8-3	507-8
Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels Deep coal mines Opencast coal working	1.0	1.3	2·4 2·2	::	::	14·7 14·0	41·9 39·6	38·7 37·5	4·9 4·6 0·2	18·6 16·7 1·9	14·6 13·1 1·4	7·0 6·0 1·1	:	142·9 133·8 7·5 1·5
Manufacture of solid fuels														2.5
Coke ovens								0.6						
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	6-4	1.6	8.1	2.4	0.4		0.6	0.3		0.9	0.3	21.1		34.7
Mineral oil processing Mineral oil refining Other treatment of petroleum products	<b>5.7</b> 5.5	3·7 3·4	<b>9.5</b> 8.9	::	0.6	1:3	0·4 0·1	2·5 1·5	2·3 0·9	0.5	2·5 2·5	2.2		21·7 16·7
(excluding petrochemical manufacture)	0.2	0.3	0.6			1.1	0.3	1.0	1.4					
Nuclear fuel production		0.1	0.1		•		**		8.5	7.3				15.9
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and other forms of energy Production and distribution of electricity Public gas supply Production and distribution of other forms of energy	27·9 14·1 13·7	38·8 24·0 14·7	66·7 38·2 28·4	7-0 4-9 2-0	20·3 14·5 5·8	18·7 11·4 7·3	17·5 11·0 6·4	<b>22</b> ·1 14·2 7·9		12·5 7·4 5·1		22·1 15·7 6·3	6·6 5·8 0·8	233-0 148- 84-3
Water supply industry	5.0	11.7	16-7	1.8	5.0	5.5	3.9	5.0	6-1	3.0	4.3	4.3	1.7	57
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	46-8	102-2	149-0	18-1	35.8	100-4	55-4	78-7	97-9	58-3	49-8	46.9	8.9	699-
Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ore	s	••	0.3		0.8		**				••			2.
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel industry Steel tubes Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and	6·7 0·7 0·6 0·7	8·3 1·6 0·8 1·9	15·1 2·2 1·4 2·6	0·2 0·2	3·6 0·2 0·6 0·4	31·0 2·1 7·5 6·5	7·2 0·1 3·7 1·3	24·6 13·6 0·3 5·5	0.3 0.3 3.2	8-6 1 1-0 2 0-8	20·2 0·8 1·5	11·5 4·6 2·0 2·0	0.2	144- 51- 17- 24-
steelwire products Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming o		••			0.4	2.8	1.2	4.2	2.9	0.5	0.9		•	17-
other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel  Non-ferrous metals industry  Aluminium and aluminium alloys  Copper, brass and other copper alloys  Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys	4·8 1·5 0·6 2·7	4·1 2·3 0·3 1·5	0.9		2.5	6·0 5·9	0·1 2·1 1·2 0·4 0·5	1-3 5-3 1-0 2-1 2-2	5.5	2.5 1 1.9 1 0.3	5.9	2·9 2·1 0·6 0·2		6- 51- 23- 13- 13-

Greater South South London East East

3·0 2·9

25.0

65·8 14·9 7·4

1.7

4.7

5·6 3·5 2·0

7·9 2·1

0.8

3.0

2.3

488-2

44·5 5·0 3·1 2·0 0·9

1.2

17-5

126·0 10·4 7·9 2·5 5·4

13·7 5·2 8·5 0·3

10.5

6.1

10.2

4.5

0·5 0·6

7.1

52·3 5·2 4·0 1·2 0·3

3·5 1·3 2·2 0·2

5.2

1.5

5.5

South

3·5 3·4

32.4

4·0 3·5 8·3 2·8

5-5 2-0

3·3 1·5 7·1 3·2 0·9

3·1 2·6 0·4 2·2

97.7 21.6 10.2

2.8

6.6

0·8 10·9 7·5 3·4

11·9 2·8

34·2 12·6 2·3 10·3

6·5 4·8 1·6

684-9

9.2

1.9

178-3

17·3 6·5 10·8 0·5

15.7

7.5

4.6

15·8 0·3 0·9

14.5 0·7 4·0

7.9 0.6

29.9

1·1 0·3 0·8

4.1

4.0

1.8 0·6 1·2 0·7

0·8 0·8

6·5 1·4

2·0 0·3

1.7

0.3

1·8 0·8

1.0

9·8 1·4 0·5

0.6

1.5

2.9

0.2

0.6

0.6

69.9

7·4 7·4

9·6 0·7

3.3

2.5

1.6 0.5 1.3 0.4

0·7 1·7 0·2 1·5

12·7 4·9 2·8

0.1

1·2 0·9 0·3

2.4

1.3

1.8

0.7

188.9

15.9

2.2

0.9

1.3

7.0

2.5

7.2

4.9

1.6

South East

7.4

1.1

32·0 6·7 2·8

1.0

1.9

5·3 4·0 1·3

1.0

Extraction of minerals nes
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
Salt extraction and refining
Extraction of other minerals nes

Glass and glassware
Flat glass
Glass containers
Other glass products
Refractory and ceramic goods
Refractory goods
Ceramic goods

Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products

Ready mixed concrete
Other building products of concrete, cement or

Asbestos goods Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals

Ceramic goods

Chemical industry
Basic industrial chemicals
Inorganic chemicals except industrial gases
Basic organic chemicals except specialised
pharmaceutical chemicals
Fertilisers
Synthetic resins and plastics materials
Synthetic rubber
Dyestuffs and pigments
Paints, varnishes and printing ink
Paints, varnishes and painters' fillings
Printing ink
Specialised chemical products mainly for
industrial and agricultural purposes
Formulated adhesives and sealants
Chemical treatment of oils and fats
Essential oils and flavouring materials

Essential oils and flavouring materials Explosives
Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial

Adhesive him, cloth and foil
Pharmaceutical products
Soap and toilet preparations
Soaps and synthetic detergents
Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations
Specialised chemical products mainly for
household and office use

Vanuacture of mean good Foundries Ferrous metal foundries Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains;

metals treatment Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, springs and

sintering Metal doors, windows, etc Hand tools and finished metal goods Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and similar tableware;

Heat and surface treatment of metals including

razórs
Metal storage vessels (mainly non-industrial)
Packaging products of metal
Domestic heating and cooking appliances
(non-electrical)
Metal furniture and safes
Domestic and similar utensils of metal
Finished metal products nes

Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools
Metal-working machine tools
Engineers' small tools
Textile machinery
Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors
Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and bottling machinery; Chemical industry machinery; furnaces and kilns; gas, water and waste treatment plant
Process engineering contractors
Mining machinery construction and mechanical handling equipment
Mining machinery
Construction and earth moving equipment
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment
Mechanical lifting and other mechanical power transmission equipment
Ball, needle and roller bearings
Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry cleaning machinery

Mechanical engineering
Industrial plant and steelwork
Fabricated constructional steelwork
Boilers and process plant fabrications
Agricultural machinery and tractors
Agricultural machinery
Wheeled tractors
Metal-working machine tools and engineers'
tools

Photographic materials and chemicals
Chemical products nes
Production of man-made fibres

Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries

Manufacture of metal goods nes

use
Formulated pesticides
Adhesive film, cloth and foil

1.6

3·6 0·3

1·7 0·5

1.2

0.5

0.5

2·6 1·7

2.6

20·6 8·7 3·2

3.2

0.8

1.8

17·5 3·6 3·2 0·4 0·8

1.7

6.6

57·2 13·1 7·1 6·1

3.2

0.6

8.1

0.3

0.7

0.7

163-2 31-3

0.9

2.0

North

1.8

0.7

1·1 1·3 0·6 0·7

34·0 20·7 11·2

8.7

0.2

111-4

0.6

6.7

3.1

276-3

3.7

1.3

2·5 2·7 19·9 0·9

4.0

10.9

2.3

0.3

170-1

4.9

3.1

2.7

1.6

8.7

76·2 11·4 7·4

3.9

2.8

2.2

1.3

0.2

0.7

0.4

0.4

92.5

21.4

0.4

1.8

52-1

1.8

4.8 0.7 0.4

1.0

21·8 1·4

South West East York-West Midlands Midlands shire

2.3

51.3

2·2 31·7

15·4 6·6 2·1

2.7

0.3

0.2

0.2

390-4

101-9

10·7 14·8

18-7

10.5

1.9

2·8 2·4 2·0 27·7

22.2

3.9

5.2

22·0 5·6 2·6

2.4

0·3 1·0 0·8 0·2

4.6

2.8

0.5

0.1

176.4

25.9

2.5

1.3

2.9

1.0

6.9

1.8

0.8

1.8 3.0

Humber side

21.0

2.5

Wales

ousands		Tab
United		-
Kingdom	П	
	П	SIC 1
30·9 28·6 0·5	Ш	Mecl
1·8 196·1		
18·0 11·9 37·4		3/1
9·1 28·3 9·2		
12.2	Ш	
5·4 47·1 17·2		
21.5 54.9	-1	
8·7 46·2	П	
318·5 116·6 56·1	1	Ma
12·1 5·2 35·7	П	
0.9 6.6		EI
29·2 23·7 5·5		
46·2 9·5	и	
9.5 0.1 3.2 5.0	П	
23·6 1·6	П	
3·3 75·8 36·3		
36·3 14·1 22·2	-1	
9·0 5·4	П	
6·8 2,355·4		
328 · 9 60 · 9	П	
40-4 20-4 26-5	П	N
46-2		
20.4	П	
25-7 30-6 164-8 11-	П	
6.0	- 1	
20.	-1	
9.5 4.6 101		
748		
91.6 61.8 30.1 26.0		
26·0 22·4 3·6		
74·0 23·3 50·8		
10·9 42·8		Oti
22.7	1	1
10·6 9·5		
73·8 12·7 12·9	16	
48-1 23-9		
9.0		

	South Ea	st		East Anglia	South West	West E Midlands N	ast Iidlands		North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East					and Humber- side						
chanical engineering contd.					-									
Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning									0.7			0.1		13.5
machinery Printing, bookbinding and paper goods	0.9	2.4	3.3		1.1	1.6	2·2 0·8	1.1	2.7			0.1		9.8
machinery Other machinery and mechanical equipment Internal combustion engines (except for road vehicles, wheeled tractors primarily for	2·5 26·5	2·2 67·0	4·7 93·5	15.0	0.5 31.7	0·2 49·2	32.9	1·1 29·1	41.5	35.4	10.5	23.6	2.7	365-1
agricultural purposes and aircraft) and other prime movers  Compressors and fluid power equipment	0·4 1·3	4·4 8·4	4·8 9·7	2.1	4·4 5·9	4·5 4·6	6·0 2·4	0·4 4·1	2·8 6·9	1·7 1·8	0.7	2·8 2·0	:	32·6 40·5
Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment Scales, weighing machinery and portable	3.7	9.8	13-5	2.0	3.0	5.5	3·5 1·5	4.2	3·6 0·3	2.6	1.6	1.6		41·6 12·5
power tools Other industrial and commercial machinery Pumps	1.7 3.3 0.2	1·4 5·9 1·5	3·1 9·2 1·7	0·3 1·0	0·2 3·3 0·5	3.4	3.5	3·7 0·3 0·7	6·3 0·6 0·7	0.6	0.9	2·2 ··· 0·7	::	33.9 6.5 5.3
Industrial valves Mechanical, marine and precision engineering nes Ordnance, small arms and ammunition		35.5	0·2 51·3 1·6	4.5	13:0	26·5 2·8	15.4	14.6	20.3	26.7	6.3	12:1	1.5	192·3 16·9
Manufacture of office machinery and data	11.7	36-8	48-5	0.8	2·1	6.5	2.3	1.6	8.0	0.3	3.1	10.5	0.1	83.7
office machinery Electronic data processing equipment	3·3 8·4	3.7 33.1	7·0 41·5	0.8	0.6 1.5	1·0 5·4	1.2	0·3 1·2	1·3 6·7	0.3	0·5 2·6	1·4 9·1		13·5 70·3
Electrical and electronic engineering Insulated wires and cables	71·1 5·4	148·6 5·4	219·7 10·8	19:9	38·5 1·5	63·3 1·0	34·3 1·5 8·4	20·1 6·6	66-6 8-3 20-2	1.8	32·2 2·3 3·1	40·6 1·4 6·0	6.8	<b>569-6</b> 30-3 106-7
Basic electrical equipment Electrical equipment for industrial use and	9.1	15·7 15·9	24·9 25·2	2.7	9.2	17·1 12·5	3.2	3.1	9.8		3-1	2.1	0.1	65.9
batteries and accumulators Batteries and accumulators Alarms and signalling equipment	1.0	2·1 5·2	3·1 9·3	0.4	1.2	2·1 2·1	1.1	0.8	2·1 2·5	**	0.2	1.3	::	9·7 19·4
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycle and aircraft Electrical equipment for industrial use nes Telecommunication equipment, electrical		5·4 3·2	8·0 4·8	0·8 0·3	1·3 0·6	6·8 1·6	1.0	1·2 1·0	3·5 1·7		1·3 0·9	0·4 0·3	::	24·9 11·9
measuring equipment, electronic capital good and passive electronic components Telegraph and telephone apparatus and	is 17·5	63-4	81-0	5.2	11-4	16.5	11.5	3.8	10-6		7-6	11.8	3.6	169-2
equipment Electrical instruments and control systems Radio and electronic capital goods	2·2 4·0 10·4	3·0 12·4 39·2	5·2 16·4 49·6	1.9	1·4 2·3 5·0	9·4 4·5 1·0	3.5	1-1	4·3 1·9 3·1		2·7 1·5	1·1 4·1 4·5	::	32-4 38-7 71-0
Components other than active components mainly for electronic equipment  Other electronic equipment	0·9 20·9	8·8 36·7	9·8 57·6	1·0 5·6	2·7 10·3	1·6 4·9	2·2 6·8	0·7 2·7	1.3		2·3 10·0	2·2 13·9		27: 129:
Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes  Active components and electronic	5.2	0.2	5.4									0.4		6-
sub-assemblies Electronic consumer goods and other electronic	6·4 nic 9·3	17·8 18·7	24.2	2.7	4·6 5·6		2.3	1.0				7·7 5·8		58-
equipment nes Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lamps and other electric lighting	2.5	7.3	9.8	3.8	1.1	8.8	0.6	2.3	2.6	3.9	5.0	4·3 0·4		19-
equipment Electrical equipment installation	5·4 0·9		8·6 1·9	0.2	1·2 0·4		0.2				2 0.1	0.6		5-
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	<b>20·0</b> 1·5		<b>69</b> ·9 28·6	4·8 1·7	8·4 1·0		9·2 1·8			5 2.3	3 0.1	<b>5.0</b> 0.5	**	264- 106-
Motor vehicles and their engines  Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans  Motor vehicle bodies	4.9			2.1	1·3 0·6	8.8	2·7 1·8	1.9	13-	0 0.4	1 0.4	1.2	0.5	52- 41- 5-
Trailers and semi-trailers Caravans Motor vehicle parts	13-6		28-8		0·2 0·6 6·1	••	0·5 0·4 4·7	2.4	0.	4 .	0.3	3.1	**	105
Manufacture of other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	9·5 0·5	50-4		1.9	<b>49</b> -6		25-8 1-0	1.5	2.	4 8.9 9 8.0	0.8	16-3		<b>256</b> 62
Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles and motor cycles Motor cycles and parts		0.3	4.7		0:	0.7 0.7 0.2	1.4	0.	0	1 :	. 0.1		: ::	21 2 0
Pedal cycles and parts Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	7.4		0-1		34.	• 0.6	16-2					8-2	2	165
repairing Other vehicles	0.1	0.4	0.6	0-1	0.	1 0.2	1.0	0.	7 0	2 0.		0.2	2 **	3
Instrument engineering  Measuring, checking and precision instrumen and apparatus	11 · 4 ·						2.			3 3 3 3	·3 3·			
Medical and surgical equipment and orthopae appliances	dic 2.		) 11-	7 0.6	3-	0 1.5	0-	8 2	4 1	1.6 0	-8 0-	8 1-	3 *	. 2
Optical precision instruments and photograph equipment Spectacles and unmounted lenses	3. 1.						0-	2 0	-3 (		·3 1· ·2 0·		3 *	* 1
Optical precision instruments Photographic and cinematographic	0-	5 1.	5 2-	1 0.1				0	.4			0		
equipment Clocks, watches and other timing devices	0-				0					0.1				
ther manufacturing industries	237-9	289-0	527-	D 88·7	143-	0 173-1	256	7 233						
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal	52:				<b>45</b> ·			0		1.9 <b>25</b> 1.8		0	.4 .	
fats) Margarine and compound cooking fats Processing organic oils and fats (other than	0:	3 1.		•				·· 0		*		emine ive		
crude animal fat production) Slaughtering of animals and production of meand by-products	at 3.	2 10-	1 13-	3 11.3	7-	8 10.4	11-	.5 9	.4 9	9.6 3	9 2			
Slaughterhouses Bacon curing and meat processing	0· 2·	4 1.	2 1-	5 0.6 4 5.3	1 4	6 4·8 5 3·7	5 4	·7 5	·6 ·7	6·6 2 0·8	0.6 0.9 0	9 6	·0 2·	2 5 2
Poultry slaughter and processing Animal by-product processing Preparation of milk and milk products	2.	1 5	1 7	7 1.2	7	1 0·3 ·4 3·2	0 2	·2 0 ·8 2	-8	1·1 0 3·7 2	2.3 2	7 3	1 3	5 3
Processing of fruit and vegetables Fish processing	1:	0 4	5 5	5 5.8		2 1.6	3			0.3	0.8		.7	· 1

The second secon	South Ea	ast		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
010 1000	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East					Humber- side						
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing indus			-				-							
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Bread and flour confectionery	14.1	16-8	30·9 27·5	2·6 2·6	9·4 8·8	9.8	10.9	17·0 9·8	27·7 18·6	6-3	7.5	16·7 12·3	3·7 3·7	142·3 112·6
Biscuits and crispbread Sugar and sugar by-products	2.5	0.1	3·4 2·6	3-1	0.6	0.5	0.9	7·3 0·6	9·0 0·2			4·4 0·4	**	29·8 8·3
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Ice cream	4·4 0·8	4·3 0·2	8·8 1·0	2:3	3.6	1·6 0·5	2·3 0·2	16·5 0·4	4·1 0·9	0·8 0·1 0·7	2·3 0·4 2·0	1.6 0.3 1.3		44·0 6·1 38·0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Animal feeding stuffs Compound animal feeds	3·6 0·1	4·1 2·5	7·7 2·6 1·8	2.1	2·7 1·8	1·1 1·0 0·7	2·2 4·0 1·2	16·0 2·8 1·4	3·1 2·3 1·3	0·4 0·4	0·4 0·4	1·4 0·7	**	20·7 11·5
Pet-foods and non-compound animal feeds Miscellaneous foods	11.0	8-1	0·9 19·0 2·0	0·6 3·7	0·8 2·1	0·3 3·1	2·8 8·7	1·4 5·9	1·0 8·5	0·1 4·6	0·1 2·4	0·7 1·9 15·3		9·2 60·4 18·0
Spirit distilling and compounding Wines, cider and perry Brewing and malting	7.8	0·9 4·2	0·6 12·0	1.6	1·6 2·8	5.2	2.5	3.6	6.0	2.9	1·8 0·4	4·8 3·1	::	4·4 43·7 21·8
Soft drinks Tobacco industry	ä	ä	5·9 2·3	::	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	0.9	**	•		17-1
Textile industry Woollen and worsted industry	4·8 0·2	5·8 0·3	10·6 0·5 1·2	1·6 ··· 0·5	5·2 0·8	12·6 1·5	71·3 1·1 1·7	45·9 23·1 5·3	41·7 2·9 18·0	7·1 0·6	3·6 0·3 0·3	31·1 7·2 3·7	10.7	241·5 38·3 35·5
Cotton and silk industries Spinning and doubling on the cotton system Weaving of cotton, silk and man-made fibres	0·8 0·2 0·6	0.3	0·2 1·0	**	0.9		1·1 0·6	2·2 3·1	10·5 7·5		:	2·9 0·8	1.4	20·4 15·0
Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	::	:	::	::	0-1	::	::	:	:	::	::	::	3.0	0·1 4·1
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics Hosiery and other knitted goods	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.2	52.7	5.1	2.9	2.8	1.0	2·1 12·8	2.4	3·2 82·9
Hosiery and other weft knitted goods and fabrics Warp knitted fabrics	0.4	0.9	1.3	ä	0·5 0·2	1.2	51·6 1·1	5.1	2·9 9·4	2·8 ** 0·6	1.0	1.8	2.2	81-0 1-9 38-8
Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor coverings Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs	2·9 0·1 0·1	3·1 0·6 0·6	6·0 0·7 0·7	0.5	1·2 1·1 1·1	2·1 5·5 5·4	9·2 0·1	5·9 3·9	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.2	18·3 17·8
Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and matting Miscellaneous textiles	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.5	6·3 3·3	2.5	4.6	1.2	0.5	1·6 0·7	::	0·5 20·4 4·4
Lace Rope, twine and net Narrow fabrics	0.3	0.2	0.5	::		1.4	0·2 2·3 0·6	0·8 0·4 1·3	0.6 1.8 1.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	::	3·7 7·8 4·5
Other miscellaneous textiles  Manufacture of leather and leather goods	2.0	0·1 3·0	0·1 5·0	0.6	0·1 1·6	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	21.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	0·9 1·1	1·8 1·3	2·7 2·3	:	1·2 0·4	0·4 2·8	1.6	1·4 0·2	1·3 2·0	•	0·2 0·5	0·8 0·2		10.4
Footwear and clothing industries Footwear	30·1 2·4	16·7 1·2	46·8 3·6	6·8 2·7	16·8 7·3 8·3	19·9 2·2 14·8	52·8 19·3 29·5	34·3 2·1 27·7	56·7 8·0 33·2	23·7 3·5 17·8	12·6 1·0 11·0	25·5 0·7 21·9	17:3	313·2 51·0 219·5
Clothing, hats and gloves Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	24·6 1·1 2·4	12·8 0·4 1·4	37·3 1·5 3·8	3.1	0·2 0·9	0·7 1·8	1.3	1·4 7·5	2·7 3·5	1·8 2·7	0·5 1·6	1·7 2·8	1.8	12·3 30·0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans	5·6 0·4	2·1 0·9	7-7 1-3	::	0·3 0·6	1·5 2·1	2·7 1·1	0.9	3.1	1.6	1.9	1·7 3·0	•	21·9 14·1
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie ar	0·7	0.8	1.5		1.6		2.6	1.6	2.4		5.2	2·0 9·1	7·2 3·3	21·5 99·4
infants' wear Hats, caps and millinery	12·5 0·3	4·6 1·3	17.1	0.5	1.5 •• 0.7	7.5 	15.7	14.4	16.3	8.9	5.2	::	::	3·5 1·9
Gloves Other dress industries Household textiles and other made-up textiles	1.6 2.5	1·1 2·6	2·7 5·2	0·3 0·9	2·3 1·0 0·2	0·6 2·7 0·5	3·7 3·9 1·6	0·5 4·4 1·0	0.6 15.4 3.3	0·1 2·1 0·6	1.2	1·2 2·7 0·5	1.5	14·9 40·8 11·1
Soft furnishings Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles	1.5	0.9	2.6	0·5 0·3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0·1 0·4	0·7 1·4	1.6	6·1 23·6
Household textiles Fur goods	0·7 0·7	0.6	1·2 0·7	0.1	0·4 0·2	1.9	1.8	2.7	11:1	0.9		0.1	•	1.8 235.7
Timber and wooden furniture industries Saw-milling, planing, etc, of wood	21·3 0·8	<b>44.8</b> 1.9	<b>66·1</b> 2·7	10·8 0·8	<b>19·2</b> 0·9	20·2 1·3	19·7 1·3	<b>26</b> ⋅1 0⋅6	27·6 1·4	12·2 0·8	12·3 0·8	16·3 2·3	<b>5.2</b> 0.6	13.5
Manufacture of semi-finished wood products an further processing and treatment of wood Builders' carpentry and joinery	1·2 3·9	1·4 10·5	2·6 14·4	0·2 2·9	0·8 5·2	0·3 4·9	0·2 6·3	0·7 5·9	0·5 5·0	0·9 3·1 0·8	0·7 2·2 0·6	0.5 4.9 1.4	1.5	7·7 56·3 12·4
Wooden containers Other wooden articles (except furniture)	0·5 1·1	2·3 1·2	2·7 2·4	0·6 0·2	0·8 1·3	0·9 0·8	1.0	1·1 0·6	2·3 1·0	0.2	0.1	0.9		8-7 8-5
Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes a brooms  Brushes and brooms	0.5	1.6	2·1 1·7	0.7	0·4 0·4	0·8 0·7	0·2 0·2	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	•	7-2
Articles of cork and basketware, wickerwork and other plaiting materials Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop			0.5		•			45.5	16-9	5.8	6.8	6-1	2.4	1·3 128·7
and office fittings Wooden and upholstered furniture	13·3 8·5 4·8	25·9 20·0 5·9	39·2 28·5 10·7	5·4 4·7 0·6	9·8 7·2 2·6	11·2 8·3 2·9	9·6 7·0 2·6	15·5 12·0 3·5	13·8 3·1	4·2 1·6	5·8 1·0	3·1 3·0	1:9 0:5	96·7 32·0
Shop and office fitting  Manufacture of paper and paper products,		102-7	200.9	19-5	33-2	31-1	31.9	35-3	56-1	19:9	13.9	34.4	5.5	481.7
printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board	98·2 1·6 6·8	13·0 16·5	14·6 23·3	1·2 4·7	2·5 8·2	1.0 8.4	1·4 9·9	1.8 7.7	7·2 16·9 3·6	3·7 6·0	1·7 5·5	6·5 6·3	1.4	42·0 98·3 5·4
Wall coverings  Household and personal hygiene products of			0.3						0.3			2.1	::	6·7 21·0
paper Stationery Packaging products of paper and pulp	2·4 0·8	3·6 1·7 7·4	6·0 2·5 9·7	1·8 0·5 1·6	1·2 2·0 4·3	2·1 0·3 3·0	1·8 0·7 5·2	1·5 0·7 3·3	2·8 2·1 6·2	2.5	0·7 •• 1·9	0·4 3·5	::	10-8 41-6 12-8
Packaging products of board Other paper and board products Printing and publishing	2·3 0·8 89·9	2·4 73·1	3·2 163·0	0·8 13·6	0·7 22·4	1.6 21.7 5.7	1·0 20·7	1·3 25·8 5·3	2·0 32·1 11·1	0·6 10·2 3·3	1·2 6·6 2·2	0·3 21·6 8·3	3.8	341·4 82·6
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Printing and publishing of books	22·8 9·8 4·8	10·8 4·3 4·1	33·6 14·1 8·9	2·5 0·4 0·8	5·0 1·4 1·5	0·3 0·1	3.7	0·3 0·2	0·8 0·2	3.3	0.3	0·7 1·9 10·8	1.8	18-5 14-5 225-8
Other printing and publishing	52·4 15·2	53·9 <b>35·4</b>	106·4 50·7	9·8 10·2	14·5 17·6	15·6 33·6	16·2 20·0	20.0	20·0 25·8	6.8	10.8	10.8	4.5	207-2 58-5
Processing of rubber and plastics Rubber products Rubber tyres and inner tubes	5.7	6.5	12·2 0·4		5·8 2·1	13·1 8·1	4.3	3.2	7.7	2:3	2.8	4.2	::	16: 41:
Other rubber products Retreading and specialist repairing of rubber		0.1	11.8		3·7 0·3	5·0 0·2	0.3		0.3			0.1	:	1: 146:
tyres Processing of plastics Plastic coated textile fabric	9.6	28.8	38·4 0·3	9.2	11.6	20:2	15.4	8·3 0·3	17·9 2·3	8·9 •• 0·9	7·8 •• 0·4	0.8	::	2· 12·
Plastics semi-manufactures Plastics floorcoverings Plastics building products	0.8	2·0 4·1	2·9 0·9 5·2	0.6 1.1	1.3	3-1	2.0	2.0	3·7 2·7	1·1 2·2	1.4	0·8 1·6	0.7	3- 22- 28-
	1.2	4.7	5.9	3.7	3.2	1.6		1.1		1.1				78.

	South Ea	st		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands		North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Kingdom
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East					and Humber side						
SIC 1980 Other manufacturing industries	13.9	15.8	29.7	3.0	4.0	10.9	5.2	6.5	5.6	2.6	6.2	3.3	0.5	77.5
Jewellery and coins Musical instruments Photographic and cinematographic processing	3·0 0·4	1·8 0·7	4·8 1·1	0.1	0·2 0·2	4·4 0·5	0·4 0·7		0·2 0·2	0.2	1.4	0·4 0·1		12.8
laboratories Toys and sports goods	4·3 1·8	3·2 4·3	7·5 6·1	0.5	1·0 1·5	2·0 2·3	0·6 1·4	1·0 3·2	1·3 2·0	0·2 1·2	0·3 2·3	0·7 1·1	0.2	15·4 22·3
Toys and games Sports goods	1.3	3.0	4·3 1·8	0·6 0·5	1·1 0·5	0·7 1·6	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	::	12·7 9·6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4·4 1·5	5·8 3·0	10·2 4·5	1·3 0·7	1·1 0·1	1.6 0.2	2·0 0·3	1·3 0·1	2·0 0·4	1·0 0·2	2·1 0·9	1·0 0·4		23·8 7·9
Other manufactures nes	2·9 136·5	2·8 175·7	5·7 312·2	0·6 34·1	1·0 71·0	90.4	1·7 61·2	1·2 90·1	1·5 108·6	0·7 <b>63·7</b>	1·2 43·9	0·6 126·1	25-8	15·9 1,027·1
Construction General construction and demolition work Construction and repair of buildings	56·5 27·6	65·1 36·8	121·6 64·3	14·6 6·7	29·1 15·7	23·6 21·7	21.1	29·4 21·8	40·6 18·1	18·9 14·4	15·3 11·6	38·6 31·2	9·6 5·4	362-3 222-8
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	17·4 23·8	26·5 33·5	43·8 57·3	5·6 4·6	9·5 10·1	19·3 16·5	10·7 11·2	14·7 15·2	20.5	15·1 10·0	8·1 5·5	22·8 20·0	2.9	173-0 174-3
Building completion work	11.2	13.9	25-1	2.7	6-6	9.2	6.5	9.1	10-3	5.4	3.3	13.4	3.0	94.7
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	690-8	836-4	1,527-3	153-6	368-9	369-0	276-3	361-6	456-7	200-2	168-8	367-1	87.0	4,336-4
Wholesale distribution (except dealing in scrap and waste materials)	154-4	176-1	330-5	35-3	69.5	88-3	63-8	76-9	98-2	28-8	27-3	61-6	20.8	900-9
Wholesale distribution of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials a	nd 1.9	4.7	6.7	3-0	3.5	1.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.0	29.7
semi-manufactures Wholesale distribution of fuels, ores, metals and		15.2	30-8	2.5	5.8	13.7	5.8	8.0	9.7	3.6	3.6	6.3	2.5	92.4
industrial materials  Wholesale distribution of timber and building materials	16.9	28.0	44.9	5.9	14.0	11.6	8.6	14.1	12.8	6.4	5.3	9.3	3.3	136-1
Wholesale distribution of machinery industrial equipment and vehicles	23.5	40.0	63.5	7.2	12.7	21.7	12.7	14-1	15.8	5.7	4.7	11.5	3.0	172.7
Wholesale distribution of motor vehicles and and accessories		10.7	14.5	1.7	3.8	5.4	3.1	2.7	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.9	41.1
Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and transport														
equipment other than motor vehicles Wholesale distribution of household goods,	19.7	29-3	49.0	5.5	8.9	16.4	9.6	11-4	12-2	3.9	3.3	9.3	2.1	131-6
hardware and ironmongery Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing,	13.0	12-6	25.6	1.4	3.2	6.9	3.4	4.2	6.7	1.4	1.0	2.9	1.2	57.9
footwear and leather goods Wholesale distribution of food, drink and	12-5	2.8	15-3	0.9	1.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	8.3	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.6	41.0
tobacco Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, medi		40.7	80.0	11.0	20.6	18-0	16-3	20.5	28-2	7.5	8-2	20.3	7.0	237-6
and other chemists' goods Other wholesale distribution including general	7-2	7-2	14.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.6	3.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.6	30-
wholesalers	24.5	24.9	49.4	2.6	6.7	10.0	6.3	6.9	10·2 2·8	1.9	1.6	5·5 1·2	1·5 0·2	102-
Dealing in scrap and waste materials  Dealing in scrap metals  Dealing in other parameterials or general	1·9 0·9	2·1 1·4	2.3	<b>0.5</b> 0.3	0·8 0·5	<b>2·2</b> 1·9	0.9	2·9 1·5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	11.
Dealing in other scrap materials, or general dealers	1-1	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	**	7.0
Commission agents	15.7	6.1	21.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1-1	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	32-
Retail distribution Food retailing	329·1 68·2	<b>422-0</b> 121-0	<b>751-1</b> 189-3	75·1 22·4	169·9 51·3	174·5 47·3	135·1 39·1	173·8 54·6	<b>225.4</b> 59.4	104·2 34·3	82·0 26·7	176·8 63·4	45·1 12·1	<b>2,113</b> 599
Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents; off-licences	12-2	24-2	36.4	3.6	8-6	9.3	6.0	7.8	16.7	5.9	4.2	10.8	2.1	111-
Dispensing and other chemists Retail distribution of clothing	18·0 38·0	25·0 28·6	43·0 66·5	3·7 4·6	9·2 11·7	10·3 16·4	7·6 10·7	8·7 13·0		6·0 7·8	5·6 6·5	9·6 13·9	3·0 4·5	119- 171-
Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and		12-9	24.7	2.3	5.5	5.0	9.4	5.9		3.4	2.9	5.7	1.7	74.
household textiles Retail distribution of household goods, hardwar	4·4	4-8	9.2	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.8		1.1	0.8	2.5	0.3	27-
and ironmongery Retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts	39·8 21·6	46·1 42·7	85·9 64·3	6·9 8·2	18·9 17·0	17·4 19·0	14·3 13·5	17·1 18·0		9·3 8·8	8·0 7·6	17·2 13·3	5·0 4·2	192-
Filling stations (motor fuel and lubricants) Retail distribution of books, stationery and office	e 4.5	10.3	14-8	1.8	4.8	5.5	3.7	4.0		1.8	2.0	3.3	1.6	48
Supplies Other specialised retail distribution (non-food)	12·1 32·7	12·2 40·2	24·4 73·0	2·0 5·6	5·1 13·0	4·5 13·8	2·8 9·1	3·6 11·4	16.5	1·8 6·6		3·1 10·9 22·9	0.9 2.3 7.6	54- 167- 325-
Mixed retail businesses	65·7 161·4	53·9 186·9	119·6 348·3	13·0 32·9	23·1 108·4	23.8	17·3 <b>59·9</b>	27·0 89·8		17·5 56·6		105-9	17.4	1,056
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eatin places		51.0	104-8	8-1	23.8	14-6	12.4	18-1		8-8		18-4	5.2	247
Eating places supplying food for consumptio on the premises		41.3	88-9	6.0	19.4	12-6	10-4	14.0		6.8		15-3	4.0	205
Take-away food shops Public houses and bars	6·1 26·2	9·7 50·2	15·9 76·4	2·1 7·3	4·4 22·9	2·0 23·3	2·0 23·0	4·2 26·8		2·0 16·8		3·1 23·9	1·2 3·3	41 267
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	12·8 26·5	18·9 23·4	31·7 49·8	3·4 3·0	10·1 14·2	14·6 11·2	9·0 4·3	15·9 12·9	9.9	3.0	3.3	11·3 11·5	1·8 2·6	141 125
Hotel trade Other tourist or short-stay accommodation	41·0 1·2	35·3 8·1	76·3 9·3	7·6 3·5	29·1 8·4	17·0 0·4	9·2 2·0	14-6				38·3 2·5	4.4	239 35
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	28-3	43-2		9.2	19-4		15-1	16-8				20.8	3.3	214
Repair and servicing of motor vehicles Repair of footwear and leather goods	23·5 0·7	37·8 0·7	1.4	8.4	17·5 0·3	0.4	13·5 0·2	0.6	0.6	0.3	3 0.2	18·4 0·5 1·9	3·0 ••• 0·2	187 4 22
Repair of other consumer goods	4.2	4.6		0.8	1·6 84·2		1·3 69·5					113.8	19.9	1,301
Transport and communication  Railways	314-1	234·6 19·5			8-9		9.6					14-6		139
	63.4	57-0		-	28-1	33.9	28-2					39.8		388
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport and urba railways			59.0		9.6		8.9					17-6	2.9	161
Other road passenger transport Road haulage	2·0 20·2	2.4	4.4	0.4	0·5 17·7	0.6	0·6 18·7	0.6	0.9	1.2	2 0.3	1.9		11 214
Transport nes	0.2				0.2	Ü		0.	1			0-1		
Sea transport	5.5	10-8	16-4	1.6	1.6		**					5.8		
Air transport	26-1	18-3	44.5	0.8	0.8		0.5					2.9		
Supporting services to transport Supporting services to inland transport Supporting services to air transport Supporting services to air transport	23-7 2-8 2-0 18-9	10.8	4·5 12·8	0·3 3·3	4·8 1·8 2·3 0·7	1·5 0·1	2·9 1·6 0·3 0·9	0-1	8 2·4 4 5·3	4 0.1	9 0·8 5 2·3	9.5 2.5 4. 2.8	**	17
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	e					100	0.0	. 44	5 17	, ,	1 25	9:	2 2.0	16
nes	50-3				8-4		9.0							
Postal services and telecommunications Postal services	114·7 44·5				31.6 15.7 15.9	15.8	19·2 10·0 9·2			1 .	6.9	15-	5 **	19

See notes to tables on p 541.

Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Dry cleaning and allied services Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes

Personal services\*

Indicates not employees or a negligible number of employees or that the figure has been supressed to avoid disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning an individual firm.

40·7 12·9 6·1 6·8 22·4 5·4

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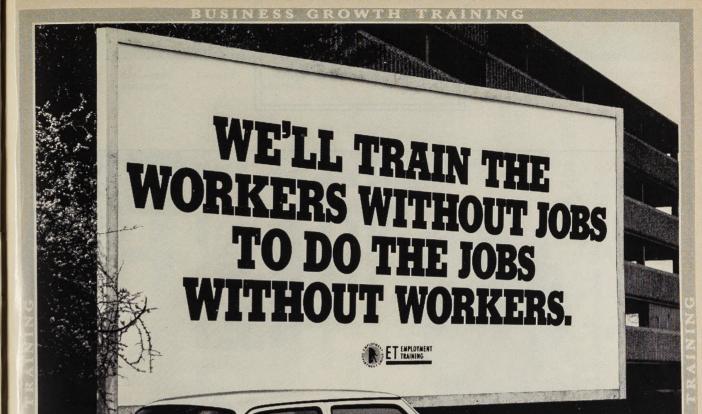
6·3 1·8 1·0 0·8 3·7

15·6 3·9 2·0 1·9

193-8 59-0 32-7

26·3 107·3 27·4

19·3 6·2 3·6 2·6 9·9 3·1



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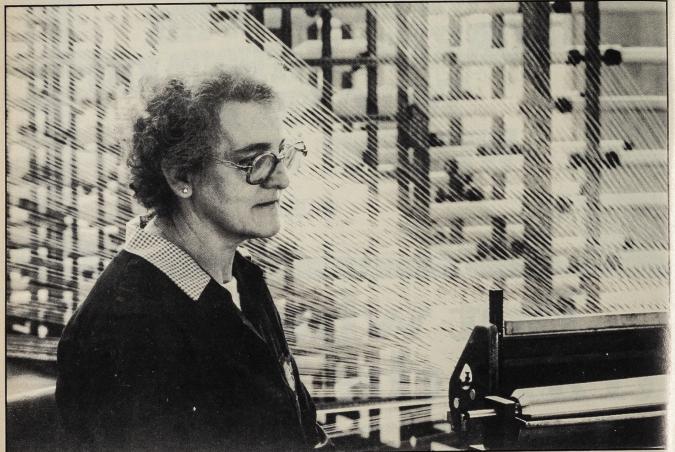
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## Special Feature



Female employees in employment increased by 1.4 million between 1983 and 1989.

## Revised employment estimates

-incorporating 1987 Census of Employment results

This article presents revised estimates of employees in employment and consequential revised workforce in employment figures from September 1984, incorporating the 1987 Census of Employment results.

The results of the 1987 Census of Employment are presented on pages 540 to 558 of this issue. One of the primary purposes of the census of employment is to provide 'benchmark' figures on which to realign the short-term estimates of employees in employment which are derived from monthly and quarterly short-term sample inquiries. The 1987 Census results provide a new benchmark from which estimates for later dates can be calculated using proportionate changes derived from the sample surveys.

The estimates for the inter-censal period, September 1984 to September 1987, also require revision to bring them into line with the 1987 results.

The revised estimates are presented in the tables and graphs in this article and in the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette. A full series giving historical estimates showing the revised series in the context of earlier estimates on the new basis will be included in a supplement to be published with Employment Gazette later this year.

Table 1 United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	E	Employees in	n employme	nt		Workforce in	employmen	t	
	ī	_evel		Change on	previous quarter	Level		Change on p	revious quarter
		Previously	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised
1983	Mar	21,024	21,026	-77	-76	23,562	23,564	-55	-54
	June	21,053	21,054	30	28	23,613	23,613	50	49
	Sept	21,108	21,107	55	53	23,869	23,867	257	254
	Dec	21,168	21,169	59	62	24,038	24,040	169	172
1984	Mar	21,202	21,204	34	35	24,132	24,134	93	94
	June	21,227	21,229	25	24	24,224	24,226	93	92
	Sept	21,285	21,281	58	53	24,353	24,350	129	124
	Dec	21,389	21,363	104	81	24,478	24,452	125	102
1985	Mar	21,450	21,397	61	35	24,548	24,495	69	43
	June	21,496	21,414	46	17	24,608	24,527	61	31
	Sept	21,533	21,427	37	12	24,703	24,596	94	69
	Dec	21,556	21,418	22	-9	24,715	24,577	12	-19
1986	Mar	21,560	21,395	4	-23	24,696	24,531	-19	-46
	June	21,570	21,379	10	-17	24,744	24,553	49	22
	Sept	21,598	21,380	28	1	24,891	24,672	146	120
	Dec	21,637	21,389	39	9	24,978	24,730	87	57
1987	Mar	21,698	21,416	61	27	25,074	24,792	96	62
	June	21,878	21,575	180	160	25,368	25,065	294	273
	Sept	22,057	21,740	179	164	25,651	25,333	283	268
	Dec	22,266	21,956	208	216	25,872	25,562	221	229
1988	Mar	22,475	22,125	209	169	26,089	25,739	216	177
	June	22,560	22,220	85	95	26,203	25,864	115	125
	Sept	22,671	22,322	111	102	26,371	26,022	168	158
	Dec	22,737	22,332	67	10	26,506	26,100	135	79
1989	Mar	22,850	22,425	113	93	26,687	26,261	181	161
Mar	nges 1983-Mar 1989 1988-Mar 1989		1,399 300			3,125 598	2,697 522		

#### Impact on employees in employment

The availability of 1987 Census results enables the quarterly and monthly series of employees in employment to be revised onto a firmer basis. The impact of the census results is largely on the level rather than the recent trend in employees in employment. However, the revised series does now show small falls in employment during late 1985 and early 1986 in place of the consistent but slow rising trend published previously.

In the whole period between the 1984 and 1987 censuses, the number of employees in employment in the United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted) is now estimated to have increased by 458,000 rather than 773,000, as published previously.

However, while the revisions to the level of employment and therefore to the rate of change between 1984 and 1987 are large, the revisions to the changes since September 1987 are smaller. For example, it was previously estimated that employees in employment increased by 793,000 between September 1987 and March 1989, and this increase has now been revised to 685,000--still a very substantial growth in employment in this

Table 1 sets out the quarterly series for recent dates as previously published and shows the effects of the revisions on the quarterly changes. Figure 1 shows the new series compared with that published previously, which included the results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. It illustrates the effect of the revisions on the level of employment in September 1987 and on the trend between 1984 and 1987 (minor changes to the 1983 figures are explained below). It also shows that the growth since September 1987 is little

The revised estimates of employees in employment by industry, set out in table 2, show a growth of 1,399,000 in the last six years in all industries and services; this comprises a growth in the service sector of 1,983,000 offset by a decline of 584,000 in manufacturing and other industries.

Thousands

The relatively small increase in the service sector in the fourth quarter of 1988 can be attributed to the run down of the Community Programme, whose participants were counted as employees and allocated to the service sector. This programme has been replaced by Employment Training. Participants in ET are counted as in workrelated government training, not as employees.

Figure 1 Revised estimates of employees in employment

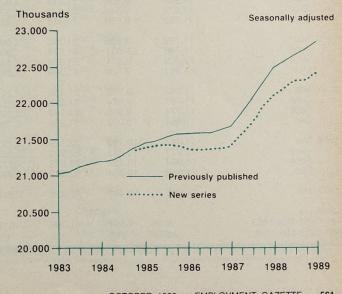


Table 2 Employees in employment, United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

-							
T	h	0	u	S	a	n	d

			Manufact industries		Energy as supply in		Service industri	es	Other industri	es	All indu	
			Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes
S	Mar	Q1	5,594	-75	659	-8	13,363	+26	1,410	-19	21,026	-76
	June	Q2	5,538	-56	648	-11	13,463	+100	1,405	-5	21,054	+28
	Sept	Q3	5,485	-53	643	-6	13,570	+108	1,409	-4	21,107	+53
	Dec	Q4	5,455	-30	634	-8	13,673	+103	1,407	-2	21,169	+62
J	Mar	Q1	5,429	-26	623	-11	13,750	+77	1,402	-5	21,204	+35
	June	Q2	5,424	-5	616	-7	13,800	+49	1,389	-12	21,229	+24
	Sept	Q3	5,402	-22	613	-4	13,873	+73	1,394	+5	21,281	+53
	Dec	Q4	5,399	-3	609	-3	13,964	+91	1,391	-3	21,363	+81
J	Mar	Q1	5,387	-11	603	-6	14,021	+57	1,386	-5	21,397	+35
	June	Q2	5,377	-11	591	-12	14,072	+51	1,375	-12	21,414	+17
	Sept	Q3	5,371	-6	581	-11	14,117	+45	1,358	-16	21,427	+12
	Dec	Q4	5,339	-32	571	-10	14,161	+44	1,347	-12	21,418	-9
S	Mar	Q1	5,304	-35	554	-17	14,203	+42	1,334	-13	21,395	-23
	June	Q2	5,242	-62	545	-10	14,263	+60	1,329	-6	21,379	-17
	Sept	Q3	5,201	-42	535	-10	14,322	+59	1,322	-6	21,380	+1
	Dec	Q4	5,173	-28	525	-10	14,366	+44	1,325	+3	21,389	+9
J	Mar	Q1	5,144	-29	511	-14	14,430	+65	1,330	+5	21,416	+27
	June	Q2	5,167	+23	508	-3	14,561	-131	1,339	+9	21,575	+160
	Sept	Q3	5,177	+10	508	0	14,703	-142	1,351	+12	21,740	+164
	Dec	Q4	5,200	+23	505	-3	14,893	+190	1,358	+7	21,956	+216
J	Mar	Q1	5,227	+27	495	-10	15,038	+145	1,366	+8	22,125	+169
	June	Q3	5,230	+3	487	-8	15,139	+101	1,365	-1	22,220	+95
	Sept	Q3	5,238	+9	486	0	15,242	+103	1,355	-9	22,322	+102
	Dec	Q4	5,244	+6	483	-3	15,247	+6	1,357	+2	22,332	+10
1989 N	Mar	Q1	5,239	-5	475	-8	15,346	+99	1,364	+7	22,425	+93
	<b>es</b> 83-Mar 1 89-Mar 1		-354 +12		-184 -19		+1,983 +308		-46 -1		+1,399 +300	

	Employe	es in employ	ment	Self-emp	loyed	edit West	HM Force	es	
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
1983 Mar June Sept Dec	11,977 11,944 11,927 11,914	9,048 9,109 9,179 9,255	21,026 21,054 21,107 21,169	1,704 1,705 1,755 1,804	504 516 535 554	2,209 2,221 2,290 2,359	306 306 309 309	15 16 16 16	321 322 325 325 325
1984 Mar	11,899	9,305	21,204	1,854	574	2,428	310	16	326
June	11,895	9,334	21,229	1,903	594	2,496	310	16	326
Sept	11,907	9,374	21,281	1,921	604	2,525	312	16	328
Dec	11,937	9,426	21,363	1,939	614	2,554	311	16	327
1985 Mar	11,926	9,471	21,397	1,958	624	2,582	310	16	326
June	11,908	9,506	21,414	1,975	635	2,610	309	16	326
Sept	11,879	9,548	21,427	1,979	636	2,615	309	16	326
Dec	11,858	9,560	21,418	1,982	636	2,619	307	16	323
1986 Mar	11,799	9,596	21,395	1,986	637	2,623	306	16	323
June	11,748	9,631	21,379	1,989	637	2,627	305	16	322
Sept	11,709	9,671	21,380	2,030	655	2,685	306	16	323
Dec	11,661	9,728	21,389	2,071	673	2,743	304	16	320
1987 Mar	11,643	9,773	21,416	2,111	690	2,802	304	16	320
June	11,701	9,874	21,575	2,152	708	2,860	302	16	319
Sept	11,774	9,966	21,740	2,178	713	2,891	303	16	319
Dec	11,864	10,092	21,956	2,204	719	2,923	301	16	317
1988 Mar	11,942	10,183	22,125	2,231	724	2,954	301	16	317
June	11,973	10,247	22,220	2,257	729	2,986	300	16	316
Sept	11,994	10,327	22,322	2,277	739	3,017	299	16	315
Dec	11,968	10,364	22,332	2,297	750	3,048	297	16	313
1989 Mar	11,982	10,443	22,425	2,317	761	3,079	293	16	310
<b>Changes</b> Mar 1983-Mar 1989 Mar 1988-Mar 1989	5 40	1,394 260	1,399 300	613 87	257 38	870 124	-13 -8	1 0	-11 -7

#### Effect on workforce in employment

Changes to the employees in employment series have a consequential effect on the workforce in employment series although none of the other component series (the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in workrelated government training programmes) have been revised at this time.

The workforce in employment series shows a growth of nearly 23/4 million since substantial employment growth began in March 1983. The new workforce in employment figures are given in table 3 and in table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section.

Table 3 shows that the increase in the workforce in employment between March 1983 and March 1989 was composed of a growth of 884,000 males (33 per cent of the total) and 1,813,000 females (67 per cent of the total).

For males, there has been only a very small growth in the number of employees in employment; the growth has been in the numbers of self-employed and participants in government training programmes. (There has been a small fall in HM Forces).

In the year to March 1989, the growth in the workforce in employment of 522,000 was composed of 199,000 males (38 per cent of the total) and 323,000 females (62 per cent).

Table 4 gives the breakdown of employees in employment and the workforce in employment between males and females and between full and part-time employment in Great Britain. Estimates of full and part-time employment in Northern Ireland are available only for census dates (see article on p. 540).

Of the growth between March 1983 and March 1989, 49 per cent was in full-time employment (1,312,000) and 51 per cent (1,365,000) in part-time employment. Of this latter growth, 439,000 is explained by the growth in



The workforce in employment has grown by nearly 23/4 million since March 1983.

numbers on work-related government training programmes who are treated as part-time.

Between March 1988 and March 1989, the growth in full-time employment (314,000 or 61 per cent) has been greater than that in part-time work (203,000).

As shown in table 5, between March 1983 and March 1989, all regions have shared in the growth in the civilian

Work-rela	ted government	t training*	Workforce	in employmen	t	
Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	
6	3	9	13,993	9,571	23,564	Mar 1983
8	8	16	13,964	9,649	23,613	June
79	67	146	14,070	9,797	23,867	Sept
101	86	187	14,129	9,911	24,040	Dec
96	80	176	14,159	9,975	24,134	Mar 1984
95	80	175	14,203	10,024	24,226	June
118	98	216	14,258	10,092	24,350	Sept
115	94	209	14,302	10,150	24,452	Dec
107	83	190	14,301	10,194	24,495	Mar 1985
100	76	176	14,293	10,233	24,527	June
126	103	229	14,293	10,303	24,596	Sept
120	97	217	14,268	10,309	24,577	Dec
108	83	191	14,199	10,332	24,531	Mar 1986
127	99	226	14,170	10,383	24,553	June
157	128	285	14,202	10,470	24,672	Sept
155	123	278	14,191	10,539	24,730	Dec
143	111	255	14,201	10,591	24,792	Mar 1987
177	134	311	14,332	10,733	25,065	June
223	161	383	14,477	10,856	25,333	Sept
216	151	366	14,585	10,977	25,562	Dec
205	138	343	14,678	11,061	25,739	Mar 1988
205	138	343	14,734	11,130	25,864	June
220	149	369	14,790	11,232	26,022	Sept
252	156	408	14,814	11,286	26,100	Dec
285	164	448	14,878	11,384	26,261	Mar 1989
279 80	160 25	439 106	884 199	1,813 323	2,697 522	<b>Changes</b> Mar 1983-Mar 1989 Mar 1988-Mar 1989

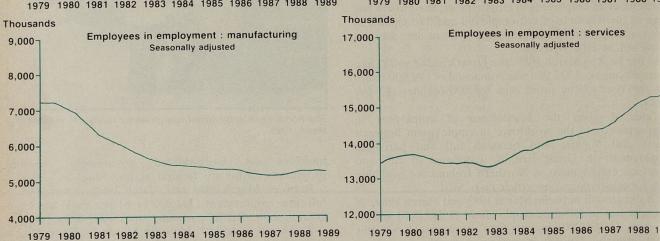


Table 4 Workforce in employment, seasonally adjusted

Thousand

	Employ	ees in e	mploymen	t			Workforce in employment					
	Males		Females	3		All	Males		Females	3		All
	All	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time		All	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	
1983 Mar	11,707	745	8,824	5,110	3,714	20,531	13,664	868	9,335	5,358	3,977	22,999
June	11,674	766	8,882	5,122	3,761	20,557	13,635	895	9,411	5,379	4,032	23,047
Sept	11,658	772	8,952	5,150	3,801	20,609	13,743	982	9,559	5,416	4,143	23,302
Dec	11,645	798	9,027	5,184	3,843	20,671	13,801	1,039	9,672	5,458	4,214	23,472
1984 Mar	11,630	784	9,077	5,213	3,863	20,707	13,832	1,030	9,736	5,496	4,240	23,568
June	11,625	790	9,106	5,233	3,873	20,731	13,875	1,045	9,785	5,524	4,261	23,660
Sept	11,636	771	9,145	5,259	3,886	20,781	13,928	1,048	9,853	5,556	4,297	23,781
Dec	11,666	801	9,195	5,271	3,924	20,861	13,972	1,077	9,908	5,573	4,335	23,881
1985 Mar	11,655	792	9,238	5,301	3,937	20,894	13,972	1,062	9,951	5,609	4,342	23,923
June	11,637	822	9,273	5,314	3,958	20,910	13,963	1,086	9,990	5,628	4,363	23,954
Sept	11,607	808	9,314	5,323	3,991	20,922	13,963	1,096	10,059	5,640	4,419	24,022
Dec	11,587	832	9,325	5,330	3,995	20,912	13,938	1,112	10,064	5,650	4,413	24,002
1986 Mar	11,530	819	9,361	5,334	4,027	20,891	13,872	1,086	10,087	5,658	4,429	23,959
June	11,481	853	9,395	5,331	4,064	20,876	13,845	1,138	10,137	5,658	4,479	23,982
Sept	11,442	843	9,437	5,350	4,087	20,878	13,876	1,167	10,225	5,683	4,543	24,101
Dec	11,394	866	9,492	5,381	4,111	20,886	13,865	1,198	10,293	5,720	4,573	24,158
1987 Mar	11,376	869	9,536	5,396	4,141	20,912	13,876	1,200	10,344	5,740	4,604	24,219
June	11,433	888	9,637	5,483	4,153	21,070	14,006	1,263	10,486	5,833	4,652	24,492
Sept	11,506	879	9,726	5,562	4,164	21,232	14,150	1,297	10,606	5,916	4,690	24,757
Dec	11,597	919	9,851	5,655	4,196	21,448	14,259	1,330	10,726	6,015	4,711	24,985
1988 Mar	11,672	909	9,941	5,745	4,196	21,614	14,351	1,308	10,809	6,109	4,699	25,159
June	11,703	919	10,004	5,798	4,207	21,707	14,406	1,317	10,877	6,166	4,710	25,283
Sept	11,724	889	10,083	5,848	4,235	21,807	14,462	1,305	10,977	6,223	4,754	25,439
Dec	11,698	901	10,118	5,870	4,248	21,816	14,485	1,353	11,029	6,252	4,778	25,515
1989 Mar	11,713	884	10,197	5,902	4,295	21,910	14,549	1,373	11,127	6,290	4,837	25,676
Changes Mar 1983-Mar 1989 Mar 1988-Mar 1989	6 40	139 -24	1,373 256	791 156	582 99	1,379 296	885 199	505 65	1,792 319	932 181	860 138	2,677 517

Note: Table relates to Great Britain only as part-time data are not available for Northern Ireland for non-census dates.

Estimates of part-time male employees are not seasonally adjusted.

	Employe	es in e	mployme	ent			Civilian workforce in employment							
	Levels			Changes				Levels			Changes	S		
				Mar '83-Mar '89 Mar '88-Mar '89						Mar '83- Mar '89		Mar '89-	Mar '89	
	Mar '83	Mar '88	Mar '89	Number	Per	Number	Per	Mar '83	Mar '88	Mar '89	Number	Per cent	Number	Per
South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West	7,038 668 1,470 1,928 1,405 1,772 2,301	7,513 745 1,634 2,016 1,511 1,804 2,374	7,660 764 1,675 2,029 1,543 1,790 2,397	622 97 205 101 138 13 95	8·8 14·5 14·0 5·2 9·8 0·7 4·1	23	2·0 2·7 2·5 0·7 2·1	7,764 761 1,685 2,104 1,560 1,940 2,524	8,616 888 1,953 2,292 1,735 2,076 2,707	8,818 917 2,011 2,330 1,781 2,083 2,754	1,054 156 326 226 221 138 230	13.6 20.5 19.4 10.7 14.2 7.1 9.1	202 29 58 38 46 2 47	2·3 3·3 3·0 1·7 2·7 0·1 1·7
North Wales Scotland Great Britain	1,061 879 1,879 <b>20,402</b>	1,086 933 1,893 <b>21,509</b>	1,087 959 1,907 <b>21,814</b>	27 80 27 <b>1,411</b>	2·5 9·1 1·5 <b>6·9</b>	2 26 13 <b>305</b>	0·2 2·8 0·7 <b>1·4</b>	1,151 1,004 2,054 <b>22,550</b>	1,226 1,100 2,143 <b>24,737</b>	1,250 1,140 2,185 <b>25,271</b>	99 136 131 <b>2,721</b>	8·6 13·6 6·4 <b>12·1</b>	24 40 42 <b>534</b>	2·0 3·6 2·0 <b>2·2</b>
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	494 <b>20,896</b>	510 <b>22,019</b>	514 <b>22,328</b>	20 <b>1,432</b>	4·1 6·9	309	0·8 1·4	564 <b>23,113</b>	579 <b>25,316</b>	584 <b>25,855</b>	20 <b>2,741</b>	3·6 11·9	5 <b>539</b>	0·9 <b>2·1</b>

workforce in employment (HM Forces' data are not broken down by region). The fastest growing regions are East Anglia, the South West, the East Midlands and the South East. Growth has been slower in Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and Scotland.

In the most recent year, Wales has grown faster than any other region, although East Anglia and the South West have also grown by 3 per cent or more.

Figure 2 shows the trends and the turning points in the revised series of the workforce in employment, employees in employment and in employees in the manufacturing and service sectors of the economy.

The new series has been incorporated into all the 'Employment' tables of the Labour Market Data section, except *table 1.7* (which is data on local authority employment collected by local authorities).

The revisions give rise to consequential amendments to the productivity estimates ( $table\ 1\cdot 8$ ) and to unit wage costs ( $table\ 5\cdot 7$ ). Unemployment rate denominators will be revised next month to incorporate the census of employment results (the September figures to be published in the November issue of  $Employment\ Gazette$ ). The indices of hours worked ( $table\ 1\cdot 12$ ) will also be updated for next month's issue.

The revisions will also affect the calculation of certain elements of the output series prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

#### Methods of revision

The revised monthly and quarterly series for the period between the censuses in September 1984 and September 1987 have been derived by assuming that the difference between the census figure and the September 1987 estimate as published previously accumulated evenly over the three-year period in each industry. Thus, for quarterly estimates, if the difference for industry A at census date was X then X/12 has been added to the estimate for December 1984, and 2X/12 added to the estimate for March 1985, and so on.

The method of calculation of monthly and quarterly estimates of the number of employees for dates since the last census date has been described in a number of articles in *Employment Gazette* in the past (see, for instance p 201 in the April 1989 issue) and is set out in more detail in the technical note accompanying this article.

In brief, the benchmark for the estimates is the most recent census of employment, with monthly and quarterly



Employees in employment rose by nearly 7 per cent in six years.

estimates for later dates obtained by using data from sample surveys of employers to estimate percentage changes over time in the number of employees by industry and region. The estimates so derived are known to undercount employees in employment and are therefore supplemented with information from the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The method of calculating these supplements is set out in more detail in the technical note.

The 1987 Census results, however, showed that the scale of adjustment for undercounting using the LFS-based supplements was too large at the whole economy level: employees in employment as measured by the census of employment had not been growing as fast as had been estimated through the Labour Force Survey. This is the result of a number of factors—including sampling and other errors in both series, and the different coverage of



Birds Eye's fishfinger factory in Grimsby-workplace for more than 2,000 employees.

the census of employment and the short-term inquiries on the one hand and the LFS on the other.

More work is planned on these coverage differences, and the Employment Department's methods of estimating the employee series will be further examined in the light

The revisions to the series post-September 1987 result

- the new benchmark supplied by the census from which rates of change can be measured;
- the inclusion in the panel of employers addressed by the quarterly and monthly surveys of a sample of new establishments set up between September 1984 and September 1987 (this has particularly reduced the September to December 1988 growth in the service sector, where many of the Community Programme (CP) employees were employed in new establishments not previously included in the quarterly estimates, so that the run-down of CP is now better reflected); and
- the reworking of the supplements based on LFS data, in the light of the census results.

There has been one small correction to the 1984 Census of Employment results because some hospitals were wrongly classified to central government. This has amended the 1984 Census results for activity headings 9111 and 9510 and has had a resulting impact on the series for 1984–87 for these two industries. More details of this are given in the article describing the 1987 Census results on p 540.

It should also be noted that special amendments to the short-term series have not been made for the other industry coding problems described in that article.

#### **Technical note**

Estimates of employees in employment are based on the following sources:

a) the census of employment conducted triennially from 1978 to 1987; a 1989 census is currently under way; b) monthly and quarterly surveys of employers (ie: the L2 and L5 panel inquiries and the L42 to all local authorities); c) inquiries conducted biennially by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for employment in agriculture and quarterly by the Department of the Environment for employment in the construction industry: d) 'centralised returns' covering employment in some nationalised industries, government departments and other large organisations such as British Coal, and the London and Scottish Clearing Banks Association; and e) the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

For census of employment dates, the estimates given by the census are used without adaptation. Between censuses, sources b, c, and d are used to estimate monthly and quarterly trends in employees in employment. However, in recent years employment estimates calculated in this way have also been supplemented for known underestimation of employment growth as measured by these panel surveys.

These supplements are based on aggregate whole economy trends from the annual LFS (e, above) and include an assumed continuance of the quarterly rate of cumulation of the bias observed between the two most recent surveys. The supplements are spread across industries and regions in a way which reflects the industry mix of the biases which build up between censuses.

As explained when the 1988 LFS results were incorporated (see April 1989 issue of Employment Gazette), the methodology for extrapolating the latest LFS results for quarters after March 1988 has been modified

Previously, the degree of underestimation was assumed to continue accumulating at the rate observed in the previous year, but for the period since spring 1988 an average of the degree of underestimation over the previous three years has been used. This change was made because the exceptionally high rate of growth in employees observed between the spring 1987 LFS and the spring 1988 LFS is not considered to be an adequate basis for carrying forward the degree of underestimation in the period since spring 1988, the reference period of the latest Labour Force Survey

Estimates for Great Britain are published at industry class (SIC 80) level and regional estimates at division level, with some finer detail where estimates are considered reliable. Reliability is judged on the basis of the revisions to the detailed figures which are necessary when census results are produced.

The employees in employment series may be revised at

- the 'supplements' are revised annually on receipt of the LFS results, usually in the spring following the
- there are revisions to and delays in the provision of centralised return data (d, above); and
- on receipt of the results of a census of employment, all the estimates are rebenchmarked and estimates for inter-censal periods are revised.

#### Seasonal adjustment

As a result of the revisions to the employees in employment estimates there have been minor changes to the seasonal patterns in the series. Seasonal factors have been revised and applied to the new series to produce a new seasonally adjusted series from the beginning of 1983. The series are shown in the tables in this article and in tables 1.1 and 1.2 of the Labour Market Data section.

## Topics

## Young inventors set for success

A 19-year-old from Middlesbrough has won the title "Young Engineer for Britain 1989"

Nigel Herbert carried off the trophy and £1,250 for his school-South Park Sixth Form College in Normanby, Middlesbrough-for inventing a 'Viscometer', a device to measure and read out the viscosity of fluids.

Nigel beat 52 national finalists, aged 11 to 19, in the Engineering Council's annual competition. They had been selected from 450 young people at 11 regional finals.

The great advantage of Nigel's invention, developed as a project he devised for his 'A' levels, is that it is portable and can therefore be used at oil and chemical sites. among others, to give a quick reading. Its low retail cost-£170brings it within the financial scope of schools too.

Nigel, due to read dentistry at Liverpool University before winning the competition, is now considering setting up a small business or reading engineering instead. Courtaulds, the textile manufacturers, have offered to sponsor him for a university ngineering course.

The Engineering Council's



Sarah Millington, age 14, winner of the Woman into Science and Engineering prize, with 19-year-old Nigel Herbert, winner of the Young Engineer for Britain title 1989

Women into Science and Engineering (WISE) award of £200 was won by 14-year-old Sarah Millington of Holm Rook, Cumbria, for her invention 'Separ-A-Ball'. This is a kitchen device which gives effective separation of fats or oils from other liquids.

At the award ceremony in London, Sir William Barlow

chairman of the Engineering Council, announced that last year's 'Young Engineer for Britain' Paul Dagley-Morris from Cheltenham had sold the rights to his invention, a sophisticated radio transmitter alarm system, 'Rapidcall'. "I hope that is setting him on the way to being a budding

entrepreneur," Sir William said.

The researchers present a

number of policy recommendations

and suggest that existing training

provision needs to be more directly

targeted to women returners. The

report adds that employers, in

particular, need to re-examine

procedures so that women's

their recruitment and promotion

previous employment experience

and the transferable skills gained

during the time spent bringing up

children are recognised and valued

Such procedures should also avoid

Employers also need to consider

potentially discriminatory age

ceilings.

London boroughs and is urging major property developers to take up the sites with a view to hotel development.

A recent study commissioned by LTB and the London Planning Advisory Committee stresses the need for additional hotel accommodation and points to a shortfall of 19,000 bedrooms in

**Euro directive** 

on unsafe

products

The Department of Trade and

describes as a "far-reaching

directive would apply to all

consultative document on what it

European Commission directive

aimed at prohibiting the supply of

unsafe products." If adopted the

products, including food and drink

transport, medicines and medical

sent to the Consumer Safety Unit,

**New strategy** 

for hotel

development

in London

The London Tourist Board (LTB)

has identified over 60 potential

hotel sites in 18 non-central

DTI, Room 414, 10-18 Victoria

Street, London SW1H 0NN by

October 13.

Comments in response should be

Industry has published a

London by the year 2000. LTB Managing Director, Tom Webb, said: "If London is to benefit from the projected increase in visitors when the Channel Tunnel opens in 1993, it is essential that additional accommodation is provided of the right quality and

"The aim is to increase the stock of low cost accommodation but due to high land values, budget hotel development is often perceived to be commercially unviable," joint arrangements between a local authority and developer, budget hotels can be viable.

"The relocation of many firms to outer London has created a demand for business hotels in these locations. At the weekend they are well placed to tap the growing short break market," said Mr Webb.

## Women—not a substitute for young workers

Most people are now aware of the so-called 'demographic timebomb whereby fewer young workers will be coming onto the labour market in the next few years. It is often assumed that older women will make up the shortfall.

However, Hatfield Polytechnic has just published the results of a study it did of women with young children who are considering returning to work.

The survey covered North Hertfordshire and Stevenage. Key findings include:

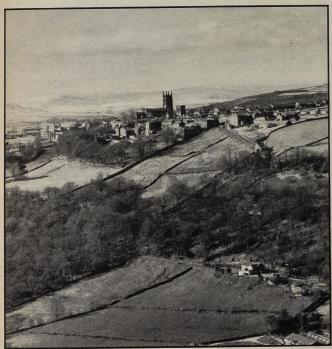
- At least two-thirds of the women questioned intended to return to work in the next three years.
- Women have skills and experiences that are qualitatively different from those of school leavers and during a career break they gain other skills which, more often than not, are ignored by prospective employers.
- The provision of employer

provided childcare facilities would lead to an increase in the hours worked by women

- The demand for training opportunities is high. Nearly three-quarters of potential returners felt they needed additional training to re-enter the labour force. A lack of training provision could be wasteful. For example, several former nurses said that they would take other jobs even though they wanted to rejoin the health service.
- Many women wanted to change jobs from what they did before having children but were conscious that any desire for occupational change would be frustrated unless they received training or retraining.
- Women felt they had lost confidence while being at home with young children and wanted to attend courses that emphasised confidence building and personal development.

access to employer provided training, flexible working hours, job sharing, childcare facilities and renewal of contacts with employees who have taken a career break if they want to attract women back into the labour market.

The report, Women Returners in the North Hertfordshire Labour Market, is available (price £6) from Local Economy Research Unit, Hatfield Business School, Mangrove Road, Hertford SG13 8OF



Calderdale (near Halifax). The area, a current recipient of Europea tourism funding, is benefiting from European youth tourism visits through

### **Deadline for European** tourism grants

December 20 has been set as the deadline for applications for European Community funding towards the cost of European Tourism Year projects.

Grant aid of up to 40 per cent is available, but entries must be submitted to Britain's Examining Committee, drawn from right across the tourism industry in Britain before its final meeting in January 1990.

Entries chosen by the committee will be forwarded to Brussels for approval by the European

Only £145,000 is available for the whole of Britain, and priority will be given to proposals that cover as many of the EC criteria for 'Community Projects' as possible.

The criteria laid down by the EC say that projects should contribute

- community character—they should facilitate intra-Community travel;
- the Single Market; • off-season employment
- · development of new destinations.

They should also be innovative. of an exemplary nature-serving as a pilot for projects in other countries or regions-and environmentally friendly.

Official grant application forms and further information can be obtained from Joan Williams, British Tourist Authority, tel 01-846 9000. □

## **Employee share register**

organisations to consider

introducing them, and provide data

for further research. It is very much

A simple questionnaire has been

in line with the Government's

and wider share ownership.

is urging all those who have

soon as possible.

encouragement of profit sharing

widely distributed to companies

and other organisations. The IPA

received a questionnaire to ensure

they complete it and return it as

If any company with a profit

sharing scheme has not received a

questionnaire, it should contact the

**Diary dates** 

project director, D Wallace Bell,

at: The IPA, Freepost, London

SE1 2BR (tel 01-403 6018).

• Working Together. British

help industry and disability

Computer Society conference to

organisations understand each

other's needs. November 7 and 8.

IBM, Warwick. Contact: 01-874

Recruiting and Employing

Graduates for 1990 and Beyond.

recruiters to review their policies

Scandic Crown Hotel, Victoria,

Career Management Strategies.

IMS workshop on career policies

and practices November 7 to 9, or

Manpower Studies, University of

Managing Labour Turnover. IMS

course focuses on how to find out

why employees leave and how this

can be prevented. December 6 and

7 or June 6 and 7, 1990. Institute of

Manpower Studies, University of

For information on all three IMS

events contact (0273) 678181.

conference on the disease for

senior managers and those in

November 17. Queen Elizabeth II

Conference Centre, London SW1.

• Flexible Training '89. National

methods and materials, sponsored

by the Training Agency. November

exhibition and conference on

flexible training technologies,

28 to 30. Novotel Exhibition

W6. Contact: 01-727 1929

Centre, Hammersmith, London

charge of building services.

Contact 051-951 4456.

· Legionnaires' Disease. HSE

April 3 to 5, 1990. Institute of

Institute of Manpower Studies

(IMS) seminar for graduate

October 19 or November 23.

London SW1

Sussex, Brighton,

Sussex, Brighton.

been a considerable expansion in profit sharing and employee share ownership. As a consequence, many companies have experienced an improvement in employee attitudes, especially in securing commitment to the firm's success

Further measures to stimulate wider share ownership and profit sharing were introduced by the Chancellor in his Budget earlier this year. Following this, the Industrial Participation Association (IPA) announced that it planned to compile a comprehensive UK Register of Profit Sharing and Employee share Ownership Companies. The project is being funded by the Employment Department and the register is due to be published in mid-1990. It will cover:

- profit sharing (cash and/or shares)
- profit-related paysavings-related (SAYE) share schemes
- share purchase or contributory share schemes

Explaining the IPA's reasons for wanting such a register, director Bryan Stevens said: "An up-to-

#### **Panorama**

A catalogue of industries in European Community countries has been published by the EC Commission. Panorama of Industry '89 covers more than 125 branches of manufacturing and service industries.

It presents a structural overview of the relevant industries, the development of their workforces, market shares, position in foreign trade and future prospects. Panorama will be updated

For further information contact: EC Commission, Directorate General III, Jean-Francois Marchipont, Rue de la loi 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.

#### Force of change on the date register of organisations that traditional working day have profit sharing or share ownership schemes will help to dispel any prevailing ignorance The nine-to-five working day is fast about them, encourage other

becoming a thing of the past. New technology, concern for cost effectiveness, reduced working hours and customer demand for more extensive services mean that more and more employers are changing traditional hours.

Falling numbers of young people in the labour market will put additional pressure on employers to operate more flexible working patterns so they can recruit and keep the employees they need, particularly women who have

Cashing in

dispensers so that their employees

can withdraw cash from their banks

The Staffcash machines, which

employees to withdraw money at

any time of the day or night. They

help employers too by overcoming

wish to continue to be paid weekly

the problem of employees who

in cash, and also mean that an

spend time dispensing cash.

hilins Staffcash machine

When a withdrawal is made

Services, the employee's bank

company's account is credited.

manager for finance at Philips

Business Systems, says: "The

market for cash dispensing

diverse industries, including

banking, media, chemicals,

computers and electronics.

Andrew Thompson, Philips

(tel. 0206 575115).  $\square$ 

account is debited, and the

details of the transaction are sent to

the Bankers Automated Clearing

Richard Beaton, general sales

machines at work is really taking

off, with Staffcash users in many

For further information, contact

Business Systems, Elektra House,

Bergholt Road, Colchester, Essex

accounts clerk does not need to

More and more employers are

installing automated cash

while on work premises.

are made by Philips, enable

A new ACAS booklet, Hours of Work, comes to their aid. It outlines the different types of working patterns, from shiftwork and annual hours working to part-time working and job-sharing The advantages and disadvantages of each approach are outlined, and there is clear, practical advice about how different patterns can b introduced and made to work well.

Copies, which are free, can be obtained from ACAS, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ.

## **Cultural messages**

Getting your message across in the single European market of 1992 and beyond is the subject of a new training course

After lengthy consultations with language and cultural experts, Oxford Training has produced a three-day course 'Persuading and Negotiating in an Assertive Europe'

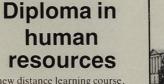
Said Greg Nutt, programme designer at Oxford Training: 'Different cultures have their own distinctive ways of communicating but common ground can be found

"Gist is more important than detail. In other cultures, expression

of feelings and creation of mood through intonation and non-verbal signals say much more than the words alone

"In the UK, words have traditionally been the main focus We are now offering practical training in the direct communication of these other 'un-British' expressions. This style of expressive assertiveness is emerging as the norm in Europe and lies at the heart of the new course.

Further information is available from Greg Nutt (tel 0993 883338). 🗆



The Henley Diploma in Human Resource Management, has been produced by management specialists Henley College

specially designed to meet the needs of potential and existing managers who want to focus on human resource management in a broader business and international context, as well as covering the Institute of Personnel Management's (IPM) Stage II professional education scheme. Participants will be able to become graduate members of the IPM on completion of the Stage II exams

involved in the course's development and has just approved centre

As with all Henley distance learning courses, help and support is offered throughout the programme by Henley tutors. Assessment will draw on the participants' working experience and be relevant to their immediate working environment. The first students will begin the course in January 1990, and they should complete it in 18 months to two

its unique computer system. create an electronic classroom.

A tailored version of the course will be offered to companies who require a programme which is designed to meet their specific

(0491) 571454 ext 2233.



Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, Britain's fastest growing historic attraction last

#### Historic attraction

England's historic attractions are the country's biggest tourism crowd puller, according to the English Tourist Board's latest annual report on the country's historic properties, The English Heritage

A record 67 million people visited heritage buildings last year. 3 per cent more than in 1987 Earnings—from admissions, souvenirs and catering—are also up, by 13 per cent to £122 million.

Westminster Abbey was the favourite, with 3.25 million visitors, followed by St Paul's Cathedral with 2.5 million. As in 1987, the Tower of London had the highest number of paying visitors (2.1 million). Bolton Abbey in North Yorkshire was the favourite parish church, with 400,000 visitors. In fact, nearly half the 54 historic buildings attracting over 200 000 visitors in 1988 were cathedrals and churches.

Eighteenth century Kedleston Hall, a National Trust property in Derbyshire, grew in popularity faster than any other historic building in 1988. Visitors to it increased by 96 per cent to 71,800. The report puts this down to the property opening for five days a week in 1988 as compared with three days a week in 1987. An

appeal for the purchase of contents also aroused much public interest.

Celebrations to mark the Armada's 400th anniversary were among the unusually large number of anniversary promotions during 1988 which helped to boost visitor

The report also cites improved marketing and signposting, together with special events and extra attractions, as playing a major part.

Although increased revenue is largely due to a rise in entrance fees, the report says attractions are also now offering more facilities to visitors. For the average admission price of £1.39 (10 per cent up on 1988) many places also offer museums, exhibitions, tours, festivals, gardens and historic re-enactments.

Despite the boom, however, the report warns that historic properties are constantly under threat from increasing traffic and road construction. Escalating repair costs and VAT are also making it more difficult for properties to be maintained.

Copies of The English Heritage Monitor 1989 are available from the English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ, price £11 including postage.

## Bosses' communication chasm

Leaders of Britain's biggest companies claim it is their workforce who more than anything else affects profits. Yet the workforce says it is not told what is going on in the company or even encouraged to make suggestions.

These are the findings of a survey by Vista, an employee communications company, which questioned managers in 400 of Britain's largest businesses. The companies employ in excess of 21/2 million people.

The workforce was asked whether employees were given sufficient information on a range of essential items. Less than a quarter said they had sufficient information on plans and objectives for their business and only 39 per cent felt they had sufficient information on changes which affect their job.

Exactly 50 per cent felt their companies had any clear and consistent policies, while just 42 per cent said they were encouraged to make suggestions on how to

What this picture represents is one where although the British boardroom sees employee performance as crucial, the workers are neither being told what is going on nor being listened to," said Peter Walker, managing director of Vista.

open management style of successful European companies could cost Britain dear as 1992

"The refusal to adopt the more

## human resources

A new distance learning course

The new course has been

The IPM has been closely designated Henley as an IPM

Participants will also have access to Henley's 'Helpline' service and HELP. This will enable students to access tutors and each other and so

For further information, contact

## **Topics**

## Part-time points

Part-time work to some can be a precarious form of employment and a source of unequal treatment of women workers. It is also defended as a regular, wellprotected way to reconcile the needs and preferences of workers with the operational requirements of enterprises; to create jobs; and to benefit workers with family responsibilities, workers approaching retirement and other special groups.

The latest issue of the Conditions of Work Digest on part-time work provides details of the latest statistics, legislation, national programmes, civil service rules, positions of employers and trade unions, and enterprise-level practices in over 30 industrialised

The introduction gives insights into the advantages and problems which already affect more than 50 million workers in the industrialised market economies.

There is information on the many forms of part-time work, from phased retirement to parental part-time, plus reference to pay and access to social security

Conditions of Work Digest, vol 8, no 1, 1989 Price £17.60 is available from the International Labour Office in London (tel 01-828 6401). ISBN 92.2.1065081.

## Writing off

A new publication that provides a step-by-step guide to compiling a CV has been produced by the Cambridge-based National Extension College for the British Refugee Council.

Writing a CV is a self-study course aimed at helping adult refugees, other ethnic minorities and native English speakers.

Written by Robert Leach, the book takes the student through each stage of compiling a CVstarting with an understanding of the employer's viewpoint and concluding with referees, supporting letters, the importance of layout and getting feedback. Throughout, students are encouraged to sell themselves by selecting and focusing upon specific qualities and experience relevant for a particular job.

Writing a CV also addresses the issues of gender and cultural differences which may have implications for a CV.

Writing a CV is available from The National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN. Price £6.95. ISBN 0 86082 9391.

## KEVIJEWS

**Turning freelance on** 

a shoestring

Budding entrepreneurs who haven't yet taken the step of starting their own business could well find Going Freelance by Godfrey Golzen helps them make up their mind.

Written in a clear, readable style, Godfrey Golzen takes the reader through a mass of practical considerations which vary from the right mental attitude to the details of invoicing procedure.

Golzen points out that starting a new business doesn't necessarily need large amounts of money, but to make a success of it, you have to market your skills in the right way to the right people.

The second part of the book looks at over 40 opportunities for freelance work in a step-by-step guide covering business services, home and DIY services, right



through to the performing arts sector. This is a book to stir the entrepreneurial spirit and laden with practical advice.

Going Freelance by Godfrey Golzen is published by Kogan Page. Price £7.99. ISBN 1 850918082.

## Keeping the workforce fit

Counselling, by Michael Megranahan looks upon the topic of workplace counselling from the employers' point-of-view and explores how such problems as stress, relocation and debt as well as newer areas of AIDS, substance misuse and psychological testing should

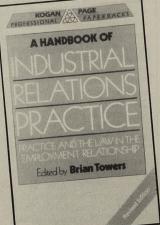
be handled.

Almost every conceivable field where counselling may be required is covered, with useful contacts listed for specialist information.

Counselling by Michael Megranahan is published by the Institute of Personnel Management. Price £14.95 (non-members). £11.96 (members) plus £1.13 p and p. ISBN 085292 397X.

## Industrial relations—problems

and solutions



A comprehensive guide to industrial relations practice has been fully updated by its editor, Brian Towers, to take account of the 1988 Employment Act and the Government's draft code of practice on trade union industrial

A Handbook of Industrial Relations Practice provides guidance and strategies for managers and trade unionists on a host of topics with close reference to practical situations and case studies. Subjects covered include: collective agreements; employee participation; new technology impact and single union agreements.

A Handbook of Industrial Relations Practice edited by Brian Towers is published by Kogan Page. Price £14.95. ISBN 1 85091656.

Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office

#### People power

Poorly motivated staff can make the difference between success and failure for new businesses, says David Robinson, author of Getting the Best Out of People.

Written specifically for owners of young and growing businesses, the book provides a lively introduction to the theory and practice of personnel management. Using examples and case studies it shows owner/managers how to ensure that their own behaviour draws the best from their staff

The book is a useful tool for anyone needing to develop management skills and looks at effective leadership, human behaviour at work, ethics and coping with corporate growth.  $\Box$ Getting the Best Out of People by David Robinson is published by Kogan Page. Price £5.95. ISBN 1850915296.

## Pensions in Europe

The 11th edition of Guide to Pensions in Western Europe has been published by international actuarial services group, Noble Lowndes. The guide gives details of social security and private sect pension practice in 17 European countries. It shows that there is sall a wide diversity in the level of State pension provision within the European Community. 50 per cent of member states do not have common retirement ages for me and women. Also only half of th countries allow individuals to receive a social security retiremen pension earlier than the stipulate retirement age, with Denmark, France and the UK offering the best deals to early leavers from occupational plans.

Further information on the guide is available from Noble Lowndes, PO Box 144, Croyde CR9 3EB.

#### Britain abroad

The British Tourist Authority has launched the latest edition of its guide to marketing Britain abroad. Advertising, research mail services, and overseas distribution of operators' literature are just some of the BTA services outlined.

The handbook includes dates and details of international travel shows, promotional events and BTA sales missions for each major overseas market.

Copies of the 1989-90 edition of Promoting Tourism to Britain are available free of charge from: BTA Marketing, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL (tel 01-846 9000)