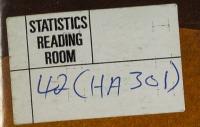
Employment Gazette May 1990





Earnings and hours of manual workers



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Employment Gazette

May 1990

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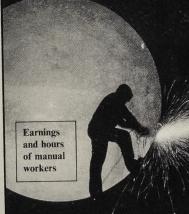
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COVER PICTURE Manual employees' earnings and hours were surveyed in October 1989. The results are given in an article starting on p 244. Photo: Image Bank



At the end of 1988 there were 314 trade unions in the UK. Union statistics are analysed in a Special Feature on p 259.



Characteristics of the unemployed are described in detail on pp 264-277.









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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 jobcentres, employment offices, 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, ID6, 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 Department of Employment

General information

Your guide to our employmer enterprise progammes	nt, training and	A guide to the Employme
Details of the extensive range of		A guide to the Trade Unio
and training programmes and bi	usiness help PL856	Industrial action and the I A guide for employees and trade union members
Employment legisl	ation	Industrial action and the la A guide for employers, their and suppliers
Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700	The law on unfair dismiss guidance for small firms
Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)	Fair and unfair dismissal- a guide for employers
Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)	Individual rights of emplo a guide for employers
Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (2nd rev)	Offsetting pensions again redundancy payments—a for employers
Suspension on medical groun	nds under	Code of practice—picketi
health and safety regulations	PL705 (2nd rev)	Code of practice—closed agreements and arrangem
Facing redundancy? Time off the hunting or to arrange training	for job PL703	Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employer
Union membership and non-membership rights	PL871	employment law Fact sheets on employment
Itemized pay statement	PL704 (1st rev)	A series giving basic details f employees
Guarantee payments	PL724 (3rd rev)	employees
Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699 (2nd rev)	Health and safety
Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay	PL711	Contraction of the second second
Time off for public duties	PL702	AIDS and the workplace A guide for employers
Unfairly dismissed?	PL712 (5th rev)	Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers
Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal	PL707 (2nd rev)	Drug misuse and the work
Union secret ballots	PL701 (2nd rev)	A guide for employers
Redundancy payments	PL808	
Limits on payments	PL827	Wages legislation
Unjustifiable discipline by a tra	deunion PL865	
Trade union executive election	s PL866	The law on payment of
Trade union funds and accounting records	PL867	wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages
Trade union political funds	PL868	A summary of part 1 of the Way Act 1986 in six languages
		and the second

The Employment Act 1988	
A guide to its industrial relations	
and trade union law provisions	

uide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986

mmary of part 1 of the Wages

PL810

PL815

Industrial tribunals PL854

ITL1 (1989)

nt Act 1989	PL888	for those concerned in industrial
n Act 1984	PL752	tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1989)
aw	PL869	Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974
aw customers	PL870	Act 1974 ITL19(1983) Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers PL720
al—	PL715	
-	PL714	Sex equality
yees—	PL716	Sex discrimination in employment
nst a guide		Collective agreements and sex discrimination
RI ng	PLI (1983)	Equal payA guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970PL743
shop nents		Equal pay for women—what you should know about it Information for working women
rs, summarisin	ıg	
n t law for employers	and	Overseas workers Employment of overseas workers in the UK Employers' guide to the work permit scheme OW5(1987)
y		Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience scheme OW21(1987)
	PL893	Miscellaneous
place	PL859	The Race Relations Employment
1	PL880	Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers PL748 The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services PL594 (4th rev)
		The United Kingdom in Europe- People And Progress

about the 'Social Charter'

Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training or vocational courses. Open to people over 18.



Training Credits to be tested by school leavers



School leavers are to be given the power to 'buy' training tailored to their needs skill. through a new system of training credits.

Ten pilot schemes will be set up from April 1991, covering 10 per cent of 16- and 17-year-old school leavers. In some of the pilots, credits will be issued to all young people leaving full-time education, while in others the credits will be targeted on

'Neighbourhood engineers' vision

An 'army' of 24,000 professional engineers and technicians working in Britain's schools to raise the awareness of engineering among young people, is the vision behind The Engineering Council's 'neighbourhood engineers' project.

With initial funding of up to £612,000 from the Department of Trade and Industry, the council aims to link three or four engineers to every secondary school.

They will each work for a few hours a week on voluntary secondment, helping teachers and providing a source of information and practical support to students and parents on engineering matters.

The scheme has so far been set up in eight of the council's 19 regions, involving 1,500 engineers in 450 schools. The additional funding will allow the council to develop a detailed database of volunteers.

particular key occupations and levels of

The credits will have a real cash value and young people will be able to present them to an employer who makes suitable training available or to a specialist provider of training if they are unable to find employment.

Union Ballots on Industrial Action, came into operation on April 11. The purpose of the Code is to provide practical guidance which will help to promote desirable practices in relation to the conduct by trade unions of industrial action ballots.

The Code itself imposes no legal obligations and failure to observe it does not render anyone liable to proceedings. However, provisions in the Code are to be admissible in evidence and are to be taken into account in proceedings before a court where it considers them relevant. Employment Secretary Michael

Howard said: "I am confident that the

and local enterprise companies are being invited to run the pilot schemes in close co-operation with local education authorities.

The training must be to an 'approved' standard and young people will be given careers advice to help put their credit to best use

TECs will be expected to ensure that the credits are used only for training which is also relevant to the needs of employers. It would be open to employers and the body issuing the credit to supplement their value to secure higher cost training as required.

Motivation

At the launch of the scheme, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said that training credits will bring a number of improvements to current training arrangements.

"Their purpose," he said, "is to make a major impact on the motivation of young people to train after they have left school and so increase the skills and productivity of our young workforce.'

Mr Howard added that it would allow training to reflect the choices and decisions of young people and their employers as well as helping to create a more efficient and Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) responsive market in training.

New guidelines activated on trade union ballots

A statutory code of practice, Trade Code will prove of real practical help to unions, their members and others, both in interpreting the statutory requirements such as those relating to secrecy and fairness, and more generally in promoting good practice in the conduct of ballots.

"However, we shall be monitoring trade union conduct of industrial action ballots and, if there is evidence that the Code's recommendations are being ignored, we shall not hesitate to come forward with further proposals for legislation.

The Code of Practice, Trade Union Ballots on Industrial Action is available through jobcentres or by writing to ID6, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

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News Brief

News Brief

'Don't put a (stop on it'

The challenge of the demographic time bomb is not for employers to plug gaps among the young workers they would traditionally have relied upon-but to develop the potential of their whole workforce.

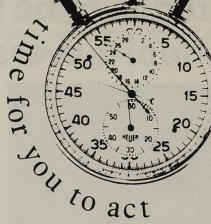
Getting employers to face up to that challenge, said Employment Minister Tim Eggar, is the reason for a new campaign spearheaded by chambers of commerce and by the Institute of Personnel Management. Using the theme 'Time for you to act', they are organising seminars between now and July for local groups of owners or managers of medium-sized businesses (50-200 employees), and also 16 regional seminars* in May and June, targeted at personnel and training specialists; and there will be a parallel campaign aimed at influencing the planning decisions of chief executives of large companies.

Help at hand

A key element of these campaigns is a video developed by the Training Agency, which draws on the experience of businesses already taking steps to counter the effects of the demographic time bomb. It shows that even small firms have been able to take worthwhile action. Other new material includes a special 'employers' action pack' which helps employers identify their own future skill needs and offers ideas and guidance on how to satisfy them; it also contains case studies of some companies, large and small, that have already taken action.

Pointing out that 80 per cent of those in the workforce in the year 2000 are in work today, Mr Eggar predicted that "the knowledge-based economy will really come of age in the 1990s." There will be less all: employers are having to look at their demand for unskilled labour, he said, but

* The 16 regional workshop seminars (price £103,50 including VAT) will be held from 2 to 5 pm in Portsmouth (May 14), Plymouth (May 15), Bristol (May 16), Swindon (May 17), Milton Keynes (May 21), Birmingham (May 22), Sheffield (May 23), Peterborough (May 24), Leeds (June 4), Manchester (June 5), Newcastle (June 6), Edinburgh (June 7), Hatfield (June 11), Chelmsford (June 12), Gatwick (June 13) and London (June 14). Further details and an application form are available from the course and conference registrar. Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UX.



greater demand for multi-skilled, man- force." agerial and technical workers. The real challenge, is how we upgrade and upskill our existing workforce.

International competition, explained Mr Eggar, will increasingly force Britain to compete in the marketplace as a 'high value-added, high skill' economy because -quite apart from the challenge of the single European market—the size of the labour force in both Japan and the USA will increase faster than ours and, even more combatting the problem. Only one in three significantly, it will increase 45 per cent were implementing policies to encourage faster in the developing world.

Training 'is not all'

British firms which have placed emphasis on continuing the training of their workforce have had a better record at retaining their employees, he said. This has given them greater stability as well as a better trained workforce. But training is not and he referred to the noticeably poorer recruitment policies and take new flexible and innovative approaches-ethnic minority, disabled and unemployed workers cannot be ignored.

importance of women, saying that they probably accounted for a larger proportion of skilled and qualified people than any doing a lot more if only we invest in training other group interested in obtaining work. It people.

was a sad fact, he said, that many women returners came back at a lower level than when they left the labour market.

He urged firms to consider schemes for part-time working, school-term working, working from home and other flexible approaches, such as sub-contracting to self-employed workers.

Mr Eggar also warned against selfdestructive policies of pushing youngsters into low-skill jobs, saying it would destroy the competitiveness-both short and long-term-of both the company itself and the country as a whole.

"Demographic change," he stated, "offers an opportunity to break free from past assumptions and past practices and to move forward to a more skilled, a more flexible and a more competitive work-

A survey carried out in the Midlands for the Birmingham branch of the Institute of Personnel Management has shown just how severe the attitudinal problem is among employers. All 100 organisations taking part said they were experiencing skill shortage problems; 90 believed the situation would worsen, yet 46 felt that the obviously short-term policy of increasing salaries was the most effective method of women to stay on at work; and only 10 of these organisations even thought this was a worthwhile policy.

Commenting on these findings, Sir John Cassells, former director general of the National Economic Development Office, said: "We should be shocked and ashamed by some of the things we have left undone." productivity record of British organisations when compared with their European and American counterparts: "We look around wildly for excuses for ourselvesequipment quality or modernity; finance Mr Eggar particularly stressed the availability-but it's none of these things. The key variable is the skill of the workers. It's an agonising fact that we are capable of

Union officials' time off tightened up

The ground rules governing paid time off for trade union duties and activities were changed when section 14 of the Employment Act 1989 came into force on February 26 this year.

Union officials' entitlements to paid time off are now restricted to issues clearly covered by recognition agreements and must relate to the employer party to those agreements, not an associated employer.

ACAS code of practice no 3-Time off for trade union duties and activities-has now been revised to take account of these statutory changes. Copies of the draft code have been sent to over 800 people and organisations, including trade unions and employers'

organisations, for comment by June 29. To obtain a copy of the consultative document contact ACAS press office at 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ or ACAS regional offices.

Any comments on the code should be sent to Mr E O Bailey, General Policy Branch at the London Office of ACAS (address above).

TECs challenge fires ahead

"We're going great guns," Employment Secretary Michael Howard declared as he signed the first operational contracts for Training and Enterprise Councils.

A year ago, when the TEC concept was first unveiled, it had been hoped the first TEC would become operational around the start of April 1990. In fact, ten TECs are now up and running, and another three expect to sign contracts shortly. Behind them are more than 50 others which have already had development applications approved, and there are yet more waiting to have theirs approved too.

Over the next year, predicted Mr Howard, "a network of 82 TECs will cover the country.

The skilling of Britain, he stressed, must be the top priority of the 1990s: "Our future prosperity and economic growth depend upon our capacity to build an enterprising culture and an enterprising workforce whose skills and ingenuity are second to none.

The ten TEC chairmen are all good businessmen, he continued; and this had been reflected in their negotiations over the details of the contracts. They had been keen to obtain the maximum amount of flexibility, but against this Mr Howard had to balance the Government's need for accountability. In particular, there was the need for the TECs to deliver the guarantees given in respect of Youth Training and Employment Training; and second, there was the Secretary of State's responsibility to

Parliament for the money the TECs spend. Mr Howard promised to keep this balance under review in the months ahead, collaboration as well as the appropriate not as a statutory process but as "something strategies for realising the benefits of such that springs forward very naturally from the opportunities.



Michael Howard exchanges contracts with the Chairman of Teesside TEC.

communications that will be taking place." The ten TECs to receive contracts are: Calderdale and Kirklees, Cumbria, Devon and Cornwall, Dorset, Hertfordshire, South and East Cheshire, Thames Valley, Teesside, Tyneside, and Wearside. The three expected to sign shortly afterwards are: East Lancashire, Oldham and Rochdale.

• A free booklet outlining the relationship between TECs, local education authorities and colleges is available from the Information Centre, Further Education Unit, 2 Orange Street, London WC2H 7WE. Training and Enterprise Councils: Partnerships and Action is the report of a seminar held earlier this year and identifies creative opportunities for partnership/

Exclamation marks the spot

If you saw a yellow triangle edged in black with an exclamation mark in the centre, would you know what it meant?

It's not part of the Highway Code, but a notification that dangerous substances are written information about all sites which present on a site.

(Notification and Marking of Sites) Regula- targeted. tions 1990 were laid before Parliament by Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls.

into force on September 1, 1990 have been stances (hence the vellow triangles). prepared by the Health and Safety Commission

ponsible for enforcing health and safety Classification, Packaging and Labelling of legislation and local fire authorities have Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984).

contain dangerous substances, in order that The new Dangerous Substances inspection may be more effectively

They also ensure that firefighters arriving at an incident at such sites are clearly The Regulations, which begin to come warned of the presence of dangerous sub-

The Regulations apply to any site with a total quantity of 25 tonnes or more of Their aim is to ensure that authorities res- dangerous substances (as defined by the

Examples of strategies planned by the ten operational TECs

- Advice/financial support to help small employers set up company-based training schemes (Hertfordshire)
- Links with European employers and colleges to share knowledge and expand work experience and training opportunities (Dorset)
- Vocational traineeships for young people (Thames Valley)
- 60 new gateways giving easy access to training and business assistance activities (Devon and Cornwall)
- Raising standards of employer training through a system of kitemarks and awards (Cheshire)
- Improved and increased management training for women (Teesside)
- One-stop business access points to support small and expanding firms (Tyneside)
- A training concordat linking support for unemployed adults with upgrading training for existing employees (Calderdale and Kirklees)
- An economic regeneration forum (planned to be operational by July) (Wearside)
- Joint action with the local tourist board to tackle skill shortages in the tourist industry (Cumbria)

Budget help for TECs and nurseries

Tax relief on contributions by companies to Training and Enterprise Councils and local enterprise agencies was announced in the Budget on March 20. The scheme will run for five years to April 1995.

The Chancellor also announced that employees will no longer be taxed on the benefit of workplace nurseries provided by their employers. The exemption will extend

to nurseries run jointly by employers with other bodies and to facilities employers provide for after-school care of older children. Employees who think they are entitled to relief should contact their tax office to make a claim.

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News Brief

Heavy fines for health and safety offences

Two recent cases in which heavy fines were months, in which materials in silos courts regard breaches of health and safety regulations.

In the first case Tate and Lyle were fined £250,000 in a Scottish court as a result of an incident in October 1989, when an employee died while clearing a sugar silo.

The dead man, who was married with a family, had climbed a 'ledge' of hard sugar inside a silo, above which there were residues of loose sugar. The firm had failed to ensure that their employee was wearing a safety harness of rope, and consequently he was suffocated by an avalanche of sugar

The HSE has issued a warning on the dangers of entering silos without proper safety precautions. The sugar accident is

leveled illustrate the seriousness with which collapsed and engulfed workers-two of them proved fatal

In the second case Nobels Explosives Company (a subsidiary of ICI) was fined £100,000 and £30,000 costs following an explosion at its factory at Penrhyndeudrath, North Wales in June 1988 when two men were killed. The company was charged under Section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 in that it failed in its duty to ensure the health and safety of its employees and that it did not provide adequate supervision.

The Health & Safety Executive, which has been pressing magistrates to impose higher fines for safety offences, welcomed the high fine. Employment Secretary, Michael Howard, recently wrote to the just one of three incidents in recent Magistrates Association on the subject.

Training for disadvantaged young people

Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced steps to make Youth Training more accessible to young disadvantaged people-including those who are homeless.

To reach out to jobless youngsters who have left school, and possibly home too, the Training Agency will produce an advice leaflet to explain YT to youth workers and organisations working with young people (including local authority housing and social services departments, hostels and voluntary bodies like Shelter).

asked to establish contacts between hostels participating financial institutions when taking in homeless young people and local training providers who may be able to offer suitable placements. This will enable young people to be referred more rapidly and effectively to appropriate training opportunities.

'Last resort'

A Guarantee Liaison Officer in each area office will act as a 'last resort' for youngsters for whom finding a training place may be difficult, to see that they are able to take advantage of the Government's guarantee of an offer of training.

The Agency is also looking at the possibility of introducing special short courses for young pregnant women on YT, which could lead later into broader vocationally-based training.

Loans boost for inner cities Inner City Task Force areas received a boost

from April 2 when the premium paid by small firms for loans under the Loan Guarantee Scheme was cut from 2.5 per cent to 2 per cent.

Under the scheme viable small firms in the 16 Inner City Task Force areas, which are unable to obtain conventional loans, may have 85 per cent of qualifying business loans (to a maximum of £100,000) guaranteed by the Department of Employment. Borrowers pay the Department a premium-now 2 per cent-on the guaranteed part of the loan, but this premium is normally taken into Training Agency area offices will also be account by the banks and other assessing their charges.

> The Health and Safety Executive has announced a major reorganisation of its field staff. The new Field

Operations Division is being divided into seven regions, with its headquarters in Bootle, Merseyside. Tony Linehan heads the new

division as Director of Field Operations, combining this with his role as Chief Inspector of Factories.

Seven Regional Directors bring the factories, agricultural and quarries inspectors together with technical. scientific and medical staff, to form

New unemployment measures

"Well over half those who complete their training on ET or go through Jobclubs end up in jobs," said Employment Secretary Michael Howard, announcing new measures to encourage unemployed people to take up opportunities for training and advice.

The main change he announced is that claimants will be now followed up after 13 weeks of unemployment instead of six months, as in the past.

At the follow-up interview, claimants will have their job hunting activities checked and will be offered help. Previously this has taken the form of a Restart interview. Mr Howard also announced that the claimant adviser who sees an unemployed person at the start of a claim will then continue to advise at later stages, thus removing the distinction between Restart counsellors and claimant advisers and providing a more systematic case-study approach. Other measures include:

- replacing form UB40 with a new booklet setting out claimants' responsibilities to look for a job and how to get help;
- more systematic follow-up of the 50 per cent or more of claimants who are offered places on ET, Jobclubs or Restart but who do not take them up;
- extra counselling and advice for the 23 per cent of claimants who have been unemployed for two years or more; and
- a 'Back to Work' plan agreed with the adviser, giving individual guidance for each unemployed person on how best to find work.

The measures are aimed to help the Employment Service meet its new performance targets as an agency (see opposite page).

HSE re-organises field force

integrated regional teams. Previously, these staff were under separate management.

Planning and financial management is on a regional basis, but to maintain effective professional standards, staff continue to look to their relevant head of profession.

The HSE has emphasised that the new regional structure will not alter its relationship with both sides of industry, including the network of National Interest Groups and Industry Advisory Committees.

Next steps into the future

News Brief

reform roared ahead in April with the service to clients, greater value for money launch of no less than 18 new free-standing for taxpayers and greater accountability. executive agencies. Of these, by far the largest is the Employment Service, with more than 35,000 staff currently working in administration and assessment of benefit 2,000 offices and helping some six and a half claims, including checking eligibility (this million people each year.

Its move to agency status will be achieved within a framework of broad objectives and specific annual performance targets set by reflect the change to agency status). the Employment Department. Key among these are:

- increasing job placing of unemployed people to 1.65 million in 1990-91, or 80 per cent of all placings, whichever is greater:
- improving the accuracy of benefit payments to 95 per cent; and
- a special focus on jobs for unemployed people in inner city areas, with a target of 520,000 placements.

One-stop shop

A major and continuing task of the new agency will be to integrate unemployment benefit offices and jobcentres into a unified 'one-stop shop' employment service. Plans include rationalising the current 2,000 separate UBO and jobcentre offices which operate out of 1.800 sites, into 1,100-1,200 offices. Each office will then be able to offer a full range of job seeker and benefit services from initial assessment of clients through job advice counselling, training opportunities and return to work programmes.

The wheel of history turns

This move will, in a sense, turn the wheel of history full circle from the earliest days of labour exchanges. The first 61 exchanges opened in February 1910, when the driving force behind them, William Beveridge, described their function as "both to put men at once into touch with vacant jobs and as a means to administer unemployment insurance." This dual role was reached on 'Judgment day'-January 24, 1913-when benefit was first paid through labour exchanges.

The post-war Employment Service took on new responsibilities for providing labour market data and training programmes. Then, in the mid-1970s, the creation of jobcentres under the Manpower Services Commission saw a separation of the employment side of the service from benefit payments made through unemployment benefit offices. Since October 1987 jobcentres and UBOs have again been under the same organisation-the Employment Service. But now they will once more be brought under the same roof. As a Next Steps agency, the Employment

The Next Steps programme of civil service Service expects to be able to offer a better Some two-thirds of the agency's work-

load will continue to relate to the work is done under an agreement with the Department of Social Security which has been revised for the first time since 1944 to However, the agency will now be able to provide services additional to its 'core'



Michael Howard stops at Pontypool's one-stop shop

business for employers and charge for these on a cost-recovery basis, subject to prior agreement with the Secretary of State for Employment. Revenue generated in this way must not exceed 2 per cent of the Employment Service's annual running costs.

The Employment Service will have new flexibility in how it chooses to meet

Next Steps agencies launched in March and April 1990

Building Research Establishment Central Office of Information Central Veterinary Laboratory Department of the Registers of Scotland

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency

Driving Standards Agency **Employment Service** Hydrographic Office

Information Technology Services Agency

Insolvency Service Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce

Meteorological Office Natural Resources Institute

Occupational Health Service Patent Office

Radio Communications Agency Roval Mint

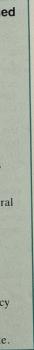
Training and Employment Agency (Northern Ireland)

Vehicle Certification Agency Veterinary Medicines Directorate.

objectives and performance targets.

Describing the new agency as 'output driven', chief executive Mike Fogden stressed that the services offered to job seekers would reflect more clearly differences in local labour markets. In the longer term, managers would be able to adapt national programmes locally.

Achievement of performance targets will also impact on agency staff pay. In the first year it will be reflected in the chief executive's own pay, which includes a bonus of up to 10 per cent on salary. In



future years this process may cascade down through regional directors to the agency's 'delivery points'.

Greater flexibility will go hand in hand with better performance and resource measurement. The agency will introduce a unit costing system in two stages. The first stage, which will identify direct staff and running costs at local office level will be designed and tested by September 1990. From April 1992 it is hoped to implement the second phase of the system, which will take account of the full cost of meeting the agency's outputs, including overheads and use of capital assets.

Social Security steps too

Three new Department of Social Security agencies are being formed as part of the reform of social security services. The Information Technology Services Agency (ITSA) was one of the 18 agencies launched on April 2, while the National Insurance Contributions Unit will complete its transition to agency status in April 1991, when the Social Security Benefits Agency is also due to be launched.

The Contributions Unit operates Britain's National Insurance Contributions scheme-work which involves collection of NICs, maintaining contribution records, including personal pensions, and providing information to other government departments (including the Employment Service) and individuals. ITSA runs the unit's computer system, which maintains 56 million individual NIC records. The unit also keeps 40 million paper records.

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

News Brief

Towards information excellence

What is 'better information' and how to use it provided the focus for this year's national Labour Market Information Conference in Bournemouth. The conference and workshops, organised by the Training Agency, were attended by over 200 people from Training and Enterprise Councils, local education authorities and other organisations with an interest in training.

They heard from keynote speaker, Professor Charles Handy, that the prime use of information was to change attitudes. He illustrated the point with some 'fuzzy' numbers: around 80 per cent of the workforce by the year 2000 would need higher brain skills to compete successfully but currently only 12 per cent in Britain had qualifications up to and beyond A-level standard.

The precise figures were not important, he said, but the implications were extremely

Business realities

Eric Galvin, head of the Training Agency's Skills Unit, told delegates that training decisions needed to be based on a clear appreciation of the business realities and challenges of the 1990s-and of the responses which forward looking employers are adopting

He identified four major challenges shaping the demand and supply of skills over the next decade. These will be: international competitive pressures; population changes; the continuing spread of new technologies and materials; and increasing environmental concerns.

Greater flexibility

The more forward looking employers, he said, are showing a variety of responses, including greater flexibility in their organisational structures and use of skill; recruitment of people who demonstrate personal enterprise, flexibility and adaptability; closer collaboration along the supply chain; and the adoption of a number of specific initiatives, such as total quality management.

He urged training decision makers to be sceptical of over-simplistic views of the future which did not look at the four challenges and their interaction.

John Cridland, representing the CBI, commented that local labour market and international manpower planning were now are still not influenced by national figures or more significant than national manpower issues

In his view there was too much emphasis on future 'supply' rather than 'demand' for chille

He reminded delegates that the current figure of 12 per cent of the UK population possessing A-level standard or above skills related to 'academic', not necessarily 'vocational', standards of competence.

There was an imperative to merge academic and vocational/career development needs, so that people under 18 no longer left school without any qualifications.

John Stevens from the National Economic Development Office offered advice on skill needs but he cautioned that it is still difficult to analyse the precise relationship between skills development and economic success. In other words, he asked, is poor economic performance related to a weak product range or a skills shortage?

Skills shortages, he said, would force employers to re-analyse their skill needs-for instance, only using engineers where absolutely necessary. Adaptation would be a keyword.

He believed that most local employers comparisons. However, they are more likely to be persuaded if they are shown training needs which would improve the financial performance of their organisation-a costs/benefits 'virtuous circle'

New time bombs threat for Europe

In the final part of the conference, Amin Rajan, director of Create-a pan-European research network-took delegates through a perceptive synopsis on likely consequences of the completion of the internal European market.

Europe's programme, he said, is bold and imaginative and partly aimed at shifting the balance of economic power from Pacific Basin countries back to Europe.

The elimination of technical, legal, capital and qualification barriers would have a profound impact on company rationalisation. He pointed out that there are currently 50 tractor producers in Europe, but only four in the United States, and in insurance, for instance, the French have already put together a huge financial service package, covering the whole of Western Europe.

Small businesses, he believed, are in a good position to survive because of their inherent qualities of flexibility and innovation, but it is successful large companies which stand to gain most from the single market.

Mr Rajan predicted that there were more time-bombs round the corner than purely demographic ones, pointing out that youth unemployment is still twice national

averages in European Community countries, but many companies may choose to ignore this resource and invest in higher technology instead.

The real time bombs, according to Rajan,

- the growing skills gap emerging over the next five years between what companies need to survive and the actual skills available in the national labour force;
- the effect of an increasingly ageing population in Europe, no longer productive but dependent on social security provision. It is estimated that national insurance would have to rise between 20 and 40 per cent (depending on the level of provision) to meet these costs, with obvious implications for salary levels and productivity;
- the growing trend to service industries will also make it more difficult to judge productivity; and
- by 1996 further global trade liberalisation of services through the Uruguay agreements are likely to be in place. This will introduce an even sharper competitive environment.



HRD week **Barbican Centre**

Special Report

Challenges face human resource professionals

Fierce international competition, technological change and demographic transformation were hailed by Employment Minister Tim Eggar as the driving forces behind the need to develop an effective workforce for the 1990s. He was opening the Institute of Training and Development's fourth annual human resource development week held at the Barbican Centre, London, on the theme "Britain in Europe: quality, culture, competition".

The Institute of Training and Development was founded 26 years ago by members of the profession to promote training and human resource development (HRD) at all levels nationally and internationally.

The conference offered a wide range of formal presentations and participative workshop sessions on subjects ranging from distance learning to stress at work. The emphasis was very much on the development of practical human resource and training strategies; and the associated exhibition gave delegates the chance to look at the latest in learning and information materials and consultancy services. The Employment Service and Training Agency's stand-the largest in the exhibition-featured an eyecatching "Laserman" (see photo) and displayed current training initiatives as well as the latest on Training and Enterprise Councils.

Tim Eggar's introductory speech highlighted the challenges facing human resource professionals as Britain enters an era of change, characterised by fuller harmonisation within the current European Community framework, but also impacted by "accelerating and dramatic effects in Eastern Europe".

"Paramount", he said, was "the need to develop people effectively". Noting that British industry is now spending more on training each year, he called for further improvements in "planned strategic investment" by employers. For its part, the Government would continue to press ahead with programmes to support and encourage training and development.

One of the vital strands in the Government's strategy was the Task Force Action Programme to encourage more employers to undertake effective training for their workforces. Tim Eggar announced that pilot projects were already well under way, in advance of the programme's main launch in November 1000

HRD professionals who wanted to study examples of good practice should look at the winners of the National Training Awards. Confirming the launch of the 1990 awards, Tim Eggar reminded delegates that entries would close on May 25, and the winners would be announced on November 29. In addition to the three main categories of awards (for training by employers: training by training providers; and innovation in training methods or media) the Minister also announced a special new award supported by Times Newspapers for training programmes focused on the Europe single market.

Turning to wider European issues, he said he saw no need for a separate European Social Agenda: rather it should be part of the whole strategy for the single market. For living and working conditions to improve, economic progress had to continue and more jobs had to be created.

Moving from aims to actions, he urged the need for acceptance across the EC that "we should not do at community level what can best be done at local level". Moving decision-making down to the lowest possible level would, he said, provide "freedom in a Community framework". He illustrated this theme by the devolution of training

by Maggie Owen and **David Mattes**



Peter Morgan, Director General IOD

in Great Britain from the Training Agency to Training and Enterprise Councils backed by the national framework of National Vocational Qualifications, which would ultimately, he hoped, become a competence-based approach for the whole of Europe.

Global war

The Institute of Director's director general, Peter Morgan, speaking after Tim Eggar, struck a more aggressive note when he described Britain's changing role in Europe as part of a larger "global war" of competition. "A nation is allowed to put into the economic battlefield any number of its citizens," he said. "Nor are there any restrictions on the training or the technology which can be given to our economic warriors."

He drew a sharp contrast between West Germany, which has concentrated on developing the technical skills of its workforce and Britain, where he saw "a lost generation at work without either academic or vocational qualifications."

Continued on p 240

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FMPI OYMENT GAZETTE

Special Report

Continued from p 239

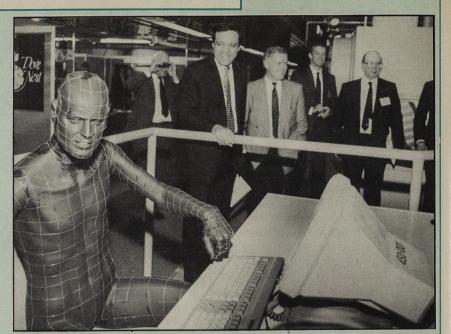
The onus now lay with responsible company boards of directors, in his view, to ensure that HRD investment grew throughout the 1990s. All unqualified or unskilled workers should receive opportunities for adult education "to build the base skills sufficient to handle future technology." Britain could only break out of its current "low skills equilibrium" when boardrooms ceased to view training as a cost and "start seeing it as an investment".

The focus of the Human Resource Development conference was broadened further by the two other introductory contributions: from Green Party speaker Liz Crosbie and Sir Fred Catherwood, Vice President of the European Parliament.

Ms Crosbie drew delegates' attention to the growing links between environmental and HRD issues. Both were concerned with the sustainable and appropriate use of limited resources. She felt that it was too simple to assume that ideas about sustainability only referred to material resources such as fuel or metals. She suggested that it was just as important to look at human resources, in terms of skills, time and activities, to see if they were being used appropriately.

Matter of concern

She also referred to a recent survey of undergraduates at the University of Surrey, which found



Tim Eggar and 'Laserman' on the Employment Department/Training Agency stand.

that 74 per cent of students thought a company's record of social and environmental responsibility would be a matter of concern to them when looking for a job. With growing competition for the dwindling supply of young employees, this concern could not be ignored by employers and HRD professionals.

Declaring that "the best entrepreneurs are the worst teachers", Sir Fred Catherwood claimed it would be a "false economy" to leave all training to companies and to the marketplace. He backed his call for more compulsory training by arguing that one of the main benefits of training was to the trainee and not necessarily to the employer. The demographic time bomb meant that Britain could not afford to waste any young people in dead-end jobs, but needed "to train every teenager in the land to the highest possible level;" and the arrival of the single European market would create a climate in which Britain could afford even less to train to lower standards than those in France or West Germany.

Multi-media experience

Compact Disc-Interactive, or CD-I, may well be the major technology used by the training industry in the late 1990s, according to Dick Fletcher, managing director of New Media.

He is, of course, biased because his company has invested heavily in CD-I and is in the forefront of developing CD-I training programmes. However, he is not alone: Philips and most of the large Japanese electronics companies are also backing the technology. One advantage it has over its main rivals is that the hardware can be plugged into the back of an ordinary TV set. Another plus-point is that it has the

support of the Training Agency, which is funding New Media through the CD-I Enabling Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to facilitate the conversion of existing training programmes onto CD-I.

In effect, CD-I will extend existing computer-based training into a 'multi-media' experience. By pressing a control button, a user will be able to turn pages of a book on screen, cross-refer to connected themes, watch a video of the subject, obtain simultaneous translations in a variety of languages, choose from a range of options in both sound and vision, and obtain

instant feedback from multiple choice/interactive programmes.

For example, one part of a CD-I programme, which Mr Fletcher showed the conference, was aimed at schoolchildren learning the basics of optics and the effects on vision of using different lenses. The user is able to choose the strength of lens and then can 'see' through the lens on one part of the screen, while an illustration on another part of the screen shows how light is passing through the lens to reach different parts of the eye.

Further information is available from New Media, 12 Oval Road, London NW1 7DH.

Special Report

'Our organisation is killing us'

Most chief executives of large organisations want to cut through the bureaucracy below them, buy in the skills they need and link pay much more closely to productivity.

Analysing the results of six recent surveys of chief executives (about half of whom employ 10,000 people or more), Dr Colin Coulson-Thomas, chief executive of Adaptation Ltd, claimed that most chief executives' ideal company would be radically different from the pyramidal bureaucracy they currently oversee. Furthermore, the world is changing in such a way that old-style companies are fast losing their competitiveness.

Incremental changes, he said, are no longer an adequate response to changing conditions: in a world where information and knowledge can be readily bought (for example, on databases), the fundamental challenge to companies is how to differentiate themselves from others, how to persuade the customer that they have something different to offer.

Today big organisations frequently find they are losing customers to small firms, which have all the knowledge they need on computer and are able to tailor their product or service to the customer's needs. The small firm can do this quickly because it is lean and adaptable, whereas the fat, bureaucratic organisation can take months to process changes through its systems.

Many top executives are saying: "Our organisation is now killing us." They want reduced central overheads, non-core activities hived off, greater delegation and devolution, and assessment based on output-they don't want to pay people just to turn up to work and put bits of paper into in- and out-trays.

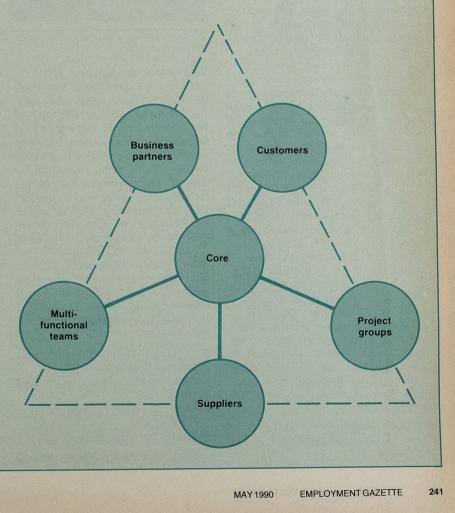
These executives perceive the limiting factor to their companies' growth is human skills; but they no longer feel the need to 'own' (or employ) those skills. Instead access to people with the right skills is what is important. Their ideal organisation is a network with a small core

team relating directly to suppliers, partners, project groups, multifunctional teams and customers.

Such a concept also reflects the recognition that suppliers and customers in the 1990s can no longer be held at arm's length. They are becoming more and more a part of the organisation, influencing a whole range of issues, from environmental considerations to product design.

This in turn means that firms are having to become more adaptable and responsive: a variety of individuals, all approaching problems in different ways, will always perform better than a team of clones.

One example of this shift in attitude, said Dr Coulson-Thomas, is a growing antipathy towards having the firm's marketing team all trained by a single 'marketing guru'.





Another effect of converting an organisation into a network structure is that the work of that organisation tends to develop into a 'portfolio of projects'. Dr Coulson-Thomas believes this has a positive effect on the motivation of the people working on those projects: they participate in the project, adding value, rather than just doing as they're told. He also sees the move towards a project-based structure as a factor in changing our approach to learning: learning should in future be related to context: it should enable a person to apply skills to real situations. No longer is there a need just to acquire knowledge, for one thing the 1990s have already shown us is that if you want knowledge, you can easily obtain it-just buy the right database or look it up in a book!

Special Report

No Mickey Mouse training for Europe

European transnational training is expensive to run and difficult to manage, but can be well worth doing. That was the message to HRD conference delegates from Tom Evans, project director of CITE, the Centre for International Technology and Education, a University-Enterprise training partnership based at the Royal College of Art, London.

To illustrate his theme he described how the animation industry has set up a programme of European training.

From its early Mickey Mouse days in the world of entertainment, the animation industry has extended into scientific, military and corporate markets, becoming one of the most expensive and technologically sophisticated activities known to media man. The skills it demands are a unique combination of visual creativity, high-tech computing and mathematical expertise.

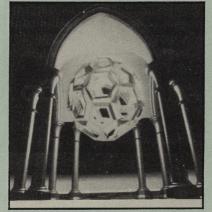
Despite its technical sophistication and growing international markets, the computer animation industry is essentially a collection of small to medium-sized firms-the largest employing fewer than 100 people. Furthermore, unlike the computer hardware and software industries, which are increasingly dominated by the giants of America and the Far East, Europe still holds its own in computer animation, with the UK a leading force in the field.

In order to keep that leading edge, a symposium of European animation companies and training providers agreed, in February 1988, that a co-operative transnational training programme was needed.

Under the auspices of CITE, a detailed training needs analysis was conducted by the Training Agency and the Department of Education and Science via the PICKUP scheme. From this emerged a threepart training strategy, which proposed setting up:

• short in-service training courses to meet the industry's current needs;

- technology transfers between more and less advanced areas of the European Community to help encourage the growth of indigenous industries; and, most ambitiously.
- a European masters degree course for high-level individual recruits.



Folly' from Monkey Business by the Moving Picture Company

The super-animator

Over the last year all three elements of this strategy have been implemented, with outside training providers supplying short company training schemes and a technology transfer arranged to help Greece develop its fledgling animation industry. The main element of the strategy is also up and running: from the European MA in 'image synthesis and programming' the industry hopes to see a new breed of super-animator emerging.

Its students—20 in 1989, the first pilot year (but more are planned)-have been selected from a narrow group with the unusual combination of skills required, including;

- a good first degree in graphic design (or its equivalent);
- demonstrable skills of 'visual creativity';
- basic computer programming skills: and
- foreign language ability.

The course itself is a concentrated

12-month programme of computer technology and European language training, with short in-company placements breaking up more intensively academic sessions in any of five animation centres in three countries-England, France and the Netherlands.

Setting the programme up, commented Tom Evans, was an object lesson in using the multiplicity of European Community funding sources, backed with a vital 50 per cent contribution from industry. CITE drew on resources from programmes such as ERASMUS-which encourages mobility between European universities; COM-ETT-which funds education and training for technological change; LINGUA—foreign language teaching and training; and the promotion of youth exchanges through the Youth for Europe programme. Fund raising was a complex area where familiarity with EC bureaucracies was a pre-requisite to success.

Cultural conundrums

Apart from the vexed question of money, language emerged as the most sensitive issue when the programme was being set up. Against some opposition, English was agreed as the medium of instruction on the MA course as it is the common language of the computer industry worldwide. However, conversational Dutch and French is also provided for English speakers, while coaching to professional levels in English is provided for other nationalities. This is because the animation industry is concerned with cultural as well as linguistic communication. The cultural context is partly provided by industry placements in companies in the different countries involved in running the course.

Despite financial and linguistic difficulties, and the lack of any supra-national body to validate the resulting qualification, Tom Evans commended the European computer animation course as setting a successful example for the increasing number of industry sectors where training is starting to be carried out on a European scale. European industry, he said, is fast realising the need to match its training structures to needs which are no longer strictly national.

Human Resource Development consultants' register

"Where do we find a consultant to help us with . . . managing change . . . managing development . . single market development . . ." In response to increasing requests for advice on HRD issues and for names of consultants for projects in Britain, Europe and worldwide, the Institute of Training and Development is setting up a register of consultants. To find out about this service contact Margaret Sands, ITD, Marlow House, Institute Road, Marlow, Bucks SL7

1BN (tel 0682 890123).

Special Report



Attentive delegates at the HRD Conference.

HRD professionals go to the zoo

"Human resource development professionals, like other managers, must work up budgets, justify their own salaries, and propose strategies, projects, and programmes to top management. Unlike other managers, human resource development people tend to resist doing these tasks. The most likely reason for this is that they originally chose their profession because they were people oriented not numbers oriented."

Warning that the 'accountants' view of the world' is spreading fast to other disciplines, Professor Richard Swanson of the University of Minnesota's training and development research centre, proposed a simple method of producing forecasts of the short-term return on investment of HRD programmes. This system, he said, would allow people-orientated professionals to determine the financial value of:

- improved performance projections resulting from an HRD programme;
- the cost of implementing a programme; and
- the return on the HRD investment

But the first task, warned Professor Swanson, is to make sure that training or development is primarily aimed at meeting a commercial goal: "If HRD is not aimed at improving business performance, do not bother with financial benefit forecasting." Neither cost cutting exercises nor HRD programmes to improve the quality of working life would meet this basic criterion.

He took as his starting point the simple but sometimes overlooked assumption that there is never an option to forgo HRD and training to avoid incurring costs; merely a choice between structured and unstructured HRD. An HRD programme which involves some financial outlay on, for example, training materials or formal provision of training, but which allows trainees to reach a set performance level more quickly, can be shown to be more financially effective than one which avoids any visible 'spending' on training, but reaches performance targets more slowly.

He illustrated his performance value method by assessing two different ways of training weekend volunteers, who were helping out at a zoo by learning to conduct guided

tours for zoo visitors. In the first method, new volunteers tagged along with more experienced colleagues for two weekends before they were able to take tours on their own

In the second, more structured approach, volunteers spent one weekend reading up on how to give the guided tour and on the second, they were able to lead groups on their own.

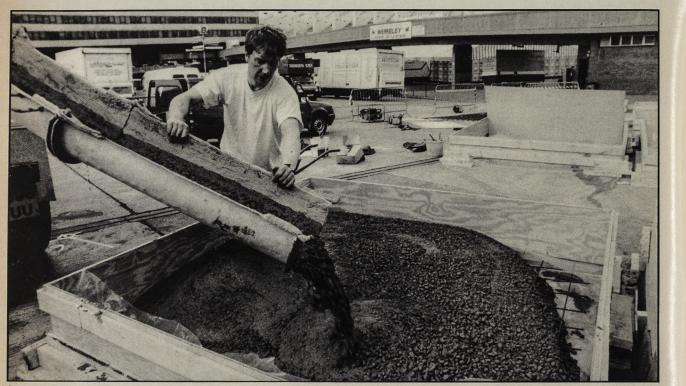
Despite extra training costs (spent on maps and guides) 'performance' was thus achieved a week earlier. The financial benefits could be easily measured in terms of the number of visitors (each paying for the privilege) who were taken round during that weekend. After offsetting HRD costs, the resultant gain measured the benefit of undertaking the training programme.

Professor Swanson noted that the key difference between this method and more traditional cost benefit analysis was that it was not necessary to wait for an evaluation of perfor-

mance until after an HRD programme was completed, but allowed trainers to look at costs and benefits when, or even before, identifying an HRD need.

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Average hours for males in the construction industry increased by 0.6 in the year to October 1989.

Photo: Ulrike Preus

Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1989

This article presents the results of the 1989 survey on earnings and hours of manual employees, a survey which, in various forms, has been undertaken periodically since 1886.

In October 1989, the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, on adult rates in major production and transport industries in the UK were £214.47 for some 43.4 hours worked, an increase of 8.0 per cent on the corresponding earnings in October 1988.

For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures were $\pounds 207.53$ for 42.2 hours worked, an increase in average weekly earnings of 7.8 per cent on the October 1988 level. The figures for males on adult rates were $\pounds 229.87$ for 43.4hours and for females on adult rates were $\pounds 139.93$ for 38.6hours, increases in average earnings over the October 1988 levels of 7.6 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively.

Average weekly hours worked by manual employees fell by 0.1 hours between October 1988 and October 1989. For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey, average hourly earnings of all full-time adult manual employees rose by 8.2 per cent between October 1988 and October 1989. The corresponding increase for manufacturing industries was 8.3 per cent, with increases of 8.2 per cent for males and 8.8 per cent for females.

These figures, which are summarised in *table 1*, are some of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the Department of Employment each October. The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April (see *Employment Gazette*, November 1989, p 600). Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the industries covered by the survey, as some survey returns only provide figures for all adult employees (see Technical note on p 254).

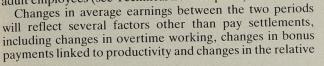


Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1987 to 1989

	October		
	1987	1988	1989
All industries covered in survey*	Constanting of	and and a second	
All employees on adult rates Weekly earnings (£) Hours worked Hourly earnings (pence)	184·10 43·1 426·7	198·57 43·5 456·3	214·47 43·4 493·9
Manufacturing industries†			
Weekly earnings (£) All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	178·54 197·92 118·79	192·55 213·59 128·82	207·53 229·87 139·93
Hours worked All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	42·2 43·5 38·4	42·4 43·6 38·7	42·2 43·4 38·6
Hourly earnings (pence) All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	422·7 455·1 309·5	454·1 489·6 332·8	491·6 529·6 362·1

* Details of coverage see table 2. † Divisions 2–4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class October 1989

Grouped class	SIC 1980 class	Workers	on adult rate		Workers on other rates		
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing Mineral extraction and manufacturing Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods and instruments Mechanical engineering Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper products, printing and publishing Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	21, 22 23, 24 25, 26 31, 37 32 33, 34 35 36 41, 42 43 44, 45 46 47 48, 49	250-12 218-09 237-12 197-81 244-52 190-97 243-88 228-53 209-25 153-67 124-62 188-29 262-12 196-60	253.44 229.61 255.71 212.40 229.02 217.18 247.11 231.45 229.59 181.36 166.76 193.08 284.81 219.21	144-26 139-90 164-11 145-28 159-79 148-50 197-97 166-95 156-58 117-87 112-31 145-85 179-34 129-52 139-93	64.05 62.11 81.74 66.33 59.35 76.74 75.25 66.88 80.83 65.91 65.26 58.45 73.20 63.65 73.24	112-98 113-02 132-29 105-35 107-66 107-45 109-92 108-30 100-52 95-46 86-65 100-92 121-29 104-01 108-07	** 82-88 102-38 93-70 91-18 90-34 102-95 101-73 94-73 70-12 74-19 97-10 105-04 88-80 84-67
All manufacturing industries		207.53	229.87			**	**
Coal and coke (except coal mining)	11(part),	12 **	**	**	** **	**	**
Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Construction Transport and communication (except sea transport)	13, 14 15–17 50 71, 72 75–77, 7	261·48 219·74 233·30 9	262-63 220-12 ††	188-28 123-40 ††	66·60 40·50 ††	113·15 102·89 ††	** 101.61 ††
All industries covered		214.47	++)	<u>†</u> †	++	++	11

percent

note)

t, **, tt See footnotes to table 6

244

numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the YTS (see Technical



For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey average hourly earnings of full-time adult manual employees rose by 8-2

£ per week

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Information on short-time working was not collected for the 1989 Survey. Levels of short-time working have been very low in recent years, affecting only 0.2 per cent of employees covered by the 1988 Survey. To simplify the 1989 questionnaire the request for specific information on short-time was, therefore, deleted.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1989 by broad industry groups (two-digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighting together the averages in each industry (at group, three-digit, level of SIC 1980) using the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by the survey returns is small.

As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates, ie: young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1989, male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £108.07, just under half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1989 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures are derived from the total number of hours worked to which the weekly earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures.

Table 3 Average hours: by grouped class October 1989

Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average weekly hours in the industries covered by the survey decreased from 43.5 to 43.4 between October 1988 and October 1989. In manufacturing industries, average hours worked by males decreased from 43.6 in October 1988 to 43.4 in October 1989; for females the corresponding decrease was from 38.7 to 38.6 hours. Decreased hours occurred to a varying degree in most of the manufacturing industries shown in table 3, with the largest decrease for males (1.4 hours) and for females (1.1 hours) both occurring in the timber and wooden furniture industry group. The largest increase in average hours worked (0.6) was for males in the electrical and electronic engineering industry group. In the non-manufacturing groups covered by the survey, an increase (0.6 hours) for males occurred in the construction industry group.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they also include the effects of overtime working. bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Regional analyses

As in previous surveys, regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates have been prepared where appropriate. These analyses show figures for the standard regions of the UK for each broad industry group, based on SIC 1980. Copies of the analyses are available at a cost of £10 (postage paid) from the Department of Employment, Statistical Services A1, Exchange House, 60 Exchange Road, Watford, Hertfordshire WD1 7HH.

Grouped class	SIC 1980 class	Worker	s on adult ra	Workers on other rates				
		Full-tim	e		Part-time†	Full-time		
	All states	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	42.6	42.7	39.6	20.2	39.1	**	
lineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	44.2	45.0	38.8	19.6	41.4	37.6	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	42.9	43.6	40.0	21.8	38.4	37.2	
letal goods and instruments	31, 37	42.4	43.3	39.0	21.2	39.7	38.0	
Aechanical engineering	32	43.5	43.8	39.7	18.6	39.8	39.6	
lectrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	41.9	43.3	39.5	20.8	39.2	37.6	
Aotor vehicles and parts	35	42.2	42.3	40.5	19.8	38.9	38.6	
Other transport equipment	36	42.6	42.8	39.0	19.2	39.1	39.5	
ood, drink and tobacco extiles	41, 42	43.7	45.0	40.1	23.3	40.6	38.9	
	43	40.4	42.8	37.4	22.2	40.7	37.1	
eather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	37.9	41.4	36.9	22.8	39.3	37.1	
imber and wooden furniture	46	41.9	42.4	38.1	18.7	40.7	38.3	
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	42.2	42.9	39.8	20.2	39.7	37.9	
lubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	42.0	43.3	38.4	21.3	40.0	38.8	
Il manufacturing industries		42·2	43·4	38.6	21.9	39.7	37.7	
oal and coke (except coal mining)	11(part), 12	**	**	**	**	**	**)	
lineral oil and natural gas	13, 14	**	**	**	**	**	**'	
lectricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	41.8	41.9	38.8	17.4	38.6	**	
onstruction	50	45.1	45.2	39.7	15.6	41.7	39.6	
ansport and communication	71,72	48.0	<u>††</u>	††	tt	**	tt	
(except sea transport)	75–77, 79							
Il industries covered		43.4	<u>+</u> †	<u>††</u>	<u>††</u>	<u>+</u> †	††	

t, **, ±± See footnotes to table 6.

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BR parcel service worker: full-time workers on adult rates in transport and related industries worked on average 48 hours per week in October 1989.

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class October 1989

Grouped class	SIC 1980 class	Workers o
		Full-time
		All
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	587.5
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	493.0
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	552.9
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	466.9
Mechanical engineering	32	516.2
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	456.0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	578.0
Other transport equipment	36	536.6
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	479.2
Textiles	43	380.2
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	328.7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	449.0
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	620.6
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	467.7
All manufacturing industries		491·6
Coal and coke (except coal mining)	11(part),	12 **
Mineral oil and natural gas	13, 14	**
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	625.0
Construction	50	486.7
Transport and communication	71,72	485.9
(except sea transport)	75–77, 7	'9
All industries covered		493-9

t, **, tt See footnotes to table 6.

adult ra	adult rates		Workers on other rates				
		Part-time†	Full-time				
Male	Female	Female	Male	Female			
594.0	364.2	317.5	289.2	**			
509.8	360.6	316.4	273.0	220.6			
586.1	410.6	375.3	344.4	275.3			
490.5	372.5	312.9	265.7	246.5			
523.4	402.6	318.5	270.8	230.4			
501.3	375.6	368.4	273.9	240.2			
584.0	489.0	379.3	282.3	266.8			
541.3	427.7	347.6	276.7	257.3			
509.9	390.0	347.3	247·7 234·4	243·3 189·3			
424.1	315.3	297·1 285·7	220.6	200.2			
403.1	304·3 383·1	313.3	247.9	253.8			
455·7 663·6	451.0	362.5	305.2	276.8			
506.8	337.1	299.4	259.9	228.8			
529.6	362·1	334·1	272.4	224.6			
**	**	**	**	**			
**	**	**	**	**			
627.1	484.8	383.4	292.9	**			
487.4	310.7	260.3	246.8	256.8			
<u>††</u>	<u>††</u>	<u>††</u>	++	++			
<u>+</u> †	<u>+</u> †	<u>+</u> †	<u>+</u> †	‡ ‡			

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ndustry	Group SIC 1980	Manual en	nployees on	Manual er other rate	nployees on s		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Electricity production and distribution Gas supply Water supply	161 162 170	268·12 271·44 231·76	269·74 272·93 231·88	169·61 150·03	63·80 69·51 64·62	118·04 95·90	** ** **
Aetal processing and manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes	221 222 223	270·99 242·22 227·92	271-33 244-60 234-78	** 159·67 130·57	** ** **	114·81	** ** **
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel Non-ferrous metals	224	233.23	238.30	146.83	66.89	110.01	**
ineral extraction and manufacturing Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel Structural clay products Cement lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	231 241 242 243	232·44 226·00 263·89 224·11	233-10 226-76 265-01 224-82	** ** ** **	** ** ** **	** ** 106·58	
Asbestos goods Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals nes	244	232·15 224·05	238·11 229·16	156·65 135·23	**	**	-
Abrasive products Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	246 247 248	210·87 226·33 184·10	216·32 239·70 208·43	** 137·00 140·11	** 65·58 63·04	** 116·04 93·98	** 82·83
hemicals and man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Paints, varnishes and printing ink Chemical products for industry and agriculture	251 255 256	257·76 222·42 227·82	262·28 228·49 240·76	156·90 153·11 176·21	83·61 68·11 82·51	133·03	** ** **
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Chemical products for household and office Production of man-made fibres	257 258 259 260	208.10 215.08 305.12 257.82	244-22 257-59 339-59 263-70	164·78 158·69 161·38 158·81	81·97 86·83 52·93 77·54	** ** **	** ** **
lechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors Machine tools and engineers' tools	320 321 322	247·07 217·28 220·71	248-00 218-34 226-48	** ** 154·09	41-44 ** 57-86	115·42 95·69 104·89	** ** **
Textile machinery Machinery for food, chemicals and related industries	323	193·86 246·00	199·26 247·89	135.66	**	102.16	**
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment	325 326	232·10 212·83	232·75 218·90	185·18 156·98	51·38 63·66	107·78	** **
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery Other machinery and mechanical equipment Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	327 328 329	267·76 216·11 232·71	269·88 221·52 245·76	** 157·22 183·56	** 62·64 73·77	** 105·81 114·10	** ** **
ffice machinery, electrical and electronic engineering Office machinery and electronic data							
processing equipment Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	330 341 342 343	237·24 239·91 183·94 189·09	258·50 247·69 204·31 222·06	178·77 160·17 133·96 141·75	** 67·44 63·87 76·12	** ** 95·59 104·06	** ** 95·94 **
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components Other electronic equipment (active) Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lamps and lighting equipment	344 345 346 347	181.53 187.22 181.66 171.29	208·45 218·58 196·02 199·87	145·97 155·22 152·34 142·08	82·39 76·62 76·56 69·92	109·85 ** ** **	91·49 ** **
anufacture of motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	351 352	269·06 230·85	269·14 231·72	267·29	93.10 ** 79.65	119·56 106·74 105·20	** **
Motor vehicle parts ther transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	353 361 362	226·41 209·63 222·29	232·86 210·86 222·47	173·68 154·62	59.18	109·33 108·27	** **
Cycles and motor cycles Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Other vehicles	363 364 365	217·62 246·79 160·18	230-87 249-88 167-32	172·56 176·26 143·65	** 73.40 **	** 107·41 **	** ** **
etal goods and instruments Foundries	311	220·30 204·18	223·50 218·22	162·50 124·56	59·95 64·67	107·85	** **
Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment Metal doors, windows, etc	312 313 314	186·79 218·23	218·22 201·64 220·66	135·34	60·52	**	**

t, ** See footnotes to table 6.

 Table 5 (contd)
 Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1989*

Industry	Group SIC 1980	Manual em	ployees on a	adul
		Full-time		
		All	Male	F
Metal goods and instruments (contd) Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	190.93	208-01	1
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	203.07	219·98 195·20	1
Medical and surgical equipment Optical instruments and photographic	372 373	178·37 200·80	215.56	1
equipment Food, drink and tobacco	0/0	200 00	210 00	
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	268·10	281.48	1
Animal slaughter and production of meat and	412	167.71	182.97	-
by-products Milk and milk products	413	205-25	213.17	1
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414 415	203·34 161·57	229·55 206·02	
Fish processing Grain milling	416	259.68	265.67	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419 420	188-05 316-51	211-25 336-69	
Sugar and sugar by-products Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar	420			
confectionery	421 422	211·32 269·99	245·18 270·85	
Animal feeding stuffs Miscellaneous foods	422 423	289.99	256.60	
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	221.55	235.73	
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	427 428	252·79 194·96	255-33 199-85	
Tobacco industry	429	270.65	306-88	
Textiles	101	101.00	170.01	
Woollen and worsted industry Cotton and silk industries	431 432	161-39 159-91	179-31 173-32	
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp, etc	434	146-28	167.98	
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	165-40 129-16	174·28 169·69	
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	436 437	189.13	198.96	
Carpets and other textile floor coverings Miscellaneous textiles	438 439	191-48 147-15	203-13 172-49	
Leather, footwear and clothing				
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	170.34	179.06	
Leather goods Footwear	442 451	130-04 151-85	159-95 183-35	
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	116-02	154.70	
Household and other made-up textiles	455	134.42	161.30	
Timber and wooden furniture Sawmiling, planing, etc of wood	461	175-15	176-07	
Semi finished wood products, etc	462	181-39	185-48	
Builders' carpentry and joinery Wooden containers	463 464	199·71 168·83	201·47 172·24	
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	158.58	169.88	
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and	466	156.87	173-31	
office fittings	467	191.76	196-38	
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing		005 77	001.01	
Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board	471 472	225·77 222·06	231.81 242.93	
Printing and publishing	475	280.92	307.45	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	404	010.00	001.07	
Rubber products Retreading and repairing of rubber tyres	481 482	216·88 177·03	231.67 177.87	
Processing of plastics	483	204.07	222.05	
Jewellery and coins	491 494	169-86 136-22	204·86 162·70	
Toys and sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495	172.33	206.56	
Construction	500	219.74	220.12	
Transport and communication (except sea trans		040.00	046 44	
Railways Bus and coach services, urban railways††	710 721	243·86 204·81	246-14 207-31	
Road haulage	723	232.80	234.32	
Inland water transport	726	247.53 296.75	248·24 300·30	
Air transport Supporting services to inland transport	750 761	296·75 188·36	189-01	
Supporting services to sea transport	763	324.77	325.03	
Supporting services to air transport	764 s 770	302·02 206·38	300·57 227·16	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes Postal services and telecommunications	5 770 790	238.98	221.10	

t, **, tt See footnotes to table 6.

£ per week

ult rates		Manual em other rates	ployees on
anana	Part-time†	Full-time	
Female	Female	Male	Female
137-14 164-59	68·26 61·28	104·35	91·62
153.14	83.92	**	**
165.01	65.64	** N	**
166-30	102.64	**	**
140-46 159-40	78·74 66·49	107·57	94·92
157.80	72.03	**	**
124.83	75·94	**	**
140-37 193-45	82.58	102·78	97.14
145.83	84·89 59·52	** **	**
184.45	87.64	**	**
191.58 170.95	62·59 53·27	**	**
169·19 219·62	74·10 97·30	79-37 **	**
105 77	CC 01	**	**
125·77 129·45	66·91 67·12	**	**
123-88 136-81	83·05	**	** **
110-64 127-99	65-90 60-74	** **	66·74
151-83 115-59	72·43 57·63	**	**
129·16 103·19	61-55 68-68	** **	** **
126.15.	66.68	83.11	77.96
110·14 118·75	65·16 63·16	86·89 **	73.72
135-23	38.96	100-21	**
157.40	**	99.27	**
139·17 126·46	54.80	**	**
139.02	69-40	**	**
151.40	67.17	102.33	**
160.66	57.52	**	**
161·22 187·43	78·28 72·25	114·70 122·15	** 113·29
137·79	64·17	** **	**
133-28 120-49	70-41 51-63	105.15	** **
112.13	58-80	**	**
132.54	58·15		
123.40	40.50	102.89	**
177.10	64-38	122.13	**
159·39 162·66	60·56 67·21	104·11 107·40 **	**
211·11	99·36	148-95	**
**	58·53	**	**
307·86 137·61	63-83	**	**
• ••			

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 Table 6
 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1989*

Industry	Group	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
	1980	Manu rates	al emplo	oyees on a	adult	Manua ploye other	es on	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual em- ployees on other rates	
		Full-ti	ime		Part- time†	Full-ti	me	Full-tir	ne	ett avien	Part- time†	Full-tir	ne
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas other energy	ALLAN	11.251		02.75	00000		ati			anciero Ancier		and a second s	
and water Electricity production and													
distribution Gas supply Water supply	161 162 170	41·3 42·7 41·7	41·4 42·8 41·7	37·9 35·7 **	16·3 18·7 17·2	38·6 38·2 **	** ** **	648·5 635·6 555·5	651·5 637·9 555·7	447·8 419·8 **	391.6 371.4 376.2	306·1 250·7 **	** ** **
Metal processing and manufacturing													
Iron and steel Steel tubes	221 222	40·6 45·3	40·6 45·4	** 42·4	** **	38.7	** **	667·5 534·8	668·3 539·0	** 377·0	** **	296·4	** **
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	42.7	43.1	37.3	**	**	**	533.6	544.8	349.8	**	**	**
Non-ferrous metals	224	44.2	44.4	40.2	20.3	38.7	**	528.3	536.9	365.6	329.3	286.8	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing Extraction of stone, clay,													
sand and gravel	231	49.8	49.8	**	**	**	<u> </u>	467.2	467.9	**	**	**	
Structural clay products Cement lime and plaster	241 242	42·6 45·0	42·6 45·1	**	**	**	** **	531·0 586·0	532·8 587·5	** **	** **	**	** **
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	45.7	45.8	**	**	42.8	**	490.0	491.1	**	**	248.7	**
Asbestos goods Working of stone and other	244	40.9	41.2	36.7	**	**		567.4	577.3	426.8	**	**	olo <u></u>
non-metallic minerals nes	245	44.9	45.2	39.9	**	**	<u> </u>	498.5	506.6	338.7	**	**	1000 <u></u> 0
Abrasive products Glass and glassware	246 247	43·9 42·1	44·2 42·6	** 38·5	** 20.4	** 40·6	**	480·2 537·9	489·7 562·5	** 355·8	** 321·4	** 285·7	**
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	43.1	45.5	38-8	19.9	40.0	37.4	427.1	458.3	360-9	316.0	234.7	221.3
hemical and man-made										0000	0100	LOTT	LLIU
fibres Basic industrial chemicals	251	43.1	43.2	39-1	22.1	38.4	**	598.6	606 F	401 5	7 770	046 1	**
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	43.4	43.8	38.3	19.5	**	**	513.0	606·5 521·7	401·5 400·0	377·7 349·3	346·1	**
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	44.2	45.0	41.1	23.7	**	**	515.4	535.3	428.8	348.1	**	**
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Chemical products for	257 258	41·5 43·0	42·8 45·0	39·8 40·3	21.8 22.8	** **	** **	501·9 500·7	570·4 572·7	413·7 394·0	376·3 381·0	**	** **
household and office Production of man-made	259	43.3	44.1	39.9	14.7	**	**	704.2	769.4	404.0	359.6	**	**
fibres	260	43.4	43.7	38.2	19.5	**	**	594·2	603·5	415 ⋅5	396.7	**	**
echanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and	320	44.2	44.2	**	16.0	40.6	**	559.0	560.6	**	258.5	284.1	**
tractors Machine tools and engineers'	321	42.8	42.8	**	**	39.3	**	508.2	509.9	**	**	243.7	**
tools Textile machinery	322 323	43·6 43·2	44·0 43·5	39·1 39·1	19·6 **	39·7 40·7	** **	506·5 449·2	515·1 457·8	394·3 347·2	295·7	264·1 250·7	**
Machinery for food, chemical and related industries Mining machinery,	324	44.5	44.7	**	**	**	**	553-1	554.4	**	**	**	**
construction and mechanical handling													
equipment	325	44.7	44.7	38.9	18.7	40.4	**	519.8	520.3	476.5	275.1	266.5	**
Mechanical power transmission equipment Printing, paper, wood,	326	40.8	41.0	39.0	18.5	**	**	521.5	533.9	402·2	343.3	**	**
leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	43.8	43.8	- **	**	**	**	612.0	615.8	**	**	**	**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	43.3	43.6	40.0	18.9	39.7	**	498·9	507.9	393.0	330.8	266-8	**
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	42.9	43.7	39.8	19-1	38.9	**	542.3	562.0	460.9	385-9	293.1	**
fice machinery, electrical and electronic engineering Office machinery and													
electronic data processing													
equipment	330 341	43·2 43·5	43·9 44·1	41·2 37·3	** 20·1	** **	** **	549·3 551·2	588·7 561·1	433·9 429·8	** 335·8	** **	**
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	341 342	43·5 41·2	44·1 42·4	37.3	20.1	39.8	38.1	446.8	482.0	429·8 350·7		240.1	251.6

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1989

ndustry	Group	Hours v	vorked					Earning	s (pence	e per ho	ur)		
	SIC 1980	Manual rates	employ	ees on a	dult	Manual ployees other ra	son	Manual rates	employe	es on a	dult	Manual ployees other ra	on
		Full-tim	ie		Part- time†	Full-time		Full-time			Part- Full-tim time†		10
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering (contd)													
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc Telecommunication	343	41.1	42.9	38.4	18.7	41.9	**	460.6	517.2	369.6	407.4	248.1	**
equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	40.8	42.7	38.4	23.3	38.3	37.8	444.9	488.7	380.5	353.3	287.1	242.0
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	44.7	46.8	42.5	21.0	**	**	419.3	467.3	365-4	365.7	**	**
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	39.8	40.6	38.4	20.3	**	**	456.0	483·3	397.1	376.8	**	**
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	39.6	41.7	37.4	18.2	**	**	432.7	479·2	379.7	385.2	**	**
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	351	44.1	44.1	44.8	21.4	38.3	**	610-1	610.7	596.9	434.7	312-2	**
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans Motor vehicle parts	352 353	41·2 40·9	41·2 41·1	** 39·0	** 20·2	39·8 38·5	** **	560·3 554·0	561·9 566·6	** 445·1	** 394·0	267·9 273·2	** **
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	361	42.0	42.1	38.4	16.8	39.6	**	499·3	501.2	402.4	352.1	276.3	**
Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles and motor cycles Aerospace equipment	362 363	45·2 42·6	45·2 43·9	** 38·0	** **	39·7 **	** **	491.7 511.0	492·0 525·3	** 454·7	** **	273·1	** **
manufacturing and repairing Other vehicles	364 365	42·5 40·6	42·7 41·2	39·6 39·3	21.4 **	38·7 **	** **	580·1 394·1	585·6 406·0	444·9 365·3	342·4	277·4 **	** **
Metal goods and instruments Foundries	311	45.0	45·3	40.0	20.0	40.4	**	489.7	493·8	406.1	300.0	266-9	**
Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs, non- precision chains; metals	312	42.5	43.2	38.6	20.5	**	**	480-8	505.7	322.9	315.6	**	**
Metal doors, windows, etc Hand tools and finished metal	313 314	41·9 43·2	42·8 43·3	38.7	21.0 **	** **	**	445·7 505·5	470·8 509·1	349·4	287·9	**	—
goods	316	41.5	42.6	38.1	21.5	39.5	37.5	459·9	488.2	360.1	317.8	264.1	244.0
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	42.5	43.6	40.1	21.7	**	**	477.5	504.6	410.4	282.6	**	**
Medical and surgical equipment	372	40.5	40.8	39.9	20.8	** ,	**	440.8	477·9	383.8	404.2	**	**
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	43.7	44.5	41.6	19.5	**	**	459∙5	483-9	396-3	335.8	**	**
Food, drink and tobacco Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats) Animal slaughter and	411	45·8	46.7	39.2	28.7	**	**	584·9	602·6	424.4	357.5	**	**
production of meat and by-products Milk and milk products	412 413	42·4 45·2	43·5 46·1	40·5 40·3	22·4 20·5	41·0 **	39·1 **	395∙4 453∙6	420·9 462·4	346∙6 395∙6			242.7
Processing of fruit and vegetables Fish processing Grain milling	414 415 416	42·5 40·9 48·5	44·0 45·3 48·9	39·9 37·4 **	22·5 23·8 **	** ** **	** ** **	478·7 394·6 535·2	522·2 455·1 543·4	395·4 334·1	320·7 319·5		** ** **
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Sugar and sugar by-products	419 420	45·3 50·3	47·4 51·6	40·8 42·4	23.5 **	41.7 **	39·0	415∙6 628∙8	445∙6 652∙1	343·8 456·2		246.7	249-
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Animal feeding stuffs Miscellaneous foods	421 422 423	41·6 46·8 43·5	43·3 46·9 44·7	38.3 ** 41.0	24·4 19·5 24·2	** ** **	**	508·2 577·0 537·8	577.3		305-9) **	**
Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting Soft drinks Tobacco industry	424 427 428 429	43·9 43·3 41·3 40·7	44·5 43·3 41·7 42·6	42·7 42·3 39·3 38·0	17·2 16·2 21·4 19·1	** ** 40:0 **	** ** **	504·8 583·6 472·3 665·1	589·1 479·8	430.6	2 329·8 346·9	3 ** 9 198∙€	** ** 5 **
Textiles Woollen and worsted industry Cotton and silk industries	431 432	42·6 40·3	44·8 41·4	38·2 37·8	22·3 21·6	** **	**	378-9 396-9					**
Spinning and weaving of flax hemp, etc	434	41.2	43.9	38.3	23.6	**	**	355-4	4 382.7	7 323.	1 351.	3 **	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	39.7	40.2	38.1	**	**	**	416-8	3 433.9	9 358.	8 **	**	**

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Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1989*

Industry	Group	Hours worked					Earnings (pence per hour)						
	SIC 1980	Manu rates	al emplo	oyees on a	adult	Manua ployee other	es on	Manua rates	Manual employees on adult rates			Manual em- ployees on other rates	
Partie Professioner		Full-time		Part- time†	Full-time		Full-time			Part- time†	Full-tir	ne	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Textiles				<u></u>						ko	diamic a	Gardinos	antoliti.
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	37.7	40.3	36-6	22.6	**	36-2	342.3	421.1	302.6	291.9	**	184.3
Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor	437	43·5	44.2	38-8	20.5	**	**	434.9	449.8	329.6	296.1	**	**
coverings	438	42.3	43.3	39.1	21.9	**	**	452.4	469.3	388.7	330-3	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	41.3	43.1	39.1	21.2	**	**	356-1	400.1	295.7	272.0	**	**
eather, footwear and													
clothing Leather (tanning and													
dressing) and fellmongery	441	43.0	43.8	39.2	20.3	**	**	396.5	409.1	329.9	302.5	**	**
Leather goods Footwear	442 451	38-3 38-9	40·0 40·7	36·8 37·4	22·7 22·6	** 39.2	** 38.2	339·4 390·4	399·8 450·0	280·5 337·3	302.2	**	**
Clothing, hats and gloves	451	37.4	40.7	36.8	22.0	39.2	37.0	390.4	375.5	298.9	294·9 282·9	211·9 220·9	204·3 199·5
Household and other made-		20.4				**	**			-			**
up textiles	455	38.4	41.3	36.8	20.6	-bin	1.24	349.7	390.5	322.9	306.4	**	**
Timber and wooden furniture													
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	42.0	42.1	36.7	15.6	41.0	**	417.3	418-2	368.5	249.2	244.4	**
Semi-finished wood	460	40.1	40 E	**	**	**	**	450.0	450.0	**	**	**	**
products, etc Builders' carpentry and	462	40.1	40.5					452.0	458.3				
joinery	463	42.4	42.6	39.7	**	41.8	** **	470.6	473.5	396.6	**	237.3	**
Wooden containers Other wooden articles	464	42.2	42.5	39.6				400.2	405.4	351.6		**	
(except furniture)	465	40.6	41.7	37.5	19.4	**	**	390.3	407.1	337.5	282.4	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	39.9	41.6	38.1	20.5	**	**	392.9	416-2	365-1	337.9	**	**
Wooden and upholstered	400	000	410	001	200			002.0	410.2	505-1	007-9		
furniture, shop and office fittings	467	42.0	42.5	38.0	19.6	40.4	**	456.1	461.9	398.8	343-2	253.3	**
inturigs	407	42.0	42.3	30.0	19.0	40.4		450.1	401.9	390.0	343.2	200.0	
aper and paper products, printing and publishing													
Pulp, paper and board	471	44.2	44.6	40.8	19.3	**	**	510.4	520.3	393-8	297.5	**	**
Conversion of paper and	470	40.0	40.0	20.0	00.4	00.0	**	500.0	501.0	440.0	040.0	000.0	**
Printing and publishing	472 475	42·2 42·0	43·2 42·5	39·0 40·0	22·4 19·5	39·8 39·6	38.2	526·8 669·4	561·9 722·9	413·2 468·7	349·6 369·7	288·3 308·3	296.5
ubber, plastics and other manufacturing													
Rubber products	481	41.0	41.5	38.5	22.2	**	**	529.2	558.8	358.2	289.1	**	**
Retreading and repairing of rubber tyres	482	42.0	42.1	**	**	**		421.4	422.4	**	**	**	
Processing of plastics	483	43.5	44.7	39.0	21.6	40.3	. **	468.6	496.6	342.1	325.5	261.2	**
Jewellery and coins	491	41.6	43.8	38.6	19.6	**	**	408.1	467.9	312.5	263.8	** **	**
Toys and sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing	494	39.1	41.4	36.9	21.2		**	348.7	393.1	303.5	277.5		
industries	495	40.5	42.2	38.6	20.2	**	**	425.2	489.6	343.4	287.2	**	**
onstruction	500	45·1	45.2	39.7	15.6	41.7	**	486.7	487.4	310.7	260-3	246-8	**
ransport and													
communication (except													
sea transport)	710	48.6	48.7	45.1	27.0	39.3	**	501 F	504.0	202.7	000 4	210.7	**
Railways Bus and coach services,	/10	40.0	40.1	45.1	27.0	39.3		501.5	504.9	392.7	238.4	310.7	
urban railways††	721	47.0	47.2	43.0	21.7	39.7	**	436-2	439.5	370.7	279.7	262.3	** **
Road haulage Inland water transport	723 726	52·5 50·6	52·7 50·7	43·4 **	21.1	44.3		443·7 489·6	444·9 490·1	374.9	318·2	242.6	
Air transport	750	45.3	45.3	44.0	20.3	37.5	**	655.3	662.3	479.8	489.4	397.2	**
Supporting services to inland	761	42.8	42.8	**	**	-		440.5	441.4	**	**		
transport Supporting services to sea	701	42.0	42.0					440.2	441.4				estre a
transport	763	47.6	47.7	**	19.0	**	**	681.8	682.0	**	307.7	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	44.1	44.2	43.9	**	**	**	684·2	680.0	701.2	**	**	**
Miscellaneous transport					01.0	**	**				001 5	**	**
services and storage nes Postal services and	770	42.7	44.4	37.0	21.2			483.5	511.6	371.7	301.5	**	**
telecommunications	790	47.0						508.0					

Figures from previous years surveys are given in *table 5-4* of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time. * In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from fewer than five establishments or fewer than 200 employees. + Data for what was formerly London Regional Transport not available for 1988.

Appendix

Earnings in agriculture

Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

Average weekly earnings			£ per weel
Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods 1988 April–1988 September 1988 October–1989 March 1989 April–1989 September	159·28 155·97 173·62	100·41 104·39 112·20	126·57 131·38 134·32
Yearly period		102.40	128·98
1988 April–1989 March	157.63		
	Men (20 years and	Pe Youths (under 20	nce per hou Women
1988 Apri⊢1989 March Average hourly earnings Date Half-yearly periods	Men (20 years and over)	Pe Youths (under 20 years)	women and girls
1988 Apri⊢1989 March Average hourly earnings Date	Men (20 years and	Pe Youths (under 20	nce per ho Women

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Hours

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods 1988 April–1988 September	47.8	45.4	43.3
1988 October–1989 March	46.4	44.5	42.5
1989 April–1989 September	48.1	46.2	44.3
Yearly period	17.4	45.0	40.0
1988 April–1989 March	47.1	45.0	42.9

Employment Gazette

survey.

table:

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Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual employees. However, British Coal provides some information for an average October pay-week for some of its male manual employees. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's

The information relates to male manual employees aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to average cash earnings for the October pay-week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and on the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowance in kind per working man/week during October. The allowances in kind consist of the value of concessionary fuel but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information for October 1989, with comparable information for previous years is shown in the following

Average weekly earnings

£ per week

		A REAL PROPERTY AND	A Statistics of the state
	October 1987	October 1988	October 1989
ngs	216.08	253.69	278.83
e bonus ms	32·25 40·55	53·07 44·65	68·32 45·88
ns for paid ys and rest days s pay ces in kind	24·11 5·02 10·95	25·14 5·24 11·15	27·54 4·21 14·48

Technical note

This survey, as a source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual employees, has been carried out periodically since 1886 and annually since 1970. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report of which relates to April 1989 and is published by HMSO.

Separate figures for males and females are not available for the 'postal services and telecommunications' class and are not shown for any of the categories in which this class appears (as was the case for the 1987 and 1988 survey results) nor for the 'all industries' category.

Industries covered

The tables in this note cover the following industries:

- All manufacturing industries (Divisions 2 to 4 of SIC 1980)
- Construction (Division 5)
- Part of energy and water supply industries (Division 1, classes 15 to 17 only)
- Transport and communication, except sea transport (Division 7, excluding class 74).

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of British Coal, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published as an appendix. The figures also relate to October 1989.

Information obtained by the agricultural departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in the appendix.

Firms covered

The results presented in this article are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 9,800 establishments, employing about 2.2 million manual employees, approximately 78 per cent of those approached. Although the overall response in successive surveys is fairly constant, the response at a disaggregated level can show more variability and may affect comparisons of those results between successive surveys. The effect is greater where the total number of employees in a particular category is small.

For establishments in Great Britain employing fewer than 100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:

Employment	Sampling fraction
50 to 99	$1 \text{ in } \hat{2}$
25 to 49	1 in 4
11 to 24	1 in 8

For Northern Ireland, however, all establishments with more than ten employees were covered.

Employees covered

All manual employees, including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Employees, including apprentices, in the YTS are included. However, those in the YTS without a contract of employment are excluded.

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes manual employees on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates. Total gross earnings for the week which included October 4, 1989 are reported, inclusive of:

- Supplements;
- Overtime payments;
- Shift premium payments;
- Bonuses;

(inclusive of VAT) each.

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- Incentive payments and
- Other additional types of payment.

Gross earnings are before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly-for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees under the YTS in respect of amounts receivable from central government.

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The total number of small firms is such that their aggregate influence is very substantial.

Size distribution of UK firms

Graham Bannock and Michael Daly

A recently completed study by Graham Bannock and Partners for the Department of Employment provides new figures for the number of firms in the United Kingdom, and their distribution in terms of employment and turnover size. It estimates that there were 21/2 million firms at the end of 1986, 96 per cent of which employed fewer than 20 people. Between them, these firms accounted for 36 per cent of total employment.

One of the most obvious, and frequently asked questions about small firms is: "How many are" there?

Although it is evident that the vast majority of firms are small, on any reasonable interpretation of that term, the lack of any single comprehensive data source has made it

For the purpose of this study, any self-employed person is a firm, whether or not he or she has any

delete as appropriate payable to the

Department of Employment covering sets of discs at £287.50 each.

Name	
Company name	
Address	
Position in company	
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difficult to provide a precise answer to this question, and to related questions on their share of total employment.

The results described in this article provide answers to these questions. They were obtained by combining several sources of data at an aggregate level, to obtain overall estimates of the number of firms¹ of different sizes, and their contribution to employment. Although these are subject to a fair degree of uncertainty, they offer the most

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comprehensive estimates yet available of the importance of small firms.

Results

The results for the end of 1986 are shown in *table 1*. This shows the number of firms in each of ten employment size bands, and the proportions of total employment and turnover for which they account. The percentage shares of firms and employment are illustrated in *figures 1* and 2. (It was a conscious decision not to offer any particular definition of a small firm, but to offer the results in a way which allows users of the information to select their own if they wish.)

The most obvious feature of the results is the overwhelming proportion of firms in the lower size bands. No fewer than 96 per cent of the total employed fewer than 20 people, and these accounted for 36 per cent of non-government employment. Less than 0.2 per cent of firms employed 500 or more, and they collectively accounted for 29 per cent of employment.

Lest it be thought that this is a distorted picture, brought about by the decision to include all self-employed people within the coverage of the results, note that if one excludes all one-person firms, the proportion of the remainder with fewer than 20 employees drops only slightly, to 93 per cent, and their employment share to 32 per cent.

This underlines the importance of small firms to the economy. The total number of small firms is such that their aggregate influence on employment is very substantial.

During the study, similar estimates were compiled for 1979, and the comparison between 1979 and 1986 is summarised in table 2. Although the limitations of the methodology make the 1979 results less reliable (see below), there is nevertheless clear evidence of a dramatic increase in the numbers of smaller firms over this period, and their share of total activity. To pick out just one comparison, the employment share of firms employing fewer than 20 people rose from 27 to 36 per cent.

Further results are given in tables 3-5. These are included for the sake of completeness, as they are in the full report of the study, but are less robust than those discussed above.

Methods

The study described in this article was conceived as a feasibility study into the compilation of these types of estimate by melding together separate data sources at an aggregate level. (As opposed to combining records for individual businesses from available sources to form a single comprehensive register—an approach which, although eventually capable of yielding more definitive results, would be extremely time-consuming and expensive.)

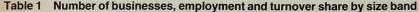
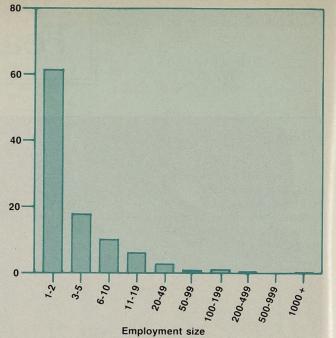
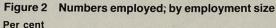
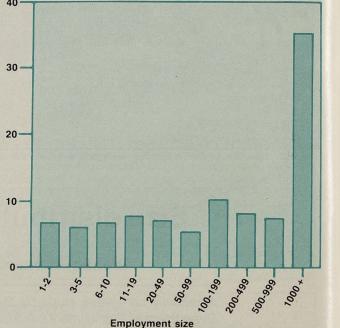


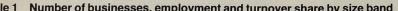
Figure 1 Number of firms, by employment size Per cent











United Kingdom End 1986

Employment	Number of	Share of total	(per cent)		Cumulative (per cent)			
size band	businesses (Thousands)	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	
1-2	1.579	63.9	9.7	5.0	63.9	9.7	5.0	
3-5	473	19.1	8.9	4.0	83.1	18.6	9.0	
6-10	190	7.7	7.2	4.4	90.7	25.8	13.5	
11-19	140	5.7	10.0	7.4	96.4	35.9	20.8	
20-49	44	1.8	6.7	7.3	98.2	42.6	28.1	
50-99	20	0.8	6.9	10.5	99.0	49.5	38.6	
100-199	14	0.6	9.9	18.1	99.5	59.4	56.8	
200-499	8	0.3	11.9	13.8	99.8	71.3	70.6	
500-999	3	0.1	10.5	12.2	100.0	81.8	82.8	
1,000+	1	0.0	18.2	17.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All	2,471					And the second second		

Table 2 Changes in size distributions **United Kingdom** of firms, 1979-86

Employment size band	Cumulati total firm	ve share of s	Cumulative share of total employment		
	1979	1986	1979	1986	
1-2	61.4	63.9	6.6	9.7	
3-5	79.2	83.1	12.4	18.6	
6-10	89-1	90.7	19.1	25.8	
11-19	95.2	96.4	26.7	35.9	
20-49	97.8	98.2	33.6	42.6	
50-99	98.7	99.0	38.9	49.5	
100-199	99.5	99.5	49.1	59.4	
200-499	99.8	99.8	57.3	71.3	
500-999	99.9	100.0	64.7	81.8	
1000+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

There exist a bewildering variety of possible sources of data-44 are listed in the full report of the study-and working on the assumption that each would provide a partial view of the same overall picture, it was initially hoped that a consistent description of the overall population could be built up.

After considerable effort, it was reluctantly concluded that this approach was not after all feasible within the constraints of the project budget. Broadly speaking, the views given by each data set were too partial, and from too different perspectives, to allow a coherent picture to be built up in the manner intended. Instead, a more pragmatic approach was adopted, with a fair degree of success¹.

The first decision to be made was the coverage of the study, it proving surprisingly difficult to define exactly what was meant by a 'firm' or 'business'. In the end, it was decided that the coverage should be such as to include all people in employment, whether employees or self-employed, other than those in central and local government (public corporations are included). The main considerations were a desire to avoid complexity, and to have as wide a coverage as possible.

A consequence of this coverage is that any self-employed person working on their own is treated as a separate firm, even if they have only a minimal level of activity. This is balanced to some extent by the omission of part-time businesses which provide their owners with a secondary income, some of which may be relatively substantial.

The task was to construct a matrix showing a full breakdown of the number of firms in each combination of employment and turnover size band, and the aggregate employment and turnover in each cell of the matrix. The starting point was a breakdown by turnover size band of VAT-registered firms. To this was added an estimate for non-registered firms, calculated by combining the numbers of sole proprietorships and partnerships among

¹ It is in the nature of the problem that better results could be obtained by devoting more time and s to the work. Given that a great deal of the work on this project went in of methods which were ultimately found not to be feasible, one could confidently expect that a similar exercise carried out in the future would produce even better results.

Table 3 Number of businesses, employment and turnover share by size band

Employment	Number of	Share of total (per cent)		Cumulative (per cent)			
	businesses (Thousands)	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	
1–2	1,099	61.35		3.42	61.4	6.6	3.4	
3-5	319	17.80	5.86	2.37	79.2	12.4	5.8	
6-10	179	9.97	6.66	3.29	89.1	19.1	9.1	
11-19	109	6.07	7.63	3.57	95·2	26.7	12.6	
20-49	46	2.58	6.89	5.29	97.8	33.6	17.9	
50-99	16	0.87	5.33	7.86	98.7	38.9	25.8	
100-199	15	0.83	10.20	16.42	99.5	49.1	42.2	
200-499	5	0.30	8.13	8.20	99.8	57.3	50.4	
500-999	2	0.12	7.46	10.22	99.9	64.7	60.6	
1.000+	2	0.10	35.27	39.37	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All	1,791							

be estimated.

plausibility.



VAT-registered businesses with the average number of partners in a partnership (from Inland Revenue data) to estimate the number of self-employed people in VAT-registered firms. By deducting this from the total, one arrives at the number of non-registered firms; and by making some plausible assumptions, the numbers of non-registered sole proprietorships and partnerships can

The breakdown by employment size of firms in each turnover size band was initially estimated from a number of sources, and the average employment in each cell of the matrix derived partly from theoretical considerations, backed up by evidence from many sources.

By combining these various sets of figures, as well as the various size distributions required, one can also derive a number of other figures which act as diagnostic checks of the accuracy of the results. The most obvious such is the implied total employment, which can be checked against published official estimates; in addition one can derive turnover to employment ratios, which can be checked against some available data, and also for general

As described in the full report, the initial version of the matrix produced an employment total slightly below that expected, and some implausible turnover to employment ratios. A series of small ad hoc adjustments were made to



There were 21/2 million firms in the UK at the end of 1986

United Kingdom End 1979

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Table 4 Number of businesses, employment and turnover share by turnover size band

United Kingdom End 1986

United Kingdom End 1979

Turnover size band	Number of	Share of total ((per cent)		Cumulative (per cent)			
size band businesses (£000s) (Thousands)	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover		
0-15	1.143	46.3	8.3	1.0	46.3	- <u>- 8</u> ·3	1.0	
15-50	483	19.5	5.0	1.7	65.8	13.2	2.7	
50-100	302	12.2	5.1	2.6	78.0	18.3	5.3	
100-250	283	11.5	9.2	5.3	89.5	27.5	10.5	
250-500	112	4.5	4.9	4.7	94.1	32.5	15.2	
500-999	62	2.5	4.6	5.2	96.6	37.0	20.4	
1,000-2,499	40	1.6	6.3	7.4	98.2	43.3	27.8	
2,500-4,999	13	0.5	4.3	5.6	98.8	47.7	33.4	
5,000-9,999	6	0.2	3.3	5.0	99.0	51.0	38.4	
10,000+	25	1.0	49.0	61.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All	2,471							

Table 5 Number of businesses, employment and turnover share by turnover size band

Turnover	Number of businesses	Share of total	(per cent)		Cumulative (per cent)			
size band businesse (£000s) (Thousand		Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	Number of businesses	Total employment	Total turnover	
0-15	776	43.3	6.0	1.1	43.3	- <u></u> 6·0		
15-50	461	25.8	5.3	2.3	69.1	11.4	3.4	
50-100	225	12.6	5.0	2.7	81.7	16.4	6.1	
100-250	173	9.7	7.9	4.6	91.3	24.3	10.7	
250-500	66	3.7	4.1	4.0	95.0	28.5	14.7	
500-999	37	2.0	4.0	4.4	97.0	32.5	19.1	
1,000-2,499	22	1.3	5.2	5.9	98.3	37.7	25.0	
2,500-4,999	8	0.4	3.6	4.6	98.7	41.3	29.6	
5,000-9,999	3	0.2	2.9	4.1	98.9	44.2	33.7	
10,000+	20	1.1	55.8	66.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All	1,791					a contraction of the second		

the starting assumptions in order to provide acceptable check totals.

There are clearly a large number of possible sources of error in this methodology; and their nature is such that it is not possible to place any formal confidence limits on the results. It can only be asserted that the results are robust and that, within the definitions adopted, it did not seem

possible to arrive at substantially different results without some of the implicit check totals and ratios going outside plausible limits.

A full report on the study has been prepared, and copies can be obtained from Graham Bannock and Partners, 53 Clarewood Court, Crawford Street, London W1H 5DW, at a cost of £70.



No less than 96 per cent of all firms employed fewer than 20 people.



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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1990

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

May 17, Th June 14, Th

July 19, Th

ursday				М
nursday				JU
ursday				Ju

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

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Retail Prices Index

Tourism

lay 11, Friday une 15, Friday uly 13, Friday

June 6, Wednesday July 4, Wednesday August 1. Wednesday

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom increased by 152 000 in the fourth quarter of 1989, contributing to an overall increase of 730,000 in the year to December 1989 This continues the upward trend of the past six years but is the lowest annual increase since the year to Sentember 1987

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 16.000 in February 1990. Employment in this sector remains on a downward trend With the exception of August 1989 and January 1990, the numbers have fallen each month since February 1989. Over the year to February 1990, employment in manufacturing fell by 34,000 compared with a rise of 51,000 in the previous 12 months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 6,800 between February and March to **OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom** reach 1,603,600, the lowest level since October 1980. The unemployment rate remained unchanged in March at 5.6 per cent of the workforce. Unemployment has now fallen by

1.530 million over 44 consecutive 120months since the peak in July

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great 116 -Britain for the whole economy in the year to February 1990 was 91/2 per cent (provisional estimate) This is 1/4 point higher than the corresponding rate of increase for 112-January 1990.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the three 108 months ending February 1990 was 1¹/₄ per cent higher than in the three months ending February 1989 Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months 104 to February 1990 were 63/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier

It is provisionally estimated that 5-0 million working days were lost 100 through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to February 1990. This compares with 3.0 million days lost 96 in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending January 1989 of 9.2 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,110,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1989, while United Kingdom residents made about 1.460.000 visits abroad

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Economic background The latest estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suggest that output of the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1989 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the third quarter. The estimates also indicate total output growth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent between the fourth quarters of 1988 and 1989

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1990 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months but was 1/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier

Manufacturing output in the three months to February 1990 was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but was 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest

Index

three-month periods, there were increases of 3 per cent in the output of textiles and clothing, 2 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry and 1 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco and of 'other manufacturing'. The output of the engineering and allied industries fell by 2 per cent, the output of the metals industry by 3 per cent and the output of 'other minerals' by 4 per cent.

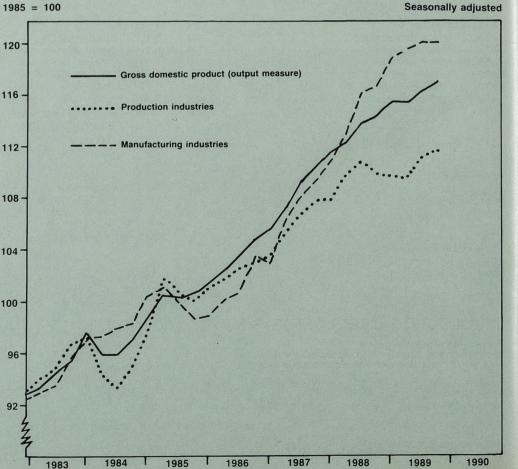
Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the three months to February 1990, total output was 4 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 1/2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Revised estimates suggested

that in the fourth quarter of 1989 consumers' expenditure was £68.1 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 11/2 per cent above the level of spending in the third guarter of 1989 and 21/2 per cent above the same period in

The provisional March 1990 estimate of the volume of retail sales was below the level for February. Over the period January to March 1990, sales were 3/4 per cent higher than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 11/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New credit advanced to consumers in February 1990 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £3.7 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with £4.0 billion in January 1990 and £3.4 billion in December. This was almost exactly the same as the average amount advanced monthly since October 1989. Total consumer credit

outstanding at the end of the fourth



quarter of 1989 is estimated to have been £46.9 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0-8 billion more than at the end of the third quarte

Latest fourth quarter of 1989 estimates show that fixed investment (capital expenditure). at 1985 prices, was about 1/2 per cent lower than the third quarter but over 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the fourth quarter of 1989 indicates a level of manufacturing investment 5 per cent lower than in the third quarter but almost 6 per cent higher than in 15.0the fourth quarter of 1988.

The latest fourth quarter of 1989 estimate of stockbuilding (1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £642 million from the third quarter. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £258 million following an increase of £299 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £34 million following a rise of £63 million in the previous quarter and retailers stocks fell by £20 million following a fall of £13 million. Stocks in the energy and water supply rose by £72 million in the fourth quarter following a rise of £105 million in the previous quarter.

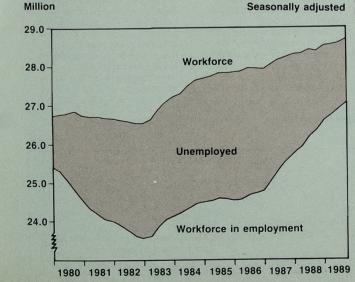
The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to February 1990 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4.6 billion, compared with a £5.9 billion deficit in the previous three months

Visible trade in the three months to February 1990 was in deficit by £4.3 billion, compared with £5.4 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0.5 billion in the three months to February while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £1.2 billion to £4.8 billion.

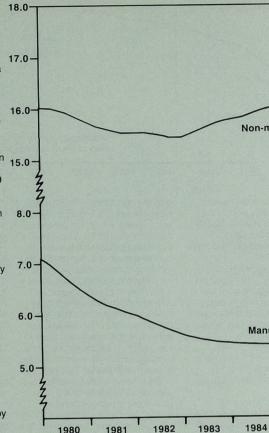
The volume of exports in the three months to February 1990

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

earlie



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kinadom Million



was 3 per cent higher than in the

previous three months and 13 per

Import volume in the three months

to February was 1/2 per cent higher

than in the previous three months

and 2 per cent higher than a year

Sterling's effective Exchange

Rate Index (ERI) for March 1990

fell by 3 per cent to 87.0 (1985 =

100) The currency fell by 4 per

cent higher than a year earlier

21/2 per cent against the March 1989; over the period

that level to reach 14 per cent by May 24, 1989 Requirement (PSBR, not

£7.4 billion in 1988-89.

Employment

Seasonally adjusted

Non-manufacturing

Manufacturing

1985 1986

cent against the US dollar and by

deutschemark, but was 1 per cent higher against the Japanese yen. ERI was 91/2 per cent lower than in sterling fell by 13 per cent against the deutschemark and by 5 per cent against the US dollar, but rose by 12 per cent against the yen. The UK base lending rate increased by 1 percentage point to 15 per cent on October 5, 1989. After falling to a trough of 71/2 per cent in May 1988, it had risen from

The Public Sector Borrowing seasonally adjusted) in March 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £1.6 billion, bringing the total for the whole of 1989–90 to minus £8.0 billion (ie: a net repayment). In 1988-89 the PSBR was minus £14.5 billion. Net privatisation proceeds were £0.6 billion in March. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been minus £3.7 billion in 1989-90, compared with minus

New figures are available for the workforce in employment in

MAY 1990

December 1989 in the United Kingdom and for employees in the manufacturing and production industries in Great Britain in February 1990. There are also revisions to the estimates of employees in employment and participants in work-related government training programmes in June and September 1989, A corrrection has been made to the seasonally adjusted estimate of employees in manufacturing in January 1990.

1987

1988

1989

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom (which comprises employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) is estimated to have increased by 152,000 in the fourth guarter of 1989 and by 730,000 in the year to December 1989. This continues the upward trend of the past six years but is less than the increase of 785,000 in the year to December 1988 and is the lowest annual increase since that of 661,000 in the year to September 1987.

The increase of 152,000 in the fourth quarter was the net result of an increase of 132,000 employees in employment, a projected increase in the self-employed of 35,000 and falls of 12,000 in work-related government training programmes and 2,000 in HM Forces.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Employees in employment accounted for 491 000 of the increase of 730,000 in the year to December 1989, resulting from an increase of 539,000 in the service industries offset by falls of 25,000 in manufacturing, 19,000 in the energy and water supply industries and 4,000 in 'other' industries (agriculture and construction).

New estimates show that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 16,000 in February. Despite a rise of 10,000 in January, employment in this sector remains on a downward trend. With the exceptions of August 1989 and January 1990, the numbers have fallen each month since February 1989. Over the year to February 1990, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 34,000 compared with a rise of 51,000 in the previous 12 months

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose to 12.8 million hours per week in February. This is 0.9 million hours (6.8 per cent) less than February 1989

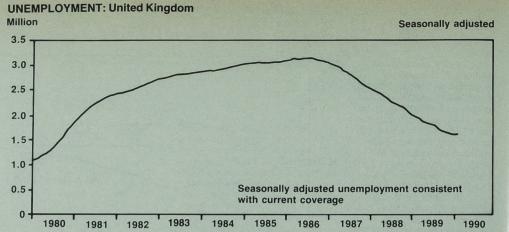
The number of hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose to 0.6 million hours per week lost in February 1990. This is the highest level since October 1986. Monthly figures are erratic but the underlying trend shows some increase

The index of average weekly hours (1985 = 100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) has been revised to ake account of the revisions made last month to the employees in employment estimates The index stood at 99.8 in February 1990, the same level as in January 1990, but somewhat lower than that of 100.4 in February 1989. This reflects the generally downward trend seen in manufacturing industry employment

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 6,800 between February and March 1990 to 1.603.600, 5.6 per cent of the total workforce (the same rate as in February). The continuous fall since July 1986 has now reached 1.529.500 over 44 consecutive months. Unemployment is at its lowest level since October 1980.

Between February and March unemployment among men and women increased in the South East excluding Greater London, in East Anglia and the South West. Male unemployment showed no change over the month in the East Midlands. All other regions saw falls in both male and female unemployment, although these



were smaller than a few months ago: the largest falls were in the West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland

Over the 12 months to March the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest fall in the rate over this period was in the North (2.3 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate in the year to March was 1.1 percentage points. The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom was 1,646,565 in March (5.8 per cent of the workforce), a decrease of 29,156 since February

The stock of vacancies at iobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,100 in March to 195,600, continuing the generally downward trend in vacancies seen since late 1987.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to February 1990 was 91/2 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the corresponding rate in January. In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 91/4 per cent, an increase of 1/4 percentage point on the corresponding rate in January. Within this sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was 83/4 per cent which is also ¹/₄ percentage point above the rate recorded in January. The annual

rate of increase for manufacturing has been in the 81/2 to 9 per cent band in each month since January 1988, but over this two-year period the estimated contribution of overtime working to the rate of increase in manufacturing earnings has reduced from about +3/4 per cent to -1/2 per cent (ie: average overtime earnings have fallen over the period). The other component of the production industries, the energy and water supply industries, recorded earnings growth at an annual rate of over 12 per cent in February.

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was 91/4 per cent. This is unchanged from the corresponding January rate.

Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months ending February 1990, manufacturing output was 1 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1989. With employment levels falling marginally over the last year, productivity in output per head terms is growing slightly faster than output, at an annual rate of 11/4 per cent.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to February 1990 were 6³/₄ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. For the latest period the average level

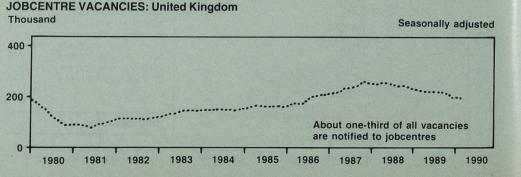
of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 8 per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of 11/4 per cent. Because of factors such as disputes in the engineering industries, increases in manufacturing earnings and manufacturing output in the three months to February were both below the underlying trend rates. The effects cancel out, however, to leave unit wage cost growth on trend, now assessed at 61/2-7 per cent per annum Productivity figures for the whole

economy show that output per head in the fourth quarter of 1989 was 1/4 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1988. Output rose by 21/4 per cent in the year to the fourth guarter of 1989, but this was accompanied by a 21/2 per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that the growth in output and productivity would have been about 1/4 percentage point higher in the fourth quarter of 1989 but for the loss of output due to the

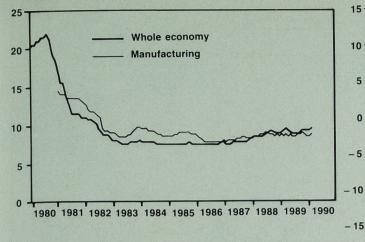
interruptions in the North Sea oil industry. Unit wage cost figures for the

whole economy for the fourth quarter of 1989 show an increase of 9 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1988. This resulted from an 8³/₄ per cent increase in seasonally adjusted average earnings (slightly below the 91/4 per cent underlying rate) and a 1/4 per cent decrease in whole economy productivity. The rate of growth of unit wage costs would have been about 1/4 percentage point lower in the

fourth quarter of 1989, but for the



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



recent oil industry interruptions. The trend rate of growth of whole economy unit wage costs over the second half of 1989 is estimated to have been about 91/2 per cent.

Prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the Retail Prices Index rose to 8-1 per cent in March, from 7.5 per cent in February. This mainly reflected the latest increases in mortgage interest rates. Excluding mortgage interest payments the annual rate rose from 6.2 per cent to 6.3 per cent Between February and March,

the overall level of prices increased by 1.0 per cent compared with a

RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year Per cent

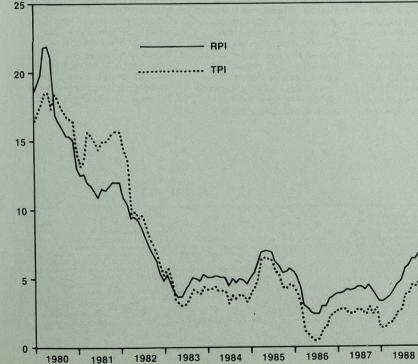
rise of 0.4 per cent over the same period last year. The increase in mortgage interest rates of some 0.8 percentage points, to nearly 15-4 per cent, added just over 0-4 per cent to the retail prices index in March There were also price increases for food, household goods and clothing, reflecting new stocks and the end of many seasonal sales discounts, and some rises in the prices of second-hand cars and alcoholic drinks

The annual rate of increase in the Tax and Prices Index rose to 6.8 per cent in March from 6.2 per cent for February

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5.6 per

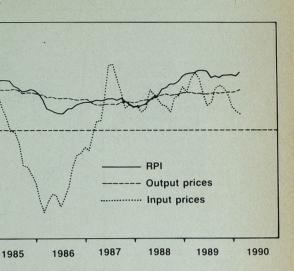
February

Per cent



EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE MAY 1990

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



cent in March, higher than the 5.3 per cent recorded in February, partly reflecting the first effects of the higher excise duties announced in the Budget. The annual rate of increase in the prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell to 2.2 per cent in March from 2.6 per cent in

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 492,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February

> 1990 1989

> > MAY 1990

1990. The largest elements in this figure relate to 204,000 working days lost in the motor industry, 125,000 in medical and health services and 124,000 in the other transport equipment grouping. This February figure of 492,000 working days lost compares with 473,000 days lost in January 1990, 64,000 in February 1989 and an average of 976,000 for February during the ten-year period 1980-89.

In the 12 months to February 1990, a provisional total of 5.0 million working days were lost. This compares with 3.0 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending February 1989 of 9.2 million days.

Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 2.0 million days lost in the NALGO dispute.

During the 12 months to February 1990, a provisional total of 657 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 741 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1989 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending February 1989 of 1,264 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

No new figures are available this month. Estimates for January and February 1990 are expected to be published in the June issue of Employment Gazette

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 1.110.000 visits to the UK in December 1989, 9 per cent more than in December 1988. This total was made up of 750,000 visits by residents of Western Europe 190,000 by North American residents and 170,000 by residents

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

of other parts of the world.

In the same month an estimated Per cent 1,460,000 visits abroad were made 22 by UK residents, 19 per cent more than during December 1988. The majority of these visits, 1,170,000, were to Western Europe, with 110,000 to North America and 180,000 visits to other parts of the world. There was a 6 per cent fall in 20 visits to North America compared with December 1988, which was partly offset by the very large rise of 24 per cent in visits to Western Europe and a 12 per cent rise in 15visits to other parts of the world. Overseas residents spent an

estimated £550 million in the UK in December 1989, while UK residents spent £445 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated surplus of £105 million 10 on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month.

Provisional estimates for the whole of 1989 indicate that overseas residents made 17,150,000 visits to the UK, 9 per cent more than in 1988. UK residents made an estimated 31,080,000 visits abroad in 1989, 8 per cent more than the previous vear.

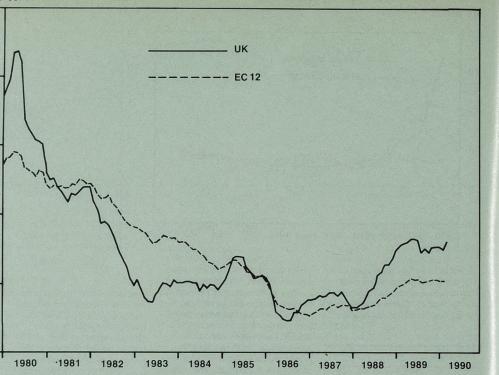
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Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in 1989 rose by 11 per cent compared with the previous year, to an estimated £6,850 million. UK residents spent an estimated £9,380 million abroad, an increase of 14 per cent. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for 1989 increased to £2,530 million compared with £2,035 million in 1988.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain,

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



Ireland and Greece) and is also lower than in Australia and Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other major industrialised country (as listed in table 2.18). Taking the average for the latest available three-month period compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to country), the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen while in many countries -notably France, West Germany, Canada, Australia and the United States-the rate has either staved the same or increased. In a few countries-for example, Belgium and Spain-the rate has also continued to fall. There are indications of a

general rise in the annual rates of increase in unit wage costs in manufacturing industries of the major industralised countries over the past year. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the year to the fourth quarter of 1989 with the equivalent period of 1988 show no change in the rates for France (to quarter 3) and Canada, which indicate a 2 per cent decrease and a 5 per cent increase respectively. On the other hand, there were rises in West Germany from a 1 per cent decrease to an estimated no change, in the United States from a 1 per cent increase to a 2 per cent increase, in Japan from a 2 per cent decrease to no change, and in Italy from a 3 per cent increase to a 7 per cent increase (to guarter 3). Productivity growth in the United Kingdom slowed over this period while earnings growth continued, leading to a rise in unit wage cost growth from a 3 per cent increase in the fourth quarter of 1988 to a 5 per cent increase in the fourth quarter of 1989. This 5 per cent rate of increase in unit wage costs

exceeded that of all the other major industrialised countries except Canada and Italy

The rise of 7.5 per cent in the Retail Prices Index over the 12 months to February 1990 was higher than the provisional February average for the European Community (5.2 per cent). Over the same period consumer prices increased in France by 3-4 per cent (provisional), and in West Germany by 2.7 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 5-3 per cent in the United States, 5.4 per cent in Canada and 3.6 per cent in Japan (provisional). It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. For example, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs differs between countries. (See footnotes to table 6.8).

	Output								Income			
	GDP ^{3,4,15}		Index of ou	tput UK			Index of production		Real person disposable	al	Gross trad profits of	ling
			Production industries ^{1,}	5,15	Manufacturi industries ^{1,6}	ng	OECD countries		income		companies	7
%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1.7	96-6	2.8	94.9		97.6			·	97.1		27.5	
4.0	100.0	3.5	100.0	5.4	100.0	2.5	100.0		100.0	3.0	36.7	33·5 14·7
3.3	103-0	3.0	102.1	2·1 3·6	100·9 106·6	0·9 5·6	101·2 104·4	3.2	104-0 107-4	4·0 3·3	42·1 47·8	13.5
4·5 4·5	108-0 113-0	4·9 4·6	105-8 109-6	3.6	114.1	5·0 7·0	1104-4	5.8	113.1	5.3	58.1	21.5
2.3	116.0	2.7	110.4	0.7	119.6	4.8	114.9		118.5	4.8	61.5	5.9
3.5	114-3	3.6	109.9	2.0	116-6	6.7	112.6	5.1	115.8	5.3	16.1	25.8
3.0	115.4	3.4	109.7	1.7	118-9	7.1	113-5r	4.7	117.0	4.7	15.9	16.9
2.3	115.3	2.7	109.5	-0.2	119.5	5.9	114.5	4.6	117.7	5.7	15.9	18.7
1.7	116-2	2.1	111.1r	0.3	120-1r	3.4	115-3	3.5	119-2	5.0	14.7	-1.3
2.0	117.0	2.4	111.4	1-4	120.0	2.9	115.7	• •	120.3	3.9	15.1	-6.2
			111.9r	-0.2	120.7r	4.3	115.7	4.0				
			111-3	0.3	119.6	3.4	115-1r	3.5	•••		•••	
			111.9	1.1	120.5	3.4	115-2	3.2				
			111.6	1.0	129.9	5.7	115.8	2.9				
	•••		110.8	1.4	119.7	5.8	116-2	2.8	••	• •	•••	• •
		202	110-3	0.9	119-8	4.6						
			100.5	0.6	110.2	1.1						

					muusines		industries			
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	(Closed
1984		96.2	1.7	96-6	2.8	94.9		97.6		
1985		100.0	4.0	100.0	3.5	100.0	5-4	100.0	2.5	
1986		103-3	3.3	103-0	3.0	102.1	2.1	100.9	0.9	
1987		107.9	4.5	108.0	4.9	105.8	3.6	106.6	5.6	
1988		112.8	4.5	113.0	4.6	109.6	3.6	114.1	7.0	
1989		115.4	2.3	116.0	2.7	110.4	0.7	119-6	4.8	
1988	Q4	114.0	3.5	114-3	3.6	109.9	2.0	116.6	6.7	
1989	Q1	114.9	3.0	115.4	3.4	109.7	1.7	118.9	7.1	
1500	Q2	114.7	2.3	115.3	2.7	109.5	-0.2	119.5	5.9	
	Q3	115.5	1.7	116-2	2.1	111.1r	0.3	120.1r	3.4	
	Q4	116-3	2.0	117.0	2.4	111.4	1.4	120.0	2.9	
1989	Aug	Service and and				111-9r	-0.2	120.7r	4.3	
1303	Sept					111.3	0.3	119.6	3.4	
	Oct					111.9	1.1	120.5	3.4	
	Nov					111.6	1.0	129.9	5.7	
	Dec					110.8	1.4	119.7	5.8	
1990	Jan				200.0	110-3	0.9	119.8	4.6	
1330	Feb					109.5	0.6	119-2	1.1	
	Feb	And the second s		5 () () () () () () () () () (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100.0	00	110 2	C. C. S. S. S. S.	

		Expenditure	Section 201				130 P 2 3					<u></u> _	lending	exchange	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inve	estment ⁸	and the second		General	•	Stock changes	rates † 11	exchange rate † 1,12	
		expenditure 1985 prices		volume.		All industries 1985 price		Manufacturin industries 1985 prices ⁶	States and the	consumption at 1985 prior	on	1985 prices ¹⁰			
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		209-2 217-0 229-4 243-1 260-2 270-0	1.8 3.7 5.7 6.0 7.0 3.8	95.5 100.0 105.3 111.5 119.2 121.7	3.6 4.7 5.3 5.9 6.9 2.1	42-5 45-5 45-7 49-9 56-8 61-0	10.6 7.0 0.4 9.2 13.8 7.4	10·3 1 9·7 - 10·1	8.7 5.7 -5.8 4.1 1.9 5.3	73-9 73-9 75-3 76-1 76-4 76-8	1.0 1.9 1.1 0.4 0.5	1.11 0.62 0.75 1.18 3.92 3.22	9·5–9·75 12 11 11 10·25–10·5 13·75–14	100.6 100.0 91.5 90.1 95.5 92.6	-4.5 -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0 -3.0
1989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	67-0 67-6 67-3 68-1	4·7 5·3 2·9 2·4	121-3 121-9 121-6 122-3	3·7 2·7 1·2 1·1	15-1 15-2 15-4 15-3	13·5 8·6 -0·6 2·0	2-8 3-1 3-1 2-9	6·9 6·9 3·6	19·1 19·1 19·3 19·3	-0·5 2·1 0·5	1.83 0.94 1.09 -0.64	13 13·5–13·75 14 15	97·1 93·6 91·7 88·1	3·9 -3·1 -3·7 -8·9
1990	Q1			123-3P	1.6									88·1	-9.3
1989	Sep			122-2	1.2								14	91·3	-3.7
	Oct Nov Dec	··· ··	 	121-8 121-6 123-2	1·2 1·2 1·1		 	 	X	··· ···	·	 	15 15 15	89·7 87·9 86·5	-4·8 -6·4 -9·0
1993	Jan Feb Mar	 	 	122-1 124-8 123-0P	1.5 2.2 1.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	 		 	:: ::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15 15 15	87-9 89-6 87-0	-10·3 -9·8 -9·1
		Visible trad	е			Balance	of payments	Competiti	iveness	Prices					
		Export volu	ime ¹	Import volu	me ¹	Visible	Current	Normal u labour co	nit	Tax and indext ¹	price	Produce	er prices inde	ex† ^{6,14}	
						balance	balance	labour co	1515	index1.		Material	s and fuels	Home sale	s
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 10	0 %	Jan 198 =100	7 %	1985 = 1	100 %	1985 = 100) %
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		94·7 100·0 104·0 109·2 110·9 117·0	8·1 5·6 4·0 5·0 1·6 5·5	96·9 100·0 107·1 114·5 129·8 139·9	11.4 3.2 7.1 6.9 13.4 7.8	-5·2 -3·1 -9·4 -10·9 -20·8 -23·1	1.9 3.2 0.0 -4.4 -15.0 -20.9	99·2 100·0 95·1 97·2 108·7	-2.8 0.8 -4.9 2.2 11.8	91-3 96-1 97-9 100-4 103-3 110-6	3·9 5·3 1·9 2·6 2·9 7·1	100·0 92·4 95·3 98·4 104·0	-7.6 3.1 3.2 5.7	95.0 100.0 104.3 103.3 113.2 119.0	5·3 4·3 –1·0 9·6 5·1
1989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112-8 113-5 117-2 124-4	5·0 -0·1 3·9 13·4	140·5 140·3R 141·0 138·0	15·8 9·5 5·1 1·8	-6·0 -6·3 -6·4 -4·4	-4·6 -4·9 -6·3 -5·1	114·3 111·6 	8·9 1·8 	107·9 110·4 111·6 112·5	6·0 8·3 7·8 6·2	102-8 104-4 103-1 105-8	6-1 6-7 4-4 5-7	116-8 118-2 119-7 121-2	5·2 5·0 5·1 5·2
1990	Q1									114-8	6.4	105-6P	2.7	123·1P	5.4
1989	Sep	121.5	3.9	143·3	5.1	-2.0	-2.0			112-2	7.8	103-8	4-4	120.2	5.1
	Oct Nov Dec	122-8 121-9 128-4	6·9 10·1 13·4	139·4 140·4 134·2	5-4 4-4 1-8	-1·7 -1·8 -0·9	-1·9 -2·0 -1·2	··· ···	 	111.7 112.8 113.1	7·0 6·7 6·2	104·1 105·7 107·7	5·3 5·9 5·7	120-8 121-2 121-5	5·1 5·1 5·2
1990	Jan Feb Mar	125-3 124-3	11·3 13·2	150·4 140·2	2·8 1·9	-2·0 -1·4	-2·0P -1·4P	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	113·9 114·7 115·9	6·4 6·3 6·4	107-4 104-6P 104-7P	4·7 3·7 2·7	122-5 123-0P 123-8P	5·2 5·2 5·4

nally adjust

GDP

average

P=Provisional R= Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards. Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
fNot seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 1

Effectiv

stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) 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.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) 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.

EMPLOYMENT •1 Workforce‡

Quarter	Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed	НМ	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forces**	govt. training programmes††	in employment‡‡	WOIKIOICE.
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal	variation							
1987 Dec	11,878	10,156	22,035	2,923	317	366	25,641	28,337
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	11,896 11,972 12,051 11,990	10,123 10,299 10,418 10,600	22,019 22,272 22,469 22,591	2,954 2,986 3,049 3,113	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 408	25,633 25,916 26,203 26,425	28,225 28,256 28,514 28,472 §
1989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,954 11,975 12,033 R 12,022	10,623 10,770 10,871 11,059	22,577 22,745 22,904 R 23,081	3,177 3,241 3,276 3,311	312 308 308 308	448 462 R 468 R 456	26,514 26,756 R 26,957 R 27,154	28,474 § 28,499 R 28,660 R 28,793 §
JNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal varia	ation							
987 Dec	11,864	10,092	21,956	2,923	317	366	25,562	28,242
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	11,942 11,976 12,001 11,977	10,183 10,289 10,434 10,536	22,125 22,265 22,435 22,513	2,954 2,986 3,049 3,113	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 408	25,739 25,909 26,168 26,347	28,305 28,334 28,423 R 28,391 R
1989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,995 11,979 11,934 12,009	10,679 10,761 R 10,888 R 10,995	22,674 22,740 R 22,872 R 23,004	3,177 3,241 3,276 3,311	312 308 308 308 306	448 462 R 468 R 456	26,611 26,751 R 26,925 R 27,077	28,534 R 28,564 R 28,619 R 28,713

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. Statinates of employees in employment for December 1987 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p 560). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1989. The provisional estimates from September 1989 are based on the asumption that the average rate of increase betweeen 1981 and 1989 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on " HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Detence, 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.

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2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980		ndustries services		nufacturing ustries		uction stries	cons	luction and struction stries	Servi				rgy	5			
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employ ee s	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 engineering and instruments
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
1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 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
1988 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
Apr May June	21,760	21,752	5,092 5,104 5,116	5,123 5,130 5,131	5,571 5,583 5,595	5,604 5,609 5,610	6,613	6,628	14,853	14,823	294	183 183 183	296 297 297	360 359 358	319 319 320	754 758 759	743 744 742
July Aug Sept	21,955	21,921	5,152 5,164 5,181	5,143 5,147 5,148	5,631 5,644 5,661	5,622 5,627 5,628	6,677	6,641	14,959	14,981	319	183 182 182	296 297 298	363 363 361	324 324 324	764 770 777	748 749 748
Oct Nov Dec	22,073	21,997	5,178 5,185 5,188	5,148 5,157 5,163	5,655 5,663 5,665	5,626 5,635 5,641	6,682	6,660	15,095	15,041	296	182 181 180	296 297 297	361 360 358	324 325 323	776 779 782	748 748 749
989 Jan Feb Mar	22,062	22,158	5,150 5,142 5,142	5,171 5,171 5,169	5,627 5,617 5,612	5,648 5,646 5,639	6,639	6,665	15,140	15,197	284	180 179 176	297 297 295	355 353 352	322 321 321	780 786 788	744 743 742
Apr May June	22,231	22,224	5,123 5,120 5,129	5,157 5,146 5,143	5,592 5,587 5,593	5,625 5,613 5,607	6,629	6,643	15,322	15,294	280	173 172 168	295 295 295	349 348 346	321 321 322	787 788 790	736 734 735
July Aug Sept	22,390 R	22,379	5,150 5,178 5,187	5,141 5,161 5,154	5,611 R 5,638 5,644 R	5,602 5,622 R 5,611 R	6,675 R	6,639 R	15,411 R	15,435 R	303 R	166 164 160 R	294 296 297	345 343 342	324 326 325	796 801 807	741 741 741
Oct Nov Dec	22,563	22,487	5,177 5,175 5,167	5,147 5,146 5,142	5,634 R 5,633 R 5,626 R	5,605 R 5,604 R 5,601	6,656	6,634	15,628	15,575	279	161 R 161 R 161 R	297 297 298 R	338 337 334	324 325 324	808 809 813	738 736 736
990 Jan Feb			5,132 5,108	5,153 R 5,137	[5,591 R] [5,566]	[5,612 R] [5,595]						[161]R [161]	[298] [297]	329 322	322 321	808 807	731 731

* See footnote to table 1.1 * Excludes private domestic service.

S8 MAY 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

									W	orkforce	тноиз
Quarte	er	Employee	s in employr	nent*			Self-employed (with or without	HM Forces**	Work related govt training	Workforce	Workforce‡
		Male		Female		All	employees)	Forces	programmes††	employment‡‡	
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	<u></u>					
GREA Unadj 1987	T BRITAIN usted for seasonal Dec	variation 11,610	920	9,915	4,244	21,525	2,863	317	356	25,062	27,637
	Mar June Sept Dec	11,627 11,702 11,781 11,720	909 919 889 903	9,881 10,057 10,174 10,353	4,177 4,232 4,218 4,346	21,509 21,760 21,955 22,073	2,895 2,926 2,990 3,054	317 316 315 313	334 335 359 398	25,054 25,336 25,619 25,837	27,529 27,561 27,815 27,776 §
	Mar June Sept Dec	11,685 11,707 11,765 R 11,754	901 916 891 938	10,377 10,524 10,625 10,809	4,345 4,395 4,393 R 4,529	22,062 22,231 22,390 R 22,563	3,118 3,182 3,217 3,252	312 308 308 306	438 452 R 456 R 444	25,930 26,172 R 26,371 R 26,564	27,781 § 27,811 R§ 27,967 R§ 28,104 §
GREA Adjus	AT BRITAIN sted for seasonal vari Dec	iation 11,597		9,851		21,448	2,863	317	356	24,985	27,543
1988	Mar June Sept Dec	11,672 11,705 11,731 11,707		9,941 10,047 10,190 10,290		21,614 21,752 21,921 21,997	2,895 2,926 2,990 3,054	317 316 315 313	334 335 359 398	25,159 25,328 25,585 25,761	27,608 27,636 27,725 R 27,695 R
1989	Mar June Sept Dec	11,726 11,710 11,716 R 11,741		10,433 10,514 10,641 10,746		22,158 22,224 22,357 R 22,487	3,118 3,182 3,217 3,252	312 308 308 306	438 452 R 456 R 444	26,026 26,166 R 26,338 R 26,489	27,839 R 27,873 R 27,930 R 28,025

Dec 11,741 10,746 22,460 32,26 300 474 control to the second seco

	id parts	equipment		tobacco	, footwear	furniture, , etc.	printing		ution	E	Ē		puis		ation etc.‡		as 105	
	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport e	Metal goods n.e.s	Food, drink and to	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden rubber, plastics,	Paper products, p 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†
	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 96-9
1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 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 1,848 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	1,3 1,3 1,4 1,4 1,5 1,6
1988 Jan Feb Mar	263 264 264	240 239 239	330 331 332	550 543 544	546 548 550	510 513 515	475 475 476	1,015	1,154	2,108	1,002	866	422	2,384	1,955	1,707	[1,379]	1,6
Apr May June	265 266 266	235 234 233	330 333 334	543 544 551	548 548 550	520 522 525	474 476 478	1,018	1,173	2,116	1,065	878	428	2,444	1,969	1,698	[1,390]	1,6
July Aug Sept	267 265 268	231 228 230	333 334 337	559 562 565	553 550 549	531 535 537	481 483 485	1,016	1,187	2,150	1,077	887	440	2,519	1,984	1,631	[1,402]	1,6
Oct Nov Dec	268 269 269	228 227 226	334 335 337	571 569 564	546 547 547	537 540 543	487 488 490	1,017	1,196	2,260	1,045	888	435	2,552	1,942	1,730	[1,413]	1,1
1989 Jan Feb Mar	267 268 268	•225 223 222	334 333 336	554 549 548	541 541 536	541 539 540	488 486 489	1,026	1,201	2,208	1,040	890	437	2,599	1,943	1,755	[1,426]	1,1
Apr May June	269 268 268	221 220 219	335 336 336	546 549 553	532 528 529	538 537 540	490 491 492	1,036	1,203•	2,208	1,105	898	442	2,642	1,961	1,740	[1,437]	1,1
July Aug Sept	268 269 269	219 220 221	339 338 337	555 563 565	526 531 531	543 548 550	495 499 499 R	1,032 F	8 1,207	2,224	1,116	897	445	2,712 F	1,985	1,672	[1,448]] 1,
Oct Nov Dec	268 266 266	220 220 220	337 336 335	562 566 561	530 530 528	550 549 550	501 501 501	1,030	1,210	2,308	1,091	895	444	2,741	2,011	1,773	[1,460]	1,
1990 Jan Feb	268 268	219 218	334 331	551 547	526 522	547 546	497 496											

• mese injures do not dover an employees in national and notar government may bound these injures do service, are published quarterly in table 1-7. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT 1 1

FUDI OVMENT 4 O

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Feb 1989)		Dec 1989			[Jan 199	0]		[Feb 199	0]	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,970-2	1,647.1	5,617.3	3,941-3 R	1,684-5 R	5,625·8 R	3,921.4	1,669-6	5,591.0	3,905-2	1,660-9	5,566.1
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,577.0	1,564-9	5,141.9	3,569.0	1,598-2	5,167.1	3,549-1	1,582.9	5,131.9	3,534.0	1,574-3	5,108-3
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	393-2 108-3 114-4 58-8	82·2 5·2 30·1 22·8	475·4 113·4 144·4 81·7	372·3 R 87·1 112·2 R 58·0 R	86-4 R 4-1 31-4 R 23-5	458-7 R 91-2 143-6 R 81-5 R	372-3 86-1 112-2 57-8	86-7 4-1 31-5 23-6	459-0 90-2 143-7 81-4	371-2 85-7 112-2 57-8	86-6 4-0 31-5 23-6	457·9 89·7 143·7 81·4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	515·9	158-3	674-2	499·5	158·9	658·5	493·1	157.8	650-9	487.0	156-1	643-0
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal													
ores and minerals	21-23	142.6	21.1	163.7	131.0	20.2	151-3	128-3	20-4	148.7	127.9	19.9	147.8
Non-metallic mineral products	24	145-2	44.1	189-3	138.8	44.1	182.9	136-6	43.7	180-3	131.5	42.7	174.1
Chemical industry/man made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	25/26 251 255-259/	228.0 95.3	93·2 20·9	321·2 116·2	229·7 94·6	94.6 21.5	324·3 116·1	228-2 93-6	93·7 21·3	321·9 114·8	227.6 93.5	93·5 21·3	321-1 114-8
	260	132.7	72.3	205.0	135-1	73.1	208-2	134.6	72-5	207-1	134.1	72.2	206-4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,837.7	515·2	2,352.8	1,847.0	522·7	2,369.7	1,841.8	517.6	2,359.4	1,838.7	515.9	2,354.6
Metal goods, nes	31	258-1	75·1	333-3	261.4	73.8	335-2	261.5	72.1	333-6	259-6	70-9	330-5
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment	32 320 325 321-324/	656·3 95·2 65·2	129·6 12·0 9·8	785·9 107·2 75·0	675-2 103-9 66-4	137.7 13.7 10.5	812-9 117-5 77-0	671-5 103-3 66-2	136-4 13-5 10-5	807·8 116·8 76·7	670-8 103-8 65-6	135·8 13·7 10·7	806-6 117-5 76-3
	326-329	495-8	107-8	603.7	504.9	113.5	618-4	502.0	112.3	614.3	501.5	111.4	612.8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	58·1	27.6	85.7	57·1	28.2	85-4	56-9	28.2	85.1	56-8	28-3	85 ·1
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	34 341/342/	363-8	189-9	553-6	359-2	190.5	549-6	357-5	188-2	545.7	357-3	188-6	545·9
Telecommunication equipment	343 344	141.5 109.1	60·6 51·4	202.1 160.5	141·8 107·2	61-0 51-6	202·8 158·8	141.7 107·0	60·5 50·7	202·3 157·7	142·8 106·4	61.4	204.2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	113.2	77.9	191.0	110.2	77.9	188-1	108.8	50.7 77.0	185.8	108.2	50·6 76·6	157-0 184-7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	237.0	31.0	268.0	236-2	29.5	265.7	237.8	29-9	267.7	237.9	30-0	267.9
Other transport equipment	36	196-4	26.6	223.0	193-8	26.4	220.2	192.6	26.4	219.0	192·1	26.3	218-3
Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport equipment	361 362-365	42·4 154·0	4·1 22·5	46·5 176·5	37·5 156·3	3.9 22.5	41·4 178·8	36·2 156·3	3·9 22·5	40·1 178·8	35-8 156-3	3.8 22.4	39·6 178·7
Instrument engineering	37	68·0	35-3	103-3	64-1	36.6	100.6	64.1	36-4	100-5	64.1	36-0	100-2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,223.4	891.4	2,114.9	1,222.4	916-5	2,139.0	1,214.2	907-4	2,121.6	1,208-3	902-3	2,110.6
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	41/42 411/412 413-423 424-429	320-2 57-7 195-6 66-9	228·6 40·1 162·0 26·6	548·8 97·7 357·6 93·5	320-7 56-7 199-0 65-0	240·3 39·8 174·3 26·2	561.0 96.4 373.3 91.2	316-0 56-3 196-1 63-6	234-7 39-1 170-1 25-5	550-6 95-4 366-1 89-0	314-2 56-0 195-2 63-0	232-8 39-0 168-1 25-7	547.0 95.0 363.4 88.7
Textiles	43	118-0	101-4	219.4	115.8	98.7	214.6	115-0	98-2	213-2	113-6	96-4	209-9
Footwear and clothing	45	82.7	218-3	301-0	79.5	213.7	293-2	80.1	213-1	293-2	79.6	210.9	290.5
Fimber and wooden furniture	46	191.7	51.4	243.1	193-6	53-6	247.2	192.7	53-3	246.0	191-5	53-4	244.9
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	47 471/472 475	309·8 97·4 212·4	176-2 43-1 133-1	486-0 140-5 345-5	312·3 98·2 214·1	188-2 44-4 143-8	500.5 142.6 357.9	310·7 97·0 213·8	186·7 43·7 143·0	497-5 140-7 356-8	310-2 96-5 213-7	185-9 43-2 142-7	496·1 139·7 356·4
Rubber and plastics	48	150.6	69-3	219.9	150-8	69-8	220-6	150.4	69-6	220.1	150-2	69-9	220.0
Other manufacturing	49	39-0	37.2	76-2	39-1	42.9	82.0	38-6	42.6	81-3	38.5	42.5	81.0

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

Employees in employment*: December 1989

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Dec 1988	2. 0. T				Sept 198	9 R		Dec 198	9			
GREAT DRITAIN	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
SIC 1980	0-9	11,719.8	903.0	10,353-3	4,345.7	22,073.1	11,764.5	10,625.1	22,389-6	11,753-6	937.6	10,809.0	4,528.6	22,562.7
All industries and services ‡ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	215-9	30.0	80.0	29.9	295.9	219.7	83-5	303-1	200.0	26.6	78-6	28.4	278.5
Index of production and construction						0 000 0	4 964 2	1,811-2	6,675-3	4,842.6	76-5	1,813-2	386-6	6,655-8
industries	1-5	4,891.1	75.2	1,791.1	386-9 336-3	6,682·2 5,665·0	4,864·2 3,960·4	1,683-3	5.643.7	3,941.3	59.4	1,684.5	334-5	5,625.8
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	3,998·6 3,602·3	58·1 57·3	1,666·4 1,585·2	322.0	5,187.5	3,588.1	1,598.8	5,186-9	3,569.0	58.7	1,598-2	318-8	5,167.1
Service industries :	6-9	6,612.8	797-9	8,482.1	3,928.9	15,095.0	6,680.7	8,730.5	15,411.2	6,711.1	834.5	8,917.2		15,628.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 01	215·9 202·4	30·0 29·2	80·0 76·2	29·9 28·9	295·9 278·6	219·7 206·6	83·5 79·4	303 ·1 286·0	200.0 186.9	26.6 25.9	78.6 74.4	28·4 27·3	278.5 261.4
Energy and water supply	1	396-3	0.7	81.2	14·3 1·9	477-5 116-2	372·3 88·0	84·5 4·4	456-8 92-4	372·3 87·1	0·7 0·1	86·4 4·1	15·6 2·1	458·7 91·2
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	111 161 162	110·9 114·5 59·2	0·1 0·2 0·1	5·3 29·7 22·6	6·0 4·1	144·3 81·8	113·0 58·4	30·7 23·3	143·7 81·7	112·2 58·0	0·2 0·1	31·4 23·5	6·4 4·7	143·6 81·5
Gas Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	520.9	4.8	160-5	23.2	681.4	507.9	158·9	666-8	499·5	5.5	158-9	23.1	658·5
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21-23	145-3		21.4	3.9	166-8	134-9	20.5	155-4	131.0		20.2	3.1	151.3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	146.7	1.5	44.5	6.8	191-2	143.0	43-8	186-8	138.8	1.8	44.1	6.8	182.9
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	228.9	1.1	94·5 20·8	12.5 3.0	323-4 116-5	230·0 95·6	94·7 21·3	324-6 116-9	229.7 94.6	1.3	94·6 21·5	13·2 3·1	324·3 116·1
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251	95·7 133·2	 1.1	73.7	9.5	206.9	134-3	73.3	207.7	135-1	1.3	73.1	10.1	208.2
preparations	255-259/60 3	1,844-4	17.8	518-3	88-8	2,362.8	1,852-3	522·5		1,847.0	19-3	522·7	86.2	2,369.7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods n.e.s.	31	261.7	3.6	75.0		336.7	262-3	74.6	336-9	261.4	3.7	73·8	14-9	335-2
Hand tools, finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	146-8		47.9		194.7	147-4			147-0 114-4		46-3 27-5	9·6 5·3	193-2 142-0
Other metal goods	311-313	114-9		27.0		142.0	114·9 670·7	27.6 136.7		675.2	8.0		27.6	812.9
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	32 320	651·2 90·8	7·3	130·7 11·8		781·9 102·7	100-1	13.4		103.9		13.7	2.6	117.5
working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324 327	140.9		30.5	8-2	171.4	145.1	31.1	176-2	144.9		30.4	7.6	175.3
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64.7		9.6	1.7	74.6	65.7	10.3	76-1	66-4		10.5	1.8	77.0
Other machinery and mechanical equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328/9	337-3		73-4	i 15∙0	410.7	343.8	3 76-7	420.5	344-2	• •	77.9	14.7	422.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	58.7		27-2	2.4	85.9	57.4	27.8	85-2	57.1		28.2	2.1	85.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	368-5		192-2	29-3	560·7	363-5	i 190-1	553.6	359-2		190.5	29.4	549.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341 342 343	141.8		61.0								61·0 51·6	11-8 5-6	202·8 158·8
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	344	110·2 116·5		51·6			112.4					77.0	12.0	188-1
equipment	345-348 35	237.5		21.					2 269-2	2 236-2		. 29.5	3.5	265.7
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies,	351/352	151.4		12:		t 163·€	152.9	9 12:	3 165-3	2 152.5		. 12.1	1.3	164.6
trailers, caravans Motor vehicle parts	353	86.1		. 18-	9 3.4	4 105-0	86.	1 17.	9 104-	83.8	· .	. 17.4	2.2	101.2
Other transport equipment	36	199-0										0.0		220-2 41-4
Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	361	44.3		· 4·								00.0		178-8
equipment	362-365	154-8 67-7										1 36-6	6.5	100-0
Instrument engineering	37	1,237.0							4 2,145	3 1,222.4	1 33-	9 916-	5 209.6	2,139
Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	325-9						4 242	1 564	5 320-7	7 13.	2 240	3 86-5	561.
Meat and meat products, organic oils	411 412	58.1										· 394		
and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectione Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco		70-2		. 73								. 26		
Manufacture All other food, and drink	424-429 413-418	68-3		. 27 . 95								. 95-		2 222.
manufacture	420-423	129-2 120-4									8 1	7 98	7 16	7 214
Textiles	43 45	82.		. 218			5 79					. 213		
Footwear and clothing Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goo		41-3	2.	. 163								161. • 6 53 .		
Timber and wooden furniture	46	193										2 188		
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived	47	312-	_	40		-8 489 -8 142			1.5 142		-	44	4 7.	
products Printing and publishing	471 472 475	98· 214·	0	. 133		.9 347				2 214	•1	143		
Rubber and plastics	48	150-	92	-1 69	3 15).5 222			.4 69		
Other manufacturing	49	39	6 1	-5 37	·-6 8	9-1 77				.7 39		·8 42		
Construction	5	892	5 17).5 1,017								
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	s 6	: 2,030			9 1,399							·9 2,557		
Wholesale distribution Agriculture and textile raw	61	621				9.5 929			4-4 93 7-3 12-			37		6 123
materials, fuels, ores, metals, Timber and building materials	etc 611 612 613	87 110				3·0 122 3·8 142			2.6 14			32	9 10	1 144
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	128				2·2 182 9·1 235			2·7 18 3·8 23	2·5 129 3·2 155		53 9-0 83		
Food, drink and tobacco	617	153	.9 1	0 8	12 2	200						6·6 110		.9 252

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1.4 Employees in employment*: December 1989

GREAT BRITAIN							Sept 19	503 H		Dec 1	909			
	Class or Group	Male		Female	e	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	•				All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	~
Retail distribution	64/65	835.2	154.5	1,424.3	819-1	2,259.6	817.9	1,405.6	2,223.5	833-4		1,474.4	839.9	2,307.8
Food - Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	641 642	224·8 25·7	62-4 11-7	405·3 87·7	272·2 63·8	630-0 113-3	212·5 20·9	409·6 85·3	622·1 106·2	221.9	63.6	427.7	287.0	649.6
Dispensing and other chemists	643	22.8	5.8	105.7	59.8	128.5	20.4	103-8	124-2	19·8 20·8	10·6 5·4	86·7 108·9	62·9 61·8	106·5 129·8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware,	645 646	51.5		210-4	122.9	262.0	50.7	204.8	255.5	50.9	•••	215.1	122.8	266-0
ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling	648	125.1	•••	119.1	57.0	244.2	120.3	118.7	239.0	125-9		123.1	57.1	248.9
Stations Other retail distribution	651 652 653-656	181·9 186·0	 	72·0 411·7	25·1 213·7	253·9 597·8	191.8 182.3	79·1 391·8	270·9 574·1	187·6 187·8		78·7 421·3	26·3 217·5	266-3 609-2
otels and catering	66	369.7	153-9	675-4	467.1	1,045.1	394.0	721.6	1,115.6	389.0	159-6	701-8	488.7	1,090-9
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars	661 662	101·9 86·1	38-1 49-7	157·0 188·3	101·5 157·7	258·9 274·4	103·5 92·1	169·7 190·7	273·1 282·9	104.8	38.7	166-4	110.3	271.2
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	663	56.6	37.8	89.7	76.7	146-3	55.2	89-1	144.3	97·1 56·1	53·9 37·2	189·8 89·7	159·7 76·3	287-0 145-9
Hotel trade	664 665	33·3 86·1	23.8	90·6 141·9	50·8 76·7	123·8 228·0	34·8 93·3	92·1 156·6	127-0 249-9	34-2 88-6	24.4	95·4 149·5	56·4 80·0	129-6 238-1
epair of consumer goods and												1100	000	2001
vehicles Motor vehicles	67 671	169·3 151·7	8.7	44·3 37·0	18.6	213.5	171.5	44.0	215.5	170-2	8.4	45.1	20.0	215-3
ansport and communication	7				15.7	188.7	155.0	37.1	192-1	152.8	• •	37.4	16.9	190-2
		1,017-0	27.6	306-2	67·0	1,323.1	1,017-2	324.6	1,341.8	1,013.6	29.7	325.5	74.6	1,339-0
ilways	71	124.1	0.2	8.8	0.7	132.9	126.7	8.7	135-4	127.1	0.2	8.6	0.7	135.7
her inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport	72 721	332·3 130·6	14.5	54·4 19·8	18-6 4-9	386-7 150-4	323-9 122-8	56-0 19-2	379-8	319.7	15.2	55.1	19-8	374-8
Other, including road haulage	722-726	201.7		34.6	13.7	236.3	201.0	36-8	142·0 237·8	120·1 199·6		18·6 36·5	5·3 14·5	138-7 236-1
a transport	74	28.6	0.5	6.0	0.4	34-6	29.8	6.5	36-3	30.1	0.2	6.6	0.4	36.7
r transport	75	37.8	0.3	26.9	5.0	64·7	40.5	32.5	73·0	40-9	0.4	32.2	6.1	73-1
pporting services to transport	76	76·9	0.2	16.6	2.4	93·5	[74.6	17.5	92·1]	[74.9	0.2	17.7	2.6	92.6
scellaneous transport and storage	77	91.8		83.7	16·9	175.5	92.6	87.8	180.4	93·1		89-4	19.0	182-5
stal services and		205'5	7.0	100.0										
elecommunications Postal services	79 7901	325-5 158-2	7·8 7·3	109·9 38·4	23·0 14·7	435·4 196·6	329·2 161·0	115·6 41·4	444-8 202-4	327·8 [160·0	8·1 7·5	115·9 41·2	25·9 16·1	443·7 201·2
elecommunications	7902	167-3	0.6	71.4	8.3	238.7	168.1	74.2	242.4	167.8	0.6	74.7	9.8	242.5
nking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,235-4	55-1	1,316.6	294.7	2,552.1	1,297.5	1,414.8	2,712.3	1,310.7	61.3	1,430.1	323-9	2,740.7
nking and finance Banking and bill discounting	81 814	245-2 190-8	6·4 1·5	388-5 283-8	67·8 44·6	633-8 474-6	248-9 192-5	416-6 304-5	665·5 497·1	250·4 [193·0	6·9 1·6	422·3 308·7	74-0 49-1	627·7 501·7
Other financial institutions	815	54.5		104.7	23.1	159.2	56.3	112.1	168.4	57.4		113.6	24.9	171.0
urance, except social security	82	132-8		126-4	17.9	259·2	137.3	134.7	272·1	136.7		135.8	19-0	272.5
siness services	83	719-3 408-8	40.6	709-9 435-4	181.4	1,429.2	759·8	751.4	1,511.2	771-3	43.0	760-8	184.9	1,532.1
Professional business services Other business services	831-837 838/839	408-8 310-5	5·8 	435·4 274·4	109·8 71·6	844·3 584·9	431·1 328·7	452·1 299·3	883·2 628·0	438·1 333·2	5·8 	457·6 303·2	110·1 74·8	895·7 636·4
nting of movables	84	82.6	0.6	35-2	10.4	117.9	82·9	37.0	120.0	83·0	0.6	37.7	10.9	120.7
ning and dealing in real estate	85	55·5		56.6	17.2	112·1	68-6	75-0	143-6	69·2		73·5	35.0	142-6
er services	9	2,330.4	370.0	4,388.4	2,167.7	6,718.8	2,323.8	4,487.0	6,810.9	2,335.5	391.6	4,604.3	2,266-8	6,939-8
blic administration and defence	91	797.6	74.2	790 .5	249.8	1,588.0	786.7	827·1	1,613-8	793·4	94.5	842.5	276-6	1,635.9
Social security ocal government services n.e.s.	9111/919 9112	225.9	13.5	332.7	65.7	558.6	225.1	350-8	575.9	224.6	30.1	355-9	73.9	580.5
ustice, police, fire services	912-914	246-0 238-8	42·4 17·3	331-8 86-3	159·3 20·8	577·8 325·1	236·0 241·3	346·4 90·5	582·5 331·8	240·0 244·1	46·4 16·9	354·1 92·6	176-2 22-2	594·1 336·7
ational defence	915	86-9	1.0	39.7	4.0	126-5	84.2	39-4	123.6	84.7	1.0	39.9	4.5	124.6
nitary services	92	137-9	37.9	216.5	187.3	354-4	140.1	230.8	370.8	141.9	46.6	232.7	203.3	374-6
ication	93	542·0	126-6	1,188-4	684.9	1,730.5	517·2	1,155-1	1,672.3	540.4	123.4	1,232.6	708·1	1,773.0
earch and development	94	75·2	1.2	35-2	5.4	110-4	74.4	37.5	111.9	73·5	1.6	37.3	5.5	110-8
lical and other health services	95	[278-6	42·5	1,134-7	520·5	1,413.3]	[283.0	1,165.5	1,448.5]	[284-4	42.7 1	,175.6	536·5	1,460.0]
er services ocial welfare, etc	96 9611	220.7 115.0	33.6	632-0 535-6	346.5 304.6	852·8 650·7	222·4 115·8	642·8 542·1	865·2 657·9	224.0 113.8	26.5	669·5 560·0	353 ∙1 305∙3	893-5 673-7
reational and cultural services	97	234-0	47.6	241-2	125-6	475-2	255.7	269.7	525-4	234.9	49.9	253.5	132.8	488-4
sonal services		44.4	6.4	149.9	47.8	194.2	44.4	158.8	203.1	42.8	6.5	160.7		203.5

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.

6	Domostio	servants an	o ovolu	dod	
2	Domestic	servarits an	e exclu	ded.	

tandard	Male	Female		Total	Index	Produc- tion and	Index Sept	Produc- tion in-	Index Sept	Manu- facturing	Index Sept	Service industries	Index Sept
egion		All	Part- time		Sept 1987 = 100	tion and construc- tion in- dustries	1987 = 100	dustries	Sept 1987 = 100	industries	1987 = 100	industries	Sept 1987 = 100
SIC 1980			<u></u>		_	1-5		1-4 P	в	2-4 R	R	6-9 R	R
South East	<u>R</u>	R	- <u>R</u>	- <u>R</u>	R	- R	98·8	- R 1,436	R 98·1	– H 1,334	98.0	5,827	105.0
1988 Sep Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	4,079 4,078 4,078 4,092 4,088 4,094	3,573 3,663 3,676 3,713 3,755 3,833	1,342 1,404 1,405 1,412 1,417 1,463	7,652 7,740 7,753 7,805 7,843 7,927	103-4 104-6 104-8 105-5 106-0 107-1	1,756 1,750 1,747 1,748 1,744 1,736	98.5 98.3 98.4 98.2 97.7	1,430 1,430 1,423 1,421 1,418 1,410	97·7 97·2 97·1 96·9 96·3	1,327 1,321 1,319 1,316 1,308	97·5 97·1 96·9 96·7 96·1	5,930 5,949 5,999 6,035 6,133	106.8 107.2 108.0 108.7 110.5
Greater London (Included in South East) 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	1,956 1,949 1,949 1,953 1,946 1,956	1,644 1,679 1,685 1,707 1,728 1,764	496 515 522 520 526 543	3,600 3,628 3,634 3,660 3,674 3,720	102-7 103-5 103-7 104-4 104-8 106-1	630 622 620 625 614 608	94·9 93·7 93·4 94·1 92·5 91·6	492 484 481 485 475 469	93-3 91-7 91-2 91-9 90-0 88-9	448 440 437 442 432 426	93·0 91·4 90·8 91-7 89·7 88·6	2,968 3,005 3,012 3,034 3,058 3,111	104-5 105-8 106-1 106-8 107-7 109-5
East Anglia 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	418 417 414 410 415 416	350 359 357 366 364 368	153 158 159 164 159 159	768 776 771 776 779 784	104·0 105·0 104·4 105·0 105·5 106·1	228 229 227 223 226 225	102-6 103-3 102-0 100-3 101-6 101-4	194 196 193 189 192 192	103-1 104-0 102-5 100-4 102-0 102-0	182 183 180 176 179 178	102·8 103·7 101·9 99·6 101·1 100·9	507 515 515 523 521 527	105.5 107.3 107.1 108.9 108.5 109.7
South West 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	903 886 883 893 902 895	791 795 806 837 835 844	356 358 363 373 367 377	1,694 1,681 1,690 1,730 1,737 1,739	104-0 103-3 103-8 106-2 106-7 106-8	475 475 471 471 476 478	102·1 102·1 101·4 101·2 102·4 102·7	402 402 398 396 402 403	102·0 102·0 100·9 100·5 101·9 102·3	375 375 371 369 375 376	102·0 102·0 100·9 100·4 101·9 102·2	1,174 1,164 1,177 1,219 1,217 1,223	105-2 104-2 105-4 109-2 109-0 109-5
West Midlands 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	1,136 1,131 1,119 1,117 1,127 1,125	912 932 932 938 953 973	385 400 399 399 402 420	2,049 2,064 2,052 2,054 2,080 2,098	103·0 103·8 103·2 103·3 104·6 105·5	806 810 802 799 804 798	101.5 101.9 100.9 100.6 101.2 100.4	714 717 707 703 708 702	101-4 101-7 100-4 99-9 100-6 99-7	674 677 669 668 673 667	101.5 102.0 100.8 100.6 101.4 100.4	1,213 1,227 1,224 1,230 1,249 1,274	104-2 105-4 105-2 105-6 107-2 109-5
East Midlands 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	840 833 833 838 838 839 835	712 721 724 732 748 759	312 321 318 326 329 337	1,552 1,554 1,558 1,570 1,587 1,594	102·9 103·1 103·3 104·2 105·3 105·8	619 617 612 615 623 620	100·8 100·4 99·6 100·1 101·4 100·8	557 554 549 551 559 555	100.6 100.1 99.2 99.5 101.0 100.3	498 495 491 493 503 499	102·0 101·4 100·6 101·0 103·0 102·2	902 908 918 929 935 948	104-7 105-4 106-6 107-9 108-6 110-1
Yorkshire and Hur 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	nberside 976 959 959 954 956 953	844 858 844 859 864 884	393 406 401 407 405 417	1,820 1,824 1,803 1,813 1,820 1,837	102·1 102·3 101·1 101·7 102·1 103·0	646 642 636 633 637 634	100-6 100-1 99-2 98-7 99-3 98-8	554 551 544 541 545 542	100-6 99-9 98-8 98-1 98-8 98-3	493 490 485 484 490 487	102·2 101·6 100·7 100·3 101·7 101·1	1,147 1,156 1,141 1,156 1,157 1,180	103-0 103-9 102-9 103-8 104-0 106-0
North West 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	1,284 1,285 1,278 1,279 1,288 1,289	1,131 1,144 1,151 1,165 1,173 1,194	486 489 496 502 499 518	2,415 2,429 2,429 2,444 2,461 2,483	103·0 103·6 103·6 104·2 105·0 105·9	840 843 836 832 840 838	102-4 102-8 101-9 101-4 102-4 102-2	731 735 727 722 731 730	102·7 103·2 102·2 101·5 102·7 102·5	684 688 681 678 686 685	103·2 103·8 102·7 102·2 103·6 103·4	1,558 1,570 1,578 1,597 1,605 1,630	103- 104- 104- 105- 106- 108-
North 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	596 590 587 587 592 592 595	507 509 512 510 519 530	229 232 232 229 233 243	1,103 1,098 1,098 1,097 1,111 1,125	102-7 102-2 102-3 102-1 103-5 104-8	389 393 389 390 396 397	102-2 103-3 102-3 102-7 104-1 104-4	322 326 321 322 327 328	101.9 103.1 101.5 101.7 103.4 103.6	282 286 282 283 290 291	103-1 104-6 103-1 103-7 106-0 106-4	701 694 698 695 703 717	103- 102- 102- 102- 103- 105-
Wales 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	520 517 516 517 522 516	445 450 449 462 467 474	193 196 195 198 201 207	964 967 965 979 988 990	104·3 104·6 104·4 105·9 106·9 107·1	319 320 316 316 322 322	105·0 105·5 104·2 104·2 106·0 106·1	275 277 273 273 273 278 279	105-8 106-5 104-9 104-9 107-1 107-3	243 245 241 243 250 250	108-2 109-1 107-6 108-2 111-4 111-4	623 624 627 643 645 647	104 104 105 107 107 108
Scotland 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	1,027 1,016 1,016 1,018 1,033 1,033	909 921 925 941 948 951	368 380 376 384 381 389	1,936 1,937 1,940 1,959 1,980 1,984	103·0 103·0 103·2 104·2 105·3 105·5	600 602 601 599 606 606	101.7 102.1 101.9 101.6 102.7 102.8	475 478 476 474 482 484	102-4 103-1 102-7 102-2 103-9 104-3	417 420 418 416 423 424	102-4 103-2 102-8 102-2 104-0 104-1	1,307 1,307 1,311 1,331 1,345 1,350	103 103 103 105 106 107
Great Britain 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept	11,780 11,719 11,683 11,705 11,763 11,751	10,174 10,353 10,377 10,523 10,626 10,810	4,218 4,345 4,344 4,394 4,394 4,529	21,954 22,071 22,060 22,228 22,388 22,388 22,561	103·2 103·8 103·7 104·5 105·3 106·1	6,677 6,681 6,638 6,627 6,674 6,654	101-0 101-1 100-4 100-3 101-0 100-7	5,660 5,664 5,611 5,591 5,642 5,624	101·0 101·0 100·1 99·7 100·6 100·3	5,181 5,187 5,141 5,128 5,185 5,165	101·4 101·6 100·7 100·4 101·5 101·1	14,959 15,094 15,139 15,321 15,411 15,629	104 105 105 106 107

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

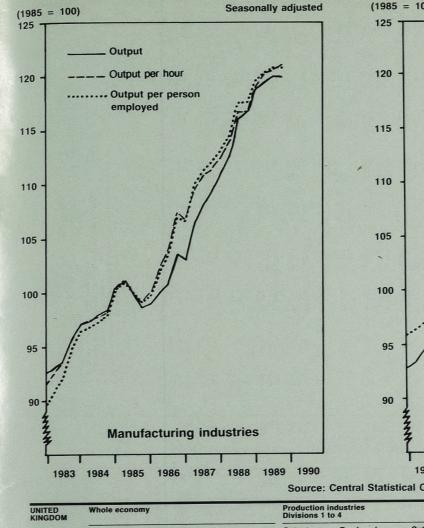


EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

		byees in	i omp	e jine.		egien				a la compañía de		THOUSAND
Standard region	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
South East 1988 Sep Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	69 61 57 59 64 57	102 102 102 102 102 102 102	147 146 144 145 142 138	666 659 657 648 650 641	521 522 520 526 524 529	319 320 323 327 326 326	805 808 800 813 817 854	787 837 816 810 817 853	568 568 572 580 579 580	1,308 1,332 1,360 1,371 1,405 1,422	703 698 697 705 712 719	1,656 1,687 1,704 1,719 1,706 1,735
Greater London (Included in South East) 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	2 1 1 1 1 1	44 44 43 43 43	44 43 41 43 40 35	178 172 171 166 166 158	226 225 225 233 227 233	138 138 139 140 140 139	372 374 371 370 369 375	346 364 356 356 356 356 375	320 320 321 322 320 321	823 832 848 857 877 891	380 375 371 377 381 383	726 740 745 752 755 764
East Anglia 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	34 31 30 30 33 31	12 12 12 13 13 13	17 17 16 15 15 15	74 75 75 72 73 73	90 92 89 89 90 90	34 34 34 34 34 34 34	83 82 80 85 85 85 82	77 81 79 81 79 83	51 51 50 45 47 46	75 76 76 81 83 85	52 50 50 50 50 50 51	168 175 178 182 176 181
South West 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	45 43 41 40 44 39	27 27 27 27 27 27 27	34 32 31 29 29 28	195 195 195 194 198 199	146 147 145 146 148 •149	73 73 74 75 75 75 75	208 185 191 213 207 190	180 187 182 183 186 193	88 87 88 89 88 88	187 188 195 204 206 209	141 138 139 139 141 142	371 378 383 391 388 401
West Midlands 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	29 27 25 25 28 25	40 39 38 36 35 36	99 98 97 96 84 93	397 398 395 394 398 398 397	178 181 178 178 180 177	93 93 95 96 96 96	202 205 207 208 210 213	184 192 187 187 187 187 196	95 96 96 98 99 99	178 180 184 183 195 196	156 153 153 153 154 154 157	398 400 398 401 405 414
East Midlands 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	31 29 28 26 29 26	59 59 57 58 56 56	57 57 57 57 57 57 57	180 179 179 182 187 186	261 260 255 253 259 256	63 63 64 65 64 64	153 154 154 159 160 161	137 140 140 139 140 144	71 70 70 72 71 70	106 107 111 111 112 113	149 147 148 148 152 154	286 289 296 300 300 305
Yorkshire and Hun 1988 Sep Dec 1989 Mar		61	77 76 75 74 74 74	179 178 179	237 236 231	91 91 92	192 194 193	183 193 187	99 97 97	134 135 132	141 137 138 137	398 400 394
June Sept Dec	24 26 24	61 59 57 55 54	74 74 74	181 183 183	229 233 230	93 92 92	196 206 203	185 186 194	99 98 98	139 142 143	137 141 142	399 384 394
North West 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	17 16 16 15 16 15	47 47 46 45 44 44	100 100 98 98 99 100	284 288 287 287 290 292	300 300 296 293 298 293	109 108 109 110 109 108	238 237 236 241 246 245	226 238 232 236 237 245	138 139 139 140 141 141	220 221 225 231 241 243	237 231 236 238 239 243	498 503 510 512 501 514
North 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	13 12 11 12 13 12	41 40 39 38 37 37	60 59 59 59 59 60 60	114 116 113 114 115 116	109 111 110 110 114 114	66 67 68 69 69 69	101 102 103 104 104 105	107 112 111 109 110 113	53 52 52 54 53 52	77 79 79 80 83 84	103 96 95 95 96 98	259 252 257 253 258 258 264
Wales 1988 Sep Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	22 22 22 19 21 21	32 32 31 30 29 29	48 48 47 47 47 47 46	106 108 108 109 112 113	88 89 86 86 91 91	44 44 44 44 44 43	90 85 89 93 91 86	86 91 88 90 92 93	47 47 47 49 49 48	64 65 65 67 69 67	112 108 104 109 110 111	224 229 235 236 234 241
Scotland 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	30 28 28 29 30 28	58 58 58 58 58 59 60	47 48 48 47 48 49	165 166 168 166 168 169	205 206 203 202 207 206	125 124 125 125 125 124 123	191 188 189 197 198 191	184 188 186 188 189 193	117 115 115 116 117 117	169 169 172 174 176 177	190 183 184 187 191 194	456 463 465 469 475 477
Great Britain 1988 Sept Dec 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	319 296 284 280 303 279	477 470 463 457	681 673 668 667	2,356 2,348 2,375	2,135 2,143 2,111 2,112 2,144 2,137	1,016 1,017 1,026 1,036 1,032 1,030	2,264 2,241 2,242 2,308 2,322 2,301	2,150 2,259 2,208 2,208 2,223 2,308	1,327 1,323 1,327 1,340 1,342 1,339	2,519 2,552 2,599 2,642 2,712 2,740	1,984 1,942 1,943 1,961 1,986 2,012	4,715 4,777 4,821 4,862 4,826 4,929

* See footnotes to table 1.1.



			Indice	s of out	tput, em	ployment	and pro	Jauctivity	
5 = 100))		Seasonally		(1985	5 = 100)			sonally adjusted
T					125				
-	Outp				400		Output	arean creat	d
1		ut per hour out per person	1 A		120		Output per p	person employe	eu -
		loyed	7						1
-					115			(
			21	-	+			/	
		Ĭ	/		110				
		E.			105			1	*****
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	-	in the second se			100	-	~		
		V.			100		1		
1						1.			
1					95				
1									
1:									
i.					90	- WA			
·	Man	ufacturing	industries		90	- WHAT	Whole	economy	
1983	1 1	- <u></u>	industries 987 1988 19			1983 198	1. 1	economy 86 1987 19	1 1 88 1989 1990
1983	1 1	 185 1986 1	- T - T	Source: Production i	Central Statis		4 1985 19 Manufacturin	 86 1987 19 Seasonally g industries	 88 1989 1990 adjusted (1985 = 100)
	1 1984 19	185 1986 1 nomy Employed	987 1988 19 Output	Source:	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed	tical Office	1 · 1 4 1985 19	 86 1987 19 Seasonally g industries	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person
1983 IITED NGDOM	1 1984 19 Whole econ Output; 94-0	100my Employed labour force* 97-2	Output per person employed**	Source: Production i Divisions 1 t Output 94-7	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8	Output per person employed**	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7	I I Seasonally g industries 4 Employed labour force*	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91-8
1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output‡ 96-6 100-0 103-0	10000 Employed labour force* 97.2 98.9 100-0 100-1	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Source: Production i Divisions 1 t Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed Iabour force* 102-8 100-8 100-8 100-9 97-3 96-0	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2	4 1985 19 4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-0 100-9 106-6	B6 1987 19 Seasonally g industries o 4 Employed fabour force* 102-1 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0	adjusted (1985 = 100)
1983 1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 88 89	Whole econ 0utput‡ 94-0 96-6 103-0 103-0 113-0 116-0	Employed labour force* 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2	Output per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-2	Source: Production i Divisions 1 i Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force' 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 96-0 97-1 97-5 R	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2 112-8 113-3 R	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-9 106-6 114-1 119-6	86 1987 19 Seasonally g industries 0 4 Employed fabour force* 102:1 100:5 100:0 97:9 97:0 98:7 99:4	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4
1983 ITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 88 88 89 83 Q1 Q2 Q3	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output‡ 96.6 100-0 96.6 103-0 108-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 96-9 97-3	Output per person employed** 96.7 96.7 97.6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-0	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-0 97-3 96-0 97-1	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2 112-8	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-9 106-6 114-1	86 1987 19 Seasonally g industries 4 Employed labour force* 102-1 100-5 100-5 100-5 100-7 97-9 97-0 98-7	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7
1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	1984 19 1984 19 Whole econ Output; 96.6 100.0 103.0 108.0 113.0 116.0 92.9 93.4 94.4 95.5 97.6 95.9	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-3 98-7	Output per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-0 97-7 97-2	Source: Production i Divisions 1 i Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 96-0 97-1 97-5 R 104-2 103-1 102-2 101-6 101-1 100-9	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 112-2 112-8 113-3 R 89-2 91-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-9 106-6 114-1 119-6 92-5 93-0 93-6 95-7 97-0 97-3	86 1987 19 Seasonally g industries 0 4 Employed [abour force* 102-1 100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-7 99-4 103-4 102-3 101-5 100-9 100-5 100-5	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90-8 92-2 94.8 96-4 96-8 97-2
1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 86 87 88 88 88 84 85 86 87 88 88 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 85 86 86 87 88 88 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output; 9 94-0 96-6 900-0 103-0 100-0 108-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9 96-9 9	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 96-9 96-9 97-3 97-8 96-9 96-9 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-7 99-1 99-5	Output per person employed** 96.7 96.7 97.6 90.0 100.0 102.9 106.0 107.2 95.9 96.4 97.7 99.2 97.4 99.0	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-9 93-2 94-9 97-7	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-1 97-5 R 104-2 103-1 102-2 101-6 101-1 100-7 100-6 100-4	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 112-8 113-3 R 89-2 91-2 92-5 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4 97-3	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-0 100-9 106-6 114-1 119-6 92-5 93-0 93-6 95-7 97-0 97-3 97-9 98-3 100-4	B6 1987 199 Seasonally 3 3 g industries	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90-8 92-2 94-8 96-4 96-4 96-8 97-2 97-9 100-3
1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 86 87 88 88 87 88 88 89 83 01 02 03 04 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 85 86 86 86 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output; 9 94-0 96-6 100-0 108-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 96-9 97-3 97-8 96-9 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-7 99-1	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-7 99-2 97-7 99-2 97-4	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-9	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 97-0 97-1 97-5 R 104-2 103-1 102-2 101-6 101-1 100-9 100-7 100-6	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2 112-8 113-3 R 89-2 91-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93.7 97.6 100-0 100-	Image: Non-Structure Image: Non-Structure 86 1987 19 Seasonally gindustries 19 gindustries 100-5 100-5 100-5 100-6 100-7 103-4 100-3 100-5 100-6 100-7 100-7 100-1 99-9 99-7	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91-8 97-1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90-8 92-2 94-8 96-4 96-8 97-9 100-3 100-9 99-9 99-0
1983 1983 ITTED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 89 83 94 84 85 86 87 98 88 89 83 91 94 84 85 86 87 98 88 89 88 89 80 10 02 03 04 85 85 86 86 86 87 01 02 03 04 86 86 86 87 01 02 03 04 86 86 86 86 86 86 87 88 88 88 89 88 89 80 10 02 03 04 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	1984 19 Whole econ Output; 96-6 100-0 108-0 103-0 108-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9 96-9 98-8 100-5 100-6 101-4 102-4 102-6 101-4	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 97-3 97-8 96-9 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-7 99-1 99-5 99-5 99-8 100-0 100-1 100-1	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed* 96.7 97.6 100-0 102.9 106-0 107.4 107.2 95.9 96.4 97.0 97.7 99.2 97.2 96.8 97.4 99.0 100-5 100-5 100-5 100-5 100-5 101-4 102-4 102-5	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-3 93-2 94-9 97-7 101-8 100-6 99-9 101-1 101-8 102-6	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 96-0 97-1 97-5 R 104-2 103-1 102-2 101-6 101-1 100-9 100-7 100-6 100-6 100-4 100-2 99-9 99-4 98-6 97-6 97-6 97-6 97-6 97-6	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 112-2 112-3 113-3 89-2 91-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4 97-3 101-6 100-5 102-5 104-3 106-1	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93-7 97-6 100-9 106-6 114-1 119-6 92-5 93-0 93-6 95-7 97-9 97-3 97-9 98-3 100-4 101-3 98-8 98-6 98-9 100-1 100-8	B86 1987 19 Seasonally 3 g industries 4 Image: Image of the season of	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 91.8 91.7 100-0 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-2 97.9 96.4 96.4 96.8 97.2 97.9 100-3 100-3 100-9 99.0 99.0 99.8 101-9 103-6
1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 89 83 01 02 03 04 84 85 66 87 88 88 89 83 01 02 03 04 86 01 02 03 04 86 01 02 03 04 88 987 01 887 01 887 889 889 889 889 889 889 889 889 880 889 880 889 880 889 880 889 880 880	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output; 9 94-0 96-6 900-0 103-0 100-0 103-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 96-9 98-8 100-5 100-6 101-4 102-4 103-6 104-7 105-5	Employed labour force* 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 96-9 97-3 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-7 99-1 99-5 99-1 99-5 99-8 100-0 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-0 97-7 99-2 96-8 97-4 99-0 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-1 100-5 101-4 102-4 103-5 104-7	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 90-7 97-2 94-9 90-7 101-8 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-7 90-7 90-7 90-7 101-8 100-6 10	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-9 100-7 100-8 100-7 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8 100-8 100-7 100-8	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2 112-8 113-3 R 89-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4 97-3 101-6 100-5 100-5 102-5 104-3 106-1 107-0 108-2	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93.7 97.6 100.0 100.9 106.6 114.1 119.6 92.5 93.0 93.6 95.7 97.0 97.3 97.9 98.3 100.4 101.3 99.8 98.6 98.9 100.1 100.8 103.6 102.9 106.3	B86 1987 19 Seasonally gindustries 9 gindustries 9 9 Employed force* 102.1 100.5 100.1 100.5 100.7 102.3 101.5 100.9 100.6 100.5 100.9 100.4 100.6 100.5 100.7 100.4 100.3 100.1 99.9 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7 99.7	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90.8 92-2 94-8 96-4 96-8 97-2 97-9 100-3 100-9 99-0 99-8 101-9 103-6 106-9
1983 1983 ITTED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 83 01 02 03 04 86 87 88 89 83 01 02 03 04 85 01 02 03 04 85 01 02 03 04 85 04 85 04 85 04 86 88 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 89 83 84 85 86 87 02 03 04 86 86 87 04 86 88 88 88 89 83 04 84 85 86 87 04 88 88 88 88 89 80 04 80 04 85 04 86 88 88 88 89 80 10 02 03 04 86 86 88 88 88 89 88 89 88 89 80 80 10 02 03 04 86 86 88 88 88 88 89 80 10 02 03 04 86 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	1984 19 Whole econ 0 Output‡ 94-0 96-6 100-0 103-0 103-0 108-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9 95-9 96-9 98-8 100-5 100-6 101-4 102-4 103-6 104-7	B85 1986 1 nomy Employed labour force* 1 97-2 98-9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-3 108-2 96-9 96-9 97-3 97-8 98-3 98-7 99-5 99-8 100-0 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-2 103-2 103-2	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-0 97-7 99-2 97-7 99-2 97-7 99-2 96-8 97-4 99-0 100-5 100-7 105-7 1	Source: Production i Divisions 1 i Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 100-6 110-6 100-6 110-6 100-6 100-6 110-4 99-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-9 100-6 110-4 99-9 97-7 101-8 100-6 100-6 101-8 100-6 103-6 103-6 103-6 103-7 103-6 103-7 103-	Central Statis	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 110-2 112-8 113-3 R 89-2 91-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4 97-3 100-6 100-5 102-5 104-3 106-1 107-0 108-2 110-9 111-6	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93.7 97.6 100-0 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.6 93.7 97.9 98.3 100-4 100-4 100-4 100-4 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 95.7 97.9 98.3 100-4 100-4 100-4 100-4 98.6 98.9 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-4 100-4 100-4 100-4 100-9 98.6 98.9 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-4 100-8 100-9 108-0 108-0 108-0 108-0 108-0 108-0 109-3 108-0 109-0	B6 1987 19 Seasonally : gindustries 0 4 Employed fabour force* 102-1 100-5 100-5 99-9 97-0 98-7 99-4 103-4 102-3 101-5 100-6 100-5 100-7 100-4 100-1 99-9 99-7 99-1 99-7 99-1 99-7 99-1 96-5 96-8 97-2 97-6	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90-8 92-2 94-8 96-4 96-8 97-2 97-9 100-3 100-9 99-0 99-9 99-0 99-8 101-9 103-6 106-9 106-6 109-9 111-2 112-0
1983 1985 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	1984 19 Whole econ Output; 94-0 96-6 900-0 103-0 108-0 101-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9 96-9 98-8 100-2 100-6 101-4 102-4 103-6 104-7 105-5 107-2 109-1 110-3 111-6 112-3 113-8	Image: second	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-2 95-9 96-4 97-0 97-7 99-2 97-2 96-8 97-4 99-0 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-5 100-1 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7	Source: Production i Divisions 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-0 94-0 94-0 94-0 94-0 94-0 94-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-9 97-7 101-8 100-6 103-6 105-3 106-7 107-9 109-7 107-9 109-7 10-8	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force' 102.8 100.8 100.0 97.3 96.0 97.1 97.5 R 104-2 103.1 102.2 101.6 101.6 101.6 101.6 100.7 100.7 100.6 100.4 100.2 99.9 99.4 98.6 97.6 96.8 96.2 95.7 95.8 96.1 95.4 96.4 96.8 97.2	tical Office	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93.7 97.6 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-6 114-1 119-6 92.5 93.0 93.6 95.7 97.0 97.3 95.7 97.9 98-3 100-4 101-3 99-8 98-9 100-1 100-8 103-6 102-9 106-3 108-0 109-3 111-0 112-8 116-1	Image: Non-Section 2016 86 1987 19 Seasonally : Seasonally : Gindustries g industries	adjusted (1985 = 100) Output per person employed** 91.8 97.1 100-0 103-1 109-9 115-7 120-4 89-5 90-8 92-2 94-8 96-4 96-8 97-9 100-3 100-9 97-9 100-3 100-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-8 101-9 103-6 106-6 109-9 111-2
1983 1983 IITED NGDOM 83 84 85 86 87 02 03 04 86 89 83 84 85 87 02 03 04 86 89 83 84 85 87 02 03 04 86 88 89 80 01 02 03 04 86 87 02 03 04 86 87 02 03 04 88 88 89 80 80 10 80 10 80 10 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1984 19 1984 19 Whole econ Output; 96-6 100-0 108-0 103-0 108-0 113-0 116-0 92-9 93-4 94-4 95-5 97-6 95-9 95-9 96-9 98-8 100-5 100-2 100-6 101-4 102-4 103-6 104-7 105-5 107-2 109-1 110-3 111-6 112-3 111-6	Image: second	987 1988 19 987 1988 19 Per person employed** 96-7 97-6 100-0 102-9 106-0 107-4 107-4 95-9 96-4 97-0 97-7 99-2 97-2 96-8 97-4 99-0 100-5 100-7 100-5 100-7	Source: Production i Divisions 1 1 Output 94-7 94-9 100-0 102-1 105-8 109-6 110-4 93-0 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-9 96-7 97-2 94-3 93-2 94-9 94-9 95-7 101-8 100-6 102-6 103-0 103-6 105-3 106-7 107-9 107-9 107-9 107-9	Central Statis industries to 4 Employed labour force* 102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 96-0 97-1 97-5 R 104-2 103-1 102-2 101-6 101-1 100-9 100-7 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 99-9 99-9 99-4 98-6 97-6 96-8 96-2 96-8 96-1 97-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 99	Output per person employed** 92-1 94-1 100-0 105-0 112-2 112-3 113-3 89-2 91-2 92-9 95-2 96-1 93-5 92-6 94-4 97-3 101-6 100-5 102-5 104-3 106-1 107-0 108-2 109-8 110-9 111-5 113-2	4 1985 19 Manufacturin Divisions 2 to Output 93.7 97.6 100-0 100-9 106-6 114-1 119-6 92-5 93.0 93.6 95.7 97.0 97.3 97.9 98-3 100-4 101-3 99-8 98-6 98-9 100-1 100-8 103-6 102-9 106-3 106-3 108-0 109-3 111-0 112-8	Image: Non-Structure 86 1987 19 Seasonally : gindustries 100-5 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-7 100-6 100-7 100-6 100-6 100-7 100-3 99-7 99-7 99-7 99-1 98-2 97-6 98-2 97-6 98-4 98-4	adjusted (1985 = 100)

* 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.

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Selected countries: national definitions .

	United	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Irish	Italy	Japan	Nether-	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-	United
	Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	(4)	(2)(5)	(3)(6)		(6)	(8) (12)	(FR)	(6) (7)	Republic (6) (9)	(10)	(5)	lands (6) (11)	(5)	opun	(5)	land (2) (5) (6)	States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasor	ally adjusted	unless stated	t i									-		-	-			Thousand
Civilian labour force 1986 Q4	27,624	7,633	3,394		12,790			27,560			23,433	60,310		2,112	13,899	4,387	3,438	118,548
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,599 27,739 27,850 27,925	7,668 7,708 7,764 7,765	3,418 3,420 3,436 3,432	· · · · · · ·	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	3,457 3,460 3,464 3,469	119,085 119,714 120,046 120,552
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,988 28,018 28,108 R 28,078 R	7,837 7,916 7,964 8,013	3,438 3,418 3,423 3,440	 	13,204 13,236 13,304 13,353	··· ··· ···	 	28,918 29,021 29,058 29,078		· · · · · · ·	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	3,496 3,499 3,501 3,505	121,045 121,352 121,881 122,388
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Civilian employment	28,222 R 28,256 R 28,311 R 28,407	8,111 8,215 8,271	3,427 3,454	•••	13,447 13,468 13,528	 	··· ··· ···	29,014 29,118 29,153	 	 	23,576 23,550	62,222 62,610 62,843	 	2,124 2,126 2,134	14,705 14,768 14,884	4,503 4,524 4,529	3,533 3,502 3,534	123,291 123,790 124,005
1986 Q4	24,410	6,999	3,281		11,589		20,929	25,388			20,700	58,630		2,068	10,937	4,272	3,414	110,428
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,472 24,747 25,014 25,245	7,036 7,076 7,142 7,146	3,283 3,289 3,303 3,311	· · · · · · ·	11,676 11,815 11,905 12,049	 	20,954 21,100 21,059 21,020	25,442 25,467 25,488 25,505	··· ··· ···	 	20,657 20,542 20,570 20,567	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	3,434 3,434 3,439 3,447	111,233 112,200 112,843 113,475
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,422 25,593 25,853 26,035 26,299	7,262 7,326 7,405 7,472	3,320 3,297 3,300 3,318	 	12,171 12,224 12,261 12,320	• • • • • •	21,089 21,243 21,253 21,264	26,717 26,753 26,794 26,843	· · · · · · ·	 	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	3,474 3,475 3,479 3,487	114,152 114,688 115,202 115,843
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,299 26,443 R 26,616 R 26,771	7,585 7,698 7,782	3,335 3,337	 	12,431 12,445 12,530	 	21,333 21,469	27,012 27,074 27,111	 	 	20,683 20,662	60,822 61,181 61,411	 	2,017 2,017 2,033	12,053 12,208 12,379	4,442 4,463 4,471	3,518 3,483 3,516	116,900 117,290 117,504
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 19 Civilian labour force: Male Female All	988 unless stat 16,115 11,858 27,973	ed 4,698 3,209 7,910	2,040 1,390 3,430	2,413 1,713 4,126	7,422 5,853 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 Civilian employment: proportic	14,434 11,114 25,548	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
Male: Agriculture Industry Services	3·3 40·5 36·2	7·0 34·9 58·1	7·3 48·9 43·8	3.5 38.0 58.6	6·3 34·2 59·5	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···	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 16.9 82.0	4·3 13·7 82·0	9·4 21·1 69·5	1.5 13.6 84.9	2·8 13·4 83·8	 	 	 	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 30·2 67·4	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 1967–1987'' 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.

 Notes:
 1
 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*.

 2
 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.

 3
 Annual figures relate to June.

 4
 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.

 5
 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.

6 Annual figures relate to 1987.
7 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
8 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
9 Annual figures relate to April.
10 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
11 Annual figures relate to January.
12 Unadjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of a	overtime wo	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood o	off for whole	or part of	week	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours le	ost	
			per operative working over- time	(minon)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1985 1986 1987 1988	1,329 1,304 1,350 1,413	34·0 34·2 36·0 37·9	9.0 9.0 9.4 9.5	11.98 11.72 12.63 13.42		4 5 4 3	165 192 149 101	24 29 20 15	241 293 199 143	10·2 10·1 10·0 9·8	28 34 24 17	0.7 0.9 0.6 0.5	416 485 348 244		15·1 14·4 14·6 14·4
Week ended 1988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	1,338 1,387 1,398	35·9 37·2 37·5	9·2 9·3 9·3	12·34 12·86 13·02	13·37 13·09 13·11	3 2 2	116 85 75	17 21 17	161 227 179	9.7 11.0 10.4	20 12 19	0·5 0·6 0·5	277 312 254	235 257 219	14·2 13·7 13·3
Apr 16	1,386	37·3	9·1	12.63	12·96	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	2	81	16	159	9·8	18	0·5	240	232	13·2
June 11	1,378	36·9	9·4	12.95	13·04	2	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	148	12	133	11·1	16	0·4	281	284	17·8
Aug 13	1,309	35·0	9·6	12·53	13·46	3	111	12	118	10·1	14	0·4	229	264	15·9
Sept 10	1,385	36·9	9·6	13·28	13·36	2	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 15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·18	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	0·5	262	269	15·3
Aug 19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·85	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	0·4	181	216	13·3
Sept 16	1,395	37·5	9·7	13·54	13·65	3	136	16	158	9·9	19	0·5	294	390	15·2
Oct 14	1,445	38·9	9·7	13·97	13·16	3	100	18	165	9.0	21	0·6	266	287	12·7
Nov 11	1,442	38·9	9·7	13·93	12·91	4	148	18	162	8.9	22	0·6	310	295	14·2
Dec 16	1,375	37·2	9·8	13·43	12·47	3	135	21	187	8.9	24	0·7	321	391	13·2
1990 [Jan 12]	1,288	35·1	9·2	11·78	12·69	4	153	23	192	8·2	27	0·7	345	273	12·7
[Feb 9]	1,353	36·9	9·3	12·56	12·81	11	454	30	293	9·9	41	1·1	747	599	18·2

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries OYMENT 1.12 dustries 1.12 Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY HOU	IRS WORKED	BY ALL OPERA	TIVES*	INDEX OF AV	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WORKE	D PER OPERA	TIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manu- facturing industries 21–49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31–34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43–45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21–49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31–34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43–45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1985 1986 1987 1988	100·0 96·6 96·1 97·6	100·0 95·4 96·3 101·1	100·0 96·5 96·2 95·4	100-0 99-0 98-7 97-4	100·0 97·6 97·4 97·5	100·0 99·7 100·5 101·0	100·0 99·6 100·4 100·8	100-0 100-0 101-1 101-8	100-0 99-1 100-2 99-2	100·0 99·6 99·6 99·6
Week ended 1987 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	96·7 96·9 97·0	99·2	96.9	98.9	97.8	100·8 100·7 100·8	101-4	101.3	100.2	99.7
1988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	97·1 97·1 97·5	99.5	95·9	98.7	97.8	101·1 100·7 100·9	100.9	101.1	99.5	99.8
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	97·3 97·5 97·4	100.2	95·2	. 97.5	97.3	100·8 101·0 100·8	100.4	101.2	98.9	99.8
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	98·1 97·7 97·5	102-2	94.7	97.0	97.3	101·1 100·9 100·8	100.1	101.2	99.3	99.5
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	97·9 98·0 98·1	102.6	96.5	96-2	97.6	101·2 101·1 101·2	101.6	103.6	99.0	99.3
1989 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	97·3 97·3 97·2	99.9	94.8	94.7	96.8	100·6 100·4 100·2	100.4	102·7	98.6	98·4
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	97·1 96·8 96·7	98·1	93∙6	93·1	96.9	100·4 100·2 100·1	100·2	102.0	98·5	98.7
July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	96·8 97·4 96·9	97.9	95-3	93.0	97.0	100·1 100·4 100·1	100-2	103.7	98·5	98.2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	96·5 96·4 96·0	96.7	92-3	91.8	97.1	99-9 99-7 99-5	100-4	101.4	98·2	98.4
1990 Jan 13 Feb 10	96·1 95·7					99-8 99-8				

R = The series have been revised to incorporate results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

		MALE AND F	EMALE		1					
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED 11			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATI	NC
	-	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 ove
986*)	3,289.1	11.8	3,107-3	11.2					
987) Annual	2,953.4	10-6	2,822.3	10.1					
988**) averages	2,370.4	8.4	2,293-9	8·1					
989)	1,798-7	6.3	1,796-6	6.3					
988	Mar 10	2,592.1	9.2	2,451-5	8.7	-31.1	-38-2	235	2,311	46
	Apr 14	2,536-0	9-0	2,408-4	8-5	51-0	-38-8	256	2,235	46
	May 12	2,426.9	8-6	2,366.7	8-4	-39.1	-40-4	207	2,176	44
	June 9	2,340.8	8.3	2,322-0	8.2	-39.7	-43·3	206	2,093	42
	July 14	2,326.7	8-2	2,262-8	8-0	-56-8	-45-2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291.2	8 ⋅1	2,220-9	7-9	-41.7	-46-1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ±	2,311-0	8-2	2,189-3	7.7	-33.9	-44.1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2.118.9	7.5	2,151.7	7-6	-33-8	-36-5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066.9	7.3	2.101-8	7-4	-52.7	-40.1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046.5	7.2	2,038.3	7-2	-67-8	-51-4	212	1,797	37
989	Jan 12	2.074-3	7.3	1.995-0	7-0	-49-6	-56.7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2.018-2	7.1	1,951-9	6.8	-39.1	-52.2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960.2	6-9	1,920-5	6.7	-32.1	-40.3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883-6	6-6	1,860-1	6-5	58-6	-43-3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802-5	6.3	1,839-1	6.5	-22.2	-37-6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743.1	6.1	1,811-3	6-4	-25.5	-35-4	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771-4	6.2	1,785-1	6.3	-23.1	-23-6	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741-1	6.1	1,742.7	6.1	-41.9	-30-2	214	1,501	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702-9	6-0	1,692.7	5.9	-51-0	-38.7	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635.8	5.7	1,674.5	5.9	-19-4	-37-4	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612-4	5.7	1,652.0	5-8	-22-9	-31.1	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639.0	5.8	1,634-6	5.7	-17-4	-19.9	207	1,407	25
990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687-0	5.9	1,612-1	5.7	-22.5	-20.8	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675.7	5.9	1,610.4	5-6	-1.7	-13.9	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8 ± P	1.646.6	5.8	1,603.6	5.6	-6.8	-10.3	206	1,416	24

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

986*) 987) Annual 988**) averages 989)	3,161-3 2,826-9 2,254-7 1,693-0	11.7 10.4 8.2 6.1	2,984-6 2,700-2 2,180-7 1,691-1	11-0 9-9 7-9 6-1					
988 Mar 10	2,474-6	9-0	2,336-7	8.5	-30.5	-37-3	228	2,202	45
Apr 14	2,417-7	8-8	2,293-7	8·3	-50-8	-38·2	247	2,126	44
May 12	2,310-7	8-4	2,252-2	8·2	-39-2	-40·2	200	2,068	42
June 9	2,225-1	8-1	2,208-0	8·0	-39-1	-43·0	197	1,987	41
July 14	2,208-5	8·0	2,149-6	7·8	-56·5	-44·9	272	1,896	40
Aug 11	2,173-7	7·9	2,108-5	7·7	-40·8	-45·5	230	1,905	39
Sept 8** ‡‡	2,195-2	8.0	2,077.7	7.5	-32.7	-43·3	257	1,899	39
Qct 13	2,008-4	7·3	2,041·1	7·4	32-8	-35-4	232	1,738	38
Nov 10	1,958-0	7·1	1,991·1	7·2	52-7	-39-4	217	1,705	36
Dec 8	1,938-5	7·0	1,929·1	7·0	66-3	-50-6	206	1,697	36
989 Jan 12	1,963-2	7·1	1,885-1	6-8	50-2	-56·4	207	1,721	36
Feb 9	1,908-1	6·9	1,842-3	6-6	39-0	-51·8	213	1,662	34
Mar 9	1,851-9	6·7	1,811-5	6-5	31-7	-40·3	193	1,626	32
Apr 13	1,776-0	6·4	1,752·1	6·3	-57·4	-42·7	182	1,563	31
May 11	1,697-1	6·1	1,732·0	6·2	-21·2	-36·8	168	1,501	29
June 8	1,638-9	5·9	1,705·4	6·1	-24·3	-34·3	163	1,448	27
July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,679-3	6·0	-23·1	-22·9	237	1,399	27
Aug 10	1,634-1	5·9	1,638-1	5·9	-40·8	-29·4	206	1,402	26
Sept 14 ‡	1,596·8	5·7	1,589-7	5·7	-49·3	-37·7	212	1,360	25
Oct 12 ‡	1,534-0	5∙5	1,572·2	5·7	-18·7	-36·3	206	1,304	24
Nov 9 ‡	1,513-2	5∙4	1,550·8	5·6	-21·8	-29·9	202	1,288	23
Dec 14 ‡	1,539-9	5∙6	1,534·2	5·5	-16·6	-18·5	200	1,316	23
990 Jan 11 ‡	1,586∙6	5·7	1,512·9	5·4	-21·3	19·8	206	1,357	24
Feb 8 ‡	1,576∙8	5·7	1,511·7	5·4	-1·2	13·0	219	1,335	23
Mar 8 ‡ P	1,549∙0	5·6	1,505·2	5·4	-6·5	9·7	199	1,326	23

* 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 1966) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average. † 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 calimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at time of 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 arising from the results of the 1987 Census of Employment. *' Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in Soletherm 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britani (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.

						FEMALE				MALE
		MARRIED	Y ADJUSTED ††	SEASONALL)	UNEMPLOYED	Y ADJUSTED ++	SEASONALLY	D	INEMPLOYE
		Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	lumber
)) Annual) averages)	1986* 1987 1988** 1989		8·4 7·3 5·8 4·2	959·0 851·3 686·8 507·0	9·1 7·8 6·1 4·2	1,036·6 907·6 719·9 507·9	13·1 12·1 9·8 7·9	2,148-3 1,971-0 1,607-1 1,289-6	13·7 12·5 10·1 7·9	2,252-5 2,045-8 ,650-5 ,290-8
Mar 10	1988	322.5	6.2	741.1	6.6	789.0	10.5	1,710.4	11.0	,803·1
Apr 14 May 12 June 9		316-0 301-6 291-8	6·1 6·0 5·9	728-7 713-8 697-9	6·5 6·2 6·0	770·3 734·8 708·7	10·3 10·1 9·9	1,679·7 1,652·9 1,624·1	10·8 10·3 10·0	,765·7 ,692·1 ,632·0
July 14 Aug 11	_	287·7 286·9	5·7 5·6	678·1 662·4	6·1 6·0	720·4 714·6	9·7 9·5	1,584·7 1,558·5	9·8 9·6	,606·3 ,576·5
Sept 8** ‡‡		287.9	5.5		6.0	716.6	9.4	1,539.0	9.7	,594.4
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8		265-2 254-9 249-9	5·3 5·2 5·0	635·4 620·5 599·3	5·3 5·1 5·0	634-6 612-2 595-1	9·3 9·1 8·8	1,516·3 1,481·3 1,439∙0	9·1 8·9 8·9	,484·2 ,454·8 ,451·5
Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1989	248·7 239·5 229·3	4·8 4·7 4·6	584·1 570·7 557·1	4-9 4-8 4-6	601·1 583·3 560·9	8·7 8·5 8·4	1,410·9 1,381·2 1,363·4	9·0 8·8 8·6	,473·2 ,434·9 ,399·4
Apr 13 May 11 June 8		216·9 204·7 195·7	4·4 4·3 4·2	536-5 526-3 513-7	4·4 4·1 4·0	532·8 505·5 486·6	8·1 8·1 8·0	1,323·6 1,312·8 1,297·6	8·3 8·0 7·7	,350·8 ,297·1 ,256·6
July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡		196·1 193·3 183·0	4·1 3·9 3·8	501·2 482·0 463·7	4·2 4·1 4·0	509·8 502·7 484·1	7·9 7·7 7·5	1,283·9 1,260·7 1,229·0	7·7 7·6 7·5	1,261·6 1,238·4 1,218·8
Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡		172-9 165-0 162-5	3·8 3·7 3·6	458·1 450·2 440·2	3.7 3.6 3.6	454·5 439·7 434·2	7·5 7·4 7·3	1,216·4 1,201·8 1,194·4	7·2 7·2 7·4	,181·3 ,172·7 ,204·8
Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 ‡ P	1990	164·2 160·2 155·8	3.5 3.5 3.5	431-8 430-0 427-2	3·7 3·6 3·5	447·7 443·5 433·1	7·2 7·2 7·2	1,180·3 1,180·4 1,176·4	7·6 7·6 7·4	,239·3 ,232·2 ,213·5
		MPLOY B Sur								
	1986*		8.3	926.0	0.0	4 004 7	10.0			
) Annual) averages	1987		7·2 5·7	818·4 656·3	9·0 7·7 5·9	1,001·7 873·1 688·6	12·9 11·8 9·6	2,058·7 1,881·8 1,524·4	13·5 12·3 9·8 7·6	2,159·6 1,953·8 1,566·1 1,213·1
}	1988** 1989		4.0	479.0	4.0	479.9	7.6	1,212.0	1.0	
) Mar 10		309-3	4-0 6-1	479·0 710·2		479-9 757-9	7·6 10·2	1,626.5	10.8	
)		309-3 302-5 288-3 278-6		479.0	4.0					1,716·6 1,678·9 1,606·8
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12		302·5 288·3	6·1 6·0 5·9	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9	4·0 6·5 6·4 6·1	757-9 738-8 703-9	10·2 10·0 9·8	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,569-3	10·8 10·5 10·1	1,716·6 1,678·9 1,606·8 1,547·7 1,521·5
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ‡‡		302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4	6-1 6-0 5-9 5-7 5-6 5-4 5-3	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9 667-1 647-5 632-0 620-2	4·0 6·5 6·4 6·1 5·8 5·9	757-9 738-8 703-9 677-5 687-0	10·2 10·0 9·8 9·7 9·4	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,569-3 1,540-9 1,502-1	10·8 10·5 10·1 9·7 9·5	1,716·6 1,678·9 1,606·8 1,547·7 1,521·5 1,492·5
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ‡‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1989	302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 237-7	6.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 4.9	479·0 710·2 697·8 682·9 667·1 647·5 632·0	4·0 6·5 6·4 6·1 5·8 5·9 5·9	757-9 738-8 703-9 677-5 687-0 681-2	10·2 10·0 9·8 9·7 9·4 9·3	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,569-3 1,540-9 1,502-1 1,476-5	10-8 10-5 10-1 9-7 9-5 9-4	1,716-6 1,678-9 1,606-8 1,547-7 1,521-5 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ‡‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9		302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1	6.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.3 5.2 5.1	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9 667-1 647-5 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5	4-0 6-5 6-4 6-1 5-8 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-2 5-0	757-9 738-8 703-9 677-5 681-2 684-3 684-3 582-6	10-2 10-0 9-8 9-7 9-4 9-3 9-1 9-1 8-8	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,569-3 1,540-9 1,540-9 1,540-9 1,476-5 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,400-6	10-8 10-5 10-1 9-7 9-4 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6	1,716-6 1,678-9 1,606-8 1,547-7 1,521-5 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,391-4 1,353-9
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ‡‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9	1989	302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 237-7 236-1 226-9	6.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.5	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9 667-1 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9	4-0 6-5 6-4 6-1 5-8 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-2 5-0 4-9 4-8 4-6	757-9 738.8 703.9 677.5 681.2 684.3 604.3 582.6 566.6 566.6 571.8 554.2	10-2 9-8 9-7 9-4 9-3 9-1 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-5 8-4 8-2	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,569-3 1,540-9 1,540-9 1,540-9 1,540-9 1,476-5 1,476-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,400-6 1,359-1 1,330-7 1,330-7	10-8 10-5 10-1 9-7 9-5 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-8 8-5	1,716-6 1,678-9 1,606-8 1,547-7 1,521-5 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,391-4
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ‡‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	1989	302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 245-9 217-0 204-7 192-7	6.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.2	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9 667-1 647-5 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7	4-0 6-5 6-4 6-1 5-8 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-2 5-0 4-9 4-9 4-8 4-6 4-5 4-5 4-2 4-0	757-9 738-8 703-9 677-5 687-0 681-2 684-3 684-3 684-3 582-6 566-6 566-6 566-6 556-6 556-6 556-2 532-4 532-4 504-5 477-9	10-2 10-0 9-8 9-7 9-4 9-3 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-5 8-4 8-2 8-1	$1,626 \cdot 5$ $1,595 \cdot 9$ $1,569 \cdot 3$ $1,540 \cdot 9$ $1,502 \cdot 1$ $1,476 \cdot 5$ $1,457 \cdot 5$ $1,435 \cdot 5$ $1,435 \cdot 5$ $1,400 \cdot 6$ $1,359 \cdot 1$ $1,330 \cdot 7$ $1,301 \cdot 4$ $1,283 \cdot 9$ $1,244 \cdot 6$ $1,234 \cdot 3$	10-8 10-5 10-1 9-7 9-5 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-8 8-5 8-3 8-3 8-0 7-7	1,716-6 1,678-9 1,606-8 1,547-7 1,521-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,221-5 1,121-6 1,121-5 1,121-6 1,121-5 1,121-6 1,1
) Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8** ## Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8 July 13 Aug 10	1989	302-5 288-3 278-6 273-7 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 244-7 192-7 184-1 183-5 180-7	6.1 6.0 5.9 5.7 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.0 3.8	479-0 710-2 697-8 682-9 667-1 647-5 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7 485-7 473-2 454-5	4-0 6-5 6-4 6-1 5-8 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-2 5-0 4-9 4-9 4-8 4-6 4-5 4-5 4-5 4-2 4-0 3-9 4-0 4-0	757-9 738-8 703-9 677-5 687-0 681-2 684-3 684-3 684-3 684-3 582-6 566-6 556-6 556-6 554-2 554-2 552-4 554-2 532-4 504-5 477-9 459-2 480-0 473-0	10-2 10-0 9-8 9-7 9-4 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-5 8-5 8-4 8-2 8-1 7-8 7-7 7-6 7-5	1,626-5 1,595-9 1,560-3 1,540-9 1,502-1 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,430-6 1,330-7 1,301-4 1,283-9 1,244-6 1,244-3 1,219-7 1,206-1 1,183-6	10-8 10-5 10-1 9-7 9-5 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6	1,716-6 1,678-9 1,606-8 1,547-7 1,521-5 1,521-5 1,511-0 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,492-5 1,371-9 1,371-9 1,371-9 1,319-5 1,271-4 1,219-2

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. ‡ The changes in the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme from July 23 mean that these mineworkers have the option to no longer sign on at Unemployment Benefit Offices as unemployed and available for work as a condition of this scheme. It is estimated that there is no further effect as a result of this change, with the total effect of the change now estimated to be about 15,500. Now that the full effect is known the necessary discontinuity adjustments can be made and a revised consistent back series will be produced in due course. †† 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). See also note ‡.

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	RUNEMPLO	YED	PER CI	ENT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED			THOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	HEAST								-	_	-		
1986* 1987 1988** 1989) Annual averages	784-7 680-5 508-6 367-4	524·7 460·8 346·8 259·6	260-0 219-7 161-8 107-8	8·7 7·4 5·5 3·9	10·0 8·7 6·5 4·8	6·8 5·7 4·1 2·6	750·3 657·9 495·9 367·0	8·3 7·2 5·3 3·9			505-2 448-3 339-9 259-3	245-0 209-7 156-1 107-6
1989	Mar 9 Apr 13	397·0 380·3	278.6 268.2	118-5	4.2	5-2	2.9	389.4	4.1	-6.7	-11.1	271.0	118-4
	May 11 June 8	365-5 355-2	258·6 251·9	112-1 106-9 103-3	4·0 3·9 3·7	5·0 4·8 4·7	2.7 2.6 2.5	376·3 374·5 370·0	4-0 4-0 3-9	-12·5 -1·5 -3·4	-10-2 -6-9 -5-8	263·2 262·8 260·7	113-1 111-7 109-3
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	363·3 356·8 349·7	255·3 250·1 246·9	108·0 106·7 102·8	3·8 3·8 3·7	4·8 4·7 4·6	2.6 2.6 2.5	363-8 352-3 345-2	3·8 3·7 3·6	-5·6 -11·8 -7·3	-3·5 -6·9 -8·2	257·9 251·7 247·3	105·9 100·6 97·9
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	337·2 332·7 342·9	240·4 239·0 249·3	96·9 93·7 93·6	3·6 3·5 3·6	4·5 4·5 4·7	2·3 2·3 2·3	343·0 342·7 342·1	3·6 3·6 3·6	-2·3 -0·4 -0·6	-7·1 -3·3 -1·0	246·6 246·8 247·6	96·4 95·9 94·5
990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 P	348·7 349·9 346·5	254-5 255-5 252-9	94-2 94-4 93-6	3.7 3.7 3.7	4-8 4-8 4-7	2·3 2·3 2·3	338-4 338-0 337-4	3-6 3-6 3-6	-3·7 -0·4 -0·6	-1.5 -1.6 -1.6	245·7 245·7 244·9	92·7 92·3 92·5
REAT	TER LONDON (inclu	uded in South	East)									2110	02.0
986* 987 988** 989) Annual) averages)	407-1 363-8 291-9 218-2	280·9 254·4 205·1 156·5	126·1 109·4 86·7 61·8	9·5 8·5 6·7 5·0	11·1 10·1 8·1 6·3	7·3 6·2 4·8 3·3	391-3 353-0 285-3 218-0	9·2 8·2 6·6 5·0			272·0 248·3 201·5 156·4	119·4 104·7 83·8 61·7
989	Mar 9	232.6	166-4	66·2	5.3	6.6	3.5	230.9	5.3	-5.2	-6.5	164-2	66·7
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	225-1 218-3 214-2	161-7 157-1 154-5	63·4 61·2 59·7	5·1 5·0 4·9	6·5 6·3 6·2	3·4 3·2 3·2	224-1 221-8 218-8	5·1 5·1 5·0	-6·8 -2·3 -2·3	-6·2 -4·8 -3·8	160-2 158-5 156-8	63·9 63·3 62·0
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	219·5 215·0 211·2	156·7 152·9 150·8	62·8 62·1 60·4	5·0 4·9 4·8	6·3 6·1 6·0	3·3 3·3 3·2	216·8 210·2 206·1	4·9 4·8 4·7	-1·8 -6·6 -4·2	-2·1 -3·6 -4·2	155·7 151·5 148·9	61·1 58·7 57·2
	Oct 12 , Nov 9 Dec 14	202·5 198·1 200·8	145·7 143·2 146·1	56·9 54·9 54·7	4·6 4·5 4·6	5·8 5·7 5·8	3·0 2·9 2·9	204·3 203·3 201·3	4.7 4.6 4.6	-1·8 -1·2 -2·0	-4·2 -2·4 -1·6	147·9 147·2 146·1	56·4 56·1 55·2
990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 P	199-5 199-5 198-2	145·8 145·8 145·0	53·7 53·7 53·3	4·5 4·5 4·5	5·8 5·8 5·8	2·8 2·8 2·8	198·8 197·5 196·0	4·5 4·5 4·5	-2·5 -1·3 -1·5	-1·8 -1·9 -1·8	144·5 144·0 142·6	54·3 53·5 53·4
AST A	NGLIA									10	10	142.0	55.4
986* 987 988** 989) Annual averages	83·4 72·5 52·0 35·2	53·9 47·4 33·6 24·0	29·5 25·1 18·5 11·2	9·0 7·7 5·4 3·6	9·8 8·6 6·0 4·3	8·0 6·3 4·6 2·7	78·8 69·4 50·3 35·1	8·5 7·3 5·2 3·6			51·4 45·8 32·6 24·0	27·4 23·6 17·7 11·2
	Mar 9	39.6	26.5	13-1	4.1	4.7	3.2	36.9	3.8	-0.5	-1.5	24.4	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	3·8 3·6 3·4	4·5 4·2 4·0	3·0 2·8 2·5	35·7 35·2 35·1	3·7 3·6 3·6	-1·2 -0·4 -0·1	-1·0 -0·7 -0·6	23·7 23·6 23·8	12·0 11·6 11·3
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	33·1 32·7 31·8	22·4 22·2 21·9	10·7 10·4 9·9	3·4 3·3 3·3	4·0 3·9 3·9	2·6 2·5 2·4	34-7 33-9 33-2	3·6 3·5 3·4	0·3 0·7 0·8	-0·3 -0·4 -0·6	23·8 23·5 23·3	10·9 10·4 9·9
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	31·2 31·7 33·7	21.7 22.4 24.4	9·5 9·3 9·3	3·2 3·2 3·4	3·8 4·0 4·3	2·3 2·3 2·3	33·5 33·4 33·4	3·4 3·4 3·4	0·3 -0·1	-0·4 -0·2 0·1	23·7 23·7 24·0	9·8 9·7 9·4
APP-1	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 P	36·0 36·9 37·0	25·9 26·7 26·8	10·0 10·2 10·1	3·7 3·8 3·8	4·6 4·7 4·7	2·4 2·5 2·5	33·0 33·6 34·3	3·4 3·4 3·5	-0·4 0·6 0·7	-0·2 0·1 0·3	23·8 24·1 24·7	9·2 9·5 9·6
оитн	WEST												
186* 187 188** 189) Annual averages	205·7 178·9 137·6 98·1	131.6 115.0 88.5 66.1	74·2 63·9 49·1 31·9	9·9 8·5 6·4 4·5	10·8 9·4 7·2 5·4	8.6 7.2 5.4 3.4	195-8 172-3 133-7 98-0	9·5 8·1 6·2 4·5			126·1 111·4 86·5 66·1	69·7 60·9 47·3 31·9
89 I	Mar 9	110-2	73.1	37.1	5.1	6.0	3.9	105.3	4.8	-1.6	-2.8	69.6	35.7
1	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	103·5 96·5 90·5	69·5 65·1 61·3	34·1 31·4 29·2	4·8 4·4 4·2	5·7 5·3 5·0	3·6 3·3 3·1	101·9 101·0 100·0	4·7 4·6 4·6	-2·9 -0·9 -0·8	-2·4 -1·8 -1·5	67·5 67·3 66·9	34·4 33·7 33·1
+	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	91-7 91-1 89-6	61.7 61.5 60.8	30·0 29·7 28·8	4·2 4·2 4·1	5∙0 5∙0 5∙0	3·2 3·1 3·0	97·7 94·8 91·4	4·5 4·4 4·2	-2·0 -2·8 -3·6	-1·2 -1·9 -2·8	65·9 64·8 62·8	31.8 30.0 28.6
1	Dct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	87·7 88·8 92·5	60·1 61·2 65·1	27·6 27·5 27·4	4·0 4·1 4·2	4·9 5·0 5·3	2·9 2·9 2·9	90-1 88-4 88-1	4·1 4·1 4·0	-1.6 -1.7 -0.3	-2·7 -2·3 -1·1	62·3 61·6 62·1	27·8 26·8 26·0
F	lan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 P	96·8 96·7 95·1	68·3 68·1 67·1	28·5 28·6 28·1	4-4 4-4 4-4	5·6 5·6 5·5	3·0 3·0 2·9	87·4 88·5 89·8	4·0 4·1 4·1	-0·7 1·1 1·3	-0·9 0·6	61·9 62·5 63·3	25·5 26·0 26·5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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											Regi	ons 2	THOUSAN
			OYED Male	Female	PER CE	NT WORKFO Male	RCE † Female	SEASONA	ALLY ADJUS	STED Change	Average	Male	Female
						_			cent work force†	since previous month	change over 3 months ended		
WEST 1986* 1987 1988**	MIDLANDS) Annual) averages	346-7 305-9 238-0	236·8 211·1 163·0	108·0 94·8 75·0	13·6 12·0 9·2 6·6	15·4 13·8 10·7	10·6 9·2 7·1	327·7 292·1 230·1	12·9 11·4 8·9			228·1 203·5 158·7	99·6 88·6 71·4
1989 1989) Mar 9	168·5 184·1	118·8 129·0	49·7 55·1	6·6 7·2	8·0 8·7	4·6 5·1	168·4 182·1	6·6 7·1	-5.5	-5.6	118·7 126·9	49·6 55·2
1903	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	175·2 167·9 163·4	123-2 118-3 115-5	52·1 49·6 47·8	6·9 6·6 6·4	8·3 8·0 7·8	4·9 4·6 4·5	174·4 172·4 169·2	6·8 6·7 6·6	6·8 2·6 3·0	-5·9 -5·0 -4·1	121.7 120.8 119.0	52·7 51·6 50·2
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡	166-0 162-1 159-9	116·4 113·6 112·5	49·6 48·5 47·4	6·5 6·3 6·3	7·8 7·6 7·6	4.6 4.5 4.4	165·7 159·9 154·5	6·5 6·3 6·0	2·9 5·9 5·7	-2·8 -3·9 -4·8	117-2 113-6 110-7	48·5 46·3 43·8
	Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡	152·9 149·8 151·6	108-5 107-1 109-8	44·3 42·7 41·8	6·0 5·9 5·9	7·3 7·2 7·4	4-1 4-0 3-9	155-1 154-4 152-9	6·1 6·0 6·0	0.6 -0.6 -1.5	-3·7 -1·9 -0·5	110·8 110·4 110·0	44·3 44·0 42·9
1990	Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 ‡ P	156·5 155·2 151·0	113·4 112·6 109·7	43·1 42·6 41·3	6·1 6·1 5·9	7.6 7.6 7.4	4.0 4.0 3.9	151·1 150·8 148·8	5·9 5·9 5·8	-1·8 -0·3 -2·0	-1·3 -1·2 -1·4	108·9 108·8 107·6	42·2 42·0 41·2
	MIDLANDS	000.0	100.0		10.7	10.1	9.6	191-3	10.1			129.4	61.9
1986* 1987 1988** 1989) Annual) averages)	202.8 183.9 147.8 108.9	136-0 125-2 101-9 77-2	66·8 54·4 45·9 31·7	10·7 9·6 7·7 5·6	12·1 11·2 9·1 6·9	8·6 6·9 5·7 3·8	175-8 143-1 108-8	9·2 7·4 5·6			120.6 99.2 77.2	55-2 43-9 31-6
1989	Mar 9	121.8	86-2	35.6	6.3	7.7	4.3	118-4	6.1	-2.0	-2.8	83-1	35.3
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	116-4 110-1 106-3	82·7 78·2 75·7	33·7 31·8 30·6	6·0 5·7 5·5	7·4 7·0 6·8	4·1 3·9 3·7	113-2 111-7 110-3	5·8 5·7 5·7	-4·9 -1·6 -1·2	-3.0 -2.8 -2.6	79·5 78·8 78·3	33·7 32·9 32·0
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡	107·9 105·5 101·3	76·1 74·3 71·4	31-8 31-2 29-8	5·5 5·4 5·2	6·8 6·6 6·4	3.9 3.8 3.6	108·3 105·6 101·3	5.6 5.4 5.2	-1.7 -2.6 -4.4	-1.5 -1.8 -2.9	77-3 75-9 72-8	31.0 29.7 28.5
	Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡	95·3 93·2 95·5	67·5 66·7 69·2	27·8 26·5 26·3	4.9 4.8 4.9	6·0 6·0 6·2	3·4 3·2 3·2	99·3 97·7 96·3	5·1 5·0 5·0	-2·3 -1·7 -1·4	-3.1 -2.8 -1.7	<pre>71.0 69.9 69.1 07.0</pre>	28·3 27·8 27·2
1990	Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 ‡ P	99·5 100·5 98·8	71-9 72-6 71-6	27·6 27·9 27·2	5·1 5·2 5·1	6·4 6·5 6·4	3·3 3·4 3·3	94·5 95·5 95·2	4·9 4·9 4·9	-1·8 1·0 -0·3	-1.6 -0.7 -0.4	67·9 68·5 68·5	26·6 27·0 26·7
	SHIRE AND HUMB		000.4	05.0	10.5	15.8	10.1	294.3	12.6			207.8	86.5
1986* 1987 1988** 1989) Annual) averages	315·9 286·0 234·9 178·8	220-1 201-2 165-8 129-7	95·8 84·8 69·1 49·1	13·5 12·2 10·0 7·7	13.8 14.6 12.2 9.7	8.7 7.0 4.9	270.5 225.9 178.6	11.5 9.6 7.7			192·4 160·7 129·6	78-1 65-1 49-0
1989	Mar 9	194.1	139.9	54.3	8.3	10.5	5.5	189-8	8.2	-4.2	-4.5	136.0	53.8
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	187-1 179-0 172-9	135-5 130-0 125-7	51-6 49-0 47-2	8·0 7·7 7·4	10-2 9-8 9-4	5·2 4·9 4·7	184-4 181-8 178-9	7·9 7·8 7·7	-5·1 -2·8 -2·7	-4·5 -4·0 -3·5	132.6 131.1 129.6	51.8 50.7 49.3
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡	176-2 173-7 171-0	126·5 124·7 124·0	49·6 49·0 46·9	7.6 7.5 7.3	9·5 9·4 9·3	5·0 4·9 4·7	177.6 174.3 169.7	7·6 7·5 7·3	0-8 3-0 4-9	-2·1 -2·2 -2·9	129·0 127·5 124·8	48.6 46.8 44.9
	Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡	162·5 159·9 162·3	118·9 117·7 120·6	43·6 42·2 41·7	7.0 6.9 7.0	8·9 8·8 9·0	4·4 4·2 4·2	167·3 164·2 162·5	7·2 7·1 7·0	-2·6 -3·1 -1·7	-3.5 -3.5 -2.4	123-0 120-6 119-8	44-3 43-6 42-7
1990	Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 ‡ P	167·3 165·5 161·4	124-1 122-9 120-2	43·2 42·7 41·3	7·2 7·1 6·9	9·3 9·2 9·0	4·3 4·3 4·1	159·9 159·3 157·5	6·9 6·8 6·8	-2.6 -0.6 -1.8	-2·5 -1·6 -1·7	118-0 117-7 116-7	41.9 41.6 40.8
NORT	TH WEST	448·3	313-2	135-1	14.6	17.5	10.6	423·1	13-8			298·6	124.6
1986 1987 1988* 1989) Annual	448.3 403.3 333.0 262.6	284·3 235·9 191·6	118·6 97·1 71·0	13·1 10·8 8·4	15-9 13-2 10-8	9·2 7·4 5·3	385-2 322-1 262-3	13·8 12·5 10·4 8·4			273-8 229-6 191-4	111-3 92-5 70-9
1989	Mar 9	285-0	207.1	77.9	9.2	11.7	5.8	280·5 272·3	9.0	-3·9 -8·3	-4·2 -5·6	203·1 197·6	77-4
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	275.5 265.1 256.8	200.9 194.3 188.4	74-5 70-8 68-3	8·8 8·5 8·2	11.3 11.0 10.6	5.6 5.3 5.1	269·1 264·5	8.7 8.6 8.5	-3·4 -4·3	-5.6 -5.2 -5.3 -3.5	197-6 195-8 193-0 190-8	73-3 73-3 71-5
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡	261.0 255.6 250.6	189-2 184-9 182-0	71.8 70.6 68.6	8·4 8·2 8·0	10·7 10·4 10·3	5·4 5·3 5·1	261·4 255·0 247·0	8·4 8·2 7·9	-2·8 -6·5 -7·8	-4·5 -5·7	186-8 182-1	68· 64·
	Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡	239·2 234·8 236·6	175-4 173-3 176-4	63·9 61·4 60·2	7.7 7.5 7.6	9.9 9.8 10-0	4·8 4·6 4·5	245·4 241·4 237·6	7·9 7·8 7·6	-1.9 -4.1 -3.8	-5.4 -4.6 -3.1	180·4 177·8 176·0	65- 63- 61-
1990	Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 ‡ P	243·2 240·7 237·5	180-8 179-6 177-8	62·4 61·0 59·8	7·8 7·7 7·6	10·2 10·1 10·0	4·7 4·6 4·5	233·8 233·3 232·5	7·5 7·5 7·5	-3·8 -0·5 -0·8	-3·9 -2·7 -1·7	173·8 173·9 173·3	60-0 59-4 59-2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	the second	NUMBE		/ED	PER CI		DRCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJU	STED	and the second second		THOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NOR1 1986* 1987 1988* 1989)) Annual	234-9 213-1 179-4 141-9	167-3 155-1 130-7 105-7	67·6 58·0 48·7 36·2	16·4 14·9 12·5 10·0	19·6 18·4 15·5 12·9	11.7 9.9 8.2 6.1	221-5 203-9 173-9 141-8	15·4 14·3 12·1 10·0			159·6 149·6 127·5 105·6	61·9 54·2 46·4 36·2
1989	Mar 9	157-0	116.7	40.3	11.1	14-2	6.8	· 153·8	10.9	-2.2	-2.0	113-8	40-0
	Apr 13	151-8	113·2	38-6	10·7	13-8	6·5	148·9	10·5	-4·9	-2·8	110·3	38-6
	May 11	145-0	108·2	36-8	10·3	13-2	6·2	146·4	10·4	-2·9	-3·3	108·4	38-0
	June 8	140-0	104·6	35-5	9·9	12-7	6·0	143·7	10·2	-2·7	-3·5	106·7	37-0
	July 13	138-9	102·8	36·0	9·8	12·5	6·1	140·8	10·0	-2·6	-2·7	104·9	35·9
	Aug 10	135-5	100·3	35·2	9·6	12·2	6·0	138·0	9·8	-2·9	-2·7	103·5	34·5
	Sept 14 ‡	132-4	97·6	34·8	9·4	11·9	5·9	132·6	9·4	-5·4	-3·6	99·4	33·2
	Oct 12 ‡	127·3	94·9	32·4	9·0	11-5	5·5	130-6	9·2	-2·1	-3·5	98-0	32·6
	Nov 9 ‡	124·9	93·9	31·0	8·8	11-4	5·3	127-3	9·0	-3·3	-3·6	95-6	31·7
	Dec 14 ‡	124·7	94·4	30·3	8·8	11-5	5·1	124-8	8·8	-2·5	-2·6	93-8	31·0
1990	Jan 11 ‡	129-1	97-2	31-9	9·1	11.8	5-4	123-0	8·7	-1·8	-2·5	92·2	30-8
	Feb 8 ‡	126-8	95-4	31-3	9·0	11.6	5-3	121-9	8·6	-1·1	-1·8	91·6	30-3
	Mar 8 ‡ P	124-9	94-3	30-5	8·8	11.5	5-2	121-2	8·6	-0·7	-1·2	91·2	30-0
WALE 1986* 1987 1988* 1989	Annual averages	179-0 157-0 130-0 97-0	126-1 111-8 92-9 70-9	52·9 45·2 37·1 26·2	14·4 12·7 10·3 7·4	16·6 15·2 12·6 9·2	10·9 9·0 7·1 4·9	169-3 149-9 125-7 96-9	13-6 12-1 10-0			120·5 107·6 90·3	48·8 42·3 35·3
1989	Mar 9	107.7	78.1	29.6	8.2	10·1	4+ 9 5-5 ,	105.1	7·4 8·0	-2.2	-2.7	70∙8 75∙8	26·1 29·3
	Apr 13	103-2	75·2	28-0	7·9	9·8	5-2	101-5	7·8	-3.5	-2·8	73·3	28·2
	May 11	97-8	71·5	26-4	7·5	9·3	4-9	100-0	7·6	-1.5	-2·4	72·5	27·5
	June 8	92-8	68·0	24-8	7·1	8·8	4-6	98-5	7·5	-1.4	-2·1	71·5	27·0
	July 13	93·3	67-5	25·7	7·1	8-8	4·8	96-1	7·4	-2·3	-1.7	70-1	26·0
	Aug 10	91·1	65-8	25·3	7·0	8-5	4·7	93-4	7·1	-2·7	-2.1	68-6	24·8
	Sept 14 ‡	90·6	66-0	24·6	6·9	8-6	4·6	90-1	6·9	-3·3	-2.8	66-7	23·4
	Oct 12 ‡	86·5	63-9	22-6	6.6	8·3	4·2	88·7	6·8	-1·5	2·5	65·9	22·8
	Nov 9 ‡	85·7	63-8	21-9	6.6	8·3	4·1	86·6	6·6	-2·1	2·3	64·4	22·2
	Dec 14 ‡	87·2	65-6	21-6	6.7	8·5	4·0	85·7	6·6	-0·9	1·5	64·1	21·6
1990	Jan 11 ‡	90-3	67·7	22.6	6·9	8.8	4·2	84·6	6·5	-1·1	-1·4	63·3	21·3
	Feb 8 ‡	88-9	66·7	22.1	6·8	8.7	4·1	84·2	6·4	-0·4	-0·8	63·2	21·0
	Mar 8 ‡ P	86-6	65·4	21.3	6·6	8.5	4·0	83·9	6·4	-0·3	-0·6	63·1	20·8
SCOTI	LAND	050.0	040.4		145	10.0	11.0	000.7	10.4			000.4	100.0
1986* 1987 1988** 1989) Annual averages	359·8 345·8 293·6 234·7	248·1 241·9 207·2 169·5	111-8 103-8 86-4 65-2	14·5 14·0 11·8 9·4	16·9 16·7 14·3 11·8	11.0 10.1 8.3 6.1	332-7 323-4 280-1 234-3	13·4 13·1 11·3 9·3			232-1 228-9 199-3 169-3	100·6 94·5 80·8 65·0
1989	Mar 9	255-3	184-3	71.1	10-2	12.8	6.6	250-3	10.0	-2.9	-3.2	180-2	70.1
	Apr 13	245-6	178-0	67-6	9·8	12·4	6·3	243-3	9·7	-7·2	-4·4	175-1	68-2
	May 11	235-2	171-2	63-9	9·4	11·9	6·0	240-0	9·6	-3·8	-4·6	173-1	66-9
	June 8	228-2	166-1	62-1	9·1	11·6	5·8	235-4	9·4	-4·5	-5·2	170-3	65-1
	July 13	232-4	165-6	66·7	9·3	11-5	6·2	233-0	9·3	-2·2	-3·5	169·0	64-0
	Aug 10	229-9	163-5	66·4	9·2	11-4	6·2	230-8	9·2	-1·8	-2·8	167·6	63-2
	Sept 14 ‡	219-9	158-7	61·3	8·8	11-1	5·7	224-7	9·0	-6·2	-3·4	162·9	61-8
	Oct 12 ‡	214·1	155-3	58-8	8.5	10·8	5·5	219·5	8·7	-5·2	-4-4	159-2	60·3
	Nov 9 ‡	211·7	153-8	57-9	8.4	10·7	5·4	214·8	8·6	-4·8	-5-4	155-8	59·0
	Dec 14 ‡	212·9	155-5	57-3	8.5	10·8	5·3	210·5	8·4	-4·3	-4-7	153-0	57·5
1990	Jan 11 ‡	219·2	159·9	59·3	8.7	11·1	5·5	207·1	8·3	-3·4	-4·1	150·6	56·5
	Feb 8 ‡	215·7	157·3	58·4	8.6	11·0	5·4	206·4	8·2	-0·7	-2·8	150·4	56·0
	Mar 8 ‡ P	210·1	153·8	56·3	8.4	10·7	5·2	204·6	8·2	-1·8	-2·0	149·4	55·2
	HERN IRELAND							100.0					
1986* 1987 1988** 1989) Annual) averages	127-8 126-5 115-7 105-7	92·9 92·0 84·3 77·7	34-9 34-5 31-3 28-0	18·1 17·8 16·4 15·1	21.7 21.5 20.0 18.8	12:5 12:3 11:0 9:8	122.6 122.1 113.2 105.6	17·4 17·2 16·0 15·1			89·6 89·2 82·7 77·6	33-0 32-9 30-5 27-9
1989	Mar 9	108-4	79·9	28·5	15·5	19·3 19·2	10.0	109-0 108-0	15·6	-0·4 -1·2		79·5 79·0	29·5 ∖ 29·0
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	107-6 105-4 104-2	79·3 77·9 76·9	28·3 27·5 27·3	15-4 15-1 14-9	19-2 18-8 18-6	9-9 9-7 9-6	108-0 107-1 105-9	15·5 15·3 15·2	-1.2 -1.0 -1.2	-0.8 -0.9 -1.1	78.5 77.9	28.6 28.0
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	107-8 107-0 106-1	78-0 77-4 77-1	29·7 29·7 29·0	15·4 15·3 15·2	18·9 18·7 18·7	10·5 10·4 10·2	105·8 104·6 103·0	15·2 15·0 14·8	-1·1 -1·7	-0·7 -0·8 -0·9	77·8 77·1 76·2	28·0 27·5 26·8
	Oct 12	101-9	74-8	27·1	14·6	18·1	9·5	102·3	14·7	-0·7	-1·2	75·7	26·6
	Nov 9	99-2	73-7	25·5	14·2	17·8	9·0	101·2	14·5	-1·1	-1·2	75·1	26·1
	Dec 14	99-1	74-4	24·7	14·2	18·0	8·7	100·4	14·4	-0·8	-0·9	74·7	25·7
1990	Jan 11	100·4	75.6	24·8	14·4	18·3	8·7	99-2	14·2	-1·2	-1·0	74·0	25·2
	Feb 8	98·9	74.7	24·2	14·2	18·1	8·5	98-7	14·1	-0·5	-0·8	73·8	24·9
	Mar 8 P	97·6	73.9	23·7	14·0	17·9	8·3	98-4	14·1	-0·3	-0·7	73·7	24·7GAPA

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	Male	Female	All	Rate **	per cent	M		Female	All	Rate **	per cent
				employees and unemploye	workforce					employees and unemploye	workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡											
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	5,593 9,885 51,612 67,090	2,388 4,175 21,493 28,056	7,981 14,060 73,105 95,146	13·0 7·9 4·6 5·2	4.4	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	630 648 3,594 2,308 1,858	273 309 1,537 864 589	903 957 5,131 3,172 2,447	2·6 4·4 6·5 2·2 5·1	(2·2) (3·5) (5·6) (1·9) (4·2)
Nest Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	89,843 19,884 109,727	33,288 7,994 41,282	123,131 27,878 151,009	7·9 4·3 6·8	 5·9	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	1,964 3,284 243 2,241 1,842	904 1,174 131 943 682	2,868 4,458 374 3,184 2,524	5·4 8·7 3·6 2·9 3·3	(4·6) (7·6) (3·0) (2·5) (2·9)
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	1,136 2,084 68,388 71,608	500 952 25,735 27,187	1,636 3,036 94,123 98,795	5-9 5-9 5-9 5 -9	 5·1	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I) Cirencester	4,346 1,142 587 1,069 171	1,601 357 315 473 102	5,947 1,499 902 1,542 273	8·1 2·5 3·1 6·5 2·1	(7·0) (2·0) (2·5) (5·2) (1·7)
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	13,127 61,721 45,345 120,193	4,423 20,049 16,778 41,250	17,550 81,770 62,123 161,443	11·2 9·5 6·4 8·1	 6·9	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D)	1,420 152 2,143 1,083 11,546	444 114 1,003 466 4,982	1,864 266 3,146 1,549 16,528	10·4 2·6 4·1 5·7 7·1	(7.6)(2.1)(3.4)(5.1)(6.2)
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All 17776s 59,770 237,533 8	81,003 53,361 43,399 • 8 7•6	26,731 17,657 15,382	107,734 71,018 58,781	12·3 7·6 6·6	 	Coventry and Hinckley (I) Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I)	2,065 1,830 814 2,918	774 816 294 1,006	2,839 2,646 1,108 3,924	1.4 5.3 6.2 8.1 7.7	$(1 \cdot 2) (4 \cdot 6) (4 \cdot 6) (6 \cdot 9) (5 \cdot 0)$
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	76,541 10,246 7,541 94,328	23,499 3,427 3,601 30,527	100,040 13,673 11,142 124,855	11.6 8.5 5.2 10.1	8.8	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I)	395 6,315 263 331 7,939	163 2,224 110 194 2,837	558 8,539 373 525 10,776	5.6 2.8 3.9 11.1 4.9	(4·9) (2·3) (2·8) (9·4) (4·2)
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	25,774 34,402 5,195 65,371	8,067 11,035 2,165 21,267	33,841 45,437 7,360 86,638	9∙0 7∙9 6∙0 8 ∙1	6.6	Dorchester and Weymouth Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne	1,370 1,676 14,113 3,562 1,519	548 609 5,271 1,240 625	1,918 2,285 19,384 4,802 2,144	5·4 7·6 7·5 3·9	(4·6) (6·7) (6·7) (3·1)
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	94,798 23,894 35,119 153,811	31,386 10,272 14,633 56,291	126,184 34,166 49,752 210,102	6.1	8·4	Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone	477 2,630 461 733 1,753	225 982 207 253 594	702 3,612 668 986 2,347	2·6 4·0 6·1 8·4 7·4 8·1	(1·9) (3·4) (4·4) (6·7) (6·1) (6·7)
UNASSISTED REGIONS South East East Anglia	252,880 26,824	93,607 10,140	346,487 36,964		3∙7 3∙8	Gainsborough (I) Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	750 .2,108 1,513 1,688 784 2,816	273 749 585 773 378 1,050	1,023 2,857 2,098 2,461 1,162 3,866	3·9 7·6 4·8 5·0 9·9	(3.6) (6.3) (4.1) (4.2) (7.9)
GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	297,972 285,436 556,187 1,139,595	96,994 100,855 211,528 409,377	394,966 386,291 767,715 1,548,972	8·3 4·9	5.6	Great Yarmouth Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D)	5,750 2,610 838 4,051	1,613 1,036 322 1,221	7,363 3,646 1,160 5,272 525	9·7 1·9 2·9 15·8 6·7	(8·4) (1·6) (2·4) (13·5) (5·7)
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	73,917 1,213,512	23,676 433,053	97,593 1,646,565		14-0 5-8	Harwich Hastings	387 2,090	138 672	2,762	5.6	(4.3)
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS						Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	266 14,195 474 1,512	171 5,644 295 614	437 19,839 769 2,126	3·6 2·8 13·6 4·9	(2·9) (2·4) (9·1) (3·8)
England Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover	1,978 2,828 907 452	806 876 353 195	2,784 3,704 1,260 647	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 5.9 \\ 1 & 11.7 \\ 7 & 2.1 \end{array} $	(4·7) (5·2) (9·2) (1·8)	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	4,657 451 1,346 509 595	2,005 261 541 211 267	6,662 712 1,887 720 862	3.0 4.9 3.3 4.3 8.1	(2·6) (3·7) (2·8) (3·2) (5·9)
Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,001 2,490 771 6,128 1,262	365 953 318 1,919 561	1,366 3,443 1,089 8,047 1,823	3 2·0 9 4·1 7 11·0 3 7·2	(3·4) (1·7) (3·4) (9·4) (5·5)	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	4,077 12,379 1,076 2,806 2,769	1,627 4,233 496 934 1,273	5,704 16,612 1,572 3,740 4,042	3.6 3.6	(5·3) (8·1) (3·0) (3·2) (7·0)
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth	1,467 1,107 1,827 491	725 434 768 263	2,192 1,54 2,599 754	1 2·0 5 3·8 4 4·9	(4·4) (1·7) (3·3) (3·6)	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering	1,387 317 111	572 158 60	1,959 475 171	2·2 6·5	(5·4) (1·8) (4·1)
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	1,848 484	648 220	2,49 70	6 3·2 4 7·2	(2·8) (6·0)	and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I)	866 1,257	358 556	1,224 1,813	3 4.6	(2·7) (3·9)
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	270 603 43,015 3,247 3,979	178 252 15,301 1,165 1,186	44 85 58,31 4,41 5,16	5 9·3 6 8·2 2 11·1	(2·0) (7·1) (7·3) (9·4) (6·7)	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	1,870 2,886 273 15,952 280	683 1,061 133 5,277 118	2,553 3,947 406 21,229 398	7 8.7 6 6.2 9 6.6	(5·3) (7·2) (4·1) (5·8) (2·5)
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	6,773 150 1,194 10,377 1,353	2,261 68 592 3,718 436	9,03 21 1,78 14,09 1,78	8 2·3 6 7·6 5 8·1	(6·5) (1·8) (5·7) (6·9) (6·2)	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) London Loughborough and Coalville	9,473 3,375 48,078 135,894 1,654	3,924 1,304 15,174 49,544 773	13,397 4,679 63,252 185,438 2,427	7.2 2 14.2 3 5.3	(4·5) (6·2) (12·5) (4·7) (3·5)
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	3,795 12,278 1,404 1,309 272	1,317 3,733 672 443 132	5,11 16,01 2,07 1,75 40	2 5·0 1 7·7 6 6·7 2 8·8	(4·1) (6·8) (5·5) (6·9) (3·7)	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	980 1,573 333 1,316 157	394 745 177 529 85	1,374 2,318 510 1,845 242	B 7.7 0 4.2 5 3.2	(8·3) (6·4) (2·9) (2·7) (2·6)
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	6,602 11,991 358 2,001 2,384	2,245 4,775 207 728 891	8,84 16,76 56 2,72 3,27	7 5·5 6 5·1 5 9·6 9 6·5	(4·5) (4·5) (6·5) (5·7) (4·6)	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	656 44,131 4,182 488 6,884	195 13,946 1,362 235 2,893	85 58,07 5,54 72 9,77	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 7.7 \\ 4 & 9.2 \\ 3 & 3.6 \end{array}$	(3.0)

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas † at March 8, 1990

N	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemploye						per cent employees and unemployee	
Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington (I)	522 12,213 1,827 389 3,767	233 3,364 714 195 1,187	755 15,577 2,541 584 4,954	3.7 12.8 2.9 6.2 10.1	(3·0) (11·1) (2·6) (4·7) (8·8)	Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech	12,905 1,012 125 15,996 947	4,899 360 56 5,273 271	17,804 1,372 181 21,269 1,218	10.5 1.6 2.4 10.4 8.0	(9·0) (1·4) (1·8) (9·1) (6·0)
Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D)	1,129 640 27,085 675 877	383 185 8,289 323 516	1,512 825 35,374 998 1,393	6·8 2·0 9·7 3·9 16·8	(5·5) (1·7) (8·7) (3·1) (12·5)	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop	9,305 351 1,964 1,670 1,585	3,338 147 703 800 508	12,643 498 2,667 2,470 2,093	9.6 2.7 4.2 8.3 8.1	(8·5) (2·1) (3·7) (7·0) (7·3)
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Nortwich	803 351 2,557 1,787 4,837	322 167 1,082 750 1,660	1,125 518 3,639 2,537 6,497	5·0 3·2 3·1 5·3 4·8	(3·9) (2·7) (2·7) (4·4) (4·0)	Worthing Yeovil York	1,742 1,046 3,253	567 547 1,351	2,309 1,593 4,604	3.0 3.8 5.2	(2·5) (3·1) (4·4)
Nottingham Dkehampton Didham Dswestry Dxford	17,503 170 4,619 422 3,319	5,896 73 1,869 253 1,102	23,399 243 6,488 675 4,421	7·2 4·9 7·6 5·2 2·4	(6·4) (3·5) (6·5) (4·0) (2·1)	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth	1,855 434	503 175	2,358 609	13·2 5·2	(10·8) (4·0)
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough Vickering and Helmsley	1,282 234 1,691 3,642 141	460 145 674 1,214 80	1,742 379 2,365 4,856 221	5·5 2·7 15·2 5·3 3·4	(4·6) (2·0) (10·9) (4·6) (2·4)	Bangor and Caernarfon (I) Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	2,170 2,772 189 3,236	776 750 103 1,104	2,946 3,522 292 4,340	11.3 10.6 3.8 8.0	(9·1) (8·7) (2·6) (6·7)
Plymouth (I) Portsmouth Reading	7,482 1,785 6,220 6,622 2,346	2,992 609 2,172 2,338 729	10,474 2,394 8,392 8,960 3,075	8·0 3·8 5·5 5·9 2·0	(7·0) (3·2) (4·8) (5·1) (1·7)	Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	11,198 482 596 2,000	3,200 202 229 782	14,398 684 825 2,782	7·1 11·4 4·2 8·1	(6·2) (6·2) (3·2) (6·3)
Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire Ripon	1,818 1,004 339 201	650 473 255 131	2,468 1,477 594 332	12·4 7·4 5·2 3·4	(9·9) (6·2) (3·8) (2·5)	Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D)	385 265 234 1,272 1,613	164 126 78 529 645	549 391 312 1,801 2,258	5·4 9·0 8·8 9·8 13·0	(3·6) (6·3) (5·3) (7·5) (10·0)
tochdale and Mexborough (D) tugby and Daventry alisbury	4,034 9,219 1,221 994	1,406 3,124 646 424	5,440 12,343 1,867 1,418	8·5 13·2 3·7 3·4	(7·3) (11·4) (3·1) (2·9)	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlieth	303 128 305 2,283 152	133 74 151 766 82	436 202 456 3,049 234	8·1 5·3 6·1 9·9 8·3	(5·0) (3·2) (3·7) (8·1) (4·8)
carborough and Filey cunthorpe (D) ettle haftesbury heffield (I)	1,735 3,180 96 309 18,085	681 1,034 70 186 6,132	2,416 4,214 166 495 24,217	7·9 8·0 3·1 3·4 9·7	(6·3) (6·7) (2·1) (2·5) (8·4)	Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown	4,563 217 2,227 4,401 308	1,198 78 622 1,483 115	5,761 295 2,849 5,884 423	11·0 7·4 7·4 7·2 4·4	(9·4) (5·0) (6·4) (6·3) (3·1)
hrewsbury ittingbourne and Sheerness kegness kipton leaford	1,277 1,801 1,320 208 374	487 700 503 94 213	1,764 2,501 1,823 302 587	4·1 6·5 17·1 3·0 5·3	(3·4) (5·5) (12·9) (2·3) (4·2)	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) Pwllheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	2,130 4,519 381 475 3,708	750 1,289 209 196 1,264	2,880 5,808 590 671 4,972	6·8 9·0 9·7 13·2 6·5	(5·9) (7·7) (7·1) (8·5) (5·3)
outh Molton outh Tyneside (D) outhampton	3,072 127 6,739 6,968	1,329 75 1,876 2,134	4,401 202 8,615 9,102	2:5 5:1 17:0 4:9	(14-8) (4-3)	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	1,139 6,622 216 2,593	481 1,944 86 980	1,620 8,566 302 3,573	12·7 8·4 4·1 6·9	(8·9) (7·2) (2·7) (5·7)
outhend palding and Holbeach t Austell tafford	9,427 680 1,178 1,671	3,725 286 624 678	13,152 966 1,802 2,349	5.4 4.1 8.5 3.4	(4.5) (3.2) (6.6) (3.0) (2.9)	Scotland Aberdeen	4,237	1,751	5,988	3.4	(3· <u>1</u>)
tamford tockton-on-Tees (D) toke troud udbury	399 5,981 6,815 986 465	201 2,066 2,611 469 225	600 8,047 9,426 1,455 690	3.7 11.6 4.9 3.7 4.6	(2-9) (10-3) (4-2) (3-0) (3-5)	Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I) Badenoch (I)	1,647 382 695 2,818 208	616 228 359 1,101 120	2,263 610 1,054 3,919 328	13·8 6·8 11·0 9·1 8·8	(11-7) (5·5) (8·9) (7·8)
underfand (D) windon aunton elford and Bridgnorth (I)	15,767 2,609 1,286 2,864	4,789 1,048 503 1,104	20,556 3,657 1,789 3,968	12·8 3·5 4·2 6·2	(11·2) (3·1) (3·5) (5·2)	Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	392 3,686 305 470	195 1,329 169 265	587 5,015 474 735	5·9 10·5 8·4 6·8	$ \begin{array}{c} (6.6) \\ (4.4) \\ (9.4) \\ (6.1) \\ (5.2) \\ \end{array} $
nanet netford nirsk verton orbay	2,835 778 155 295 2,804	935 311 89 164 1,111	3,770 1,089 244 459 3,915	10·4 5·2 5·1 4·4 8·9	(8·1) (4·2) (3·8) (3·4) (6·8)	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	703 201 313 158 2,029	350 137 134 73 659	1,053 338 447 231 2,688	7·9 7·3 12·9 6·2 20·4	(6·2) (6·0) (9·0) (4·8) (16·6)
orrington ones owbridge and Frome uro unbridge Wells	185 308 1,278 920 1,190	97 134 629 430 448	282 442 1,907 1,350 1,638	5.7 6.2 4.1 5.5 1.7	(4·0) (4·5) (3·5) (4·5) (1·4)	Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I)	2,494 1,041 6,582 3,492 697	990 488 2,659 1,269 347	3,484 1,529 9,241 4,761 1,044	12·9 6·3 9·7 9·8 13·1	(11·2) (5·4) (8·7) (8·6) (9·3)
toxeter and Ashbourne akefield and Dewsbury alsall (I) areham and Swanage arminster	276 6,769 8,020 214 168	153 2,248 2,902 93 140	429 9,017 10,922 307 308	3·8 7·8 7·5 3·2 4·7	(3·1) (6·9) (6·5) (2·5) (3·8)	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I)	15,038 677 4,106 445 265	5,169 416 1,803 295 172	20,207 1,093 5,909 740 437	6·7 6·8 10·0 8·0 14·3	(6·0) (5·8) (8·8) (6·5) (11·1)
arrington arwick atford and Luton ellingborough and Rushden ells	3,338 1,812 7,334 1,163 586	1,165 791 2,555 540 276	4,503 2,603 9,889 1,703 862	5·8 3·2 3·0 3·5 3·8	(5·1) (2·7) (2·6) (3·0) (3·0)	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	327 473 377 53,620 4,435	164 214 165 17,108 1,305	491 687 542 70,728 5,740	6·3 4·1 17·2 11·8 15·4	(4·9) (3·5) (12·8) (10·6) (13·5)
eston-super-Mare hitby (D) hitchurch and Market Drayton hitehaven idnes and Runcorn (D)	1,640 569 490 1,474 4,024	731 228 222 717 1,385	2,371 797 712 2,191 5,409	6·1 11·0 4·8 6·3 9·7	(5·0) (7·7) (3·6) (5·7) (8·7)	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	548 380 155 875 1,942	255 145 95 491 842	803 525 250 1,366 2,784	6·0 6·4 7·5 11·5 7·5	(5·0) (5·4) (5·6) (9·7) (6·3)

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent employees d					per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce
Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock (D)	4,766 258 235 193 2,626	1,653 158 148 82 950	6,419 416 383 275 3,576	12·9 9·8 8·1 5·0 11·6	(11.1)(7.7)(6.3)(4.0)(9.9)	Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I) Thurso Western Isles (I) Wick (I)	600 351 407 1,014 448	278 232 174 337 141	878 583 581 1,351 589	11.9 15.0 8.3 12.7 12.4	(9·3) (11·7) (7·0) (9·7) (9·8)
Kirkcaldy (I) Lanarkshire (D) Lochaber (I) Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I)	4,871 13,865 589 187 327	1,940 4,374 348 118 209	6,811 18,239 937 305 536	11.3 12.3 11.3 7.6 18.7	(9·9) (10·7) (9·2) (5·7) (12·1)	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,875 35,395 4,550	783 12,188 1,334	2,658 47,583 5,884	11·4 13·6 18·4	(9·8) (12·5) (15·7)
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	742 371 340 239 1,413	373 253 160 114 557	1,115 624 500 353 1,970	6·5 8·3 7·2 7·9 6·6	(5·3) (6·2) (5·1) (6·3) (5·7)	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry	1,608 6,164 2,407 2,769 8,304	557 2,220 761 732 1,847	2,165 8,384 3,168 3,501 10,151	25·3 14·0 20·0 19·7 21·8	(20·8) (12·2) (16·7) (15·8) (19·7)
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross (I) Stewartry (I) Stirling	649 273 500 396 1,938	328 146 320 249 771	977 419 820 645 2,709	8·3 4·0 13·7 8·7 8·2	(6·6) (3·3) (10·2) (6·3) (7·1)	Magherafelt Newry Omagh Strabane	1,610 4,615 2,146 2,474	556 1,423 710 565	2,166 6,038 2,856 3,039	18·0 22·4 17·5 27·0	(14·9) (18·8) (14·5) (22·4)

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(i) Intermediate Area
 (ii) Intermediate Area
 (ii) Intermediate Area
 (iii) Development Area
 (iii) 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. See also footnote ± to *table 21*.
 (ii) Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126).
 (ii) Travel-to-work areas are defined as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

JNITE	D	18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages *			To lease
KINGD	юм	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	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
	AND FI Jan Apr July Oct	EMALE 429·4 352·6 359·5 346·7	141-4 165-2 140-6 108-6	203·0 179·9 163·3 151·0	773·9 697·7 663·4 606·3	515·4 473·5 419·5 405·0	210.6 217.2 202.1 186.0	564·7 528·0 483·6 446·4	1,290-7 1,218-7 1,105-1 1,037-4	138·7 127·3 113·9 115·3	78·3 73·2 67·7 64·0	321·1 313·1 295·2 287·6	538·1 513·6 476·8 466·9	1,175·0 1,023·1 944·9 873·0	446-5 483-6 433-5 360-4	1,100·6 1,029·2 948·2 885·5	2,722- 2,536- 2,326- 2,118-
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	352·8 294·9 309·7 288·3	106·3 116·3 103·6 81·8	136-7 119-2 106-7 96-2	595·7 530·4 520·1 466·3	440-7 396-4 374-2 363-7	173·0 171·4 163·9 147·9	416·8 378·4 346·0 318·1	1,030-5 946-2 884-1 829-7	118·0 101·3 91·6 93·4	58·6 57·2 52·2 45·9	267.6 246.4 221.7 199.1	444·2 404·9 365·5 338·3	914-1 794-1 776-9 746-9	338-8 345-4 319-9 275-7	821·4 744·1 674·6 613·3	2,074- 1,883- 1,771- 1,635-
1990	Jan	313-2	83.8	91·1	488.1	420.1	144.7	301.7	866.4	103.5	42.6	184.8	330.8	838-3	271.1	577.6	1,687
MALE 1988		264·3 219·0 218·3 214·8	88.0 102.8 87.0 67.8	137-8 122-2 110-4 102-8	490-0 444-0 415-7 385-5	335·4 306·5 264·4 262·1	129-2 136-0 126-8 116-0	460·7 429·9 393·9 363·8	925·2 872·4 785·0 741·8	107·4 97·9 86·6 88·2	61·7 56·2 51·4 48·6	241·3 235·5 221·4 215·4	410·4 389·5 359·5 352·3	758·1 662·9 599·0 568·5	288·3 310·6 278·0 233·4	846·3 792·2 729·3 682·3	1,892 1,765 1,606 1,484
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	226-0 192-7 194-6 184-5	67·9 75·6 69·0 56·0	94·7 83·6 75·6 69·5	388-6 351-8 339-2 309-9	297.5 271.8 253.7 254.1	108·7 111·6 110·2 102·3	339·0 307·3 281·1 259·6	745·2 690·7 645·1 616·0	90·9 77·6 69·3 71·6	44.6 43.4 39.8 34.9	201.7 186.1 167.4 148.1	337·1 307·1 276·4 254·6	615·9 542·9 518·4 511·0	221.7 230.8 219.1 193.2	635·6 577·1 524·1 477·2	1,473 1,350 1,26 1,18
1990	Jan	207.1	57.4	67·3	331.8	304.9	102.9	248.4	656·2	80.2	32.6	137.6	250.4	593·0	192-9	453-3	1,23
FEMA 1988	Jan Apr July Oct	165-1 133-6 141-2 131-9	53·5 62·4 53·6 40·8	65·3 57·8 52·9 48·2	283·9 253·7 247·7 220·8	180·1 167·0 155·1 142·9	81·4 81·2 75·3 70·0	104·0 98·1 89·7 82·7	365·5 346·3 320·1 295·6	31·3 29·4 27·2 27·1	16·6 17·1 16·3 15·4	79-8 77-7 73-7 72-2	127·7 124·1 117·2 114·7	416-9 360-3 346-0 304-5	158-2 173-0 155-5 127-0	254·3 237·0 218·9 203·2	829 770 720 634
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	126-8 102-3 115-1 103-8	38·3 40·7 34·6 25·8	42·0 35·6 31·2 26·7	207·1 178·6 180·9 156·4	143·2 124·6 120·4 109·6	64·3 59·9 53·7 45·6	77·8 71·1 64·9 58·5	285·3 255·5 239·1 213·7	27·1 23·6 22·3 21·8	14·0 13·8 12·5 11·0	65·9 60·4 54·3 50·9	107·1 97·8 89·1 83·7	298-3 251-1 258-5 235-9	117·0 114·6 100·8 82·4	185·9 167·1 150·4 136·2	60 53 50 45
1990	Jan	106.0	26.3	23.9	156-2	115-2	41.8	53-3	210.2	23.3	10.1	47.1	80.5	245.3	78.2	124.3	44

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.

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UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

UNITI	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	AND FEMALE									
1989		2,070.5	168.9	426.9	322.1	396.6	311.8	401.3	42.9	2,074-3
	Apr	1,881.5	146.7	383.7	295.5	363.7	287.0	367.6	37.3	1,883.6
	July Oct	1,769.7	137.5	382-5	279.4	339.2	265.5	332.6	32.9	1,771.4
	Oct	1,634-3	133.0	333-3	260.9	318.0	250-8	308.1	30.2	1,635.8
1990	Jan	1,685.4	138-2	349-9	276-4	332-3	257.7	300.7	30.1	1,687.0
MALE	a service and the									
1989	Jan	1,470.9	102.4	286.2	222.2	298.9	224.1	295.0	42.1	1,473.2
	Apr	1,349.6	90.3	261.5	207.4	276.6	206.7	270.6	36.5	1,350-8
	July	1,260.6	84.0	255-2	197.0	257.9	190.2	244.3	32.1	1,261.6
	Oct	1,180.5	81.0	229.0	187-2	245.9	182-8	225.0	29.7	1,181.3
1990	Jan	1,238.4	85.8	246.0	203.5	262.1	190.5	220.7	29.6	1,239-3
EMA	LE									
1989	Jan	*599-5	66.5	140.7	99.9	97.7	87.7	106.3	0.8	601.1
	Apr	531.9	56.4	122.2	88.2	87.1	80.3	97.0	0.8	532-8
	July Oct	509.0	53.5	127.4	82.4	81.3	75.4	88.3	0.8	509.8
	Oct	453.8	52.1	104-3	73.7	72.1	68·0	83-1	0.5	454.5
990	Jan	447.0	52.4	103.8	72.9	70-2	67.2	80.0	0.5	447.7

* 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.

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED 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 AND FEMALE		a state of the second						Thousand
1989 Jan	215.1	699·0	338.8	276.9	133-8	410.7	2,074.3	821.4
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
Oct	214.2	532.7	275.7	215.4	96.8	301.1	1.635.8	613.3
UCI	214-2	532.1	2/5-/	215.4	90.0	301.1	1,030'0	013-3
990 Jan	213.8	624.5	271.1	210.7	90.9	276.0	1,687.0	577.6
	Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989 Jan	10.4	33.7	16.3	13.3	6.5	19.8	100.0	39.6
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
Oct	13.1	32.6	16.9	13.2	5.9	18.4	100.0	37.5
OCC	13.1	32.0	10.9	13.5	0.9	10.4	100.0	37.5
990 Jan	12.7	37.0	16.1	12.5	5.4	16.4	100.0	34-2
ALE								Thousand
989 Jan	140.0	475.9	221.7	202.7	102.1	330.8	1,473.2	635.6
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
Oct	146.5	364.4	193.2	160.5	74.5	242.2	1,181.3	477.2
UCI	140-5	304-4	193.2	00.0	74.5	242.2	1,101.3	4/1.2
990 Jan	143.9	449-2	192·9	160-4	70.4	222.6	1,239-3	453-3
	Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989 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
Oct	12.4	30.8	16.4	13.6	6.3	20.5	100.0	40.4
990 Jan	11.6	36.2	15.6	12.9	5.7	18.0	100.0	36.6
EMALE								Thousand
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
Oct	67.7	168-2	82.4	54.9	22.3	58.9	454.5	136-2
990 Jan	70.0	175.3	78-2	50.3	20.5	53.4	447.7	124.3
	Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989 Jan	12.5	37.1	19.5	12.4	5.3	13.3	100.0	30.9
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
Oct	14.9	37.0	18.1	12.1	4.9	13.0	100.0	30.0
UCI	14.9	37.0	10.1	12.1	4.9	13.0	100.0	30.0
990 Jan	15.6	39.2	17.5	11.2	4.6	11.9	100.0	27.8

** See notes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment in c	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	1
				per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire	6,251 3,009 634	2,258 1,006 310	8,509 4,015 944 2,305	3.7	(3·2)	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	2,769 1,487 1,282	1 ,273 642 631	4,042 2,129 1,913	8.7	(7·0)
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,721 887 5,747 710 777 1,522 1,311 839 588	584 358 2,107 326 232 385 555 358 251	2,303 1,245 7,854 1,036 1,009 1,907 1,866 1,197 839	2.2	(1.9)	Kent Ashtord Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks	20,128 1,032 1,858 971 1,676 1,276 1,574 1,031 2,253 794	7,542 374 589 341 609 546 677 399 1,015 316	27,670 1,406 2,447 1,312 2,285 1,822 2,251 1,430 3,268 1,110	4.9	(4.1)
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	4,392 891 354 1,640 299 1,208	1,712 392 169 635 139 377	6,104 1,283 523 2,275 438 1,585	2.3	(2·0)	Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,753 1,801 2,835 715 559	594 700 935 254 193	2,347 2,501 3,770 969 752		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	10,061 3,755 1,082 1,428 1,683 861	3,535 1,176 395 412 652 336	13,596 4,931 1,477 1,840 2,335 1,197	5.4	(4·3)	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	4,442 978 1,577 743 635 509	1,635 435 443 300 247 210	6,077 1,413 2,020 1,043 882 719	2.5	(2.1)
Lewes Rother Wealden Essex Basildon Brantwee Barentwood Castle Point Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	684 568 18,027 2,339 1,084 555 927 1,194 1,664 1,032 1,180	277 287 7,330 1,023 470 208 422 496 767 476 484	25,357 3,362 1,554 763 1,349 1,690 2,431 1,508 1,664	1	(3-9)	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	5,078 485 384 661 324 689 376 511 334 367 439 508	1,822 210 119 204 108 237 152 197 147 145 164 139	6,900 695 503 865 432 926 528 708 481 512 603 647		
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London	446 647 2,776 2,034 1,871 278 144,984	211 292 891 689 758 143 53,250	657 939 3,667 2,723 2,629 421 198,234		(4-5)	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	4,407 322 1,059 633 571 437 475	1,461 94 313 218 201 165 178	5,868 416 1,372 851 772 602 653		(1.7)
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Bronley Camden City of London City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	2,397 3,463 2,604 5,594 3,136 5,128 37 3,445 4,258 4,728 4,728 4,192	855 1,493 1,209 2,193 1,346 1,952 20 1,360 1,730 1,872 1,631	3,252 4,956 3,813 7,787 4,482 7,080 57 4,805 5,988 6,600 5,823			Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	910 7,515 1,248 399 1,155 1,160 2,975 578	292 2,634 401 153 419 527 901 233	1,202 10,149 1,649 552 1,574 1,687 3,876 811	3.7	(3.1)
Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Harnow Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	5,956 9,088 4,659 7,867 1,648 2,216 1,910 2,701 6,564	2,180 2,949 1,714 2,917 684 851 769 1,071 2,534	8,136 12,037 6,373 10,784 2,333 3,06 2,679 3,777 9,090	6 7 3 4 2 7 7 9 9 2 8		Norfolk Breckland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	12,324 1,254 806 2,632 1,153 3,362 926 2,191	4,541 510 336 972 453 1,038 453 779	16,865 1,764 1,142 3,604 1,600 4,400 1,379 2,970	4 2 4 6 0 9	(4.8)
Kenšington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton	2,605 1,048 9,906 7,523 2,095 7,765 2,793 1,392 8,657 1,562	1,124 448 3,472 2,698 775 2,441 1,161 633 2,697 580	3,72 1,49 13,37 10,22 2,87 10,20 3,95 2,02 11,35 2,14	6 8 1 0 6 4 5 5 4 2		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	6,985 643 432 1,989 488 817 737 1,879	2,965 292 228 576 264 408 295 902	9,95 93 66 2,56 75 1,22 1,03 2,78	5 0 5 2 5 2	(3·3)
Tower Hamiets Waltham Forest Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	7,428 5,027 5,592 18,851 998 598 877 833	1,971 1,805 2,115 6,670 363 297 327 361	9,39 6,83 7,70 25,52 1,36 89 1,20 1,19	2 7 1 3·9 1 5 4	(3-4)	SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	15,384 1,394 9,266 918 1,143 606 2,057	6,237 516 3,402 407 637 345 930	21,62 1,91 12,66 1,32 1,78 95 2,98	0 8 5 0 1	(4-4)
Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley	633 947 393 1,977 1,661 3,810 599 4,898 657 603	457 164 641 650 1,326 268 1,385 245 186	1,40 55 2,61 2,31 5,13 86 6,28 90 78	4 7 8 1 66 7 13 12		Conwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	9,932 1,075 1,582 25 2,151 1,194 1,932 1,973	4,556 526 676 23 875 597 770 1,089	14,48 1,60 2,25	8 9.9 11 88 86 11 12	(7·5)
Winchester Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	7,743 865 859 673 777 1,050 701 874 441 764 739	3,012 418 280 292 260 420 241 353 172 277 299	10,75 1,28 1,13 9 0 1,03 1,47 92 1,22 61 1,04	5 2.5 13 19 15 17 10 12 27 13 11	(2;2)	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	17,190 1,066 1,596 563 1,415 6,415 892 1,131 2,733 853 526	6,977 431 548 306 649 2,461 392 444 1,079 406	24,16 1,49 2,14 86 2,06 8,87 1,25 1,55 3,8° 1,24 1,25 7,7	67 6-4 97 99 99 94 76 75 75 75 75 75 75	(5·2)

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at March 8, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
	•			per cent employees and unemploye				1		per cent employees and unemployee	
Dorset Bournemouth	7,694 2,892	2,800 962	10,494 3,854	4.4	(3.6)	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,179 1,242	545 538	1,724 1,780		
Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck Weymouth and Portland Gioucestershire	390 518 275 1,549 297 680 1,093 6,052	124 209 134 516 126 311 418 2,458	5,034 514 727 409 2,065 423 991 1,511 8,510	3.8	(2.2)	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	6,075 1,029 407 446 786 2,306 317	2,706 436 247 237 332 943 173	8,781 1,465 654 683 1,118 3,249 490	3.6	(3·1)
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	1,363 345 949 1,684 1,010 701	2,436 463 207 426 558 486 318	1,826 552 1,375 2,242 1,496 1,019	3.9	(3·2)	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield	784 24,568 2,447 2,412 1,489 1,611 2,725	338 8,125 754 928 640 676 910	1,122 32,693 3,201 3,340 2,129 2,287 3,635	7.4	(6.5)
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	5,377 989 1,457 1,244 439 1,248	2,583 490 698 480 217 698	7,960 1,479 2,155 1,724 656 1,946	4.7	(3·8)	Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSI	2,038 10,588 1,258	670 3,059 488	2,708 13,647 1,746		
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	5,461 443 758 974 2,261 1,025	2,445 204 444 418 829 550	7,906 647 1,202 1,392 3,090 1,575	3.5	(3.0)	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	23,477 1,238 1,263 1,868 1,442 1,201 3,585 742 10,347 1,791	7,594 628 451 587 508 446 903 386 3,194 491	31,071 1,866 1,714 2,455 1,950 1,647 4,488 1,128 13,541 2,282	9.1	(7.8)
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	8,051 1,056 821 397 854 1,010 519 1,471 760 1,163	3,269 476 353 153 293 465 216 484 312 517	11,320 1,532 1,174 550 1,147 1,475 735 1,955 1,072 1,680	4.6	(3.7)	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	8,974 349 799 1,096 340 713 2,288 1,025 2,364	3,988 197 385 489 261 411 895 529 821	12,962 546 1,184 1,585 601 1,124 3,183 1,554 3,185	4.9	(3.9)
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	5,340 457 529 377 1,185 332	2,203 251 248 218 447 159	7,543 708 777 595 1,632 491	5.2	(4·3)	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	40,677 6,891 9,168 7,662 16,956	13,667 2,107 3,159 2,785 5,616	54,344 8,998 12,327 10,447 22,572	10.9	(9·4)
The Wrekin [®] Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichtlield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent	2,460 15,052 1,487 1,600 1,023 1,553 1,409 1,231 941 4,404	880 6,371 604 681 526 618 746 509 476 1,523	3,340 21,423 2,091 2,281 1,549 2,171 2,155 1,740 1,417 5,927	5∙4	(4-6)	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester	47,065 12,035 3,594 7,306 16,334 7,796 16,995 2,309	16,001 3,646 1,537 2,644 5,461 2,713 6,356 801	63,066 15,681 5,131 9,950 21,795 10,509 23,351 3,110	7·1 5·9	(6·2) (5·1)
Tamworth Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	1,404 5,597 731 1,872 923 683 1,388	688 • 2,775 421 917 495 358 584	2,092 8,372 1,152 2,789 1,418 1,041 1,972	4-3	(3·6)	Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	855 1,637 1,919 3,849 1,410 1,678 3,338	409 734 673 1,264 573 737 1,165	1,264 2,371 2,592 5,113 1,983 2,415 4,503		
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS	75,687 34,985 8,635 5,672 8,528 3,168 6,354 8,345	26,664 11,481 3,494 2,239 3,075 1,400 2,116 2,859	102,351 46,466 12,129 7,911 11,603 4,568 8,470 11,204	8.3	(7-4)	Greater Manchester Boiton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	69,370 6,627 2,803 20,909 5,101 5,233 7,672 4,458 4,653 4,437 7,477	23,386 2,265 1,183 5,912 2,093 1,820 2,129 1,625 1,882 1,459 3,018	92,756 8,892 3,986 26,821 7,194 7,053 9,801 6,083 6,535 5,896 10,495	8.0	(7.0)
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	17,367 1,472 1,711 2,538 5,428 1,701 1,183 1,889 768 677	6,570 652 583 930 1,757 700 551 756 297 344	23,937 2,124 2,294 3,468 7,185 2,401 1,734 2,645 1,065 1,021	6.3	(5.4)	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley	28,352 3,859 4,683 1,983 1,406 685 1,185 2,884 1,282 3,670 291	10,019 1,104 1,536 715 664 222 519 1,066 460 1,022 197	38,371 4,963 6,219 2,698 2,070 907 1,704 3,950 1,742 4,692 488	7.0	(5·9)
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	12,797 608 1,342 362 879 7,558 401 1,053 388 206	5,435 347 709 162 486 2,806 187 419 219 100	18,232 955 2,051 524 1,365 10,364 588 1,472 607 306	4.6	(4·0)	Rossendale ² South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Setton St Helens	956 1,407 2,525 1,536 63,046 9,014 27,485 9,087 5,662	362 607 989 556 20,009 2,680 8,450 3,086 1,967	1,318 2,014 3,514 2,092 83,055 11,694 35,935 12,173 7,629	14.1	(12-4)
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln	10,801 1,258 2,934 2,589	4,351 410 1,171 883 505	15,152 1,668 4,105 3,472 1,401	7.2	(5·8)	Wiral NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool	21,786 3,804	6,506 1,147	15,624 28,292 4,951	12·9	(11.4)

Unemployment in c	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee						per cent employees and unemployee	
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	6,880 5,981 7,409	1,791 2,066 3,605	8,671 8,047 11,014	5.3	(4.5)	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	7,510 1,555 3,980 1,975	3,080 566 1,716 798	10,590 2,121 5,696 2,773	10.2	(8.8)
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	1,859 1,284 1,803 1,550 282 631	929 621 800 747 194 314	2,788 1,905 2,603 2,297 476 945			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown		1,665 346 583 249 487	4,803 915 1,829 645 1,414	8.4	(6·7)
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	15,645 1,208 2,688 2,611	5,230 459 903 807	20,875 1,667 3,591 3,418	9.6	(8·3)	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	9,197 3,445 4,809 943	3,655 1,238 1,912 505	12,852 4,683 6,721 1,448	10-1	(8 ∙8)
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	1,866 2,737 2,142 389 2,004	663 764 849 170 615	2,529 3,501 2,991 559 2,619			Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	7,250 1,368 3,593 565 346	3,465 687 1,309 375 221	10,715 2,055 4,902 940 567	4.5	(3.9)
Northumberland Almwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck Tyne and Wear	6,656 707 582 2,047 811 615 1,894 42,832	2,489 283 254 732 326 311 583 12,697	9,145 990 836 2,779 1,137 926 2,477 55,529 8,953	11.3	(7·5) (10·2)	Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh	1,378 5,320 208 824 1,504 589 252 1,168 393	873 2,668 120 304 617 348 131 691 214	2,251 7,988 328 1,128 2,121 937 383 1,859 607	9.6	(7·9)
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	6,990 11,398 5,621 6,739 12,084	1,963 3,411 1,835 1,876 3,612	8,953 14,809 7,456 8,615 15,696			Sutherland Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian	382 19,398 11,890 1,775 1,921	243 6,840 4,051 695 678	625 26,238 15,941 2,470 2,599		(6.4)
WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan	7,516 1,131 1,078 1,025 518 1,428	2,739 426 414 339 232 467	10,255 1,557 1,492 1,364 750 1,895		(5.4)	West Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyli and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie City of Clasgow Citydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumborck and Doon Valley	3,812 88,427 1,523 447 39,099 2,015 1,416 1,644 2,043	1,416 29,075 802 202 11,501 618 558 749 620	5,228 117,502 2,325 649 50,600 2,633 1,974 2,393 2,663	12.1	(10.6)
Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	2,336 6,958 850 962 712 1,685 1,610 1,139	861 2,708 329 401 280 563 654 481	3,197 9,666 1,179 1,363 992 2,248 2,264 1,620	8-6	(6-3)	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick	4,807 2,494 1,737 . 654 3,429 4,320 2,626 2,976	1,713 990 827 325 1,089 1,216 950 1,210	6,520 3,484 2,564 979 4,518 5,536 3,576 4,186		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth	10,393 2,411 1,359 1,039	3,329 631 457 403	13,72 3,042 1,810 1,442	2 6 2	(6·8)	Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,898 5,122 6,354 1,823 10,354	1,173 1,554 2,294 684 4,476	5,071 6,676 8,648 2,507	5 3 7	(7.5)
Newport Torfaen Gwynedd Aberconwy	3,518 2,066 6,194 1,170	1,118 720 2,463 451	4,636 2,786 8,65 1,62	6 7 10-6 1	(8·1)	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	1,887 6,341 2,126	1,047 2,473 956	2,934 8,814 3,085	4 4 2	
Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	1,792 632 632 1,968	616 283 321 792	2,400 915 955 2,760	5 3		Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles	340 273 1,014	160 146 337	50 41 1,35	9 4.0	(5·1) (3·3) (9·7)
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	14,307 2,082 1,952 2,908 2,358 2,974 2,033	4,031 554 498 957 607 751 664	18,33 2,63 2,45 3,86 2,96 3,72 2,69	6 0 5 5 5	(8·3)	NORTHERN IRELAND	1,585 1,831	594 743	2,17 2,57	9	
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1, 282 484 556 242	563 221 223 119	1,84 70 77 36	5 9	(3·2)	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	2,115 1,875 1,140 944	739 783 306 410	2,85 2,65 1,44 1,35	4 8 6 4	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	10,143 7,773 2,370	2,972 2,167 805	13,11 9,94 3,17	0	(6.0)	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown	18,906 1,099 1,641 2,511 1,608	5,319 475 731 833 557	24,22 1,57 2,37 3,34 2,16	'4 '2 4	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	8,578 963 1,225 1,264 5,126	2,462 254 354 368 1,486	11,04 1,21 1,57 1,63 6,61	7 '9 12	(7.0)	Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	3,105 6,668 1,839 2,407 2,769 1,173 1,636 3,256	1,071 1,403 767 761 732 399 444 1,245	4,17 8,07 2,60 3,16 3,50 1,57 2,08 4,50	76 71 96 98 91 72 90 91	
SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,590 305 473 573 239	169 214 227	2,31 47 68 80 35	74 37 00	(4·7)	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	1,610 899 4,615 2,502 1,563 2,146 2,474	556 195 1,423 1,040 875 710	2,16 1,09 6,03 3,54 2,43 2,43 3,03	94 38 42 38 56	-

¹ Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas. ¹ Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2-1*.

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 8, 1990

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Newham North West Newham South	2,563 2,480	800	3,363
Bedfordshire Luton South	2,031	649	2,680	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	3,162	775 1,120	3,255 4,282
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	752 1,466	340 476	1,092	Orpington	434 763	223 290	657 1,053
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	1,140	460 333	1,600	Peckham Putney Patney	3,529 1,213	1,128 485	4,657 1,698
	002	333	1,195	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	559 769	261 362	820 1,131
East Berkshire	867	387	1,254	Romford Ruislip-Northwood	769 406	290 183	1,059 589
Newbury Reading East	683 1,027	201 267	884 1,294	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	3,329 2,527	867 961	4,196 3,488
Reading West Slough	699 1,311	194 555	893 1,866	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	384 643	181 261	565 904
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	682 478	297 206	979 684	Tooting Tottenham	1,980 4,844	840 1,633	2,820 6,477
uckinghamshire				Twickenham Upminster	623 779	271 283	894 1,062
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	685 423	292 192	977 615	Uxbridge Vauxhall	799 4,217	288 1,391	1,087 5,608
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	580 350	216 162	796 512	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	1,745	623	2,368
Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,397 957	572 278	1,969 1,235	Westminster North Wimbledon	2,294 733	319 882	1,009 3,176
ast Sussex		210	1,200	Woolwich	2,651	331 997	1,064 3,648
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	593 1,984	226	819	Hampshire			
Brighton Pavilion	1,771	571 605	2,555 2,376	Aldershot Basingstoke	806 871	341 298 328	1,147 1,169
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	1,147 1,588	420 487	1,567 2,075	East Hampshire Eastleigh	670 1,238	436	998 1,674
Hove	1,683 886	652 349	2,335 1,235	Fareham Gosport	904 1,027	374 497	1,278 1,524
Wealden	409	225	634	- Havant New Forest	1,717 817	559 300	2,276 1,117
sex Basildon	1,776	757	2,533	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	509 1,486	208 504	717 1,990
Billericay Braintree	900 950	428 408	1,328 1,358	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	2,584	904 452	3,488 1,571
Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	662 927	241 422 •	903 1,349	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	2,430	721 555	3,151
Chelmsford Epping Forest	938 821	384 384	1,322	Winchester	2,107 566	555 193	2,662 759
Harlow	1,284 1,807	543 582	1,827 2,389	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	010	107	1.055
North Colchester Rochford	1,174 786	502 521 349	1,695 1,135	Hertford and Stortford	919 585	437 242	1,356 827
Saffron Walden	529	260	789	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	808 1,013	275 400	1,083 1,413
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	1,163 1,634	564 534	1,727 2,168	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	524 576	206 203	730 779
Southend West Thurrock	1,142 1,534	357 596	1,499 2,130	Stevenage Watford	968 886	408 313	1,376 1,199
eater London				Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	747 717	303 225	1,050 942
Barking Battersea	1,315 2,399	399 790	1,714 3,189	Isle of Wight			
Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney	1,086 3,784	453 882	1,539 4,666	Isle of Wight	2,769	1,273	4,042
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	778	370 1.089	1,148 4,733	Kent Ashford	1,032	374	1,406
Brent East Brent North	2,345 1,004	864 461	3,209 1,465	Canterbury Dartford	1,436	462	1,898
Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,245 1,271	868	3,113	Dover	1,591	561	1,519 2,152
Carshalton and Wallington	919	507 319	1,778 1,238	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	1,729 1,753	675 594	2,404 2,347
Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet	933 906	444 365	1,377 1,271	Gillingham Gravesham	1,289 1,574	557 677 299	1,846 2,251
Chislehurst	666 728	295 342	961 1,070	Maidstone Medway	806 1,291	593	1,105 1,884
City of London and Westminster South	1,188	498	1,686	Mid Kent North Thanet	1,187 1,913	522 629	1,709 2,542
Croydon Central Croydon North East	1,164 1,250	375 591	1,539 1,841	Sevenoaks South Thanet	657 1,488	246 495	903 1,983
Croydon North West Croydon South	1,311 533	558 206	1,869 739	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	715 559	254 193	969 752
Dagenham Dulwich	1,082 1,799	456 702	1,538 2.501	Oxfordshire			
aling North aling Acton	1,281 1,698	508 668	1,789 2,366	Banbury	900 380	416 159	1,316 539
aling Southall dmonton	1,749	696 697	2,445 2,529	Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	1,315 790	357 264	1,672 1,054
Itham Infield North	1,390 1,358	518 548	1,908 1,906	Wantage Witney	470 587	204 210 229	680 816
infield Southgate rith and Crayford	1,002	386 616	1,388 2,008	Surrey	307	229	010
eltham and Heston	1,430	564	1,994	Chertsey and Walton	453	180	633
inchley ulham	849 1,894	427 826	1,276 2,720	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	367 499	145 162	512 661
reenwich ackney North and Stoke Newington	1,915 4,235 1	665 ,428	2,580 5,663 6,374	Esher Guildford	308 507	134 150	442 657
ackney South and Shoreditch ammersmith	2,765	,521 888	3,653	Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey	349 486	113 216	462 702
ampstead and Highgate arrow East	1,965 1,025	838 429	2,803 1,454	Reigate South West Surrey	574 376	194 149	768 525
arrow West ayes and Harlington	623 705	255 298	878 1,003	Spelthorne Woking	511 648	197 182	708 830
endon North endon South	1,030 918	416 355	1,446 1,273	West Sussex	0.0	, or	000
olborn and St Pancras ornchurch	3,163 1	,114 278	4,277 946	Arundel Chichester	906 633	268 218	1,174
ornsey and Wood Green	668 3,023 1	,284	4,307	Crawley	643	247	851 890
ford North	816 1,287	385 457	1,201 1,744	Horsham Mid Sussex	437 403	165 132	602 535
lington North lington South and Finsbury	3,082 1	,310 ,224	4,792 4,306	Shoreham Worthing	475 910	139 292	614 1,202
ensington	1,672 664	680 267	2,352 931	EAST ANGLIA			
ingston-upon-Thames ewisham East ewisham West	1,824 2,150	675 816	2,499 2,966	Cambridgeshire			
ewisham Deptford eviton	3,549 1	,207 817	4,756 3,193	Cambridge Huntingdon	1,166 975	368 454 502	1,534 1,429
litcham and Morden	1,362	444	1,806	North East Cambridgeshire	1,366	502	1,868
lewham North East	2,722	866	3,588	Peterborough	2,738	792	3,530

Unemployment	in	Parliamentary	constituencies	at	March 8	, 1990
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Unemployment in Parliamen	Male	Female	All	ch 8, 1990	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	517	214	731	Warwickshire			
South West Cambridgeshire	753	304	1,057	North Warwickshire Nuneaton Dustu and Kasikuath	1,336 1,340	728 667 523	2,064 2,007 1,518
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	2,632 877	972 344	3,604 1,221	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	995 683 1,243	358 499	1,041 1,742
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk	1,153 1,764	453 604	1,606 2,368	West Midlands	1,240	400	1,142
Norwich North Norwich South	1,389 2,277	437 732	1,826 3,009	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	1,229 2,145	529 797	1,758 2,942
South Norfolk South West Norfolk	926 1,306	453 546	1,379 1,852	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,101 2,111	1,032 784	4,133 2,895
Suffolk	1,000	010	11002	Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	2,908 4,398	891 1,342	3,799 5,740
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	986 911	458 383	1,444 1,294	Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	3,298 3,242	1,094 1,110	4,392 4,352
Ipswich South Suffolk	1,566 906	457 470	2,023 1,376	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	4,697 4,027	1,309 1,072	6,006 5,099
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	737 1,879	295 902	1,032 2,781	Birmingham Selly Oak	1,667 2,536	671 876	2,338 3,412
SOUTH WEST				Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,133 1,642 2,434	1,185 807 836	4,318 2,449 3,270
Avon	1,394	516	1,910	Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East	1,426 2,584	666 904	2,092 3,488
Bath Bristol East Bristol North West	1,825 1,719	730 593	2,555 2,312	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge	1,783 1,305	764 571	2,547 1,876
Bristol South Bristol West	2,773 2,532	929 955	3,702 3,487	Meriden Solihull	2,343 825	924 476	3,267 1,301
Kingswood Northavon	1,183 950	523 554	1,706 1,504	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	855 2,660	503 771	1,358 3,431
Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare	822 1,425	426 590	1,248 2,015	Walsall South Warley East	2,465 2,180	816 783	3,281 2,963
Woodspring	761	421	1,182	Warley West West Bromwich East	1,707 2,119	632 812	2,339 2,931
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne	2,336	818	3,154	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East	2,522 3,347	848 1,013	3,370 4,360
North Cornwall South East Cornwall	2,009 1,332	1,058 686	3,067 2,018	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	2,669 2,329	849 997	3,518 3,326
St Ives Truro	2,474 1,781	1,099 895	3,573 2,676	EAST MIDLANDS			
Devon Exeter	1,596	548	2,144	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,244	548	1,792
Honiton North Devon	908 1,445	367 668	1,275 2,113	Bolsover Chesterfield	2,014 2,257	686 812	2,700 3,069
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	2,385 2,649	819 963	3,204 3,612	Derby North Derby South	1,914 3,061	628 932	2,542 3,993
Plymouth Sutton South Hams	1,381 1,434	679 626	2,060 2,060	Erewash High Peak	1,647 1,250	675 582	2,322 1,832
Teignbridge Tiverton	1,036 803	401 403	1,437 1,206	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,867 1,221	771 494 442	2,638 1,715
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,174 1,379	836 667	3,010 2,046	West Derbyshire Leicestershire	892	442	1,334
Dorset Bournemouth East	1.780	614	2,394	Blaby Bosworth	767 957	430 515	1,197 1,472
Bournemouth West Christchurch	1,448 675	443 253	1,891 928	Harborough Leicester East	591 1,928	298 875	889 2,803
North Dorset Poole	584 1,213	244 421	828 1,634	Leicester South Leicester West	2,636 2,994	967 964	3,603 3,958
South Dorset West Dorset	1,324 670	532 293	1,856 963	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	990 1,137	472 467	1,462 1,604
Gloucestershire	4.405	540	1.001	Rutland and Melton	797	447	1,244
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,465 653	516 336 578	1,981 989 2,284	Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,689 1,487	1,067 642	3,756 2,129
Gloucester Stroud	1,706 1,031 1,197	494 534	1,525 1,731	Grantham Holland with Boston	1,349	693 538	2,042 2,141
West Gloucestershire Somerset	1,197	554	1,751	Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	2,842 831	1,023 388	3,865 1,219
Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	1,470 801	711 455	2,181 1,256	Northamptonshire			
Taunton Wells	1,272 902	501 426	1,773 1,328	Corby Daventry	1,266 566	562 341	1,828 907
Yeovil	932	490	1,422	Kettering Northampton North	835 1,307	365 520	1,200 1,827
Wiltshire Devizes	809	355	1,164	Northampton South Wellingborough	1,108 993	469 449	1,577 1,442
North Wiltshire Salisbury	758 936 1,895	444 410 678	1,202 1,346 2,573	Nottinghamshire Ashfield	2,119	646	2,765
Swindon Westbury	1,063	558	1,621	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	2,273 1,212	793 531	3,066 1,743
WEST MIDLANDS				Gedling Mansfield	1,348 2,308	594 780	1,942 3,088
Hereford and Worcester				Newark Nottingham East	1,641 4,393	619 1,323	2,260 5,716
Bromsgrove Hereford	1,056 1,209	476 523	1,532 1,732	Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe	3,328 2,867	890 846	4,218 3,713
Leominster Mid Worcestershire	854 1,385	334 610	1,188 1,995	Sherwood	1,258 1,821	488 615	1,746 2,436
South Worcestershire Worcester	830 1,554	276 533	1,106 2,087 1,680	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Wyre Forest	1,163	517	1,000	Humberside Beverley	1,161	579	1,740
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire	789 1,043	410 533	1,199 1,576	Booth Ferry Bridlington	1,536 1,988	596 798	2,132 2,786
Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,185 2,323	447 813	1,632 3,136	Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,613 2,247	863 661	3,476 2,908
Staffordshire				Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,585 3,255	903 960	4,488 4,215
Burton Cannock and Burntwood	1,600 1,422	681 656	2,281 2,078	Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,703 3,389	1,140 1,094	4,843 4,483
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,102 1,206	471 449	1,573 1,655	North Yorkshire	815	318	1,133
South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	1,619 1,409	806 746	2,425 2,155	Harrogate Richmond Ryedale	1,061 933	590 521	1,651 1,454
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,086 941	436 476 605	1,522 1,417 2,397	Scarborough Selby	2,083 1,088	815 555	2,898 1,643
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	1,792 1,530 1,345	605 509 536	2,397 2,039 1,881	Skipton and Ripon York	630 2,364	368 821	998 3,185
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,040	000	.,				

MAY 1990

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 8, 1990

	Male	Female	All	•	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 Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam	2,556 2,289 2,046 2,765 3,123 3,280 2,149 2,866 4,634 4,634 4,634 4,2296 3,443 1,571 3,022	687 637 783 935 1,153 1,071 892 966 1,313 755 1,031 690 950	3,243 2,926 2,829 3,700 4,276 4,351 3,041 3,832 5,947 3,051 4,474 2,261 3,972	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Watton Liverpool Watton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Waral South Wirral South Wirral South Wirral West NORTH Cleveland	3,707 5,660 5,399 4,652 1,663 2,542 3,120 3,473 1,512 1,771	1,296 1,582 1,742 1,351 709 892 1,075 1,182 589 699	5,003 7,242 7,141 6,003 2,372 3,434 4,195 4,655 2,101 2,470
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford North	1,990 2,647 1,912 3,334 2,409	877 927 647 900 770	2,867 3,574 2,559 4,234 3,179	Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	3,804 3,027 4,727 3,653 3,610 2,965	1,147 977 1,177 959 1,173 1,073	4,951 4,004 5,904 4,612 4,783 4,038
Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	3,802 1,305 1,346 1,789 1,179 2,289 2,136 2,259	1,006 624 594 619 487 913 726 784	4,808 1,929 1,940 2,408 1,666 3,202 2,862 3,043	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	1,447 1,514 1,550 820 488 1,590	706 627 747 542 240 743	2,153 2,141 2,297 1,362 728 2,333
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Moriey and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,422 3,553 3,141 1,832 1,367 2,300 1,729 1,378 2,333	580 975 835 668 502 774 616 616 772	2,002 4,528 3,976 2,500 1,869 3,074 2,345 1,994 3,105	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,435 1,866 2,549 2,406 2,536 2,173 1,680	864 663 828 678 838 734 625	3,299 2,529 3,377 3,084 3,374 2,907 2,305
Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	911 1,068 2,271	465 390 738	1,376 1,458 3,009	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,633 2,047 739 2,237	655 732 392 710	2,288 2,779 1,131 2,947
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Edisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,972 900 1,592 2,063 2,914 889 970 2,342 1,931	636 447 696 622 757 1,032 398 371 758 639	2,608 1,347 2,288 2,044 2,820 3,946 1,287 1,341 3,100 2,570	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	2,075 2,895 3,125 3,288 2,668 3,299 2,635 3,451 5,130 3,829 4,816	666 828 1,093 869 926 1,006 819 1,007 1,341 1,178 1,129	2,741 3,723 4,218 4,157 3,554 4,305 3,454 4,458 6,471 5,007 5,945
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	1,047 1,777 2,236 2,604 1,787 1,322 1,481 715 1,721 2,117	460 670 685 850 730 540 643 359 533 788	1,507 2,447 2,921 3,454 2,517 1,862 2,124 1,074 2,254 2,905	Tynemouth Wallsend Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,512 3,109 1,257 2,117 1,324 1,643	842 993 463 730 448 453 645	3,354 4,102 1,720 2,847 1,623 1,777 2,288
Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central	2,258 925 2,236 2,148 1,166 1,900 5,941	659 392 808 793 591 942 1,429	2,917 1,317 3,044 2,941 1,757 2,842 7,370	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	1,410 1,270 1,837 2,441	555 514 617 1,022	1,965 1,784 2,454 3,463
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	3,269 3,340 2,929 3,192 2,524 1,782 2,626 3,750	1,021 947 1,032 752 925 741 848 907	4,290 4,287 3,961 3,944 3,449 2,523 3,474 4,657	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	2,339 1,359 1,017 1,775 1,955 1,948	604 457 397 576 627 668	2,943 1,816 1,414 2,351 2,582 2,616
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,025 1,552 3,907 2,880 2,213	802 496 1,197 1,073 773	2,827 2,048 5,104 3,953 2,986	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,715 1,727 784 1,968	638 630 403 792	2,353 2,357 1,187 2,760
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	3,320 2,369 2,314 1,983 1,483 827 1,185 1,279	848 729 807 715 716 286 519 442	4,168 3,098 3,121 2,698 2,199 1,113 1,704 1,721	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	1,415 2,314 2,082 2,612 1,792 1,734 2,358	520 605 554 644 510 591 607	1,935 2,919 2,636 3,256 2,302 2,325 2,965
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	1,709 1,282 3,266 553 1,495	668 460 849 306 618	2,377 1,742 4,115 859 2,113	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan	726 556	340 223	1,066 779
South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Birkenhead	1,407 2,448 1,432 5,042	607 937 512 1,356	2,014 3,385 1,944 6,398	South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff Nouth and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	2,474 937 2,254 2,516 1,962	770 339 552 656 655	3,244 1,276 2,806 3,172 2,617
Birkerinead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	5,042 5,324 2,100 4,620 4,394 4,346 3,721	1,330 946 1,346 1,334 1,420 1,059	6,755 3,046 5,966 5,728 5,766 4,780	West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,263 1,201 1,454 2,337 2,323	337 471 374 559 721	1,600 1,672 1,828 2,896 3,044

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at March 8, 1990

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	2,494	990	3,484
				East Kilbride	1,737	827	2,564
Borders Region				Eastwood	1,437	582	2,019
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	878	396	1,274	Glasgow Cathcart	2,019	644	2,663
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	712	328	1.040	Glasgow Central	4.080	1.191	5,271
				Glasgow Garscadden	3.066	822	3,888
Central Region				Glasgow Govan	3,388	1,022	4,410
Clackmannan	2,106	784	2.890	Glasgow Hillhead	2,535	1,047	3,582
Falkirk East	2.051	848	2.899	Glasgow Maryhill	4,100	1,228	5,328
Falkirk West	1,737	756	2,493	Glasgow Pollock	3,930	1.043	4,973
Stirling	1.616	692	2.308	Glasgow Provan	4,383	1,163	5,546
Cunnig	1,010	001	2,000	Glasgow Rutherglen	3.415	980	4,395
Jumfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Shettleston	3,676	996	4,672
Dumfries	1,497	750	2.247	Glasgow Springburn	4,507	1,365	5,872
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,641	915	2,556	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,962	1,035	4,997
Galloway and opper Minisuale	1,041	315	2,000	Hamilton	2,741	889	3,630
Fife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,741	950	3,576
Central Fife	2,381	1,011	3,392	Monklands East		950 747	
Dunfermline East	2,381	742	2.842		2,561		3,308
		742 579		Monklands West	1,975	663	2,638
Dunfermline West	1,617	579 818	2,196	Motherwell North	2,718	859	3,577
Kirkcaldy	2,156		2,974	Motherwell South	2,404	695	3,099
North East Fife	943	505	1,448	Paisley North	2,358	893	3,251
				Paisley South	2,278	736	3,014
Grampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,293	589	1,882
Aberdeen North	1,800	565	2,365	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,403	559	1,962
Aberdeen South	1,260	493	1,753				
Banff and Buchan	1,368	687	2,055	Tayside Region			
Gordon	750	492	1,242	Angus East	1,601	851	2,452
Kincardine and Deeside	694	355	1,049	Dundee East	3,355	1,216	4,571
Moray	1,378	873	2,251	Dundee West	2,789	1,130	3,919
				North Tayside	1,021	634	1,655
Highlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,588	645	2,233
Caithness and Sutherland	1,206	547	1.753				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,422	1,129	3,551	Orkney and Shetland Islands	613	306	919
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1.692	992	2.684				
				Western Isles	1.014	337	1,351
othian Region					.,		.,
East Lothian	1,775	695	2,470				
Edinburgh Central	2,258	791	3.049	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,045	639	2,684	Nonthenia meenio			
Edinburgh Leith	3,055	978	4,033	Belfast East	2,943	1,120	4,063
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,553	569	2,122	Belfast North	5,213	1,457	6,670
Edinburgh South	1,555	591	2,327	Belfast South	3,294	1,457	4,557
Edinburgh West	982	364	1,346	Belfast West	3,294 7.754	1,263	4,557 9,342
	2.180	749	2,929	East Antrim	3,444		
Linlithgow						1,277	4,721
Livingston	1,893	786	2,679	East Londonderry	5,437	1,707	7,144
Mid Lothian	1,921	678	2,599	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,176	1,493	6,669
N. H. I. I. D. J.				Foyle	7,949	1,675	9,624
Strathclyde Region	1 500		0.005	Lagan Valley	3,336	1,285	4,621
Argyll and Bute	1,523	802	2,325	Mid-Ulster	5,267	1,686	6,953
Ayr	2,098	829	2,927	Newry and Armagh	5,334	1,592	6,926
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,921	1,001	3,922	North Antrim	3,914	1,284	5,198
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,244	708	2,952	North Down	2,317	1,154	3,471
Clydesdale	2,104	758	2,862	South Antrim	2,915	1,231	4,146
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,644	749	2,393	South Down	3,625	1,484	5,109
Cunninghame North	2,209	936	3,145	Strangford	2,340	1,046	3,386
Cunninghame South	2.598	777	3.375	Upper Bann	3,659	1.334	4,993

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: 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 Ireland	United Kingdom
	AND FEMALE														
89	Mar 9	321-	264	14	39	106	61	51	128	35	56	90	901	—	901
	Apr 13	349	268	13	41	107	68	76	158	50	75	216	1,153	_	1,153
	May 11	316	249	11	36	120	70	77	153	47	67	205	1,102	-	1,102
	June 8	509	378	35	89	286	170	241	412	198	133	2,010	4,083	1,559	5,642
	July 13	11,488	6,040	1,310	3,944	8,081	5,115	9,006	12,962	5,840	6,624	13,853	78,223	6,550	84,773
	Aug 10	12,618	6,993	1,230	3,904	7,677	4,936	8,579	13,037	5,338	6,094	13,949	77,362	6,961	84,323
	Sept 14	13,115	6,856	1,414	4,121	8,392	5,715	9,635	14,362	6,645	7,079	13,204	83,682	7,665	91,347
	Oct 12	1,814	1,230	108	315	850	469	970	1,163	402	501	1,248	7,840	_	7,840
	Nov 9	604	472	24	70	189	111	117	280	68	72	226	1,761		1,761
	Dec 14	499	407	23	47	138	80	88	188	62	46	163	1,334	-	1,334
990	Jan 11	366	300	16	30	96	54	85	139	37	.47	119	989	—	989
	Feb 8	319	250	22	26	74	37	68	126	34	38	88	832		832
	Mar 8	327	252	28	26	70	40	71	118	35	37	80	832	-	832

Note: Students claiming be Included in South East.

2.14 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 Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1989	AND FEMALE 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
	Sept 14	80	49	20	33	164	360	369	350	85	198	1,155	2,814	736	3,550
	Oct 12	87	55	11	17	283	588	438	.417	76	139	1,011	3,067	963	4,030
	Nov 9	79	46	11	12	195	453	303	282	196	159	956	2,646	724	3,370
	Dec 14	110	44	36	22	417	1,540	516	352	106	117	1,235	4,451	694	5,145
1990	Jan 11	80	61	69	27	484	1,672	523	232	139	126	2,088	5,440	847	6,287
	Feb 8	173	90	58	20	524	167	860	265	173	154	2,066	4,460	1,408	5,868
	Mar 8	148	81	52	32	391	487	439	297	163	192	1,979	4,180	1,287	5,467

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

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MAY 1990	EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNITED KI	NGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39
MALE AND 1987 Jan Apr July Oct	FEMALE	20·4 18·5 17·0 16·4	16·9 15·8 15·4 13·7	13.7 13.1 12.0 11.3	9-6 9-2 8-4 7-9
1988 Jan Apr July		16·3 16·3 13·0	14-0 12-8 12-4	11-0 10-3 9-4	7·9 7·4 6·7
Oct		12.6	11.0	8.9	6.3
1989 Jan Apr July Oct		12-0 10-4 9-7 9-4	11-0 9-9 9-9 8-6	8·9 8·2 7·7 7·2	6·2 5·7 5·3 5·0
1990 Jan		9.8	9.0	7.7	5.2
MALE 1987 Jan Apr July Oct		22-7 20-8 19-0 18-2	19·0 17·9 17·2 15·5	14-7 14-2 13-1 12-4	11-9 11-3 10-4 9-8
1988 Jan Apr July		17-8 15-7 14-2	16·1 14·7 14·0	12·3 11·5 10·4	10-0 9-4 8-5
Oct		13.8	12.7	9.9	8.0
1989 Jan Apr July Oct	,	13-5 11-9 11-0 10-6	13-0 11-9 11-6 10-4	10-2 9-5 9-0 8-6	8·0 7·4 6·9 6·6
1990 Jan		11.3	11-2	9.3	7.0
FEMALE 1987 Jan Apr July Oct	1	17·9 16·0 14·7 14·5	14-2 13-0 13-0 11-4	12:1 11:3 10:3 9:6	6-2 5-9 5-4 5-0
1988 Jan Apr July		14·5 12·7 11·6	11-3 10-2 10-3	9·1 8·5 7·8	4.8 4.6 4.2
Oct		11.2	8.8	7.3	3.9
1989 Jar Apr Jul Oc	r y	10·2 8·7 8·2 8·0	8·4 7·3 7·6 6·2	7.0 6.2 5.8 5.2	3·7 3·3 3·1 2·7
1990 Jar	1	8.1	6.2	5.1	2.7

Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
 Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1988 for 1988, 1989 and 1990 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2* and 2.3 as they have not yet been updated to June 1989 following the publication of the 1989 Labour Force Survey results.
 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.

UI	NEMPLO Rates	YMENT 2	2.15 PER CENT
40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
7·7	12-4	5·7	11-8
7·5	12-1	5·3	11-1
7·0	11-4	4·8	10-4
6·6	11-1	4·4	9-8
6·4	11-0	4·2	9·6
6·1	10-6	3·8	9·0
5·5	9-8	3·4	· 8·2
5.2	9.6	3.3	7.5
5·1	9·2	3-1	7-4
4·7	8·4	2-7	6-7
4·4	7·6	2-4	6-3
4·1	7·1	2-2	5-8
4.2	6.9	2.2	6.0
10-0	15·6	7·9	13·9
9-8	15·3	7·5	13·2
9-0	14·3	6·7	12·3
8-6	14·0	6·2	11·6
8·3	13·9	5-9	11.6
7·9	13·2	5-3	10.8
7·1	12·3	4-8	9.8
6.7	12.0	4.7	9.1
6·6	11.5	4·4	9·0
6·1	10.6	3·8	8·3
5·6	9.6	3·3	7·7
5·4	8.8	3·1	7·2
5.6	8.6	3.1	7.6
4·8	7·8	0·3	8·8
4·6	7·6	0·3	8·2
4·4	7·2	0·3	7·7
4·2	7·1	0·3	7·3
4·0	7·0	0·2	7·0
3·8	6·8	0·3	6·5
3·6	6·4	0·2	6·1
3.3	6.3	0.2	5.4
3·2	5.9	0·2	5·1
3·0	5.4	0·2	4·5
2·8	4.9	0·2	4·3
2·5	4.6	0·1	3·8
2.5	4.4	0.1	3.8

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece"
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED				-		
989 Mar	1,960	546	159	380	1,147	287	100	2,547	2,178	134
Apr May June	1,884 1,803 1,743	516 519 477	148 129 112	366 358 349	1,105 1,027 944	275 257 247	93 86 83	2,486 2,413 2,375	2,035 1,948 1,915	125 106 97
July Aug Sept	1,771 1,741 1,703	483 469 501	113 115 119	368 370 353	1,008 971 901	238 257 254	88 82 80	 	1,973 1,940 1,881	103 92 89
Oct Nov Dec	1,636 1,612 1,639	457 447 502	138 161 189	350 347 353	906 985 1,005	259 260 259	68 84 83	···- ···	1,874 1,950 2,052	103
990 Jan Feb Mar	1,687 1,675 1,647	550 	211 	··· ·· ··	1,164 1,131	 	··· ••	 	2,191 2,153 2,013	
ercentage rate: latest month	5.8	6.6	6.9	12·5	8-4	9-3	3-3	9.3	7.2	5.0
test month: change on a year ago	-1.1	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3	+0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0-3	-0.2	+0.3
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA mnual averages 1885 1886 1887 1888	3,036 3,107 2,822 2,295	TONS (1) SEASO 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
onthly 989 Mar	1,917	502	132	371	1,010	256	96	2,522	2,018	
Apr May June	1,858 1,836 1,810	497 516 489	143 152 152	364 362 362	1,046 1,037 987	257 266 268	92 92 82	2,534 2,517 2,526	2,038 2,052 2,035	
July Aug Sept	1,787 1,745 1,694	507 492 505	157 156 156	365 372 361	1,007 1,001 987	264 	89 92 86	2,547 2,532	2,023 2,011 2,004	
Oct Nov Dec	1,675 1,652 1,635	494 462 497	153 153 161	355 354 351	1,002 1,032 1,048	 	67 88 83	 	2,002 2,019 1,991	
90 Jan Feb Mar	1,611 1,610 1,604	524 	152 	 	1,065 1,049	 	··· ·· ··	 	1,959 1,938 1,891	
ercentage rate: latest month est three months; change on	5.6	6.4	4.9	12.4	7.7	9.6	3.4	9.9	6.8	
previous three months	-0.2	+0.1	N/C	0.6	+0.3	+0.4	-0.5	N/C	+0-2	
ECD STANDARDISED RATES test month	: SEASONALLY Jan 5.7	ADJUSTED (2) Jan 6-2		Jan 8·6	Jan 7·8		Jan 2·9	Jan 9∙4	Dec 5·4	

 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.

	United States §	Switzer- land †	Sweden §§	Spain**	Portugal †	s † Norway †	Netherland	Luxem- bourg †	Japan§	Italy ‡‡	rish Republic **
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUST	NITIONS (1	IONAL DEF	MPLOYED, NAT	UMBERS UNE	N						
1989 Mar	6,378	16.5	60	2,698	332	79	687	2.4	1,630	3,952	241
Apr	6,229	15.8	67	2,653	313	80	664	2.2	1,560	3.945	233
May June	6,158 6,850	14·8 13·9	50 44	2,580 2,533	309 302	76 85	647 674	2·0 2·1	1,500 1,340	3,878 3,860	229 230
July Aug	6,736 6,352	13·8 13·5	57 67	2,475 2,455	298 297	86 90	686 692	2·2 2·2	1,320 1,400	3,870 3,878	230 232
Sept	6,330	13-2	66	2,418	298	80	688	2.3	1,380	3,822	224
Oct	6,222 6,250	13·4 14·4	67 59	2,431 2,423	302 309	79 80	678 679	2·3 2·3	1,370 1,330	3,898 3,911	220 222
Dec	6,300	15.4	58	2,423	309	88	690	2.4	1,220	3,905	231
1990 Jan	7,256	16.5	· · ·			102			1,410		
Feb Mar	7,134		•••			···		· · ·			••
Percentage rate: latest month	5.7	0.6	1.3	16.3	7.2	5.2	14.1	1.5	2.2	16.8	17-3
latest month: change on a year ago	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-2.6	-0·1	N/C	-0.1	N/C	-0.5	+0·3	-1.4
(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988	8,312 8,237 7,410 6,692	ATIONAL D 27-0 22-8 19-6	NEMPLOYED, N 124 98 84 	NUMBERS U 2,643 2,759 2,924 2,869	319 304	52 36 32 50	762 712 686	 	1,566 1,667 1,731 1,552	2,959 3,173 3,294 3,848	231 236 247 242
Monthly											
1989 Mar	6,128	15.5		2,626	321	74		2.2	1,460	3,852	236
	6,546 6,395 6,561	15·6 15·3 15·3	 	2,618 2,604 2,598	312 316 317	80 90 97	·:-	2·2 2·2 2·3	1,450 1,470 1,380	3,918 3,908 3,930	233 233 233
Apr May June		45.4	62	2,562	317 318	92 88	680 682	2·3 2·4	1,390 1,400	3,960 3,972 3,950	231 231 230
May	6,497 6,421 6,584	15·1 15·2 14·9	50 51	2,548 2,476	317	85	683	2.3	1,400		
May June July Aug Sept Oct	6,421 6,584 6,561	15·2 14·9 14·7	50 51 70	2,476 2,440	314	85 85	683 679	2.3	1,420	3,911	228
May June July Aug Sept	6,421 6,584	15·2 14·9	50 51	2,476		85	683		1,400 1,420 1,410 1,350		228 227 226
May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1990 Jan	6,421 6,584 6,561 6,590 6,658 6,535	15·2 14·9 14·7 14·5 14·3 13·2	50 51 70 59	2,476 2,440 2,392	314 312	85 85 84	683 679 681	2·3 2·3 2·3	1,420 1,410	3,911	227
May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	6,421 6,584 6,561 6,590 6,658	15·2 14·9 14·7 14·5 14·3	50 51 70 59 61	2,476 2,440 2,392 2,373	314 312 308	85 85 84 86	683 679 681 677	2·3 2·3 2·3 2·2	1,420 1,410 1,350	3,911	227 226
May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1990 Jan Feb Mar Percentage rate: latest month	6,421 6,584 6,561 6,590 6,658 6,535	15·2 14·9 14·7 14·5 14·3 13·2	50 51 70 59 61	2,476 2,440 2,392 2,373	314 312 308	85 85 84 86 85	683 679 681 677	2:3 2:3 2:3 2:2	1,420 1,410 1,350 1,380	3,911 	227 226
May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1990 Jan Feb Mar	6,421 6,584 6,561 6,590 6,658 6,535 6,535	15-2 14-9 14-7 14-5 14-3 13-2	50 51 70 61 	2,476 2,440 2,392 2,373	314 312 308	85 85 84 86 85 	683 679 681 677 	2:3 2:3 2:2 :- 	1,420 1,410 1,350 1,380	3,911 	227 226

Yumbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 H Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total abour force.
 Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 S§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentages of the civilian labour force.
 N'C no change.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

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2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardis

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED	INFLOW †						
KINGDOM Month ending	Male and Fo	emale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1989 Mar 9	264.0	-49.0	178.8	-23.7	85·2	-25.4	33.7
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	247.5 230.8 225.0	-76·4 -45·9 -48·8	165-7 157-2 153-0	-44·6 -23·2 -25·2	81-8 73-6 72-0	-31·8 -22·7 -23·6	34·8 30·3 29·1
July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	293.8 276.8 281.2	-53·7 -34·7 -46·2	187·6 180·3 184·6	-27·3 -14·1 -25·2	106·2 96·6 96·6	-26·4 -20·6 -21·0	33·9 35·0 33·3
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	281-1 273-8 255-3	-38·5 -24·0 -14·6	190·5 188·8 182·1	-15·9 -7·3 -3·0	90·6 84·9 73·2	-22·6 -16·7 -11·6	31.6 30.6 26.6
1990 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	270·0 294·0 271·4	+0·5 +4·0 +7·4	180·3 201·7 187·4	+4·8 +9·4 +8·6	89·7 92·3 84·0	-4·3 -5·4 -1·2	33-1 33-8 31-5
	OUTFLOW	t de la constant					
Month ending	Male and Fe	male	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1989 Mar 9	326.8	-65.7	217.3	-38.3	109.5	-27.4	44.7

1989	Mar 9	326-8	-65.7	217.3	-38.3	109.5	-27.4	44.7	
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	313·9 318·6 289·3	-58·6 -76·3 -77·7	207·8 215·4 196·9	-35-0 -44-8 -46-3	106-1 103-2 92-5	-23·7 -31·5 -31·4	45·5 43·6 38·8	
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14	269-3 309-6 314-3	-90·4 -40·4 +8·4	183-2 205-4 201-6	-53·9 -21·2 +11·2	86·1 104·2 112·7	-36·4 -19·2 -2·8	33-6 38-0 42-3	
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	353-8 299-2 232-3	-132·3 -54·9 -59·7	231-1 198-2 154-3	-70-8 -29-8 -34-3	122-7 100-9 78-0	61-6 25-0 25-4	42-5 39-2 28-7	
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	217·9 306·3 302·9	-27.5 -44.5 -23.8	142-8 209-4 207-6	-13·8 -24·4 -9·7	75·1 96·9 95·3	-13·7 -20·1 -14·2	31·3 38·1 36·3	

* 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 in the table are coverted to a standard 4/s week month. The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2:20*. While *table 2:20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. 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 ever 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 also footnote \pm to *table 2:1*.

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	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0.7 0.6 0.6	23·3 21·2 20·1	47·2 45·6 43·5	30.6 31.3 30.8	19·7 20·4 20·3	28·3 29·6 29·8	20.6 21.1 20.0	8·8 8·5 7·7	5.0 4.5 3.8	184·0 182·9 176·7
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	0·5 0·6 0·8	19·5 23·3 20·8	43·0 48·8 43·7	30·8 34·0 31·7	20·3 22·3 21·1	29-8 32-2 30-3	20-0 21-6 20-7	8-5 8-3 7-9	5·0 4·3 4·1	174·3 195·5 181·3
FEMAI 1989	LE Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0·5 0·5 0·5	16·5 13·7 11·9	25·4 23·3 19·6	13·9 13·6 11·9	7·3 7·2 6·3	11·2 11·3 10·2	8∙6 9∙0 7∙8	2·7 2·8 2·2	· Ξ	86-2 81-4 70-5
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	0-4 0-6 0-6	14·2 15·6 13·4	24·3 24·6 21·7	14·1 15·0 13·3	7·7 8·1 7·5	12·6 12·9 12·2	9·7 9·4 9·4	2·9 2·6 2·6	Ξ	85·9 88·8 80·7
Chang	ges on a year earlie	r									
MALE 1989	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	-1.8 -0.8 -0.5	-5·2 -1·4 -1·1	6·0 3·8 2·5	-0·6 0·1 1·0	0-4 0-8 0-9	0·1 0·7	0·5 0·3 0·6	-1·4 -1·4 -1·0	-1·3 -1·4 -1·1	-15·5 -7·5 -3·1
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	-0·4 -0·2 —	-0·3 -0·2	0-8 0-2 0-3	1.6 2.8 2.5	1.3 1.9 2.0	2·0 3·4 2·4	1-4 1-9 1-8	-1.0 -0.2 -0.4	-1·1 -0·5 -0·5	5·0 9·2 7·8
FEMA 1989	LE Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	-1·3 -0·6 -0·4	-5·2 -1·8 -1·0	-5·9 -5·1 -3·5	-3·5 -3·1 -2·3	-1·9 -1·7 -1·6	-2·5 -2·5 -1·6	-1.0 -1.2 -0.5	-0·5 -0·5 -0·5	Ξ	-21·9 -16·4 -11·4
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	-0·4 -0·2	-1·0 -0·3 0·3	-3·5 -2·0 -0·8	-2·3 -1·2 -0·4	-1.6 -1.0 -0.4	-1·6 -0·3 -0·2	0·5 0·2 0·5	-0·5 -0·2 -0·1	Ξ	-11·4 -5·0 -1·2

OUTFLOW Month ending		Age group										
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages	
MALE 1989	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0.5 0.4 0.3	25.6 18.2 14.4	57·6 44·9 34·9	33·5 30·2 23·4	21·2 19·9 15·9	30·7 29·7 24·2	20·3 20·2 16·9	7·7 7·9 6·5	5·4 5·3 4·2	202·5 176·7 140·6	
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	0·5 0·5 0·5	12·2 18·4 19·2	31·0 46·2 47·1	21.5 33.4 33.7	14·4 22·5 22·6	21.5 32.9 32.5	14-8 21-4 21-4	5·9 8·0 7·8	4·1 5·4 5·0	126·3 188·5 189·7	
FEMA 1989	LE Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0·4 0·4 0·3	19·7 13·9 10·6	35-4 26-5 20-9	17·3 15·6 12·4	9·8 8·7 6·6	14·4 13·1 9·9	10·3 10·0 7·6	3·0 2·9 2·3	0·1 	110·4 91·1 70·7	
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	0·4 0·5 0·4	8·8 12·7 12·9	18-2 24-9 24-5	12·1 15·7 15·4	6·8 8·7 8·5	10-3 12-9 12-9	7·7 9·5 9·8	2·3 2·7 2·8	0·1 0·1	66·7 87·6 87·3	
Chang	jes on a year earlier											
MALÈ 1989	Oct 12 Nov 9 0 Dec 14 -	-27·1 -1·5 -0·8	-6·3 -3·4 -3·3	-13·2 -7·7 -7·9	-5·7 -2·8 -3·7	-4·3 -2·5 -2·5	-6.6 -4.1 -4.4	-2·9 -1·6 -2·1	-1·4 -0·8 -1·1	-1.9 -1.6 -1.8	69·5 25·9 27·6	
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	-0·4 -0·4 -0·2	-0·8 -1·8 -0·3	-2·6 -5·1 -2·1	-3·7 -1·2 0·7	-2·5 -1·1 0·4	-4·4 -2·7 -0·9	-2·1 -1·2 -0·4	-1·1 -1·5 -0·9	-1.8 -1.5 -1.2	-27·6 -16·4 -4·9	
FEMA 1989	LE Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	-20·7 -1·2 -0·6	-5·9 -3·3 -3·7	-11·9 -7·1 -7·0	6·8 3·9 3·5	-4·0 -2·1 -2·3	-5·5 -3·0 -3·1	-2·1 -0·9 -1·4	0·8 0·6 0·5	-0·1 	-57·7 -22·1 -22·1	
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	-0.6 -0.3 -0.1	-3·7 -1·7 -0·9	-7·0 -5·0 -3·9	-3·5 -4·0 -2·3	-2·3 -2·4 -1·8	-3·1 -2·3 -1·7	-1·4 -0·9 -0·4	-0·5 -0·4 -0·3	Ξ	-22·1 -17·0 -11·4	

* 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. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2-1*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20 Flows by age (GB); standardised*; not seasonally adjusted 2.20 computerised records only

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Regions

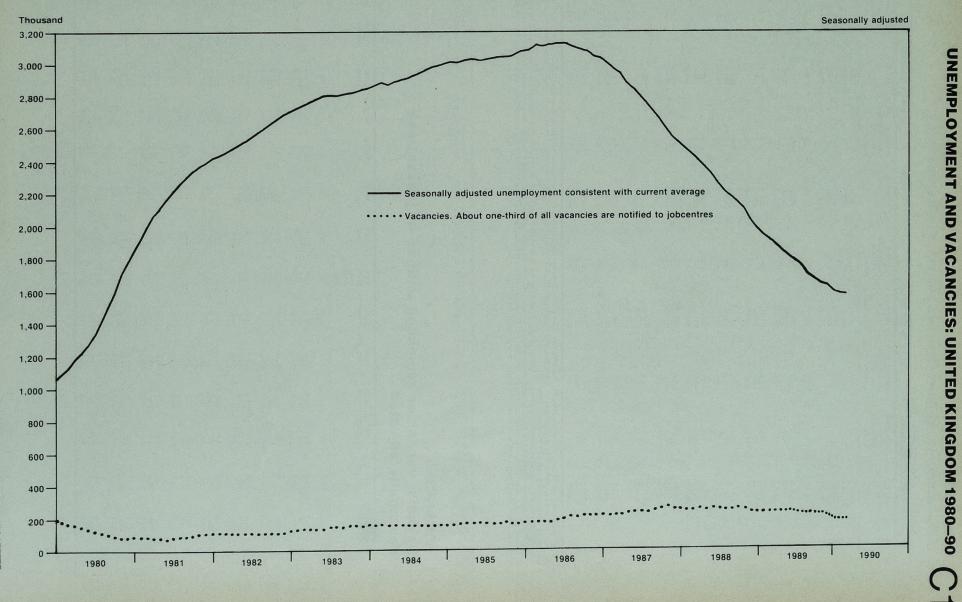
		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,569	3,712	3,767	3,644	7,787	10,081	12,824	19,140	9,850	79,662	8,786	15,350	103,798
1988	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	2,537	1,247	157	1,410	1,478	3,325	975	5,312	3,725	18,919	2,765	5,578	27,262
	Q2	2,955	608	621	1,634	1,817	2,624	2,552	6,167	2,627	20,997	2,359	3,615	26,971
	Q3	3,721	1,193	2,216	445	1,977	2,460	4,781	3,784	1,617	21,001	2,623	3,651	27,275
	Q4	3,356	664	773	155	2,515	1,672	4,516	3,877	1,881	18,745	1,039	2,506	22,290
1989	Mar	911	470	18	594	436	2,230	266	1,581	1,242	7,278	1,839	2,798	11,915
	Apr	762	66	205	900	852	849	478	1,642	852	6,540	931	1,225	8,696
	May	872	232	217	147	372	515	915	1,698	790	5,526	668	1,302	7,496
	June	1,321	310	199	587	593	1,260	1,159	2,827	985	8,931	760	1,088	10,779
	July	1,235	330	1,449	188	584	469	1,005	1,217	744	6,891	453	1,693	9,037
	Aug	1,251	398	62	231	778	1,496	2,565	1,149	478	8,010	1,647	1,046	10,703
	Sept	1,235	465	705	26	615	495	1,211	1,418	395	6,100	523	912	7,535
	Oct	745	223	328	37	352	271	626	1,161	491	4,011	152	674	4,837
	Nov	591	90	79	23	561	563	1,888	909	526	5,140	184	723	6,047
	Dec	2,020	351	366	95	1,602	838	2,002	1,807	864	9,594	703	1,109	11,406
1990	Jan	988	130	309	626	827	231	1,230	1,457	686	6,354	262	336	6,952
	Feb*	575	133	179	595	861	501	966	1,798	561	6,036	574	1,299	7,909
	Mar*	906	137	137	115	863	548	148	946	314	3,977	686	1,033	5,696

** Included in South East. Other notes: see table 2.31.

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	4007	4000	1000							
SIC 1980			1987	1988	1988 Q4	1989 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1990 Jan	Feb *	Mar *
Agricuture, forestry and fishing	0		169	127	34	76	0	0	51	34	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	10,933 203 527 11,663	13,869 178 495 14,542	694 20 94 808	4,940 55 199 5,194	3,395 114 74 3,583	4,866 1 193 5,060	668 8 29 705	0 0 36 36	18 40 12 70	17 0 44 61
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals,		21,23 22 24 25–26	314 1,649 1,501 1,941	169 1,712 1,559 1,516	21 381 194 342	9 415 330 561	27 270 242 396	52 286 354 287	81 741 633 272	3 175 249 205	16 98 164 135	46 334 79 15
mineral products and chemicals	2		5,405	4,956	938	1,315	935	979	1,727	632	413	474
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		31 32	2,043 16,127	2,338 8,163	441 2,767	520 1,966	476 2,068	631 1,652	711 2,477	37 772	413 495	86 766
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods, engineering and		33 34 35 36 37	410 6,800 1,517 5,200 505	1,574 7,563 2,190 3,737 1,014	86 1,348 358 705 124	598 1,550 492 2,508 235	669 2,284 512 682 323	295 1,895 380 429 259	12 1,834 806 118 197	0 539 291 482 33	0 571 154 29 51	0 779 24 95 131
vehicles industries	3		32,602	26,579	5,829	7,869	7,014	5,541	6,155	2,154	1,713	1,881
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	10,639 4,859 3,969 1,610 3,983 2,533 27,593	6,782 6,896 4,822 1,954 3,353 2,729 26,536	2,409 2,333 1,095 270 836 695 7,638	1,204 1,483 1,178 286 634 552 5,337	2,296 1,690 1,662 440 1,440 622 8,150	2,207 1,067 968 735 628 485 6,090	1,075 2,656 1,014 493 651 1,070 6,959	208 464 180 590 255 284 1,981	787 1,027 426 462 327 314 3,343	454 419 269 86 72 100 1,400
Construction	5		7,784	6,426	1,502	- 2,140	1,197	888	2,201	273	313	289
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	3,378 6,324 1,234 84 11,020	2,902 3,953 797 454 8,106	698 784 177 14 1,673	559 599 215 240 1,613	1,053 1,389 186 21 2,649	809 915 145 137 2,006	481 1,050 251 56 1,838	66 522 67 0 655	308 412 21 0 741	217 209 7 0 433
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,841 197 5,038	4,068 69 4,137	1,334 56 1,390	1,707 28 1,735	867 20 887	835 21 856	659 0 659	244 0 244	596 0 596	148 20 168
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,151	1,802	92	207	642	477	476	106	. 182	310
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,00	3,782 773 950 5,505	7,293 1,701 1,593 10,587	1,354 361 63 1,778	1,086 476 214 1,776	1,121 189 604 1,914	4,441 509 428 5,378	645 527 347 1,519	684 149 4 837	406 97 35 538	429 176 75 680
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		77,263 65,600 22,714 107,930	72,613 58,071 24,632 103,798	15,213 14,405 4,933 21,682	19,715 14,521 5,331 27,262	19,682 16,099 6,092 26,971	17,670 12,610 8,717 27,275	15,546 14,841 4,492 22,290	4,803 4,767 1,842 6,952	5,539 5,469 2,057 7,909	3,816 3,755 1,591 5,696

Provisional figures as at February 1, 1990; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 10,000 in March. † 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*.



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VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D	UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGI	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
984 985 986 987 988) Annual averages	150·2 162·1 188·8 235·4 248·6			193.9 201.6 212.2 226.4 231.2		193.7 200.5 208.3 222.3 232.7	-	149·8 154·6 157·4 159·5 159·0	
988	Mar	251.2	—	-1.1	233.7	-0.5	233.5	-2.0	160-5	-1.6
	Apr	256-8	5·6	1.4	232·1	0.8	229·2	-1·3	158·7	-1·7
	May	256-3	-0·5	1.7	232·8	0.2	229·7	-2·3	158·6	-1·4
	June	253-6	-2·7	0.8	229·9	-1.3	231·2	-0·8	157·1	-1·1
	July Aug Sept	250·3 245·2 242·4	-3·3 -5·1 -2·8	-2·2 -3·7 -3·7	231.7 229.4 228.7	-0·1 -1·1 -0·4	232·8 234·3 230·4	1.2 1.5 -0.3	157·7 158·3 157·0	-0·3 -0·1
	Oct	244·8	2·4	-1.8	231·4	-0·1	230·9	0-6	155-4	-0·8
	Nov	241·5	-3·3	-1.2	232·1	0·9	239·4	1-7	161-4	1·0
	Dec	237·8	-3·7	-1.5	230·2	0·5	231·5	0-4	157-2	0·1
989	Jan	230·9	6·9	-4.6	223·1	-2·8	230-4	-0.2	158·3	1.0
	Feb	229·9	1·0	-3.9	231·7	-0·1	236-5	-1.0	164·4	1.0
	Mar	224·9	5·0	-4.3	226·5	-1·2	231-7	0.1	161·1	1.3
	Apr	223·2	-1·7	-2.6	222·5	-0·2	224·3	-2·0	155·6	0·9
	May	219·5	-3·7	-3.5	223·0	-2·9	224·6	-4·0	155·3	3·0
	June	224·4	4·9	-0.2	230·4	1·3	223·8	-2·6	156·0	1·7
	July Aug Sept	220.6 219.5 220.7	-3·8 -1·1 1·2	-0·9 -1·2	228·0 228·7 232·3	1.8 1.9 0.6	229·4 229·3 234·1	1-7 1-6 3-4	158-6 159-0 161-0	1.0 1.2 1.7
	Oct	214·6	-6∙0	-2·0	230·2	0·7	236-6	2·4	160·9	0·8
	Nov	209·5	-5∙2	-3·3	222·2	-2·2	231-7	0·8	159·5	0·2
	Dec	195·4	-14∙0	-8·4	213·4	-6·3	217-1	-5·7	151·5	-3·2
990	Jan	199·3	3·9	-5·1	205·4	-8·3	205-3	-10·5	143·5	5·8
	Feb	198·7	0·7	-3·6	221·1	-0·4	225-9	-2·0	158·6	0·3
	Mar	195·6	3·1	0·1	214·6	0·4	217-5	0·1	153·4	0·6

THOUSAND

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 4/s 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.

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

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		0 11	0	Fred	Orwith	West	East	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great	Northern	United
		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	Hast Midlands	shire and Humber- side	West	North	wales	Scotland	Britain	Ireland	Kingdom
988	Mar	99.4	34.7	9.2	19.9	24.1	13.4	15.7	24.0	11.7	11.4	19.8	248.5	2.7	251.2
	Apr	101·3	35-0	9·6	20·7	24·3	13-8	15·9	24·1	11·8	12·1	20·7	254·1	2·7	256·8
	May	101·0	34-5	10·0	20·7	23·8	13-8	15·4	24·2	11·8	12·6	20·3	253·6	2·7	256·3
	June	100·1	33-8	9·9	20·6	24·0	14-0	15·2	23·8	11·7	12·2	19·6	250·9	2·7	253·6
	July	95·9	30·8	10·4	21·1	24·0	13·8	15·5	23.6	11·2	12·3	19·9	247.6	2·7	250·3
	Aug	93·2	29·9	10·2	20·3	23·5	13·7	15·1	23.3	11·0	12·1	20·1	242.5	2·7	245·2
	Sept	90·2	28·8	10·1	20·4	23·3	14·0	15·3	23.5	10·9	12·2	20·0	239.8	2·7	242·4
	Oct	88·9	28·4	10·0	20·3	24·6	14·3	16·0	24·6	11·2	12·0	20·2	242·1	2·7	244·8
	Nov	86·4	27·9	10·0	20·0	24·7	14·2	15·2	24·8	11·0	12·6	19·9	238·6	2·9	241·5
	Dec	82·7	27·8	9·5	20·2	24·3	14·2	14·9	24·6	11·5	12·5	20·3	234·8	3·0	237·8
989	Jan	79·9	26·5	9·4	20-0	23·0	14·0	14·5	23.6	11·2	12·4	20·0	227·9	3·0	230·9
	Feb	79·3	26·8	9·2	19-8	22·4	13·5	14·4	24.0	11·0	12·8	19·9	226·3	3·6	229·9
	Mar	76·8	26·1	8·8	19-4	22·2	13·1	13·8	23.6	10·8	13·1	19·8	221·5	3·4	224·9
	Apr	75·5	25-3	8·7	18·7	22·2	12·8	13·6	23.6	10·8	13·5	20·3	219·6	3.5	223·2
	May	72·5	24-2	8·3	19·1	21·2	12·9	13·1	23.5	11·1	13·9	20·5	216·0	3.5	219·5
	June	73·5	24-0	8·6	19·5	20·6	12·8	13·7	24.5	11·5	14·4	21·8	220·8	3.6	224·4
	July	72·5	24·4	8·1	18·6	19·9	12·8	13·2	24·3	11·1	14·6	21.8	216·8	3.7	220.6
	Aug	70·9	24·0	8·0	18·4	19·9	12·8	13·4	24·8	10·6	14·6	22.1	215·7	3.8	219.5
	Sept	69·9	22·7	8·2	18·0	20·4	12·8	13·2	26·1	10·5	14·7	22.6	216·3	4.4	220.7
	Oct	65·7	20·2	8·0	17·3	19·0	12·7	13·0	26·3	10·1	14·7	23·4	210·2	4-4	214·6
	Nov	64·1	20·0	7·6	17·1	18·5	12·4	12·3	25·0	9·6	14·1	24·7	205·3	4-1	209·5
	Dec	60·1	19·3	7·1	16·2	16·4	12·0	11·5	23·1	9·6	12·4	23·4	191·6	3-8	195·4
90	Jan -	61·2	19·3	7·1	16·5	17·5	12·1	12·0	23·6	10·3	12·5	22·8	195-4	3·9	199-3
	Feb	61·6	20·3	7·1	15·6	16·8	12·0	12·1	23·5	11·9	12·2	21·9	194-6	4·1	198-7
	Mar	60·9	20·3	6·5	14·8	16·5	11·6	12·5	22·7	12·1	12·3	21·8	191-6	4·0	195-6

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* See footnote to table 3-1. † Included in South East.

VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres 3.3

										dI	iu ca	reers	Unic		HOUSAND
		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
Vaca 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	Annual averages	es: 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
1989	Mar	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	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	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	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	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	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
	Sept	75-8	24·2	9·1	19·4	21·9	14·0	14·5	28·6	11·7	15·6	24·5	235·1	3·1	238·2
	Oct	77.6	26·1	9·1	18·8	22·2	14·4	14·9	29·2	11.6	15-6	25·2	238·6	3·5	242·2
	Nov	69.5	23·5	7·8	16·9	20·6	13·1	13·4	26·4	10.4	13-9	25·3	217·5	3·1	220·6
	Dec	56.9	19·2	6·4	13·4	16·2	11·0	10·8	21·5	9.1	11-3	21·9	178·3	2·7	181·1
1990	Jan	52·8	17·4	6·0	12·5	16·0	10·5	10·6	20·5	9·0	11-1	19·8	168·8	2·6	171·4
	Feb	52·2	17·7	5·8	12·3	15·4	10·5	10·6	20·5	10·5	10-9	19·2	167·9	2·8	170·7
	Mar	52·9	17·5	5·8	13·4	14·7	10·6	11·4	20·7	11·1	11-3	20·5	172·4	2·9	175·2
Vaca 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	ncies at careers () Annual) averages	0ffices 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
1989	Mar	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	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	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	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	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	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
	Sept	14·9	7·4	1·2	1.7	3·7	1.5	1·5	2.1	0·6	0·5	1-0	28·6	1.5	30·1
	Oct	13·2	6·6	0·9	1.6	3·5	1.5	1·3	1.7	0·5	0·4	0-8	25·4	1.5	26·9
	Nov	11·5	5·8	0·9	1.3	3·2	1.3	1·1	1.4	0·5	0·3	0-9	22·3	1.5	23·8
	Dec	10·4	5·7	0·5	1.1	2·2	1.1	0·9	1.2	0·4	0·2	1-1	19·1	1.3	20·4
1990	Jan	9·9	5·6	0·5	0·9	2·0	1.0	0·9	1.3	0·4	0·2	1·1	18-2	1·2	19-4
	Feb	9·6	5·4	0·5	1·0	2·0	1.1	0·9	1.4	0·3	0·2	1·0	18-0	1·1	19-1
	Mar	9·5	5·0	0·5	1·1	2·1	1.0	1·2	1.3	0·4	0·2	1·2	18-5	1·1	19-6

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 the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Thickled 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.

and careers offices

MAY 1990

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 **Stoppages of work**

Stoppages: February 19	90		
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	52	38,800	492,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	42 10	14,000* 24,800**	40,000 452,000

Includes 332,400 directly involved.
 Includes 8,300 involved for the first time in the month.

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.

United Kingdom	12 months	to February 19	990
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	219	596,100	3,842,000
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	25	11,000	35,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	18	12,400	583,000
Redundancy questions	29	24,200	160,000
Trade union matters	30	9,400	103.000
Working conditions and supervision	78	25,800	60.000
Manning and work allocation	201	43,400	134.000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	57	11,200	32,000
All causes	657	733.500	4.951.000

4.2 Stoppages of work**: summary

United	Number of s	stoppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	bages in progre	ess in period (Th	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)	Construc- tion (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)	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770 693	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781 701	2,101* 573* 1,436 643 538 884 759 727	2,103 * 574 * 1,464 791 720 887 790 727	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222 52	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456 655	61 32 66 31 38 50 90 16	41 68 334 50 33 22 17 128	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428 2,652
1988 Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	104 70 45 65 73 51 51 53 73 73 70 33	128 99 55 78 89 71 62 63 83 83 85 49	123 32 15 36 34 18 135 161 26 134 12	152 49 18 41 43 37 151 163 33 152 18	655 259 66 140 306 349 431 1,115 53 183 38	146 6 1 3 2 2 6 1 5 9	381 142 10 230 283 280 30 26 27 6	1 6 29 34 4 1 5 - 4 1	1 4 3 2 1 1 1 1	59 57 42 65 20 24 1,036 6 21 15	67 48 9 23 17 35 14 37 19 126 6
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	53 75 63 56 83 65 58 69 49 49 43 21	61 92 75 74 100 93 89 67 78 61 53 38	13 26 26 37 32 76 389 6 26 61 25 9	13 29 27 46 55 105 479 23 26 68 44 52	42 64 80 106 184 259 2,424 99 71 162 339 299	4 2 4 6 2 6 10 4 3 3	9 16 36 29 76 21 22 22 16 38 228 143	1 5 2 2 1 	1 6 22 15 20 29 14 9 5 	17 16 20 38 154 339 15 5 2 8 12	11 19 34 29 48 57 2,022 58 32 110 92 141
1990 Jan Feb	38 42	48 52	28 17	41 39	437 492	1 3	272 344	1 3	=	1	163 138

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 for 1989 are provisional.

Inited Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Febru	uary 1989	12 mon	ths to Febru	ary 1990
IC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
griculture, forestry						
and fishing coal extraction	148	25,900	42,000	138	24,700	48.000
oke, mineral oil	140	25,900	42,000	130	24,700	48,000
and natural gas	2	100	**	2	200	2,000
lectricity, gas, other						_,
energy and water	5	1,500	4,000	5	9,000	15,000
letal processing						
and manufacture	11	1,900	11,000	11	2,500	13,000
lineral processing	•	1 000	0.000	-		
and manufacture hemicals and man-	9	1,200	8,000	8	1,000	4,000
made fibres	7	2,000	22,000	1	- ·	
letal goods nes	20	3,400			T	00.000
			29,000	16	2,400	23,000
ngineering	64	23,100	79,000	54	23,400	207,000
lotor vehicles	53	45,900	164,000	52	61,400	468,000
other transport equipment	31	41,300	707 000	10	00 400	500.000
ood, drink and	31	41,300	797,000	18	20,400	533,000
tobacco	22	8,500	40.000	14	4.000	44.000
extiles			43,000		4,600	41,000
	18	14,500	75,000	4	900	6,000
ootwear and clothing	13	3,000	15,000	7	1,800	9,000
imber and wooden	_					
furniture	7	800	4,000	4	600	2,000
aper, printing and	-	500	0.000	15	0.100	
publishing	5	500	3,000	15	2,400	34,000
ther manufacturing	15	0.000	0.000		1 000	
industries	15	2,800	• 8,000	9	1,600	4,000
onstruction	18	4,500	20,000	35	18,000	121,000
istribution, hotels	1000	700	0.000	10		
and catering, repairs	14	700	3,000	13	4,100	11,000
ransport services	110	000 000	4 407 000	74	101 500	455 000
and communication	113	300,300	1,437,000	71	101,500	455,000
upporting and misc. transport services	27	12,900	18,000	11	17.000	1 40 000
anking, finance,	21	12,900	18,000	11	17,000	142,000
insurance, business						
	3	600	1 000	4	1 700	0.000
services and leasing	3	600	1,000	4	1,700	2,000
ublic administration,						
education and	100	100 700	040.000	100	100.000	0.050.000
health services	129	160,700	249,000	163	422,200	2,656,000
ther services	17	3,700	18,000	8	12,000	154,000
Il industries	744 **	000 000	0.040.000	0	700 555	
and services	741 **	659,600	3,048,000	657**	733,500	4,951,000

Less than 500 working days lost..
 † Less than 50 workers involved.
 * 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 (previous series 1985=100): all employees: main industrial sectors

GREA BRITA	AIN	Whole ed (Division				Manufac (Division	turing indu ns 2–4)	ustries		Producti (Division	on industr is 1–4)	ies		Service i (Division	ndustries 1s 6–9)		
510 1	960	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Illy adjuste	d
				Per cen over pro 12 mon		-		Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cent over pre 12 mont	
1985	=100				Under- lying*	-			Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1985 1986 1987 1988	Annual averages	100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4		•		100·0 107·7 116·3 126·2				100·0 108·0 116·7 126·5				100·0 107·7 116·0 126·2	_	1	
1988	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 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 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4 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	81/2 81/2 83/4
	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 8¾ 8¾	128·4 126·4 127·1	127·0 127·2 128·3	8.6 8.1 8.2	9 9 8¾	128·1 126·9 126·7	126·6 126·0 126·6	8·4 7·9 8·7	9 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4
	Oct Nov Dec	128·9 131·2 135·7	129·5 130·7 134·3	9·0 8·7 11·0	9 83⁄4 83⁄4	128·7 130·8 133·5	129·2 130·2 132·4	8·2 8·7 9·1	8½ 8¾ 8¾	129·2 131·2 133·4	130-1 130-4 132-5	8·5 8·6 9·1	83⁄4 83⁄4 9	127·8 130·9 137·5	128-4 131-0 135-6	8.6 8.8 12.4	9 83⁄4 83⁄4
1989	Jan Feb Mar	131-8 132-0 134-9	133·3 133·8 134·9	9·4 9·7 8·8	9 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	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 91⁄4 91⁄4	131-2 131-5 135-1	132-7 133-0 135-1	9·3 8·9 8·6	9 9 9
	Apr May June	135-6 135-9 137-6	135-7 136-1 136-8	9·1 9·6 9·4	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 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	91⁄4 91⁄4 9	134-8 135-2 136-8	135-2 135-6 137-1	9·2 9·8 9·2	9 83⁄4 83⁄4
	July	139.5	138.1	8.8	9	139.6	138-1	9.1	9	140-4	138-9	9.4	91⁄4	138·5	136-9	8.1	83⁄4

(1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.
 (2) Figures for years 1980–87, inclusive were published in *Employment Gazette*, January 1989.
 ^{*} For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics, *Employment Gazette*, March 1990.
 The 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989 and is printed here for reference purposes. It has been superceded by the 1988=100 series which begins in January 1988 and is given in full above.

EARNINGS 5.1

GREA BRITA	AIN	Whole en (Division				Manufac (Division	cturing indens 2–4)	ustries		Producti (Division	ion industr ns 1–4)	ies		Service i (Division	ndustries is 6–9)		
SICT	900	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d
				Per cer over pr 12 mor					nt change revious nths			Per cent over pre 12 mont				Per cent over pre 12 mont	
1988=	=100				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1988 1989	Annual averages	100·0 109·1		- Alexandre		100·0 108·7				100-0 109-1				100·0 108·9			
1988	Jan Feb Mar	95·4 95·5 98·3	96·5 96·9 98·2			95-8 95-6 98-0	96·2 96·3 97·9			95-8 95-3 97-8	96·1 95·9 97·6			95·4 96·0 98·6	96·6 97·1 98·6		
	Apr May June	97·8 98·4 99·8	97·9 98·5 99·2			98-8 99-3 100-6	99-1 99-2 99-3			98-9 99-5 100-4	99·0 99·9 99·2			97·3 98·0 99·6	97·6 98·3 99·8		
	July Aug Sept	101·3 100·3 100·9	100·2 100·1 101·1			101·1 99·5 100·2	100·0 100·4 101·2			101·3 99·9 100·5	100-2 100-6 101-4			101-3 100-5 100-6	100·0 99·7 100·5		
	Oct Nov Dec	101·7 103·7 106·9	102·2 103·3 105·8			101-8 103-6 105-5	102-2 103-1 104-6			101-9 103-7 105-3	102-6 103-1 104-6			101·2 103·6 107·9	101.7 103.7 106.3		
1989	Jan Feb Mar	104·2 104·6 107·3	105·4 106·1 107·3	9·2 9·5 9·3	9 91⁄4 91⁄2	104·2 105·0 105·7	104·7 105·8 105·6	8·8 9·9 7·9	8 ³ ⁄4 8 ¹ ⁄2 8 ³ ⁄4	104·2 104·9 106·0	104-6 105-6 105-8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4	104-2 104-4 107-8	105·5 105·6 107·8	9·2 8·8 9·3	9 91/4 91/2
	Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107·4 107·6 108·4	9·7 9·2 9·3	9 ¹ /4 9 8 ³ /4	107·8 108·0 109·4	108·2 107·9 108·0	9·2 8·8 8·8	8½ 8¾ 8½	107·9 108·1 109·6	108-0 108-5 108-2	9·1 8·6 9·1	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4	107·1 107·2 108·5	107·3 107·5 108·7	9·9 9·4 8·9	91/4 9 81/2
	July Aug Sept	110·3 109·1 110·7	109·1 108·9 110·9	8·9 8·8 9·7	8 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4 9	110·3 108·3 109·5	109·2 109·3 110·5	9·2 8·9 9·2	8½ 8¾ 8¾	110-8 109-2 109-8	109·5 110·0 110·8	9·3 9·3 9·3	9 91⁄4 9	109·7 108·7 110·4	108-4 107-8 110-3	8·4 8·1 9·8	81/4 81/2 83/4
	Oct Nov Dec	111.7 113.2 114.7	112-2 112-8 113-5	9·8 9·2 7·3	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	110·6 112·2 113·8	111.0 111.6 112.9	8·6 8·2 7·9	9 8 ³ ⁄4 8 ¹ ⁄2	111.0 112.9 114.3	111.8 112.2 113.5	9·0 8·8 8·5	9¼ 9 9	111.6 112.7 114.3	112·2 112·7 112·7	10·3 8·7 6·0	9 91⁄4 9
1990	Jan [Feb]	113·8 113·9	115-1 115-5	9·2 8·9	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /2	112·7 113·8	113.2 114·6	8.1 8-3	8½ 8¾	113·2 114·1	113-6 114-9	8.6 8.8	9 9½	113-9 113-5	115-2 114-8	9·2 8·7	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4

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5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=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	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical, elec- tronic and in- strument engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01, 02)	(11)	(13, 14)	(15–17)	(21, 22)	(23, 24)	(25, 26)	(32)	(33, 34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41, 42)
1988 Annual 1989 averages	100·0 108·0	100·0 113·3	100·0 110·3	100-0 109-8	100·0 107·2	100·0 109·4	100·0 109·0	100-0 109-8	100·0 109·5	100·0 109·9	100·0 112·7	100·0 107·9	100-0 109-3
1988 Jan Feb Mar	90-1 89-2 91-8	94·3 86·0 97·1	97·3 95·2 96·0	95·3 94·7 94·9	97-3 91-1 91-6	95-6 96-8 97-9	94·5 95·7 95·3	95-8 97-3 98-3	96·5 97·1 99·5	93·6 83·7 101·7	98-6 98-9 100-3	96-2 96-8 96-9	96-4 95-0 95-6
Apr May June	95·5 95·2 97·9	104·4 98·5 97·8	97-0 100-5 96-2	98-4 101-2 100-3	107·1 93·8 97·7	98-2 99-8 100-6	98-2 98-7 100-9	98·7 99·3 99·3	98·3 99·0 100·2	98-6 100-4 105-2	98-9 99-0 94-9	98-6 99-8 100-2	99·3 100·5 101·3
July Aug Sept	100-8 109-4 114-2	103·4 101·8 103·7	101·1 100·0 99·0	102-8 103-7 101-6	111·2 101·3 96·4	100-5 99-0 101-0	98-4 99-2 99-0	100·9 99·3 99·9	100·2 99·5 100·4	104·0 100·7 100·2	97·0 95·4 100·6	101-7 99-3 100-8	100-1 98-8 100-2
Oct Nov Dec	116-3 98-6 101-3	104-8 104-5 103-8	101-4 109-1 107-6	102-4 102-7 101-6	111.5 97.0 104.5	101-4 102-6 106-6	99-8 108-2 111-9	101·8 104·0 105·6	101·6 102·6 105·1	100-5 105-5 106-2	102-0 103-9 110-8	101·4 105·6 102·6	101-6 104-6 106-8
1989 Jan Feb Mar	96·4 95·2 98·5	106-7 107-2 111-0	106-6 104-0 104-0	100-7 101-8 106-6	107·9 99·8 99·6	104-8 106-6 105-5	102·5 104·8 103·7	104·9 106·8 107·1	105-0 105-5 107-2	105-2 107-1 109-3	108-1 108-2 112-2	104-6 105-9 103-9	104-2 102-7 104-9
Apr May June	102-1 103-6 103-2	112-3 109-5 110-6	105-9 110-4 107-3	105-4 107-3 109-8	116·3 102·6 102·2	107-3 110-6 111-2	107·0 108·1 108·8	108·4 108·9 110·6	108-3 107-8 109-7	106·8 109·4 110·8	111.7 111.5 116.1	106·5 107·4 107·7	111.6 109.6 108.7
July Aug Sept	110-5 119-5 126-3	112·5 115·6 115·1	114·7 111·0 110·0	114·7 118·3 110·9	121.7 101.2 103.0	109·9 108·7 111·1	107·3 109·6 108·5	110.6 109.1 110.2	110-5 109-6 110-7	111.8 107.8 108.7	114·4 111·3 112·9	110-1 107-5 109-2	110-6 108-9 110-2
Oct	120.4	117·2 122·2	110·1 120·5	113-0 114-9	118-6 104-2 109-6	110-8 112-6 114-2	109·6 117·5 120·8	111-6 113-2 115-6	112·0 113·5 113·6	110-1 112-2 119-4	114·3 115·5 115·7	109·5 111·3 110·8	110·9 113·4 115·9
Nov	111·6 108·3		118.9	114.4									
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb]	108-3 104.3	119-6 124-7 124-5	118-9 123-1 118-2	114-4 112-6 113-2	111-5 105-0	112-6 114-3	115·7 117·0	114·4 115·9	113-5 115-5	109-3 109-5	115-3 118-1	112-7 112-6	112-7 113-7
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 GREAT BRITAIN 1985=100	108-3 104.3	119·6 124·7	123-1	112.6	111.5	112.6	115.7	114-4	113.5	109-3	115-3		112-7 113-7 Food, drink and
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT BRITAIN 985=100 SIC 1980 LASS	108-3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02)	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11-12)	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14)	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22)	Mineral extrac- tion and facturing (23–24)	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- made fibres (25-26)	Mech- anical engin- eering (32)	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering (33-34)	109-3 109-5 Motor vehicles and parts (35)	115-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36)	Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37)	Food, drink and tobacco
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT	108-3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry *	119.6 124.7 124.5 Coal and coke	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering	109-3 109-5 Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT	108-3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry , , (01-02) 100-0 105-5 112-2	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11-12) 100-0 113-3 - 121-6	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0	Elec- tricity gas, other supply (15–17) 100-0 105-9 115-0	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107-8 116-9	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and made fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 116-9	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering (33-34) 100-0 108-0 117-6	109-3 109-5 Wotor vehicles and parts (35) 100-0 108-7 118-0	115-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36) 100-0 107-9 115-7	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobacco (41-42) 100-0 108-7 116-9
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT BRITAIN 985=100 SIC 1980 CLASS 986 987 Jan Feb	108-3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02) 100-5 112-2 117-7 105-0	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11-12) 1000 113-3 121-6 135-8 128-1 116-8	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0 133-0 127-0 125-8	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply (15-17) 100-0 106-9 115-0 122-0 115-6	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107-8 116-9 126-2 120-6 121-3	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 126-9 126-9 126-3 120-3	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-9 114-7 125-3 120-2 121-4	113-5 115-5 Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering (33-34) 100-0 108-0 117-6 128-5 124-6 125-7	109-3 109-5 Wotor vehicles and parts (35) 100-0 108-7 118-0 129-0 102-5	115-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36) 107-9 115-7 120-0 115-7 120-0 118-8 119-0	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0 126-3 120-7 123-2	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobaccc (41-42) 100-0 108-7 116-9 126-3 121-2 121-2
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT BRITAIN 985=100 SIC 1980 LASS 986 996 988 Jan Feb Feb Mar Apr May	108.3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02) 100.0 105.5 112.2 117.7 106.1 105.0 108.0 112.4 112.1	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11–12) 100-0 113-3 121-6 135-8 128-1 116-8 131-9 134-2	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0 133-0 125-8 126-9 129-6 138-8	II2-6 II3-2 II1-1 II1-1 </td <td>111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7 117-6 136-5 120-1</td> <td>112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107-8 116-9 126-2 121-3 122-5 123-9 126-3</td> <td>115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 116-9 120-3 120-3 120-5 125-1 125-1</td> <td>114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3 120-2 121-4 124-9 124-3</td> <td>113-5 115-5 Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering (33-34) 100-0 108-0 117-6 128-5 126-1 128-5 126-5</td> <td>109-3 109-5 109-5 (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35</td> <td>115-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36) 100-0 107-9 115-7 120-0 118-8 119-0 119-9 119-9</td> <td>112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0 126-3 120-7 123-2 122-7 124-3 125-7</td> <td>112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobaccc 100-7 116-9 126-3 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2</td>	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7 117-6 136-5 120-1	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107-8 116-9 126-2 121-3 122-5 123-9 126-3	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 116-9 120-3 120-3 120-5 125-1 125-1	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3 120-2 121-4 124-9 124-3	113-5 115-5 Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering (33-34) 100-0 108-0 117-6 128-5 126-1 128-5 126-5	109-3 109-5 109-5 (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35	115-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36) 100-0 107-9 115-7 120-0 118-8 119-0 119-9 119-9	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0 126-3 120-7 123-2 122-7 124-3 125-7	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobaccc 100-7 116-9 126-3 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT BRITAIN 985=100 SIC 1980 LASS 986 987 988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	108-3 104.3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02) 1000 105-5 112-2 107-7 106-1 105-0 108-0 112-4 112-1 115-2 118-7 128-8	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11-12) 1000 113-3 121-6 135-8 128-1 116-8 131-9 134-2 134-2 134-5	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0 133-0 127-0 125-8 126-9 129-6 138-8 128-2 134-2 131-2	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply (15–17) 100-0 106-9 115-0 122-0 115-6 115-6 115-6 115-6 115-6 115-6 115-5 122-5 125-5	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7 117-6 136-5 120-1 124-0 141-7 129-8	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107-8 116-9 126-2 120-6 121-3 123-9 126-3 1227-9 126-3 127-9 124-8	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- made fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 116-9 126-9 126-9 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-9	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical enging (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3 120-2 121-4 124-6 122-9 124-3 124-3 124-9 126-7 124-9	113-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 100-0 100-0 108-0 117-6 128-5 126-1 128-5 129-1 128-7 127-1	109-3 109-5 109-5 (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35	(36) 118-3 118-1 Other trans- port equip- ment (36) 100-0 107-9 115-7 120-0 107-9 115-7 120-0 118-8 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-1 111-5 114-3 111-6 11-6	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0 126-3 120-7 123-2 122-7 124-3 125-7 126-3 125-7 126-3 125-7	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobaccc (41-42) 100-0 108-7 116-9 126-3 121-2 125-7
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 SREAT	108-3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02) 100-0 105-5 112-2 117-7 106-1 105-0 108-0 112-4 112-4 112-1 115-2 118-7 128-8 134-4 136-9 116-1	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (11-12) 100-0 113-3 121-6 135-8 128-1 116-8 134-2 133-1 134-2 133-1 139-7 138-5 140-9 138-5 140-9 138-5 140-9 141-8 142-1	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0 133-0 127-0 125-8 126-9 129-6 138-8 126-9 129-6 131-2 131	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply (15–17) 100-9 115-0 122-0 116-0 115-6 116-0 115-6 116-0 115-6 116-0 115-6 116-0 115-6 112-5 122-5 125-5 125-8 125-8 125-8 125-8	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100-0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7 117-6 136-5 120-1 124-0 141-7 129-8 123-4 142-9 124-2	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-0 107.8 116-9 126-2 120-6 121-3 123-5 123-9 126-3 127-9 126-3 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and made fibres (25-26) 100-0 107-9 126-9 126-9 126-9 126-9 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-1 125-9 126-9	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3 120-2 121-4 124-3 122-9 124-3 122-9 124-3 122-9 124-9 125-4 129-5	113-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 128-5 128-5 128-5 128-5 128-7 128-7 128-7 128-7 128-7 131-7	109-3 109-5 109-5 (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35) (35	(36) 118-3 118-1 0ther trans- port equip- ment (36) 100-0 107-9 115-7 119-0 107-9 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-0 119-1 11	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100-0 107-4 116-0 126-3 120-7 123-2 122-7 124-3 126-3 128-0 127-1 127-3 128-2 131-3	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobaccc (41-42) 100-7 106-7 106-7 106-7 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 125-7 125-0 126-0 126-0 133-2
Nov Dec 1990 Jan [Feb] Previous series (1 GREAT BRITAIN 1985 = 100 SIC 1980 CLASS 1985 1986 Annual 1987 averages 1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 989 Jan Feb	108.3 104.3 1985=100) Agri- culture and forestry * (01-02) 100.0 105.5 112.2 117.7 106.1 105.0 108.0 112.4 115.2 118.7 128.8 134.4 136.9 116.1 119.2 113.5 112.1	119-6 124-7 124-5 Coal and coke (1112) 100-0 113-3 121-6 135-8 128-1 135-8 128-1 135-8 128-1 135-8 139-7 138-5 140-7 138-5 140-7 144-8 142-1 140-7 144-8 145-7	123-1 118-2 Mineral oil and natural gas (14) 100-0 109-5 120-0 133-0 125-8 126-9 129-6 138-8 128-2 134-2 131-2 131-4 134-6 147-2 141-0 143-7 141-3	112-6 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-2 113-2 115-0 100-9 115-0 1122-0 116-0 122-2 116-0 122-5 122-3 124-9 124-2	111-5 105-0 Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22) 100.0 106-5 116-5 128-0 126-2 115-7 117-6 136-5 120-1 124-0 141-7 129-8 123-4 142-9 124-2 134-1 138-4 126-3	112-6 114-3 Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing (23-24) 100-8 116-9 126-2 120-6 121-3 123-5 123-9 126-3 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 127-9 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-2 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1 126-1 126-1 127-9 126-1	115-7 117-0 Chemi- cals and man- fibres (25-26) 100.0 107.9 116.9 120.3 120.5 125.1 120.5 125.1 126.8 126.0 125.9 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 126.1 139.2 138.2 139.2 138.5 139.2	114-4 115-9 Mech- anical engin- eering (32) 100-0 106-9 114-7 125-3 120-9 124-9 124-9 124-9 124-9 123-9 125-4 123-9 125-4 129-5 132-6 132-7 133-0	113-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 115-5 117-6 128-5 124-6 128-5 126-5 126-5 128-7 128-7 128-7 128-7 128-7 131-7 135-1 135-3 134-8	109-3 109-5 109-5 Motor vehicles and parts (35) 100-0 108-7 118-0 129-0 120-0 102-5 132-9 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5 129-5	115-3 118-1 Other transport equipment (36) 100-0 107-7 115-7 115-7 115-7 115-7 119-9 118-9 119-5 114-3 111-6 124-5 126-1 134-0 132-1	112-6 Metal goods and instru- ments (31, 37) 100.0 107.4 116.0 126.3 120.7 123.2 122.7 124.3 125.7 126.3 128.0 127.1 127.3 128.2 131.3 130.5 132.8 133.2	112-7 113-7 Food, drink and tobacco (41–42) 100-0 108-7 116-9 126-3 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 121-2 124-8 126-6 125-7 125-0 126-0 125-0

England and Wales only.
 Note: Figures for years 1980-7, inclusive, were published in Employment Gazette, February 1989.
 The 1985 = 100 series was discontinued after July 1989 and is printed here for reference purposes. It has been superceded by the 1988 = 100 series which begins in January 1988 and is given in full

Textiles	Leather footwear and clothing		Paper products, printing and publishing	manu-	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	
(43)	(44, 45)		(47)	facturing (46, 48, 49)	(50)	(61, 62, 64, 65 67)	(66)	(71, 72, 75–77,79)	(81, 82, 83pt 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(92pt. 94, 96pt 97, 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100-0	100·0		100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	1988 Annual
107-4	107·1		106·1	107·7	111·8	108-6	107-6	107·6	109·9	108·8	108·6	111·3	109-1	1989 averages
96·2	97·0		94·9	95-0	93·4	95-6	96∙0	97·3	95-7	95·2	93·0	97·8	95·4	1988 Jan
96·3	97·5		95·5	96-5	93·9	96-1	95∙1	96·6	96-8	97·2	93·5	95·9	95·5	Feb
98·7	100·0		98·0	98-5	98·7	100-1	97∙0	97·8	100-0	98·3	97·1	96·3	98·3	Mar
98-6	100-6		97·7	96·7	96·7	98·2	97·6	99·3	98·7	96·6	94-1	96·8	97·8	Apr
98-9	100-1		99·7	99·7	96·9	99·2	99·1	98·9	98·8	97·9	94-5	99·0	98·4	May
101-7	101-6		102·2	101·5	100·4	100·5	99·8	98·7	100·3	98·6	99-0	100·6	99·8	June
102-6	101·0		101-3	102·5	101·7	99.7	100·2	100·4	100·9	101.6	103·6	102·2	101·3	July
99-8	100·6		101-3	100·2	99·0	99.9	99·7	100·2	99·6	100.2	102·8	100·2	100·3	Aug
100-6	·99·3		102-1	101·1	102·1	101.0	100·5	102·2	98·6	100.5	101·1	101·4	100·9	Sept
101-3	100·2		102·4	101·9	103·4	101-2	102-4	102·3	98·6	103·4	100·8	100·9	101·7	Oct
103-5	101·0		102·6	102·5	106·1	102-1	103-1	103·2	106·1	105·9	101·8	101·9	103·7	Nov
101-6	101·5		102·4	104·1	107·8	106-3	109-9	102·8	106·0	104·3	118·7	106·6	106·9	Dec
102-4	104·0		101.6	102·9	104·7	104·7	103·7	102·7	105·0	104-7	102·8	107·8	104·2	1989 Jan
103-1	104·7		101.6	107·2	106·0	105·0	103·6	103·0	105·1	105-9	102·7	104·7	104·6	Feb
102-0	106·6		103.5	105·0	111·2	109·5	106·5	103·8	114·7	106-2	103·2	106·8	107·3	Mar
104·7	105·3		104·9	104·9	108·3	109·4	104-6	106·7	108·3	106·0	104·4	107·7	107·3	Apr
107·2	107·1		105·8	106·7	108·6	107·6	106-2	106·0	107·3	106·6	107·8	107·6	107·5	May
110·6	108·4		107·7	109·5	112·8	109·2	106-8	105·8	108·5	106·9	110·3	112·2	109·1	June
109-6	108·8		107-2	109·1	112-3	108-1	106·6	109·1	111-5	106·8	111.7	114·2	110·3	July
107-8	106·2		106-8	107·6	109-3	107-5	107·5	107·2	108-0	106·3	113.8	110·5	109·1	Aug
108-7	107·8		108-8	109·4	114-0	110-1	108·0	107·6	107-5	110·7	114.6	114·1	110·7	Sept
109·3	108-5		107·7	108-2	113·9	108-4	108·9	117-1	109·5	114-6	110-8	114·4	111.7	Oct
112·7	109-0		108·3	110-4	119·0	109-1	111·1	111-9	115·6	115-9	110-6	116·7	113.2	Nov
110·6	109-2		109·3	111-2	121·5	114-3	117·6	110-6	118·1	115-1	110-2	118·6	114.7	Dec
111.7	112·3		108-6	111-9	118-0	111.7	112·2	114·7	116·2	114·7	111.7	117·7	113-{	1990 Jan
112.3	112·3		108-7	115-5	118-2	112.5	111·6	112·1	115·0	116·5	110.0	118·5	113-{	[Feb]
												Prev	vious se	eries (1985=10
Textiles	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‡	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services		Whole † economy	
(43)	(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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1985]

Textiles	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‡	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy		
(43)	(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 19 CLASS	
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7	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 1987 1988	Annual averages
119-6	120-4	123·3	117-8	121-7	121-2	118-9	121·1	117·7	127·4	118·1	120·4	121·2	120·4		Jan
120-0	121-4	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
122.6	124-8	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
122-6	123·3	123·2	121-0	123·5	126·3	126·5	122·1	121.5	132·7	120·0	121.5	118·1	124·3		Apr
123-7	124·0	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
125-8	123·2	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
124-8	126·7	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
123-6	122·0	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
123-9	124·5	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
124·5	123·9	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
128·0	124·9	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
125·4	127·4	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
127-2	128-9	146·4	126-8	131-5	135-2	130·5	133-3	125-2	136-6	130-0	134-1	132-0	131-8		Jan
128-6	129-3	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
127-1	130-4	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
131-4	130-1	133-0	130-6	133-2	139·9	136-9	135-2	129·9	142-3	131.7	136-3	128-5	135-6		Apr
134-1	132-3	134-8	131-8	136-6	140·3	134-2	136-2	129·3	140-4	132.3	141-2	128-2	135-9		May
135-6	133-0	132-7	133-3	137-5	145·7	137-6	136-0	129·8	141-7	132.7	142-8	131-7	137-6		June
134-6	135-9	129.6	134-0	137.8	143.9	138.0	135.0	133.8	145.5	132.6	144.5	139.4	139.5		July

Excluding sea transport.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.

EARNINGS 5.3 (not seasonally adjusted)

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	facturing (21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	etc (33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on a Weekly earnings	dult rates)									£
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	156.30 168.84 180.15 198.21 219.89 238.17 253.44	152.57 162.96 172.96 184.98 198.94 216.29 229.61	162-13 173-63 187-19 201-37 215-84 234-67 255-71	139.45 152.37 167.86 176.15 192.92 212.22 229.02	137-78 145-73 160-26 167-36 179-27 196-04 217-18	146-96 159-01 170-94 184-09 210-58 226-97 247-11	146-82 159-05 174-76 186-36 197-89 213-22 231-45	137-93 148-45 156-56 168-16 184-19 197-33 212-40	148.17 161.86 173.18 186.47 197.82 211.36 229.59	L 120.66 128.59 140.50 148.48 162.93 170.37 181.36
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	41.7 42.2 41.9 41.8 42.8 42.8 42.8 42.7	45·1 45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4 45·4	42·8 43·0 42·7 42·9 43·3 43·4 43·6	41.7 42.4 43.0 42.3 43.6 44.2 43.8	41-9 41-9 42-3 41-8 42-6 42-7 43-3	41.0 41.3 40.4 40.2 41.8 42.3 42.3	41.1 41.6 42.1 41.8 42.3 43.3 42.8	42-4 42-8 42-9 42-8 43-6 43-6 43-3	45-2 45-3 45-1 44-9 45-0 45-1 45-0	43.9 44.0 44.2 43.7 44.5 43.4 42.8
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	374.7 400.3 429.6 473.6 513.7 556.2 594.0	338-6 361-4 382-2 410-5 439-3 476-4 509-8	379·1 403·5 438·5 469·1 498·3 541·3 586·1	334-3 359-3 390-6 416-1 442-1 479-7 523-4	328-5 347-9 379-2 400-6 420-8 459-5 501-3	358-0 385-1 422-8 457-8 503-5 536-8 584-0	357-6 382-4 414-8 445-9 467-9 492-6 541-3	325-3 347-0 364-9 392-6 422-8 452-7 490-5	327-5 356-9 383-7 415-7 439-2 468-3 509-9	pence 274-7 292-2 317-9 340-0 366-3 392-7 424-1
FEMALE (full-time on Weekly earnings 1983 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	adult rates) 92-82 103-02 111-45 113-84 124-44 137-36 144-26	92-40 99-79 106-43 112-92 121-14 131-60 139-90	101·21 110·09 118·44 130·58 137·88 147·87 164·11	97-96 106-16 118-10 125-38 131-67 147-78 159-79	97-18 102-51 109-74 117-27 127-08 139-18 148-50	109-56 117-14 126-39 140-86 155-14 174-17 197-97	101-72 110-70 126-63 127-86 138-76 151-51 166-95	94-00 99-41 105-55 115-19 123-99 133-24 145-28	99.58 106.35 114.20 123.21 130.64 144.28 156.58	£ 77.56 82.97 89.52 94.47 102.13 110.05 117.87
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	38-5 38-8 38-5 38-9 39-0 39-4 39-6	38·4 38·5 38·4 38·1 38·8 38·8 38·8 38·8	38-2 38-5 38-5 39-1 39-1 39-8 40-0	38.7 38.5 39.0 38.8 39.4 40.0 39.7	38-1 38-3 38-6 38-9 39-0 39-6 39-5	38-5 38-5 38-1 38-0 39-0 40-8 40-5	37-7 38-3 38-2 38-9 39-4 39-6 39-0	38-3 37-9 38-1 38-7 39-3 39-4 39-0	39·1 38·8 38·7 39·0 38·7 39·7 40·1	38-1 38-4 37-9 37-6 37-8 37-8 37-8
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	240-8 265-4 289-2 293-0 319-2 348-8 364-2	240-7 259-0 277-0 296-1 312-4 339-0 360-6	264-7 286-1 308-0 333-9 352-5 371-5 410-6	253-1 275-6 302-9 323-0 334-4 369-6 402-6	254-8 267-9 284-3 301-5 326-0 351-5 375-6	284.7 304.6 331.6 370.9 397.9 427.4 489.0	269-8 288-9 331-2 328-3 352-3 383-0 427-7	245.7 262.4 277.3 297.3 315.8 338.5 372.5	254.9 274.2 295.0 316.1 337.7 363.5 390.0	pence 203.7 215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3
LL (full-time on adul	t rates)									
Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	154-05 166-50 177-90 195-68 216-75 234-83 250-12	145-59 155-58 165-23 175-69 189-58 205-75 218-09	149.79 161.37 174.30 187.43 201.11 217.86 237.12	136-85 149-78 165-16 173-36 189-24 207-98 224-52	122-74 129-34 142-68 148-97 159-36 174-46 190-97	144-12 156-22 167-87 181-07 206-97 223-16 243-88	144.76 156.85 172.71 183.24 195.23 210.12 228.53	128-18 137-66 145-58 157-31 172-10 184-24 197-81	134-32 146-47 156-17 168-55 178-69 192-27 209-25	£ 102.01 108.56 118.15 124.66 135.89 143.59 153.67
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	41.6 42.1 41.8 41.8 42.7 42.7 42.6	44·3 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·5 44·6 44·2	41-8 42-2 41-9 42-2 42-5 42-7 42-7 42-9	41.5 42.2 42.8 42.1 43.4 44.0 43.5	40.5 40.5 41.0 40.7 41.2 41.5 41.9	40.9 41.1 40.3 40.1 41.6 42.2 42.2	40-9 41-4 42-0 41-6 42-2 43-1 42-6	41-5 41.7 41.9 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.4	43-5 43-5 43-3 43-2 43-2 43-6 43-7	41.4 41.6 41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	370-3 395-9 425-4 468-6 507-8 549-9 587-5	328-8 351-0 371-6 397-8 426-0 461-5 493-0	357·9 382·8 416·0 444·4 473·0 510·6 552·9	329.6 355.1 386.2 411.4 436.2 473.1 516.2	302-8 319-3 348-1 365-8 386-5 420-4 456-0	352-8 380-1 416-9 452-0 497-1 529-1 529-1 578-0	353-9 378-5 411-6 440-0 463-1 487-5 536-6	309-0 330-1 347-8 374-6 403-1 431-2 466-9	308-9 336-5 360-8 390-2 413-3 441-2 479-2	pence 246-4 261-2 285-0 304-2 327-4 351-0 380-2

+ For more detailed results see an article in this edition of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the April 1989 edition, April 1988, March 1987 edition, and in February editions for earlier years.

EARNINGS

5.5Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturi	ng industries							
April 1970=100	Weights	1982	1983 †	1984 †	1985†	1986 †	1987†	1988†	1989†
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	689 311	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	853·3 1,039·4	939·4 1,162·5
Men and women	1,000	525.6	569.3	627·3	682·0	748-4	804.6	883·7	975.9
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	Sold Beneficial Andrews States of the Sold States o	Contraction of the second second	Construction of the second second			In the second second second second	And the second second second second		and the second se

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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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 66-76	133-35 139-92 154-00 163-40 174-76 186-54 193-08	184-22 198-43 214-42 235-17 253-77 269-67 284-81	140-51 151-41 162-57 177-70 190-88 207-04 219-21	146.19 157.50 170.58 182.25 197.92 213.59 229.87	169.13 179.77 193.34 208.70 222.22 237.16 262.63	139-99 147-80 160-37 171-25 180-62 200-01 220-12	162-43 173-32 	£ 148-63 159-30
42-0 41-8 42-0 41-7 42-0 41-5 41-4	43-0 42-9 44-1 43-6 44-4 43-8 42-4	42·1 42·5 42·4 42·1 43·0 42·9 42·9	43·1 43·3 43·4 43·4 43·7 43·7 43·7 43·3	42-5 42-8 43-0 42-7 43-5 43-6 43-4	40-8 40-7 41-1 41-3 41-4 41-7 41-9	43.6 43.3 44.0 44.1 44.1 44.6 45.2	46-5 46-7 	43·3 43·4
271-6 286-5 309-0 323-6 339-7 368-4 403-1	309-8 326-3 348-9 374-7 393-9 425-4 455-7	437.7 467.1 506.1 558.6 590.7 628.1 663.6	325-9 349-7 374-5 409-6 436-3 473-6 506-8	343.6 367.7 397.1 426.8 455.1 489.6 529.6	415-0 441-5 470-0 504-9 536-3 568-1 627-1	321-2 341-4 364-8 389-3 409-4 448-3 487-4	349·5 371·2 	pence 343-5 366-7
73-60 78-58 85-22 89-55 96-51 102-63 112-31	97-36 102-63 113-18 121-09 128-43 137-79 145-85	112-07 119-71 129-16 139-81 152-00 163-55 179-34	87.52 92.48 98.23 107.39 113.63 123.37 129.52	90-32 96-30 103-21 110-48 118-79 128-82 139-93	112-46 126-00 124-17 157-49 163-79 183-91 188-28	77-98 87-81 95-86 98-55 104-68 107-21 123-40	118-08 126-69 	£ 91·26 97·34
37.1 37.0 37.1 36.8 37.2 37.0 36.9	38-4 38-7 38-7 38-4 39-1 39-2 38-1	38-6 38-8 38-5 38-7 39-2 39-5 39-8	38.6 38.6 38.5 38.5 38.7 39.3 38.4	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·4 38·7 38·6	36 1 37 5 36 9 39 4 38 6 39 4 38 8	39-2 38-8 38-3 37-8 38-0 38-4 39-7	40·8 41·5 	38·2 38·2
198-6 212-6 229-9 243-3 259-8 277-7 304-3	253-7 267-2 292-4 315-5 328-3 351-9 383-1	290-6 308-3 335-9 361-3 387-7 414-3 451-0	226.6 239.8 254.5 278.8 293.7 313.7 337.1	237-2 252-9 271-0 289-7 309-5 332-8 362-1	311-4 336-1 336-4 399-4 424-7 466-8 484-8	199-0 226-6 250-4 260-8 275-8 279-5 310-7	289-4 305-4 	pence 239·1 254·9
82-96 88-13 95-10 99-31 106-78 113-66 124-62	129-37 136-00 149-83 159-09 170-20 181-70 188-29	170·39 182·49 198·21 215·74 233·61 247·94 262·12	127-29 136-87 145-72 161-91 171-85 187-21 196-60	132-98 143-09 155-04 164-74 178-54 192-55 207-53	168-43 179-22 192-65 208-03 221-48 236-44 261-48	139-80 147-59 160-11 170-99 180-30 199-61 219-74	160-58 171-39 181-06 193-47 206-73 218-52 233-30	£ 138-74 148-69 160-39 171-02 184-10 198-57 214-47
38-2 38-1 38-2 37-9 38-2 38-0 37-9	42:5 42:4 43:6 43:1 43:8 43:4 41:9	41.4 41.7 41.6 41.4 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.2	42-0 42-1 42-2 42-3 42-5 42-7 42-7	41.5 41.7 41.8 41.6 42.2 42.4 42.2	40.7 40.7 41.1 41.3 41.4 41.7 41.8	43.6 43.3 43.9 44.0 44.1 44.6 45.1	46:2 46:5 46:4 47:0 47:0 48:3 48:0	42-4 42-5 42-8 42-7 43-1 43-5 43-4
217-2 231-4 249-2 262-4 279-3 299-4	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

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	All industries	s and services							
	Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	575 425	510·4 594·1	556-0 651-6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708·2 818·8	770·7 883·9	853·4 988·1	937·8 1,097·4
Men and women	1,000	533·0	581.9	629·6	677.4	738·1	801.3	889.8	981-0

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.

EARNINGS 5.5Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

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5.6 **EARNINGS AND HOURS** Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	JRING INDUST	RIES*			ALL INDUST	RIES AND SER	VICES		
	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly earn	ings (£)	Weekly earni	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly earn	ings (£)
			Excluding t affected by	hose whose par absence	y was			Excluding affected b	those whose pa y absence	y was
April of each year	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Including overtime pay and overtime hours	Excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS				-				•		
Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	130-0 141-0 153-5 163-9 175-2 188-7 204-1	135-0 146-8 159-2 168-6 181-1 195-5 212-1	42·9 43·5 43·7 43·7 43·8 44·3 44·5	3-14 3-37 3-64 3-88 4-13 4-41 4-76	3-07 3-28 3-51 3-75 3-99 4-24 4-58	129-5 139-0 149-1 159-5 169-4 182-2 197-6	132-7 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2	43·1 43·5 43·7 43·6 43·8 44·2 44·4	3-08 3-29 3-51 3-75 3-98 4-25 4-59	3.00 3.20 3.63 3.85 4.11 4.44
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	167-1 184-1 200-0 220-3 235-7 258-4 258-4 284-3	168-5 186-1 201-5 221-6 237-6 260-3 286-5	38-5 38-7 38-8 38-7 38-8 38-9 39-0	4·30 4·73 5·11 5·61 5·99 6·52 7·19	4-28 4-71 5-08 5-58 5-97 6-49 7-17	157-7 170-5 182-9 199-1 215-0 237-9 261-9	159-1 172-2 184-6 200-9 217-4 240-7 264-9	37-5 37-6 37-7 37-7 37-8 37-9 37-9 37-9	4-16 4-49 4-79 5-22 5-63 6-22 6-89	4-14 4-47 4-76 5-19 5-60 6-19 6-83
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989	142-2 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7 231-7	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6 202-0 219-4 239-5	41-4 41-9 41-9 41-9 42-0 42-3 42-5	3-52 3-81 4-12 4-44 4-74 5-09 5-55	3-47 3-75 4-05 4-38 4-68 5-02 5-48	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6 234-3	147-4 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4 239-7	40-1 40-3 40-4 40-4 40-4 40-6 40-7	3-63 3-90 4-17 4-51 4-85 5-29 5-81	3-60 3-87 4-13 4-47 4-81 5-26 5-79
EN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8 223-8	145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6	43·6 44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7 45·2 45·5	3-33 3-58 3-87 4-12 4-38 4-69 5-06	3-26 3-49 3-74 3-99 4-24 4-52 4-89	138-4 148-8 159-8 170-9 182-0 196-3 212-9	141-6 152-7 163-6 174-4 185-5 200-6 217-8	43·8 44-3 44-5 44·5 44·6 45·0 45·3	3-23 3-45 3-68 3-93 4-17 4-46 4-81	3-15 3-36 3-57 3-81 4-04 4-32 4-66
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	191-4 211-7 230-7 254-4 271-9 299-1 329-6	192-9 213-5 232-0 255-7 273-7 300-5 331-5	39-1 39-3 39-3 39-3 39-4 39-4 39-6	4-87 5-38 5-82 6-41 6-84 7-45 8-22	4·87 5·37 5·81 6·40 6·84 7·44 8·23	190-6 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1 321-3	191-8 209-0 225-0 244-9 265-9 294-1 323-6	38-4 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-7 38-7 38-7 38-8	4-95 5-37 5-75 6-27 6-80 7-49 8-23	4-94 5-36 5-73 6-26 6-79 7-48 8-24
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	156-4 171-2 202-3 217-0 236-3 257-3	161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6	42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9 43·0 43·3 43·6	3-78 4-10 4-44 4-79 5-11 5-50 5-98	3-75 4-06 4-39 4-74 5-07 5-44 5-94	161-1 174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6 263-5	164-7 178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8 269-5	41-4 41-7 41-9 41-8 41-9 42-1 42-3	3-93 4-23 4-53 4-89 5-27 5-74 6-28	3.91 4.21 4.50 4.87 5.26 5.73 6.29
VOMEN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	86-7 91-9 100-1 107-0 113-8 121-2 131-2	90-4 96-0 104-5 111-6 119-6 127-9 138-2	39-7 39-9 40-0 40-0 40-3 40-5 40-4	2-28 2-41 2-62 2-79 2-97 3-16 3-42	2-25 2-38 2-57 2-75 2-75 2-92 3-10 3-35	85-8 90-8 98-2 104-5 111-4 118-8 129-7	88-1 93-5 101-3 107-5 115-3 123-6 134-9	39-3 39-4 39-5 39-5 39-7 39-8 39-9	2-25 2-38 2.57 2-73 2-92 3-11 3-39	2-23 2-35 2-53 2-69 2-87 3-06 3-33
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3	107-0 117-2 126-8 136-7 149-1 163-3 182-8	37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6 37·6	2-85 3-11 3-37 3-63 3-92 4-30 4-82	2-84 3-09 3-35 3-61 3-89 4-28 4-80	115-1 123-0 132-4 144-3 155-4 172-9 192-5	116-1 124-3 133-8 145-7 157-2 175-5 195-0	36-5 36-5 36-6 36-7 36-8 36-9 36-9 36-9	3-13 3-34 3-59 3-91 4-18 4-68 5-22	3·12 3·33 3·58 3·89 4·16 4·65 5·20
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	94-7 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4 152-7	97·9 105·5 114·7 123·2 133·4 144·3 159·1	38-6 38-8 38-8 38-8 39-0 39-2 39-1	2-53 2-71 2-94 3-16 3-39 3-66 4-04	2-51 2-69 2-92 3-13 3-36 3-62 4-00	107-6 114-9 123-9 134-7 144-9 160-1 178-1	109-5 117-2 126-4 137-2 148-1 164-2 182-3	37·2 37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6 37·6	2-91 3-10 3-34 3-63 3-88 4-31 4-80	2-90 3-09 3-32 3-61 3-86 4-29 4-78

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates. * Results for manufacturing industries relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications.

		Total labour	· · · ·		es of labour costs*					
		costs (pence per hour)	Tota wag sala	es and	of which holiday, sickness and maternity pa		Redund paymen	ts socia	ntary al welfare nents	All othe labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161-68 244-54 394-34	88-1 84-3 82-1		9·4 9·2 10·0	6·5 8·5 9·0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3·9 4·8 5·2	and the second	0·9 1·8 1·6
	1984	509-80	84.0		10.5	7.4	1.3	5.3		2.0
	1985 1986 1987	554·20 597·60 643·90	84·7 84·2 84·5		10·6 10·5 10·6	6·7 6·7 6·7	1·3 1·3 0·9	5·3 5·8 5·8		2·0 2·0 2·1
	1988	696-80	84.7		10.7	6.7	0.7	5.8		2.1
nergy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975 1978 1981	217·22 324·00 595·10	82-9 78-2 75-8		11·1 11·2 11·5	6·0 6·9 7·0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8·5 12·2 13·1		2·1 2·2 2·2
	1984 1985	811-41 860-60	77.7 78.6	i	11.5 11.5	5.5 5.1	1.9 1.3	12·1 12·2		2·8 2·8
		964-60 1,009-50	75·4 77·6	l	11·4 11·7	4·9 5·0	5·3 2·5	11.7 12.2		2·7 2·8
Construction	1975	1,062·00 156·95	79·0 90·2	!	12·3 7·2	5·1 6·3	0·9 0·2	12·2 1·7		2·8 1·6
	1978 1981	222·46 357·43	86-8 85-0)	6·8 7·8	9·1 9·9	0·2 0·6	2·3 2·8		1.7 1.7
2	1984 1985 1986	475-64 511-20 552-00	86-0 86-6 86-5		8-0 8-0 8-0	7·7 7·2 7·2	0.6 0.5 0.6	4·1 4·1 4·1		1.6 1.6 1.6
	1987 1988	594·50 657·60	86·7 86·8		8·1 8·1	7·2 7·2	0·3 0·2	4·1 · 4·1		1.7 1.7
			Manufactu	ıring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and con- struction	Whole economy	
SIC 1980				Per cent change over	-			industries††		Per cer change over
1985 = 100				a year earlier						a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982		83-9 91-8 95-0	22·2 9·3 3·5	106·3 112·6 111·6	89-0 95-5 97-3	83-5 96-4 93-8	87·6 95·2 96·4	78-0 86-6 90-2	22.9 11.0 4.2 2.7
	1983 1984 1985		93-8 95-7 100-0	-1·2 2·0 4·5	104·8 89·5 100·0	95·1 97·0 100·0	94·8 98·4 100·0	94·7 97·1 100·0	92·6 95·6 100·0	3·2 4·6
	1986 1987 1988		104-6 105-2 106-3	4.6 0.6 1.0	96-6 94-8	102·3 104·0	106·1 110·3	102·9 105·3	104·9 108·8 116·0	4·9 3·7 6·6
	1989		110.5	4.0						
	1987	Q4 Q1							105·9 106·8	3·6 3·0
		Q2 Q3 Q4	 	 		··· ···			108-1 109-0 111-3	3·3 3·6 5·1
	1988			 					113·1 115·0	5·9 6·4
		Q3 Q4	 	 	··· ··· ···	 			116·3 119·4	6·7 7·3
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	1980 1981		80·1 87·5 91·2	22·3 9·3	103-6 108-5	86·7 92·6	82·1 94·2	85·5 92·4	76·1 83·4	22.7 9.6
	1982 1983 1984		91-8 94-4	4·2 0·7 2·8	108·3 102·2 88·0	94·7 93·2 96·1	92·2 93·4 97·4	93·9 92·9 96·2	87·4 90·4 94·8	4·8 3·4 4·9
	1985 1986 1987		100·0 104·5 105·9	5·9 4·5 1·3	100·0 98·1 97·7	100·0 103·1 105·7	100·0 106·6 111·4	100·0 103·7 106·9	100·0 105·5 109·8	5·5 5·5 4·1
	1988 1989		109·0 113·9	2·9 4·5	··· ··	 	·:·	 	117·3 128·0	6·8 9·1
	1987	Q1 Q2 Q3	105·9 104·6 105·5	1.0 -0.2 1.0	 	 			107·7 109·0 110·2	3.7 3.5 4.0
		Q4 Q1	107·3	3·4 2·0					112·1 114·3) 5·1 6·1
		Q2 Q3 Q4	109·2 108·0 110·8	4·4 2·4 3·3					116·1 117·8 121·6	6·5 6·9 7·7
	1989	Q1	111·3 113·2	3·1 3·7					123·5 126·6	8·0 9·0
		Q2 Q3 Q4	114·5 116·8	6.0 5.4	 	··· ···	 	 	129·8 131·9	10·2 9·0
	1989	Oct	115·8 115·5	7·4 5·1		 	 	.:. .:.	 	
		Nov Dec	116·7 118·1	5.6 5.4			 		 	··· ···
	1990	Feb	118·6 120·3	7.7 7.2		 			 	
Three months ending:	1989	Oct Nov	114·5 115·0 116·0	6·0 5·8 6·0	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··	··· ···	··· ·· ··	
		Dec	116.8	5.4						

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.
* Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) less government contributions.
* Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterfy indices are seasonally adjusted.
** Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.
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MAY 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) (0)

-		Great	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Irish	Hali						
		Britain				_		(FR)		Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United States
Annual averages		(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)	(8) (10)
Annual over ages 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988		52-3 61-5 69-6 77-4 84-4 91-7 100-0 107-7 116-3 126-2 137-2	70-2 76-2 80-9 85-9 89-8 94-3 100-0 104-5 107-7 111-8	69 75 83 92 96 100 102 104 105	64 70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111 117	63.8 70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 105.0 114.6 122.7	52-0 59-8 67-2 78-9 87-8 94-6 100-0 104-3 107-6 111-0	77 82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113 117	26 33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146	46 56 65 74 83 92 100 107 113 118	38.5 47.0 57.8 67.7 80.9 90.2 100.0 104.8 111.5 118.3 125.6	 100.0 101.6 103.2 103.7 113.5	80 83 86 92 94 95 100 102 103 104 106	59 65 72 79 86 93 100 110 128 135 	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 129.2	Indic 60.7 66.0 72.9 78.7 84.9 93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 136.7	1985 = 100 70 76 84 89 92 96 100 102 104 107 110
Quarterly averages 1988 Q3 Q4		127·0 130·6	111.7 113.5	105 109	111 113	124·1 125·6	111.0 111.9	114 114	146 157	117 118	119·2 120·6	108∙0 109∙4	105 105	135 136	129·4 136·7	123-7 126-4	107 1C8
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		132·8 136·1 138·5 141·4	114·4 116·0 115·9	109 109 110	115 116 117 119	125·2 128·5	112·8 114·3 115·2	114 117 118 119	167 	120 121 	122·4 124·7 126·5 128·5	111.5 113.1 114.1 115.4	105 106 106 106	137 145 143	134·0 135·9 136·9	131.6 135.5 136.5 139.2	109 109 110 111
1989 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec		132-9 136-6 135-8 136-0 138-2 137-9 139-4 140-4 141-0 142-9	117-2 110-4 116-3 121-2 114-3 115-8 117-4 116-9	109 109 110 	115 116 115 116 116 117 118 119 120 120	125-8 128-1 129-1 128-3 	114·3 115·2 	117 118 119 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	122-8 123-0 125-5 125-8 126-3 126-5 126-8 126-8 126-8 129-1 129-7	111.5 112.0 112.6 114.6 113.1 115.6 113.5 113.4 115.3 117.5	105 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	134-5 134-7 136-7 135-1 137-3 135-1 137-3 138-3 138-5 140-9	109 109 109 109 110 109 111 111 110 111 112
1990 Jan Feb		143·2 144·1		··· ···			 			:		117.1	106				111
Increases on a ye	ear earl	ier															
Annual averages 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988		15 18 13 11 9 9 9 8 8 8 9 9 9	5 96 6 4 5 6 4 3 4	8 9 11 6 5 4 4 2 2 1	10 9 13 11 4 4 3 3 5 5 5	12 11 10 7 5 5 5 9 7	13 15 12 17 11 8 6 4 3 3	5655334454	24 27 24 34 20 26 20 13 10 18	15 22 16 14 12 11 9 7 6 4	20 22 23 17 19 11 11 5 6 6 6	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 4 7 2 1 5 2 1 1 2	2 10 11 10 9 8 8 8 10 16 5 	··· ··· ··· ··· 10 11 8 8 8	8 9 10 8 10 8 7 6 8 7 6 8 11	Per cent 8 9 4 6 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 3
Quarterly averages 1988 Q3 Q4		8 9	3 3	2	6 6	7 6	3 3	5 5	19 23	5 4	6	4 5	2	5 2	10 10	9	3
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		9 9 9 8	4 4 4	6 5 5	6 5 5 5	5 4 ···	3 4 4	4 4 4 4	20 	4 5 	6 6 7	5 6 6 5	1 2 1 1	3 7 6	9 7 6	10 9 10 10	3 3 3 3 3
Monthly 1989 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec		8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 8	4 265 55 4 26 	6 4 5 	555565567	5 5 5 	4 4 	4 4 4 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7	4 5 5 6 7 5 5 4 5 7	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	11 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 10 10	3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3
1990 Jan Feb		8 8		×						 	·	4	1				2
Source: OECD—Main E	Economic Ir	ndicators.															

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

3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates.

7 Including mining and transport. 8 Hourly earnings.

e including mining.

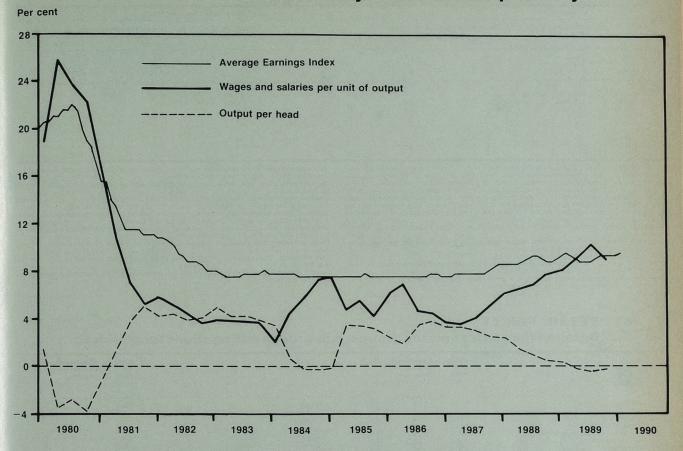
10 Production workers.

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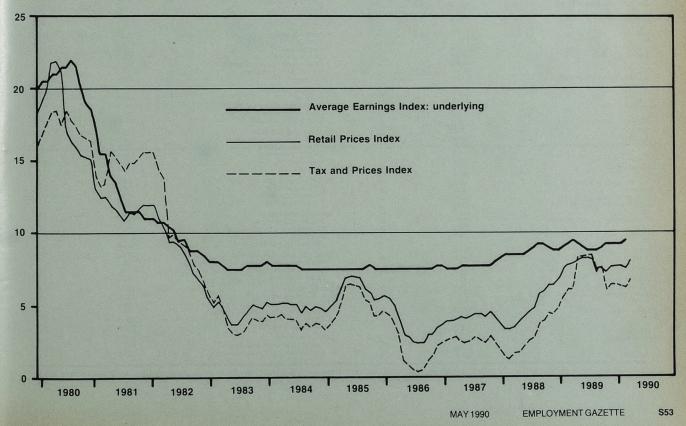
EARNINGS Earnings and output per head:

whole economy—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year

Per cent



RETAIL PRICES 6.1

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

All items All items except seasonal foods Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 Percentage change over Percentage change over 1 month 6 months 12 months 1 month 6 months 1989 Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 112-3 114-3 115-0 115-4 115-5 115-8 116-6 117-5 118-5 118-8 0.4 3.6 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.1 3.6 3.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 7.9 8.0 8.3 8.3 8.2 7.3 7.6 7.3 7.7 7.7 $\begin{array}{c} 112 \cdot 4 \\ 114 \cdot 4 \\ 115 \cdot 1 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 115 \cdot 9 \\ 116 \cdot 2 \\ 117 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \\ 118 \cdot 9 \\ 118 \cdot 9 \\ 119 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ 0.4 1.8 0.6 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.1 3.4 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.2 3.8 4.1 3.3 2.91.8 0.6 0.3 0.1 0.3 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.3 7.7 7.5 8.1 119·5 120·2 121·4 119·6 120·3 121·4 Jan Feb Mar 0.6 0.6 1.0 3.5 3.8 4.1 0.5 0.6 0.9 3·2 3·5 3·8 1990

Household goods: There were rises across this group, especially for furniture, leading to an increase of 10 per cent for the group as a whole. Household services: Increases in the cost of some domestic services led to a rise of 0.1 per cent for the per cent for the services is a service of the services in the cost of some domestic services led to a rise of 0.1 per cent for the services is a service of the services in the cost of some domestic services led to a rise of 0.1 per cent for the services is a service of the service of the services is a service of the service o

Household services: Increases in the cost of some domestic services led to a rise of 0-1 per cent for this group. Clothing and footwear: There were further price rises throughout this group as new seasons stocks were introduced. The group index rose by 0-8 per cent over the month. Personal goods and services: Increases across the group, notably for chemists goods, caused its index to rise by 0-7 per cent between February and March. Motoring expenditure: The cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles increases over the month. The group index rose by 0-5 per cent. Fares and other travel costs: Some small increases in other travel costs meant that the group index went up by 0-1 per cent. Leisure goods: Small increases throughout the group resulted in an overall rise of 0-5 per cent over the month.

Nuch of the increase of 1-0 per cent in the retail prices index between February and March was due to the latest rises in mortgage interest rates. There were also some further price increases for food, alcoholic drinks, household goods, clothing and footwear and motor vehicles. Food: Increases in the price of home-killed lamb and some fresh vegetables helped to push up the index for seasonal foods by 0-8 per cent. Increases in the prices of a number of non-seasonal foods, both the price of home-killed lamb and some fuels the risk vegetables helped to push up the index for seasonal foods by 0-8 per cent. Increases in the prices of a number of non-seasonal foods, both the prices of price of home-killed lamb and some fuels the rink of non-seasonal foods. The price of the prices of the price of the prices of the prices of the price of the prices of the prices of the price of the prices of the price of the prices of the price of the prices of the price of the prices of the prices of the price of the prices of the price of the prices of the p

month. Alcoholic drinks: Some manufacturers' price increases in particular meant that the group index as a whole rose by 0-6 per cent in the month. Tobacco: There was no change in this group index. Leisure services: Increases in entertainment and recreation charges pushed this group's index up by 0-1 per cent. Determine the index of the group index index of the group

·2 **RETAIL PRICES**

6 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 13

	Index Jan 1987	Percentage change ov (months)			Index Jan 1987	Percentag change of (months)	
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
ALL ITEMS	121.4	1.0	8.1	Tobacco Cigarettes	108·4 108·5	0.0	2·5 2
Food and catering	118.7	0.5	8.3	Tobacco	108.4		4
Alcohol and tobacco	114-8	0.4	5.1	Housing	151.0	2.9	18.2
Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure	131·3 115·6	1·8 0·8	11·8 6·2	Rent	126-2		10
ravel and leisure	115-9	0.4	4.7	Mortgage interest payments	205·9 128·0		34 10
				Rates and community charges Water and other payments	131.5		13
Il items excluding seasonal food	121·4 122·1	0·9 1·0	8·0 8·1	Repairs and maintenance charges	120.8		9
Il items excluding food easonal food	119.6	0.8	14.1	Do-it-yourself materials	118.5		7
ood excluding seasonal	117-3	0.5	7.7	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	172.5		8
I items excluding housing	115.9	0.5	5.9	Fuel and Light	110.1	0.5	5·6 2
Il items exc mortgage interest	117.3	0.5	6.3	Coal and solid fuels Electricity	105·5 115·7		27
	105 -			Gas	106.1		5
onsumer durables	109.9	0.7	3.9	Oil and other fuels	104.7		14
bod	117.7	0.6	8.7	Household goods	113.9	1.0	4.6
Bread	119.3		6	Furniture	115·5 115·2		5 4
Cereals Bioguite and askee	121-9 116-4		6 6	Furnishings Electrical appliances	105-2		4
Biscuits and cakes Beef	124.4		8	Other household equipment	116.9		7
Lamb	113.9		16	Household consumables	121.9		7
of which, home-killed lamb	113.3		18	Pet care	108-1		4
Pork	120.8		15	Household services	116-8	0.1	5.3
Bacon	122.0		16	Postage	112.6		6
Poultry Other meat	112·6 114·8		11 13	Telephones, telemessages, etc	105.8		5
Other meat Fish	113.4		7	Domestic services	124·1 124·7		8 4
of which, fresh fish	124.2		15	Fees and subcriptions			
Butter	121.8		6	Clothing and footwear	113.3	0.8	5.2
Oil and fats	113.6		7 7	Men's outerwear	114·3 108·6		5
Cheese	118-3 116-3		15	Women's outerwear Children's outerwear	114.3		5
Eggs Milk fresh	120.2		7	Other clothing	117.7		6
Milk products	123.5		8	Footwear	114.9		6
Tea	124.6		14	Personal goods and services	120.2	0.7	8.2
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.9		-2	Personal articles	106.6		3
Soft drinks	131-1 122-5		7	Chemists' goods	122-8		9
Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates	106.8		4	Personal services	130.8		11
Potatoes	119.6		17	Motoring expenditure	116.0	0.5	3.8
of which, unprocessed potatoes	124.1		25	Purchase of motor vehicles	114.8		1
Vegetables	123.9		10	Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	123·7 108·7		9 6
of which, other fresh vegetables	124·6 114·5		12 9	Vehicles tax and insurance	125.9		3
Fruit of which, fresh fruit	114.5		9		121.5	0.1	7.2
Other foods	116.9		8	Fares and other travel costs Rail fares	121.5	0.1	9
	and the second second	Contraction of the		Bus and coach fares	124.6		7
itering	122.4	0.5	7.3	Other travel costs	113.9		6
Restaurant meals	123·2 122·1		8	Leisure goods	111.0	0.5	5.0
Canteen meals Take-aways and snacks	121.4		7	Audio-visual equipment	90.0		-1
rune unuys and shacks				Records and tapes	99.4		2 5
coholic drink	117.8	0.6	6.2	Toys, photographic and sport goods	112.5		5 9
Beer	120.2		7	Books and newspapers Gardening products	127·4 122·6		8
on sales	120·8 115·3		4	.			
off sales Wines and spirits	115.3		4	Leisure services	120·0 105·9	0.1	6·9 2
on sales	117.5		6	Television licences and rentals Entertainment and other recreation	105.9		9
off sales	111.9		5	Littertainment and other recreation	120.4		

Notes: 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 .3 0 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 13 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

Average prices on March 13, 1990

tem†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	316 299 244 309	153 274 194 367	96–199 248–309 159–219 298–399	Butter Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	273 247 271	62 60 70	57– 69 58– 66 67– 75
Stewing steak	306	180	158–219	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread	274 504	37 48	29- 69 38- 59
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	302 247 296	250 120 212	198–298 98–165 178–239	Lard, per 250g Cheese	251	17	16– 23
Lamb: imported (frozen)				Cheddar type	289	149	126–195
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	149 151 157	189 97 182	159–200 79–129 149–198	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	261 214	124 104	104–138 89–128
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly *	264 280 307	131 105 172	99–186 86–119 150–199	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint Tea	321 281	0 0	26- 30 25- 30
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	217	148	115–172	loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	287 303	50 118	39– 64 86–131
Bacon Streaky * Gammon * Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	271 261 207 240	129 200 207 199	110–150 149–255 161–255 166–238	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	594 264	132 143	9 9– 169 115–209
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	288	73	55 90	Sugar Granulated, per kg	300	59	58- 61
Sausages Pork Beef	318 245	101 96	84–122 75–115	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	243 125 166	16 16	10– 21 12– 22 18– 29
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	162	51	48 63	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	261 289	23 88 37	68-99 19-62
Corned beef, 12oz can	198	89	78– 99	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts	302 302 232	25 72 36	16- 36 50- 95 22- 52
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb	224 252	77 96	65– 99 78–149	Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg	335 324 321 314 293	24 27 32 70 76	15- 30 18- 39 25- 36 50- 88 59- 95
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole	239 225 191 243	248 270 94 103	198–280 220–305 66–135 89–140	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	295 310 298	37 42 53	29– 45 35– 50 42– 59
Kippers, with bone Canned (red) salmon, half size can	184	179	159-209	Oranges, easerh Bananas Grapes	297 293 251	17 53 117	12-25 46-58 75-130
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	317 259 279 286 253	49 65 42 43 67	44 64 59 69 38 46 41 46 59 72	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg	663 678 686 686 3,769 376 437	103 115 79 79 156 574 774	90–115 100–128 70– 90 70– 90 125–165 475–703 664–905
Flour Self raising, per 1.5kg	200	55	49– 59	4-star petrol, per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	437 629 588	41 38	40- 42 37- 39

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items			Nationalise	d	Food			Meals	Alcoholic
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food			industries		All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	bought and consumed outside the home	drink
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 793 794 797 799 810 815	951:2-925 961:9-966 958:0-960 953:3-955 966:5-969 964:0-966 966:8-969 969:2-971 965:7-967 966:1-968 970:3-973 973:3-976	3 8 8 6 6 6 9 9 6 1 7 7 2		80 77 90 91 96 93 93 104 99 102 Feb-Nc 87 Dec-Ja 86 83 Feb-Nc 60 Dec-Ja	in ov	253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201 190 185	$\begin{array}{c} 47.5-48.8\\ 33.7-38.1\\ 39.2-42.0\\ 44.2-46.7\\ 30.4-33.5\\ 33.4-33.5\\ 33.4-33.2\\ 28.1-30.8\\ 32.4-34.3\\ 25.9-28.5\\ 31.3-33.9\\ 26.8-29.7\\ 24.0-26.7\\ \end{array}$	2042-2055 193.9-198.3 186.0-188.8 1995-202.6 196.0-198.6 196.0-198.6 176.2-178.9 171.7-173.6 174.5-177.1 167.1-169.8 160.3-163.2 158.3-161.0	51 48 47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36 45 44	70 82 81 85 77 82 79 77 78 75 75 82
974) 975) 976) 977) 978) 979) Annual 980) 984) 982) 983) 984) 984) 985) 986)	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		108-4 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9			108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 454-9 458-9 496-6		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	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9 282.8 319.0 314.1 336.0	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
975 Jan 14 976 Jan 13 977 Jan 18 978 Jan 18 978 Jan 16 980 Jan 15 981 Jan 13 982 Jan 15 983 Jan 11 984 Jan 10 985 Jan 15 986 Jan 14	119-9 147-9 172-4 189-5 207-2 245-3 277-3 310-6 325-9 342-6 359-8 379-7 394-5	120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3 314-6 3348-9 367-8 390-2 405-6	120.5 147.6 170.9 190.2 207.3 246.2 279.3 311.5 328.5 343.5 343.5 361.8 381.9 396.4			119-9 172-8 198-7 220-1 234-5 274-7 348-9 387-0 441-4 445-8 465-9 489-7 502-1		118-3 148-3 183-1 196-1 217-5 244-8 266-7 296-1 301-8 319-8 330-6 341-1 354-0	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 347-3	121-1 146-6 1777-1 200-4 219-5 248-9 274-7 297-5 310-3 319-8 335-6 344-9 355-9	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5 329-7 353-7 353-7 353-7 353-7 353-7 378-5 401-8 426-7 454-8	118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 241-4 277-7 321-8 353-7 376-1 397-9 423-8 440-7
NITED KINGDOM anuary 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except food	All items except seasonal	All items except housing	All items except mortgage	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal †	Non-	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Links 4007	1.000		food †		interest	57	139	167		seasonal food 141	46	76
/eights 1987 1988 1989 1990	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842	974 975 977 976	843 840 825 815	956 958 940 925	57 54 46 —	139 141 135 132	163 154 158	25 23 24	138 131 134	40 50 49 47	78 83 77
87 Annual averages 188 189	101·9 106·9 115·2	102·0 107·3 116·1	101·9 107·0 115·5	101-6 105-8 111-5	101-9 106-6 112-9	100·9 106·7	101-2 103-7 107-2	101·1 104·6 110·5	101-6 102-4 105-0	101·0 105·0 111·6	102-8 109-6 116-5	101.7 106.9 112.9
187 Jan 13 188 Jan 12	100-0 103-3	100·0 103·4	100∙0 103∙3	100·0 103·2	100-0 103-7	100-0 102-8	100·0 101·2	100-0 102-9	100-0 103-7	100∙0 102∙7	100-0 106-4	100-0 103-7
088 Mar 15	104-1	104·2 106·0	104·0 105·7	104·0 105·0	104·4 105·9	103·0 104·9	102·6 103·0	103·9 104·4	107·1 108·5	103·4 103·8	107·5 108·5	104·6 106·1
Apr 19 May 17 June 14	105·8 106·2 106·6	106-4 106-9	106-1 106-6	105.5 105.9	106·5 106·9	106-0 107-3	104·1 104·2	104-4 104-7 104-8	106-9 105-3	103-0 104-3 104-7	108.9 109.5	106-6 106-8
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	107·1 107·7 108·4
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	109-1 109-1 108-9
89 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	109-9 110-5 110-9
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	111-5 111-9 112-2
July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12	115-5 115-8 116-6	116·6 116·9 117·6	115.9 116.2 117.0	111.6 111.8 112.5	113-2 113-4 114-1	116-5 116-8 116-9	106·5 106·7 107·9	110-1 110-6 111-3	100-6 100-8 100-7	111-9 112-3 113-2	116-8 117-4 118-0	112-9 114-0 114-7
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	117.5 118.5 118.8	118-5 119-5 119-7	117.9 118.9 119.0	113-3 113-8 114-0	114-9 115-3 115-5	117·2 117·4	108-8 109-3 109-5	112·4 113·5 114·5	101-5 106-2 111-1	114-4 114-8 115-1	118-9 119-5 120-1	115-5 115-4 115-5
90 Jan 16 Feb 13	119·5 120·2 121·4	120-2 120-9 122-1	119-6 120-3 121-4	114-6 115-3 115-9	116-1 116-7 117-3		108-0 109-1 109-9	116-0 117-0 117-7	116-3 118-7 119-6	116-0 116-7 117-3	121-2 121-8 122-4	116-3 117-1 117-8

† 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 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about their relative shares of household expenditure.

	S	Service	Transport and vehicles	scel- leous ods	lan	Clothing and footwear	ourable ousehold oods	1	Fuel and light	Housing	lopacco
1974 Wei 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984		54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65 63 65	135 149 140 139 140 143 151 151 152 154 159 158	1 4 1 0 9	6: 77 77 6: 6: 77 77 77 77 77	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	64 70 75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69		52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 62 62 69 65	- 124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36
1985 1986		62 58	156 157	7 1	7 8	75 75	65 63		65 62	153 153	37 40
(197 (197 (197 (197 (197 (197 (197 Annual (198 averages (198 (198 (198 (198 (193 (193		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	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	8-3 6-7 6-4 6-9 0-7 5-8 5-6	13/ 16 18 20/ 23/ 27/ 30/ 30/ 32/ 34/ 36/ 39/ 39/	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	07-9 31-2 44-2 66-8 82-1 01-9 26-3 37-2 43-8 50-4 56-7 66-7		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	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 209-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 552-5 552-5 558-9
Jan 14 197 Jan 13 197 Jan 18 197 Jan 16 197 Jan 16 197 Jan 15 198 Jan 15 198 Jan 12 198 Jan 11 198 Jan 11 198 Jan 15 199 Jan 15 199 Jan 13 198		115.8 154.0 166.8 186.6 202.0 246.9 289.2 325.6 337.6 350.6 350.6 369.7 393.1 408.8	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5 330-5 353-9 370-8 379-6 393-1 399-7	2:3 6:2 8:6 6:4 8:8 3:4 2:5 7:4 3:3	19 21 25 31 33 35 37 40	118-6 131-5 148-5 163-6 176-1 197-1 207-5 207-1 210-9 210-4 217-4 225-2 230-8	18-3 40-8 57-0 75-2 87-3 16-1 39-5 45-8 52-3 57-7 65-2 65-6		124.9 168.7 198.8 219.9 233.1 277.1 355.7 401.9 467.0 469.3 487.5 507.0 506.1	110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0 350-0 348-1 382-6 416-4 463-7 502-4	124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 602-9
	Leisure services *	Leisure goods *	Fares and other travel *	Motoring expendi- ture *	Personal goods and services *	Clothing and footwear	Household services *	Household goods *	Fuel and light	Housing	lopacco
1987 Wei 1988 1989 1989 1990	30 29 29 30	47 50 47 48	22 23 23 21	127 132 128 131	38 37 37 39	74 72 73 69	44 41 41 40	73 74 71 71	61 55 54 50	157 160 175 185	38 36 36 34
Annual averages 19 19 19	101-6 108-1 115-1	101·6 104·2 107·4	101·5 107·5 115·2	103-4 108-1 114-0	101·9 106·8 114·1	101·1 104·4 109·9	101·9 106·8 112·5	102·1 105·9 110·1	99·1 101·6 107·3	103·3 112·5 135·3	100-1 103-4 106-4
Jan 13 19 Jan 12 19	100∙0 103∙6	100∙0 102∙8	100∙0 105∙1	100-0 105-1	100·0 104·3	100·0 101·1	100·0 105·0	100·0 103·3	100·0 98·3	100·0 103·9	100-0 101-4
Mar 15 19 Apr 19	103-8 108-3	103·3 103·9	105-6 105-8	105-6 107-0	105·1 106·0	102·9 103·1 104·8	105·4 105·7 106·0	104·5 105·0 105·5	97-8 99-1 100-7	104·7 109·9 109·4	101-6 103-2 103-7
May 17 June 14 July 19	108-4 108-4 108-3 108-5	104·3 104·2 104·4 104·7	106·7 106·9 107·9	107·3 108·2 109·2	106·3 106·6 107·1	103·3 103·3	106·2 107·1	105-9 106-5	102·4 103·6	109-8 110-2	03-6 03-6 03-6
Aug 16 Sept 13 Oct 18	110.6	104.5	108-6 108-8 109-2	109·5 109·7 110·2	107·5 107·8 108·1	104.8	107-4 107-8 108-2	106-5 107-2 107-6	103-4 103-6 103-7	115-8 116-5 120-7	103·7 104·2
Nov 15 Dec 13	110.5 111.6 111.7	105-0 104-9 105-0	109·5 109·6	110·1 109·8 110·6	108·8 109·1 110·4	106·9 107·6 107·9	108-2 108-7 108-8 110-3	107·9 107·9 107·5	103·9 104·1 104·2	122·1 122·5 124·6	105·1 105·2
Jan 17 19 Feb 14 Mar 14	112·1 122·2 112·3	105·1 105·5 105·7	112-9 113-2 113-3	111.0 111.8	110.9 111.1	105-9 107-2 107-7	110-8 110-9	108·3 108·9	104·2 104·3	127·0 127·7	105-6 105-7 105-8
Apr 18 May 16 June 13	113.5 114.3 114.5	106-0 107-2 107-4	113·4 114·6 115·6	114·2 115·2 115·5	113·1 113·7 114·0	109·8 110·5 110·6	111.7 111.8 111.8	109·5 109·9 110·1	105·4 106·4 107·6	134·0 134·7 135·5	05-8 05-8 05-9
July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12	115-2 115-6 117-2	107·6 107·6 107·8	115-9 116-1 116-3	115-4 114-6 115-1	114·9 115·3 115·6	108-6 108-7 111-0	112·2 112·2 113·2	110-0 110-5 110-9	108·4 108·7 109·0	136-6 137-4 138-2	105-8 105-8 106-4
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	117·4 118·4 118·4	108-7 109-9 110-0	116·6 117·0 117·1	115·4 115·0 114·0	116·3 116·7 117·3	112·3 113·0 113·2	114-2 115-1 115-2	115·5 111·8 112·2	109·4 109·7 110·0	139·6 143·9 144·8	107-7 108-1 108-2
Jan 16 19	119·6 119·9	110·1 110·5	117·5 121·4	115·0 115·4	118-6 119-4 120-2	110-8 112-4 113-3	116·3 116·7	112·0 112·8	110-6 109-9	145·8 146·7	108-3 108-4

* 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 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpjul 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 retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

	GDOM	All Items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light		rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel laneou goods	is a	ransport nd ehicles	Ser	vices
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 13 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 15 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 13	12:0 19:9 23:4 16:6 9:9 9:3 18:4 13:0 12:0 4:9 5:1 5:0 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 9-6 22-5 14-8 7-2 7-3 7-0 6-2 6-2 6-6	1.7 18-2 26-1 16-6 8-8 5-3 21-4 15-0 15-9 9-9 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. 18: 19: 11: 11: 6: 15: 6: 3: 2: 2: 2: 2: 0:	3 0 5 6 9 4 9 7 6 6 6 6 1 9	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 12-7 9-0 19-6 13-4 6-5 8-0 4-7 7-1 6-5 2-5	30 20 11 11 11 12 11	9-8 9-3 9-5 9-6 9-0 2-8 1-6 9-0 2-8 1-6 9-0 4-8 7-1 8-8 8-6 1-7	12: 15: 33: 8: 11: 12: 12: 12: 3: 3: 5:- 6: 4:	8 0 3 8 3 2 1 6 7 9 9 4 4 3
		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	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	4·1	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	4·2	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	4·2	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
	Sept 12	7·6	6.2	6·2	5·8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3·5	5·0	5-9	7·2	4-9	6-9	3-2	6-0
	Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5·9	3·4	15·7	5-5	3-6	5·5	5-1	7·6	4-7	6-8	3-5	6-2
	Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5·8	2·9	17·9	5-6	3-6	5·9	5-0	7·3	4-5	6-8	4-8	6-1
	Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6·1	2·9	18·2	5-7	4-0	5·9	4-9	7·5	3-8	6-8	4-8	6-0
1990	Jan 16	7·7	8.0	7·2	5·8	2·6	17·0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4-6	7·4	4-0	4·1	4-8	6-7
	Feb 13	7·5	8.6	7·3	6·0	2·6	15·5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4-9	7·7	4-0	7·2	4-7	6-9
	Mar 13	8·1	8.7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5-2	8·2	3-8	7·2	5-0	6-9

Notes: See notes under table 6.7

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

RETAIL PRICES 6.6 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pension	er household	s	Two-per	son pension	er household	ls	General	index of reta	il prices (exc	I. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100								a contract of	7			
1974	101.1	105-2	108-6	114.2	101.1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101-5	107.5	110-7	116-1
1975	121.3	134-3	139.2	145-0	121-0	134-0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134-5	140-7	145-7
1976	152-3	158-3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160-5	170-2	151.4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977	179.0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190-8
1978	197.5	202.5	205-1	207.1	195-8	200-9	203-6	205-9	194-6	199-3	202.4	205-3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213-4	219-3	231.1	238-5	211.3	217.7	233-1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268-9	275.0	248-9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249-6	261-6	267-1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297-2	304-5	280-3	290.3	295-6	303-0	279-3	289-8	295-0	300-5
1982	314-2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319-4	319-8	324-1	305-9	314-7	316-3	320-2
1983	331.1	334-3	337.0	342-3	327.5	331.5	334-4	339-7	323-2	328-7	332-0	335-4
1984	346.7	353-6	353-8	357.5	343-8	351-4	351-3	355-1	337-5	344-3	345-3	348-5
1985	363-2	371.4	371-3	374-5	360-7	369-0	368-7	371.8	353-0	361.8	362-6	365-3
1986	378-4	382-8	382.6	384-3	375-4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367-4	371.0	372-2	375-3
		002 0	0010									
1987 January	386.5				384-2				377.8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100-3	101-2	100.9	102.0	100-3	101.3	101-1	102.3	100-3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102-8	104-6	105-3	106-6	103-1	104-8	105-5	106-8	103-6	105-5	106-4	107.7
1989	108-0	110.0	111.0	113-2	108-2	110-4	111-3	113-4	109-0	111-2	112.0	113-7

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.

	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Dural house good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	lan	eous and	nsport I icles	Ser	vices
INDEX FOR ON	-PERSON PENS	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS										JAN 15,	1974 = 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	393 417 45 468	7-3 438 1-6 458	-3 -6	311 321 343 357	·3 ·1
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5			231.7					
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS											
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	383 409 431 450	5-8 407 3-1 429	.0 .9	320 331 353 368	·1 ·8
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448.8	456.0	602·3	512·2	•••		240.5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PR	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	34 36 39 40	4·7 374 2·2 392	1.7 2.5	342 357 381 400	.3 .3
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602·9	506.1			230.8					
UNITED KINGDOM	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 1987 1988 1989	E-PERSON PENS 101-1 104-8 110-6	SIONER H 101·1 104·6 110·8	OUSEHOLDS 102-8 109-7 116-7	101·8 106·4 111·9	100-2 103-5 106-5	99·1 101·3 106·8	102·1 106·2 110·9	101-1 104-5 109-1	101-1 104-5 109-3	102-3 109-1 119-3	102·9 107·9 115·1	102·8 108·7 114·9	JAN 13, 103·5 109·3 116·2	1987 = 100 100-4 103-3 106-1
INDEX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS											
1987 1988 1989	101·2 105·0 110·9	101·1 104·7 111·0	102·8 109·6 116·5	101·8 106·7 112·4	100-1 103-4 106-4	99-1 101-4 106-8	102·2 106·1 110·5	100·9 103·8 107·9	101·2 104·5 109·4	102-3 108-8 118-3	103·0 107·4 114·2	102·8 108·7 115·2	103-4 109-4 116-3	100·5 103·7 106·7
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PR	RICES												
1987 1988 1989	101-6 105-8 111-5	101-1 104-6 110-5	102-8 109-6 116-5	101·7 106·9 112·9	100-1 103-4 106-4	99·1 101·6 107·3	102·1 105·9 110·1	101·9 106·8 112·5	101-1 104-4 109-9	101·9 106·8 114·1	103·4 108·1 114·0	101-5 107-5 115-2	101-6 104-2 107-4	101.6 108.1 115.1

2 The deletation has covers in goods and services purchased by an industricity apart room index in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and persioner nouseholds 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 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

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

chonze	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	x	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
change = -	Index for earlier month	(lan	1974-100)	-100

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 January1987 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 increased 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 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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. From December 1989 the Nationalised Industries index is no longer published. Industries remaining nationalised in December 1989 were coal, electricity, not rail. coal, electricity, postage and rail.

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Structure

RETAIL PRICES 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

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 the new index structure is shown in the September 1986 issue 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

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

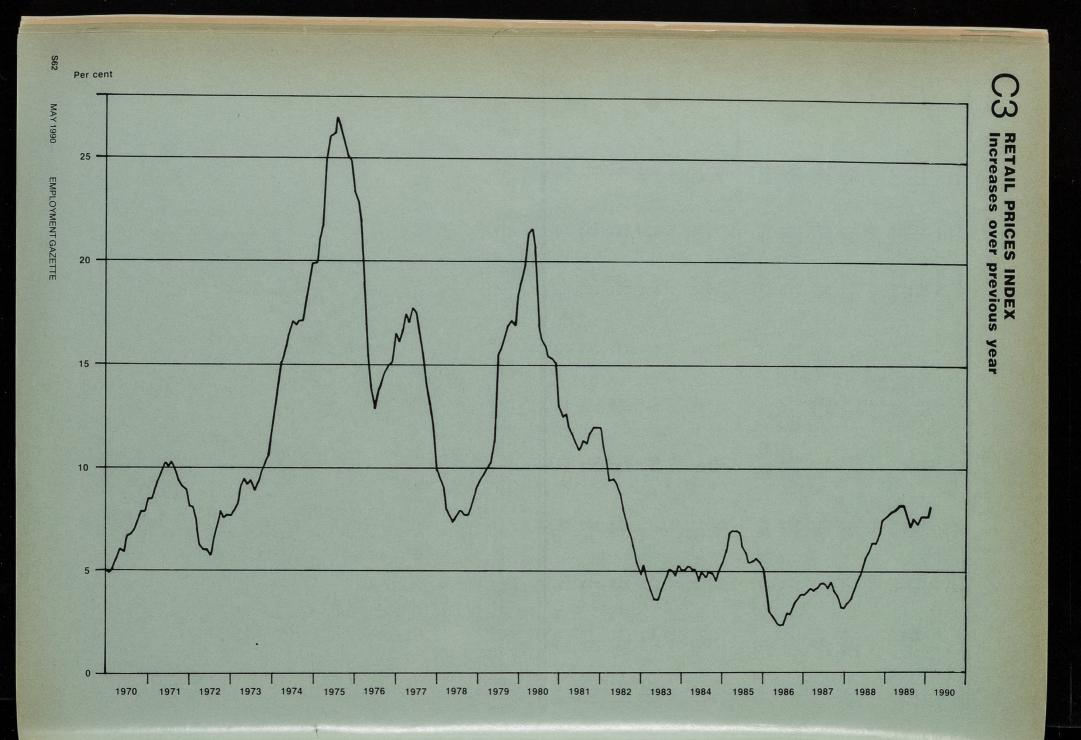
6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (FR)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxem- bourg
Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989	100-0 103-4 107-7 113-0 121-8	100-0 103-5R 106-9R 110-7R 116-4	100-0 101-3 102-9 104-1 107-3	100-0 103-6 107-8 112-7 118-1	100-0 99-9R 100-1R 101-4R 104-2	100-0 123-0 143-2 162-5 184-9	100-0 108-8 114-5 120-0 128-2	100·0 102·7 105·9 108·7 112·5P	100-0 103-8 107-1 109-4 113-9	100-0 105-8 110-9 116-5 123-8	100-0 100-3 100-2 101-7 105-1
Monthly 1989 Mar	118.7	114.7	106-1	116.7	103-5	177.5	125.7	111-2		122.0	104.0
Apr May June	120·8 121·6 122·0	115-6 116-0 116-3R	106-8 106-9 107-1	117·4 118·2 117·9	104·1 104·3 104·4	180-4 181-0 183-9	126-1 126-3 127-0	111-9 112-3 112-5	113-1	122-6 123-2 123-7	104-0 104-3 104-7 105-0
July Aug Sept	122-1 122-4 123-3	116-6R 116-8R 117-4R	107-5 107-8 108-4	117-9 118-6 119-0R	104·3 104·2 104·3	183-6 184-1 190-7	129-0 129-3 130-7	112-8 113-0 113-2	114-8	123-9 124-2R 124-8	105·3 105·5 105·8
Oct Nov Dec	124-2 125-3 125-6	118-1R 118-5R 118-9R	108-5 108-4 108-8	119·7 120·2 120·2	104·7R 104·9 105·2	194-6 196-3 199-9	131-2 131-5 132-0	113-7 114-0R 114-1	115-6R	125-8R 126-5 127-0R	106-4 106-6 106-7
990 Jan Feb Mar	126-3 127-1 128-3	119·5P 120·1P	109·2 109·4	119-5 119-7	105-8 106-2	201-3 201-4	133-2 134-0	114-4 114-6P	 	127-6P 128-6P	107-5 107-6
ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages 985 986 987 987 988 989	6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9 7·8	6·1 3·6 3·3 3·6 5·1	4-9 1-3 1-6 1-2 3-1	4·7 3·6 4·1 4·5 4·8	2·2 -0·3 0·3 1·2 2·8	19-3 23-0 16-4 13-5 13-8	7·8 8·8 5·2 4·8 6·8	5-9 2-7 3-1 2-6 3-5	5-4 3-8 3-2 2-1 4-1	9-2 5-8 4-8 5-0 6-3	Per cent 4-1 0-3 -0-1 1-5 3-3
lonthly 989 Mar	7.9	5.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	13·5	6.0	3.4		6.1	2.8
Apr May June	8·0 8·3 8·3	5-2R 5-4 5-3R	3·0 3·0 3·0	4·9 4·8 4·5	2·9 3·0 2·9	13-0 13-1 13-4	6·8 7·0 7·1	3.6 3.7 3.6	3.8	6-3 6-5 6-5	3·2 3·5 3·6
July Aug Sept	8·2 7·3 7·6	5-3R 5-1 5-1R	3·0 3·2 3·5	5·0 4·9 4·7	2·8 2·8 2·8	13·5 13·6 14·3	7·5 6·7 6·8	3-5 3-4 3-4	4.5	6·5 6·3 6·3	3·4 3·4 3·6
Oct Nov Dec	7·3 7·7 7·7	5·2R 5·3R 5·3R	3·6 3·6 3·6	5·1 4·8 4·8	3·2R 3·0 3·0	13-8 14-0 14-8	7·1 7·4 6·9	3-6R 3-7R 3-6	4.6R	6-3R 6-1 6-3R	3-9 3-8 3-9R
990 Jan Feb Mar	7·7 7·5 8·1	5-2P 5-2P	3.6 3.4	3.7 3.2	2·7 2·7	15·9 16·5	6·8 7·3	3-4 3-4P	 	6·1P 6·0	4·0 3·8

Mar Source: Eurostat P Provisional R Revised Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources. 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner 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 members there are six-France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal-which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The other four members-Germany (FR), Netherlands, Belgium, Spain-take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major developed nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand include mortgage interest payments directly in their Consumer Prices Indices.

	Canada	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Austria	Switzer- land	Japan	United States	Portugal	Netherlands
Annual average 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	100-0 104-1 108-7 113-1 118-7	100-0 103-6 107-1R 112-6R 120-0	100·0 104·2 108·6 114·9 122·3	100·0 107·2 116·5 124·3 130·0	100-0 101-7 103-1 105-1 107-8	100-0 100-8 102-2 104-2 107-4R	100-0 100-6 100-7 101-4 103-7	100-0 101-9 105-7 110-0 115-3	100-0 111-7R 122-2R 133-9R 150-8	100-0 100-2 99-8 100-6 101-7
Month 1989 Mar	116.7	117.9	120.1	128.7	106-8	106-3R	101.9	113.7	146.7	101.1
Apr May June	117-1 118-3 118-9	119·1 119·5 120·6	121-3 121-8 122-2	129-4 129-8 130-6	107·1 107·3 107·6	106·8R 106·9R 107·1	103·7 104·3 104·2	114-5 115-1 115-4	148-2 148-5 149-5	101-6 101-6 101-5
July Aug Sep	119·7 119·8 120·0	120-5 120-6 121-9	122-2 122-7 123-7	130-7 130-3 131-4	108-9R 109-3R 108-5R	106·9 107·3 107·8	104-0 103-9 104-8	115-7 115-9 116-2	151-0 153-6 153-9	101-7 102-0 102-5
Oct Nov Dec	120·4 120·8 120·7	122-4 122-3 123-0	124-7 125-0 125-4	131.6 131.6 131.5	108-5R 108-1R 108-5	108·1R 109·4R 110·2	105-6 104-5R 104-6	116-8 117-1 117-3	154·7 156·3 158·0	102-6 102-6 102-6
1990 Jan Feb Mar	121-8 122-5	124·8 125·3	129-4 130-0	132-5 133-0	109·2 110·0	110·8 111·2	104-8 105-1P	118-5 119-0	160·7 164·4	102·4 102·8
ses on a year earli Annual average 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	4-2 4-2 4-4 4-0 5-0	6·3 3·6 3·7 4·9 6·6	7·4 4·2 4·2 5·8 6·4	5-5 7-2 8-7 6-7 4-6	3-3 1-7 1-4 1-9 2-6	3-4 0-8 1-4 2-0 3-1	2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3	3-5 1-9 3-7 4-1 4-8	19-6 11-8 9-3 9-6 12-6	Per cent 2·3 0·2 -0·4 0·8 1·1
Month 1989 Mar	4.6	6.6	6.3	4-3	2.2	2-2R	1.1	5.0	12-4	0.9
Apr May June	4-6 5-0 5-4	6·9 6·4 6·8	6-4 6-5 6-6	4·6 4·7 4·7	2·4 2·8 2·5	2.6R 3.0R 3.0	2-4 2-9 3-0	5·1 5·4 5·2	13·2 13·0 13·2	1.1 1.0 1.0
July Aug Sept	5-4 5-2 5-2	6·7 6·6R 6·7	6·1 6·3R 6·4	4·8 4·6 4·2	2.6R 2.7R 2.5R	3·0R 3·0 3·4	3·0 2·6 2·6	5·0 4·7 4·3	13·3 13·7 12·7	1.1 1.1 1.3
Oct Nov Dec	5·1 5·2 5·1	7·1 6·8 6·6R	6-4 6-5 6-6	4·2 4·3 4·2	2·8 2·5R 2·9	3·7R 4·5R 5·0	2·9 2·3R 2·6	4·5 4·7 4·6	12·3 11·7 11·6	1·3 1·2 1·3
1990 Jan Feb Mar	5-5 5-4	7.6 7.5	8·7 8·6	4·2 4·3	2·9 3·1	5-0 4-9	3.0 3.6P	5-2 5-3	12·1 13·1	2·0 2·1

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8 • 1 **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

TOURISM

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other	All tourism -related
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	recreational services 977, 979	industries
Self-employed * 1981	10.0					
1961	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156.1
Employees in employment						
1985 Mar	207.5	254.8	136-2	221.6	316.6	1,136.7
June	222.8	266.4	139.7	268-5	373.0	1,270.4
Sept	226-1	259.3	139-3	270.1	364.3	1,259.2
Dec	220.8	258.5	141.2	231.4	325.8	1,177.8
1986 Mar	215.3	249.9	137.1	226.5	322.0	1,150.8
June	229-2	259.8	138-2	270.5	370.9	1.268.6
Sept	227.7	264.3	138.5	268.4	362.0	1,260.9
Dec	225.2	263.4	139-2	232.3	331.2	1,191.2
1987 Mar	223.8	257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5	1,168.6
June	240.4	263.1	136.9	265.4	375-1	1,280.9
Sept	242.2	264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0	1,283.3
Dec	243.7	266.7	143-6	243.5	350.9	1,248.4
1988 Mar	240.9	258-8	139.9	236-9	357.8	1,234.3
June	258.6	266.1	141.4	275.2	381.3	1.322.6
Sept	257-2	273.6	140.6	279.3	384.7	1,335.4
Dec	258.9	274.4	146.3	241.7	359-2	1,280.5
1989 Mar	255·2	269.9	141.6	247.1	358.7	1,272.6
June	272.4	279.8	141.8	283.9	393.6	1,371.5
Sept	273.1	282.9	144.3	288.3	401.2	1,389.8
Dec	271.2	287.0	145.9	257.3	369.0	1,330.2
Change Dec 1989 on Dec 1988						
Absolute (thousands)	+12.3	112.6	0.4	145.0		10 7
Percentage	+12.3 +4.8	+12.6 +4.6	-0·4 -0·3	+15·6 +6·5	+9·8 +2·7	+49·7 +3·9

Based on Census of Population. In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in all tourism related industries: (1982 not available.) 1981 163 1986 211 1983 159 1987 200 1984 187 1988 204 1985 190 1989 P 191
 These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1-4*.

TOURISM 0 Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure **£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES** Overseas visitors to the UK (a) UK residents abroad (b) Balance (a) less (b)

2,970	3,272	-302	
3,188	3.640	-452	
4.003	4.090	-87	
4.614			
5.442	4.871		
5.553	6.083	-530	
6,260	7.280	-1.020	
6,193	8,228	-2.035	
6,850	9,380	-2,530	
+11	+14		
	3,186 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,193 6,850	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

		Overseas visitor	rs to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance		
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,048 1,465 2,233 1,447	1,524 1,547 1,501 1,621	1,350 1,973 3,216 1,688	2,023 2,009 2,033 2,163	-302 -508 -983 -241	-499 -462 -532 -540	
1989 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 R Q4 (e)	1,190 1,499 2,517 1,645	1,725 1,611 1,681 1,834	1,591 2,124 3,717 1,945	2,377 2,160 2,271 2,570	-401 -625 -1,200 -300	-652 -549 -590 -736	
1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	402 284 362 452 446 567 736 847 650 605 405 436	506 493 525 534 494 519 509 505 487 529 527 565	418 418 513 549 584 840 925 1,181 1,110 897 453 338	652 694 677 683 615 711 661 686 686 686 720 711 711 732	-16 -134 -151 -97 -138 -273 -189 -334 -334 -460 -292 -48 +96	-146 -201 -152 -149 -121 -192 -152 -181 -199 -191 -184 -167	,
1989 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr June July R Aug R Sept R Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	412 305 473 436 484 579 866 901 750 630 465 550	527 555 643 532 537 542 574 554 553 553 567 888 679	486 527 579 588 888 1,035 1,369 1,313 975 525 445	757 876 744 726 692 742 724 774 773 820 832 918	-74 -222 -106 -152 -154 -309 -169 -468 -563 -468 -563 -345 -60 +105	-230 -321 -101 -194 -155 -200 -200 -220 -220 -253 -244 -239	

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

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

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1984 1985 1987 1988 1989 (e)	12,281 12,646 12,486 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,798 17,150		2,377 2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272 3,440	7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,668 10,580	2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859 3,130
988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	2,777 4,013 5,547 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
989 P Q1 Q2 Q3 R Q4 (e)	3,363 4,144 5,972 3,670	4,518 4,118 4,145 4,369	550 941 1,229 720	2,220 2,540 3,546 2,270	593 664 1,197 680
988 Jan Feb Mar Apr 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 1,348 1,347 1,472	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	214 146 164 214 275 338 367 338 274 173 162
989 P Jan Feb Mar Apr June July R Aug R Sept R Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,140 877 1,346 1,270 1,348 1,527 2,075 2,261 1,636 1,410 1,150 1,110	1,462 1,446 1,610 1,371 1,409 1,338 1,397 1,397 1,397 1,391 1,405 1,484 1,480	190 140 220 314 428 461 420 348 310 220 190	717 567 936 902 791 847 1,245 1,403 899 810 710 750	233 169 191 168 243 253 369 439 389 290 220 170

8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988	11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,080		619 782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,170	9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,240	1.040 1.144 1.420 1.670 1.671 1.687 1.743 1.781 1.752 1.905 2.210 2.486 2.670
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,470 7,343 11,020 5,996	7,237 6,890 7,102 7,599	250 440 665 468	3,557 6,334 9,668 4,959	662 568 687 569
1989 P Q1 Q2 Q3 R Q4 (e)	5,420 7,701 11,637 6,320	8,257 7,410 7,476 7,935	330 531 819 490	4,327 6,571 10,107 5,230	763 599 710 600
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr July July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,406 1,384 1,679 2,080 2,133 3,130 3,326 3,967 3,729 3,077 1,695 1,224	2.311 2.609 2.317 2.265 2.137 2.488 2.350 2.357 2.395 2.635 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	255 207 200 262 144 162 179 269 239 239 239 238 180 161
1989 P Jan Feb Mar Apr June July R Aug R Sept R Sept R Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,728 1,631 2,060 2,138 2,401 3,163 3,358 4,397 3,882 3,140 1,720 1,460	2.850 2.785 2.622 2.465 2.473 2.472 2.471 2.570 2.495 2.644 2.545 2.746	128 85 117 146 167 219 207 284 328 250 130 110	1.324 1.314 1.689 1.739 2.075 2.757 2.970 3.857 3.280 2.660 1.400 1.170	276 232 254 253 159 187 180 256 275 230 190 180

S64 MAY 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

ed entrants il 1989-March 1990	South East	London	South	West	East	York-	North	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great
	and the second second		West	Midlands	Midlands and Eastern	shire and Humber- side	West	- Line			Britair
s to training	29.7	18.8	20.8	33.2	33.5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17.4	40.5	285
1989 - March 1990 training	29.7	17.9	20.3	31.9	32.6	31.5	42.8	20.4	17.8	35.5	280-
h 31 1990 Il figures include YTS and Initi	38-6 ial Training.	20.7	28-0	39-4	42.6	41-2	53-4	27.8	22.7	45.1	359-
imbers of pe	ople benef	itting	from G						IGURE easure).2
•		Britain	Echnus		Scotla	nd	Falt		Wales		
nity Industry	March				March		February 1,858		March	Febru	799
e Allowance Scheme ase Scheme	70,6 3,5	669 555	72,438 3,747		6,31 18		6,446 199		4,896 150	5,	,065 156
e Allowance nterviews	3,2	279*	180 3,245 †		45		18 460 †		360 *		12 338†
nterviews ilative total) ses as at February 23, 1990.	1,871,5	540**	1,697,297 †	†	252,57	0 **	228,233 ††	•	119,419 **	106	5,581 ††
Employment registrations	kers with	bruary 5, 1990	to March 2, 19	regis	tratio			acem	IGURE ent in loyme	to U).(
, 1989 to Januarý 26, 1990. Jobseel	t taken at jobcentres, Feb by jobcentre advisory ser no compulsory requirem yment at jobcentres, include ayed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February ent to register uding those se	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change	regis	t t t on for the re DTHEF h disc	ceipt of unem	nd pla aployment be STS A es re	aceme empl mefit. These f	ent in loyme igures relate to IGURE red * fo	people with	2,931
1989 to Januarý 26, 1990. Jobseel Employment registrations Placed into employment t le aged 18 and over there is chosen to register for emplo ding placings through displa bseekers al	taken at jobcentres, Fel by jobcentre advisory ser no compulsory requirem yment at jobcentres, inclu ayed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February eent to register uding those se loyed jobcel	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change	regis	t t t on for the re DTHEF h disc	ceipt of unem	nd pla aployment be STS A es re	aceme empl mefit. These f	ent in loyme igures relate to IGURE red * fo	people with	2,931
Jobseel Employment registrations Placed into employment t e aged 18 and over there is chosen to register for emplo iding placings through displa	t taken at jobcentres, Feb by jobcentre advisory ser no compulsory requirem yment at jobcentres, include ayed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February ent to register uding those se loyed jobcei	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change people ntres a	regis	t t t on for the re DTHEF h disc	ceipt of unem	nd pla aployment be TS A es re ity ca	aceme empl mefit These f ND Fl egister	ent in loyme igures relate to IGURE red * fo s office	people with S Cor S T	2,931 h disabi
Jobseel Jobseel Employment registrations Placed into employment t le aged 18 and over there is chosen to register for emplo iding placings through displa	taken at jobcentres, Fel by jobcentre advisory ser mo compulsory requirem yment at jobcentres, inclu yed vacancies. nd unempl work at Disabled peopl	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February ent to register uding those se loyed jobcei	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change people ntres a ment Unregist	regis	t t t on for the re DTHEF h disc	ceipt of unem	nd pla appoyment be STS A es re ity ca to obtain er ed Of	aceme empl mefit These f ND Fl egister	ent in loyme igures relate to IGURE red * fo	people with S Cor S Cor S T heltered cc	2,931 h disabi
Jobseel Employment registrations Placed into employment t le aged 18 and over there is chosen to register for emplo iding placings through displa bseekers al RITAIN	taken at jobcentres, Fel by jobcentre advisory ser in o compulsory requirem yment at jobcentres, inclused vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February ent to register uding those se loyed jobcei e † dinary employe 0f whom unemployee 15:2 15:2	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change people ntres a ment d disabled 41-9 41-0	regis	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	ceipt of unem ceipt of unem ce	nd pla apployment be STS A es re ity ca to obtain er ed Of un 3.3 3.3	ND Flegister areers nployment e whom employed	igures relate to IGURE red * fo office xcept under s Unregistered disabled 2:2	s Cor	2,931 h disabi
Jobseel Employment registrations Placed into employment te la aged 18 and over there is chosen to register for employ ding placings through displa bseekers an RITAIN	taken at jobcentres, Feb by jobcentre advisory ser syment at jobcentres, incl average vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February uding those se loyed jobcei i dinary employ Of whom unemploye 1 5-2	to March 2, 15 5, 1990 to Mar for employmen eking a change people ntres a ment Unregist d disabled 41-9	regis	tion for the re both diss bocal a bocal a bocal a bocal a bocal a bocal a bocal a	ceipt of unem Ceipt of unem Ce	aployment be STS A es re ity ca to obtain er ed Of 33	ND Fl egiste areers nployment e whom employed	igures relate to igures	people with SSC SST heltered cc d Of the unem 1.6	2,931 h disabi

and all and the						YTS				13	THOUS
ovisional figures	South East	London		and	dlands s		North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
anned entrants April 1989–March 1990 trants to training	29.7	18.8	20.8	33·2 3	33.5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17.4	40.5	285.
trants to training April 1989 - March 1990 tal in training	29.7	17.9	20.3		32.6	31.5	42.8	20.4	17.8	35.5	280.
March 31 1990 te: All figures include YTS and Initial		20.7	28.0	39.4 4	12·6	41-2	53-4	27.8	22.7	45-1	359-
Numbers of peo sure munify Industry Release Scheme share share start Allowance tart interviews cumulative total) re cases as at February 23, 1990. pril 1, 1989 to January 26, 1990. pril 1, 1989 to January 26, 1990.	Great March 70.6 3.5 3.2 1,871.5	Britain 569 555 540**	February 7,134 72,438 3,747 180 3,245 † 1,697,297 ††	OTI	Contemporation of the second s	FAC	February 1.858 6.446 6.491 18 460 † 228,233 ††	ND F	Wales March 4,896 150 360 * 119,419 **	Febr 5 100	uary 799 0.065 12 338† 6.581††
Employment registrations* t	aken at jobcentres, Fel	bruary 5, 1990	to March 2, 1990)				emp	loymer	nt	7,953
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by r people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employ ot including placings through displaye	laken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February ! ent to register f uding those see	5, 1990 to March or employment a sking a change of	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job.	HER	FAC	TS A	nefit. These	figures relate to	people wit	2,931
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employr t including placings through displaye	laken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 9 ent to register f uding those sec	5, 1990 to March or employment a eking a change of people	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with	HER disal	FAC [.] bilitie	TS Al	nefit. These	figures relate to IGURE red * fc	people with	2,931 th disabi
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by r people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employr ot including placings through displaye	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 1 ent to register f uding those see loyed jobcer	5, 1990 to March or employment a eking a change of people tres ar	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with	HER disal	FAC bilitie Ithori	TS Al es re ty ca	nefit. These ND F giste preers	figures relate to IGURE red * fo s office	s constant	2,931 th disabi
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by r people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employr ot including placings through displaye	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 1 ent to register f uding those see loyed jobcer	5, 1990 to March or employment a eking a change of people itres ar ment Unregister	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with nd loca	HER disal al au	FAC bilitie Ithori	TS Al es reg ty ca	nefit. These ND F giste preers	figures relate to IGURE red * fc	people with the second	2,931 th disabi
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by r people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employ t including placings through displaye Jobseekers an AT BRITAIN	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory servine o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclued vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 9 ent to register f uding those see loyed jobcer e † dinary employr	5, 1990 to March or employment a eking a change of people itres ar ment Unregister	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with nd loca	HER disal al au	FAC bilitie thori Unlikely to Registered	TS Al es reg ty ca	ND F giste reers	figures relate to IGURE red * fc s office except under sl Unregistered	s c br c beltered c d of wi unem 1.6	2,931 th disabi th disabi
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by r people aged 18 and over there is n have chosen to register for employr t including placings through displaye Jobseekers an	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory servine o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, included vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 1 ent to register f uding those sec boyced jobcer e t dinary employed unemployed 15-2	people tres ar unregister unregister 41-9	OTI with nd loca	HER disal al au	FAC bilitie thori unlikely to Registered disabled 3:9	TS Al es reg ty ca	ND F giste reers	figures relate to IGURE red * fo 5 office except under sl Unregistered disable 2.2	people with the second	2,931 th disabi th disabi
Employment registrations* 1 Placed into employment by For people aged 18 and over there is n no have chosen to register for employm Not including placings through displayed Jobseekers an REAT BRITAIN	aken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory sen o compulsory requirem ment at jobcentres, included vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 1 ent to register f duing those see building those see buil	people tres ar unit disabled 41.9 41.3 39.5	ed Of who unemp 30.0 2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with 10 C ca 29.6 29.3 27.6	HER disal al au	FAC bilitie thori Registered disabled 3-9 3-8 3-6 3-6	TS All es reg ty ca obtain em d of w une 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	ND F giste reers	figures relate to IGURE red * fc s office except under st Unregistered disabled 2:2 2:1 2:2 2:2	people with SSC Pr heltered c d unen 1.6 1.6 1.5	2,931 th disa
Employment registrations* of Placed into employment by or people aged 18 and over there is n o have chosen to register for employ tot including placings through displayed JODSSECEVERS AM EAT BRITAIN B Mar Apr July Oct 0 Jan or people aged 18 and over there is n o have chosen to register for employ the Registration as a disabled person u ormity, are substantially handicapped available, 366,768 people were regis includes registered disabled people an	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu- ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 9 ent to register f uding those see loyed jobcer e † dinary employed 15:2 13:9 14:1 13:9 ent to register fi uding those see ons (Employme employment of eligible, choose	people tress ar unregister Unregister 41.9 41.0 41.3 39.5 39.1 or employment ar sking a change of 41.9 41.0 41.3 39.5 39.1 or employment ar sking a change of a ch	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with nd loca ed Of who 29-6 29-3 27-6 29-3 27-6 27-4 s a condition fo f job. s a condition fo f job.	HER disal al au m loyed	FAC bilitie thori Unlikely to Registered disabled 3.9 3.8 3.6 3.6 4.7 ipt of unemp ie eligible to rrience and of FAC	TS Alles register are gualifications	nefit. These ND F giste reers nployment of whom mployed	figures relate to IGURE red * for office coffice vecept under sl Unregistered disabled 2.2 2.1 2.2 3.6 figures relate to because of injury , 1989, the lates	people with S Cor S Cor S Cor S Cor heltered c d Of with unerer 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 3.0 people with y, disease st date for y ES Cor ES Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor	2,931 th disab) • 2 THOUS condition hom nployed th disab
Employment registrations* of Placed into employment by or people aged 18 and over there is n o have chosen to register for employ tot including placings through displayed JODSSECEVERS and EAT BRITAIN 19 Jan Apr July Oct 10 Jan or people aged 18 and over there is n o have chosen to register for employne to Registration as a disabled person u ormity, are substantially handicapped available, 366,768 people were regis includes registered disabled people an	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu- ed vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 9 ent to register f uding those see loyed jobcer e † dinary employed 15:2 13:9 14:1 13:9 ent to register fi uding those see ons (Employme employment of eligible, choose	people tres ar ment Unregister 41.9 41.9 41.0 41.3 39.5 39.1 or employment ar king a change of a	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with nd loca ed Of who 29.3 27.6 29.3 27.6 27.4 s a condition fo f job. 27.4 s a condition to f job. 27.4 s a condition to f job. Suited to their Grants East	HER disal al au m loyed	FAC bilitie thori Unlikely to Registered disabled 3.9 3.8 3.6 3.6 4.7 ipt of unemp ie eligible to rrience and of FAC	TS Alles reg ty ca b obtain em d Of w und 33 33 33 30 40 bloyment ber register are qualifications	nefit. These ND F giste reers nployment of whom mployed	figures relate to IGURE red * for office coffice vecept under sl Unregistered disabled 2.2 2.1 2.2 3.6 figures relate to because of injury , 1989, the lates	people with S Cor S Cor S Cor S Cor heltered c d Of with unerer 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.5 3.0 people with y, disease st date for y ES Cor ES Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor	2,931 th disab) • 4 THOUS condition hom nployed th disab or congg which lig
Employment registrations' of Placed into employment by or people aged 18 and over there is n a have chosen to register for employ to including placings through displayed JODDSEECENTS and EAT BRITAIN	taken at jobcentres, Fel jobcentre advisory ser o compulsory requirem nent at jobcentres, inclu d vacancies.	bruary 5, 1990 vice, February 9 ent to register f uding those see Jobcer e † dinary employed 15-2 15-2 15-2 15-2 14-9 14-1 13-9 ent to register fr ding those see ons (Employme employment) employment employme	5, 1990 to March or employment a eking a change of people tres ar ment Unregister disabled 41.9 41.0 41.3 39.5 39.1 or employment a: eking a change of int) Acts 1944 and a kind otherwise e not to register.	2, 1990 † s a condition fo f job. OTI with nd loca ed Of who 29-6 29-3 27-6 27-4 s a condition fo f job. s a condition fo f job. 27-4 s a condition fo f job. s a condition f job. S a condition	HER disal al au m loyed	FAC bilitie thori unlikely to Registerer disabled 3-9 3-8 3-6 4-7 ipt of unemp le eligible to rience and co FAC ctobe	TS Alles reg ty ca o obtain em d Of w and of w and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and	nefit. These ND F giste reers reers reployment e whom mployed	figures relate to IGURE red * for office except under sl Unregistered disabled 2.2 2.1 2.2 3.6 figures relate to because of injury *, 1989, the lates	People with S Cor S Cor	2,931 th disab) • 4 THOUS condition hom nployed th disab or congg which lig

April 1989–March 1990 trants to training April 1989 - March 1990 tal in training	South East	London	Cauth Ma		and the second second			Weles	THOU
ntrants to training April 1989 - March 1990 otal in training	A. Contraction	London	South Wes West Mid	ands East Ands Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland Greater Brita
April 1989 - March 1990 otal in training	29.7	18.8	20.8 3	3·2 33·5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17.4	40.5 28
	29.7	17.9	20.3 3	1.9 32.6	31.5	42.8	20.4	17.8	35.5 28
March 31 1990 ote: All figures include YTS and Initial Traini	38-6 ning.	20.7	28-0 3	9.4 42.6	41-2	53-4	27.8	22.7	45.1 35
	o honofi							IGURE	
Numbers of people	Great B		rom Go	Scotla		loyme	ent m	easure Wales	es U
	March		February	March		February		March	February
ommunity Industry nterprise Allowance Scheme ob Release Scheme	70,66 3,55		7,134 72,438 3,747	6,31		1,858 6,446		4,896	799 5,065
bshare bstart Allowance	3,55		3,747 180 3,245 †		36 57 *	199 18 460 †		150 360 *	156 12 3381
estart interviews (cumulative total)	1,871,54		1,697,297 ††	252,57		228,233 ††		119,419 **	106,581
Jobseekers	at jobcentres, Febr	ruary 5, 1990 1	to March 2, 1990	gistratio		nd pla	cem	IGURE ent int loymer	to 9. nt 7,953
Employment registrations* taken a Placed into employment by jobcel or people aged 18 and over there is no com bave chosen to register for employment a ot including placings through displayed vac	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi npulsory requireme al jobcentres, includ cancies.	ruary 5, 1990 ice, February 5 nt to register fr ding those see	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as a king a change of jo people	egistratio	ons ai eccipt of unem R FAC abiliti	nd pla	cemp emp afit. These the ND F giste	ent int loymer figures relate to IGURE red * fc	r.953 2,931 people with dise
Employment registrations* taken a Placed into employment by jobce or people aged 18 and over there is no com o have chosen to register for employment a lot including placings through displayed vac Jobseekers and	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi npulsory requirement at jobcentres, includ cancies. unemple vork at j	ruary 5, 1990 (ice, February 5 int to register fr ding those see oyed (obcen	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as a king a change of jo people	egistratio	ons ai eccipt of unem R FAC abiliti	nd pla	cemp emp afit. These the ND F giste	ent int loymer figures relate to IGURE red * fc	r.953 2,931 people with dise
Employment registrations* taken a Placed into employment by jobce or people aged 18 and over there is no com o have chosen to register for employment a lot including placings through displayed vac Jobseekers and	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi npulsory requireme al jobcentres, includ cancies.	ruary 5, 1990 ice, February 5 int to register fr ding those see oyed obcen	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as king a change of jo people to tres and	egistratio	eccipt of uner R FAC abiliti nuthor	nd pla ployment bene TS AN es reg ity cai	cemp emp efit. These ND F giste reers	ent int loymer figures relate to IGURE red * fo s office	r.953 2,931 people with disa
Employment registrations* taken a Placed into employment by jobce or people aged 18 and over there is no com o have chosen to register for employment a ot including placings through displayed vac Jobseekers and	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi npulsory requirement at jobcentres, includ cancies. unemple vork at j Disabled people	ruary 5, 1990 ice, February 5 int to register fr ding those see oyed obcen	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as king a change of it people tres and tres and nent Unregistered	egistratio	eccipt of uner R FAC abiliti nuthor	nd pla	cemp emp efit. These the ND F giste reers	ent int loymer figures relate to IGURE red * fo s office	r,953 2,931 people with disc S 9. Sor 9. ES THOU
Employment registrations* taken a Placed into employment by jobce or people aged 18 and over there is no com o have chosen to register for employment a of including placings through displayed vac Jobseekers and W EAT BRITAIN	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi at jobcentres, incluc cancies. unemple vork at j Disabled people Suitable for ordi Registered disabled 18-0 17-9	ruary 5, 1990 1 ice, February 5 int to register fr ding those see oyed 1 obcen 1 inary employr Of whom unemployed 15-2 15-2	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as king a change of jo people tres and nent Unregistered disabled 41.9 41.0	egistratio	eceipt of unerr R FAC abiliti nuthor Register disabled 3-9 3-8	nd pla	cemp emp sfit. These t ND F giste reers	ingures relate to IGURE red * fc office xcept under sl Unregistered disabled 2.2 2.1	r,953 2,931 people with disc s 9. s THOU heltered condit
Employment registrations" taken a Placed into employment by jobce or people aged 18 and over there is no com o have chosen to register for employment a lot including placings through displayed vac Jobseekers and W EAT BRITAIN	at jobcentres, Febr entre advisory servi at jobcentres, incluc cancies. unemple vork at j Disabled people Suitable for ordi Registered disabled 18-0	ruary 5, 1990 ice, February 5 int to register for ding those see oyed (obcen) t inary employm Of whom unemployed 15:2	to March 2, 1990 5, 1990 to March 2 or employment as a king a change of ju people to tres and nent Unregistered disabled 41.9	egistratio	eccipt of unerr R FAC abiliti uthor Register disabled 3.9	nd pla	cemp emp sfit. These t ND F giste reers	in the second se	r,953 2,931 people with disa people with disa people with disa people with disa people with disa people with disa

visional figures inde entrants pril 1989-March 1990 ants to training pril 1989 March 1990 il in training tarch 31 1990 2: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.	South East 29-7 29-7 38-6 Creat Br March 70,666 3,555 3,275 1,871,540	itain 9 5 9*	February 7,134 72,438 3,747 180			empl	40-0 42-8 53-4 TS AN	nt mo	17-4 17-8 22-7	40-5 35-5 45-1	280
il 1989-March 1990 is to training if 1989 - March 1990 n training ch 31 1990 All figures include YTS and Initial Training. umbers of people be re re nity Industry ise Allowance Scheme lease Scheme re t Allowance interviews iterviews iter	29-7 38-6 enefit Great Br March 70,666 3,555 3,275	17-9 20-7 tting f itain	20-3 28-0 From G <u>February</u> 7,134 72,438 3,747 180	31-9 39-4	32-6 42-6 THER ment Scotland	31-5 41-2 FAC empl d	42:8 53:4 TS AN	20-4 27-8	17-8 22-7	35-5 45-1	285- 280- 359-
1 1989 - March 1990 I training ch 31 1990 II figures include YTS and Initial Training. LUMBERS OF DEODIE DE e nity Industry se Allowance Scheme ease Scheme e Allowance interviews uitative total) asses as at February 23, 1990. asses as at January 26, 1990. 1, 1989 to February 23, 1990.	38-6 enefit Great Br March 70,666 3,555 3,275	20-7 tting f itain	28-0 From G February 7,134 72,438 3,747 180	39-4	42:6 THER ment Scotland	41-2 R FAC empl d	53-4 TS AN	20-4 27-8	17-8 22-7	35-5 45-1	280
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e hity Industry se Allowance Scheme aase Scheme e Allowance interviews ulative total) ases as at February 23, 1990. ases as at January 26, 1990. 1, 1989 to February 23, 1990.	Great Br March 70,668 3,555 3,279	itain 9 5 9*	February 7,134 72,438 3,747 180		Scotland	empl	oymei	nt mo	easure		
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se Allowance Scheme sase Scheme Allowance nterviews Jlative total) ises as at February 23, 1990. , 1989 to February 26, 1990. , 1989 to February 23, 1990.	70,669 3,555 3,279	5 9*	7,134 72,438 3,747 180				Fals	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE	Wales		
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e Allowance interviews ulative total) ases as at February 23, 1990. 1, 1989 to February 26, 1990. 1, 1989 to February 23, 1990.	3,279	9.	180		6,310		1,858 6,446		4,896	5,0	
interviews ulative total) ases as at February 23, 1990. ases as at January 26, 1990. 1, 1989 to February 23, 1990.			3,245 †		186 457		199 18		150	1	56 12
uses as at February 23, 1990. ases as at January 26, 1990. , 1989 to February 23, 1990.		and the second se	3,245 † 1,697,297 †		457 252,570		460 † 228,233 ††		360 * 119,419 **		338† 581††
uses as at January 26, 1990. , 1989 to February 23, 1990.											11
uding placings through displayed vacancies.											
bseekers and une	mplo	oyed	people						GURE red * fo		• 2
work	at j	obcen		e witl	n disa	bilitie	es reg	ister		or 9	• 4
RITAIN Disable	at jo	obcen	tres a	e witl	n disa	bilitie uthori	es reg ty car	ister eers	red* fo	or y s ™	• Z
RITAIN Disable	at jo ed people e for ordin ered	obcen	tres a	e with and lo	n disa	bilitie uthori	es reg ty car	ister eers oyment ex	red* fo office	es The	ndition
RITAIN Disable Suitable Registe disable an 18.0	at jo d people e for ordin ered d	obcen t aary employm Of whom unemployed	nent Unregist disabled 41.9	e with and lo	whom employed	Unlikely to Registered disabled 3.9	es reg ty car o obtain emplo d Of who unemp 3.3	ister eers oyment ex	red * fo office ccept under sh Unregistered disabled 2.2	es The nettered cor Of who unemp 1.6	ndition
RITAIN Disable Suitable Registe disable	at jo d people e for ordin ered d	bbcen t aary employn Of whom unemployed	nent Unregist disabled	e with and lo	whom employed	Unlikely to Registered disabled	es reg ty car o obtain emplo d Of who unemp	ister eers oyment ex	red * fo office cept under sh Unregistered disabled	eltered cor Of who unemp	ndition

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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9.8 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): October-December 1989*

RIGINAL SCHEME soliand wilett Packard riclays Leasing (No 18) Ltd ABF (No 21) Ltd torola Ltd tiorala Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd HE Europe Ltd tal tes w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Bo' Ness East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town Springburn	185,000 1,450,000 1,244,000 282,000 56,000 359,000 223,000 132,000 69,000 67,000	Thorn Lighting Ltd Humberclyde Industrial Finance Ltd L'Arome Ltd Montgomery Tomlinson Ltd Pilkington Micronics Ltd Bicc Cables Ltd Total East Midlands	Merthyr and Rhymney Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Wrexham	105,000 372,000 261,000 136,000 210,000 300,000 2,040,000
wiett Packard rictays Leasing (No 18) Ltd //BF (No 21) Ltd //H Europe Ltd //H Europe Ltd //BF (No 21) Ltd //BF (No	East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	$\begin{array}{c} 1,450,000\\ 1,244,000\\ 282,000\\ 56,000\\ 359,000\\ 223,000\\ 132,000\\ 69,000\\ \end{array}$	L'Arome Ltd Montgomery Tomlinson Ltd Pilkington Micronics Ltd Bicc Cables Ltd Total East Midlands	Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl	372,000 261,000 136,000 210,000 300,000
Inclays Leasing (No 18) Ltd MBF (No 21) Ltd oca Cola and Schweppes Beverages Ltd otorola Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd H Europe Ltd liam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal Hes w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	$\begin{array}{c} 1,450,000\\ 1,244,000\\ 282,000\\ 56,000\\ 359,000\\ 223,000\\ 132,000\\ 69,000\\ \end{array}$	L'Arome Ltd Montgomery Tomlinson Ltd Pilkington Micronics Ltd Bicc Cables Ltd Total East Midlands	Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl	261,000 136,000 210,000 300,000
ABF (No 21) Ltd voa Cola and Schweppes Beverages Ltd otorola Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd Hism Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal tes w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	d East Kilbride East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	282,000 56,000 359,000 223,000 132,000 69,000	Pilkington Micronics Ltd Bicc Cables Ltd Total East Midlands	Shotton Flint and Rhyl Shotton Flint and Rhyl	136,000 210,000 300,000
torola Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd lisam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal tes w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	East Kilbride East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	56,000 359,000 223,000 132,000 69,000	Bicc Cables Ltd Total East Midlands	Shotton Flint and Rhýl Wrexham	210,000 300,000
Iterola Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd Iliam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal les w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	East Kilbride Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	359,000 223,000 132,000 69,000	Total East Midlands	Wrexham	
tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd liam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal ses w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Greenock Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	223,000 132,000 69,000	East Midlands		2.040.000
tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd tional Semiconductor (UK) Ltd H Europe Ltd liam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal tes w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Greenock Greenock Livingston New Town	132,000 69,000			.,,
H Europe Ltd liliam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal sles w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Livingston New Town	69,000 67,000			
liam Collins Sons and Co Ltd tal w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd		67 000	ABR Foods Ltd	Corby	410,000
tal sles w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Springburn	118,000	Hunter Print Group plc	Corby	1,680,000
ales w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd		4,185,000	Pembridge Paper and Plastics (UK) Ltd Sias Foods Ltd	Corby Corby	151,000 139,000
w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd		.,	Total	Corby	2,380,000
w Corning Ltd w Corning Ltd	Barry	34,000	North East		
w Corning Ltd	Barry	45,000	Direct Worktops Ltd	Bishop Auckland	619,000
W Conning Ltd	Barry Barry	40,000 26,000	Eurotapes Insulations Ltd	Bishop Auckland	186,000
w Corning Ltd	Barry	183,000	Tallent Eng Ltd	Bishop Auckland Bishop Auckland	165,000 140,000
w Corning Ltd	Barry	127,000	Sanyo Electric Manuf (UK) Ltd Tallent Eng Ltd Wavin Plastics Ltd	Bishop Auckland	160,000
w Corning Ltd	Barry	79,000	Lyons Patisserie Ltd	Bishop Auckland Hartlepool	117,000 387,000
w Corning Ltd adel Ltd	Barry Garnant	27,000 36,000	Chemoxy International Ltd	Middlesbrough	387,000
W Cam Gears Ltd	Resolven	53.000	Bonas Machine Co Ltd British Telecommunications plc	Newcastle upon Tyne Newcastle upon Tyne	129,000 160,000
W Cam Gears Ltd	Resolven	29,000	Derwent Valley Foods Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	109,000
W Cam Gears Ltd	Resolven	32,000	Grorud Eng Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	174,000
tal		711,000	Press Offshore Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	564,000
rth East			Sagesoft Ltd Goldstar Electric (UK) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne South Tyneside	168,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland	429,000	Davy McKee (Stockton) Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	174,000 171,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland	162.000	Parkfield Group plc	Stockton-on-Tees	511,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland	52,000	Seal Sands Chemical Co Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	130,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland Sunderland	703,000 1,419,000	Tarmac Bricks Ltd UB Investments plc	Stockton-on-Tees Stockton-on-Tees	551,000 367,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland	817,000	Hepworth and Grandage	Sunderland	215,000
nbard Leasing Manufactures Ltd	Sunderland	6,206,000	Ikeda Hoover Ltd	Sunderland	436.000
nbard Premier Leasings Ltd nbard Premier Leasings Ltd	Sunderland	683,000	Komatsu UK Ltd	Sunderland	625,000
nbard Premier Leasings Ltd Reyrolle Ltd	Sunderland	63,000	North Salmon Smokery Ltd	Sunderland	234,000
al	Sunderland	88,000 10,622,000	NSK Bearings Europe Ltd NSK-AKS Precision Ball Europe Ltd	Sunderland Sutherland	698,000 100,000
		10,022,000	Superbadge Ltd	Sunderland	119,000
VISED SCHEME			Total		7,509,000
			North West		
n Millar and Sons (1844) Ltd	Bathgate	207,000	Careful Cut (North West) Ltd Hy-Ten Reinforcement Co Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	102,000 162,000
tal (UK) Ltd	Dundee	253,000	Jacob's Bakery Ltd	Liverpool	995,000
IcLelland and Son Ltd	Glasgow	150,000	Langwood (Prepared Vegetable)	Liverpool	103,000
ex Electronics Ltd	Glasgow	768,000	Sanko Gosei UK Ltd	Liverpool	307,000
shbake Foods Ltd	Glasgow	285,000	T G Smith (Liverpool) Ltd	Liverpool	154,000
ysystems Healthcare Ltd	Glasgow Glasgow	151,000 114,000	Nacanco Ltd Plasmor (Halton) Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn Widnes and Runcorn	270,000 124,000
ency Window Group plc th and McLaurin Ltd	Glasgow	360,000	Plasmor (Halton) Ltd Steripak Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	341,000
lers Foods Ltd	Glasgow	147,000	Ingersoll-Rand Co Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	148,000
nura Corporation	Glasgow	171,000	Quintins Snack Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	234,000
Scotland Ltd	Glasgow	206,000	Volex Pencon	Wigan and St Helens	195,000
d Ltd npaq Computer Manuf Ltd	Glasgow Greenock	152,000 1,382,000	Chemdal Ltd E R Squibb and Sons Ltd	Wirral and Chester Wirral and Chester	150,000 165,000
gows Electronics Ltd	Greenock	333.000	New England Business Services Inc	Wirral and Chester	366,000
plast Ltd	Irvine	216,000	P and W Plastics Ltd	Wirral and Chester	292,000
shire Metal Products plc	Irvine	163,000	Total		4,108,000
stic Eng (Scotland) Ltd	Irvine Irvine	135,000 309,000	Yorkshire and Humberside		
Iglas Revolution and Co Ltd	Kilmarnock	118,000	Amerton Fashions Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	102,000
ulloch and Sons (Holdings) Ltd	Lanarkshire	104,000	Anderson Group Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	183,000
S (Packers) Ltd	Lanarkshire	105,000	Buxted Frozen Foods Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	385,000
h Martin and Sons (Carluke) Ltd	Lanarkshire	102,000	Duckers Furniture Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	108,000
Holdings Ltd	Lanarkshire	430,000 6,361,000	Stelrad Group Ltd Devalit UK	Rotherham and Mexborough Scunthorpe	414,000 203,000
		0,301,000	Flexus Plastics Ltd	Scunthorpe	203,000
es			I J Dewhurst Ltd	Scunthorpe	129,000
nan (South Wales) Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	230,000	Associated Co-op Creameries Ltd	Whitby	165,000
anair Ltd enix Flexible Tubes Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney Merthyr and Rhymney	324,000 102.000	Total		1,890,000

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: Department of Trade and Industry, Room 324, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 01-215

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

DEFINITIONS

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

EARNINGS

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

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.

HM FORCES

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 exceeded 100.

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

The following standard symbols are used:

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.

> R revised estimated e not elsewhere specified nes UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition SIC EC European Community

- not available nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) provisional
- break in series

Conventions

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

otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive

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.

VACANCY

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.

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

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.

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

Regularly published statistics

Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings ar
M (O)	May 90.		Average weekly
(Q)	Apr 89:	159	and hours wo Manufactu industrie
QM	May 90: May 90:	1.4	Summa Detailed
M	May 90:	1.3	Manufactu Internati Agriculture
А	Dec 89:	1.10	Coal-minir
Q	Apr 90:	1.7	Average earning Overtime and sh
Q	May 90: Apr 90:	1.5 224	Latest figures: Region: summ Hours of work: r
			Output per
	Oct 89:	540	Output per head
		1.9	annual indices Wages and sala
		1.14	Manufactu Quarterly
A M	Aug 89: May 90:	1·15 9·2	Labour cost
	Feb 90:	79	Survey results 1
Ă	May 90:	259	Per unit of a
			General index (F
			Latest figures: percentage of
M M	May 90: May 90:	2·1 2·2	Recent movem excluding se
M (Q)	May 90:	2.5	Main compone and weights
M	May 90:	2.2	Changes on a Annual summa
Q	Mar 90;	2.6	Revision of we Pensioner house
М	May 90: May 90:	2·7 2·15	All items exclu Group indices:
	May 90:	2.8	Revision of we
M M	May 90: May 90:	2·3 2·4	Food prices London weighting
М	May 90: May 90:	2.9	International com
Q	Mar 90:	2.10	Household s
D M	May 84: May 90:	2·19	Composition of e
M	Apr 90:	2.20	: quarterly sum : in detail
D	Oct 88:	2.21/22/25	Household charae
M	Apr 90: May 90:	9.3/4	Industrial dis
М	May 90: Mar 90:	2·18 125	Summary: latest time s
			Latest year a Industry
М	May 90:	2.14	Monthly: Broad Annual Detailed
			Prominent st
M	May 90:	3.1	Main causes of s Cumulative
M	May 90: May 90:	3.2 3.3	Latest year f Size of stoppage
			Days lost per 1,0 recent years by
м	May 00		International com
M	May 90:	2.30	Tourism
S (M)	May 90: May 90:	2·31 287	Employment in to
D	Julý 86:	284	Overseas travel: Overseas travel:
			residents Visits abroad by
			Overseas travel a Visits to the U
м	May 90.	5.1	Visits abroad b Visits to the U
М	May 90:	5.3	purpose of vi Visits abroad b
			purpose of vi
A M (A)	Nov 89: May 90:	600 5·6	Visitor nights
A	May 90:	245	YTS
A	Apr 90:	228	YTS entrants: reg
	quency M (Q) M A Q M A Q M A A A A D A M M M M M M M M M M M M M	quency issue M (Q) May 90: Apr 89: Q May 90: May 90: A Dec 89: Q Q May 90: May 90: A Dec 89: Q Q May 90: Apr 90: Apr 90: Apr 90: Apr 90: Apr 90: A M May 90: May 90: A Aug 89: May 90: A A Aug 89: May 90: A pr 90: A pr 90: A pr 90: May	quency issue number or page M (Q) May 90: Apr 89: 1:59 Q May 90: May 90: 1:4 M May 90: 1:4 M May 90: 1:4 M May 90: 1:3 A Dec 89: 1:10 Q Apr 90: 1:5 A Dec 89: 1:10 Q Apr 90: 222 Nov 89: 624 M May 90: 1:5 Apr 90: 2:22 Nov 89: 624 M May 90: 2:25 M May 90: 2:2 A Feb 90: 79 D Apr 90: 2:5 M May 90: 2:15 M (Q) May 90: 2:15 M (Q) May 90: 2:16 M May 90: 2:17 M May 90: 2:18 M May 90: 2:19 M

KAR STA				
	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number
1 9	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other inductions			or page
4	industries Summary (Oct) Detailed results	B (A)	May 90:	5.4
2 3	Manufacturing	A	May 90:	244
	International comparisons Agriculture Coal-mining	M A	May 90: May 90:	5·9 253
) 7	Average earnings: non-manual employees Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	A M (A)	May 90: May 90:	253 5·5
5	Latest figures: industry Region: summary	M Q	May 90: Mar 90:	1.11 1.13
	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 90:	1.12
	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
	Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	May 90:	1.8
	Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M M	May 90: May 90:	5·7 5·7
	Labour costs			
	Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	Quadrennial M	June 86: May 90:	212 5·7
	Retail prices			5.7
	General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	м	May 90:	6.2
	Percentage changes Recent movements and the index	M	May 90:	6.2
	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	May 90:	6.1
	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M M	May 90: May 90:	6·4 6·5
	Annual summary Revision of weights	A A	May 89: Apr 89:	242 197
	Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing	M (Q)	May 90:	6.6
	Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A) A M	May 90: July 89:	6·7 387
	Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D	May 90: May 82:	6·3 267
		м	May 90:	6.8
	Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Feb 90:	<u>7</u> .1
	: per person Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary	Q	Feb 90:	7.1
	: in detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Feb 90: Feb 90:	7·2 7·3
			Feb 90:	7.3
	Industrial disputes: stoppages of Summary: latest figures : time series	M	May 90:	4.1
	Latest year and annual series Industry	M A	May 90: July 89:	4·2 349
	Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed	M A	May 90: July 89:	4·1 349
	Prominent stoppages Main_causes of stoppage	Â	July 89:	349 380
	Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	May 90: July 89:	4·1 357
	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in	A	July 89: July 89:	356
	recent years by industry International comparisons	A A	July 89: June 89:	356 309
	Tourism Employment in tourism: industries GB	М	May 90:	8.1
	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	М	May 90:	8-2
	residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	May 90: May 90:	8·3 8·4
	Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 90:	8.5
	Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and	Q	Apr 90:	8.6
	purpose of visit Visits abroad by mode of travel and	Q	Apr 90:	8.7
	purpose of visit Visitor nights	Q	Apr 90: Apr 90:	8·8 8·9
	YTE			
	YTS entrants: regions	М	May 90:	9.1

* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different

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



The ten largest unions accounted for 60.9 per cent of total union membership in the United Kingdom during 1988.

Membership of trade unions in 1988

by Derek Bird

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

At the end of 1988 there were 314 trade unions in the United Kingdom with a total membership of 10.238 million. There were 16 fewer unions and 2.3 per cent less members than in 1987. This is the ninth consecutive fall in membership from the peak level of 13.289 million in 1979. Union membership is now 23 per cent below the peak level.

Figure 1 shows membership and numbers of unions for the period from 1898 to 1988. Table 1 summarises the annual changes in membership and in the number of trade unions for the period 1978 to 1988.

Number of trade unions

The total number of trade unions at the end of 1988 was 314, a decrease of 16 on the 1987 total and less than a quarter of the peak number of 1,384 recorded in 1920. With the exception of 1973 and 1977, when small increases were recorded, the decrease has been a steady one, and this reflects the continuing process of mergers and transfers of membership.

Despite the net decrease in numbers, new unions have still been formed in most years, including ten during 1988.

Size of unions

Many unions are relatively small. About half the 1988 total had fewer than 1,000 members, which together accounted for only 0.4 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale there were 23 unions each with 100,000 or more members, which together accounted for over 81 per cent of the total membership of all unions; while the ten largest unions, which all had in excess of 250,000 members, accounted for 60.9 per cent of the total membership. An analysis of the

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membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1988 is given in table 2 and figure 2.

Tables 3 and 4 give analyses of trade unions and trade union membership respectively, by size of union from 1983 to 1988.

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1988, which includes members in branches outside the UK, shows a fall of 2.3 per cent (237,000 members) from the total for 1987. This is a continuation of the downward trend which has reduced trade union membership by over 3 million since 1979. This fall in membership was in line with movements in employment between 1979 and 1986, when the number of employees in employment¹ fell from 23.2 million to 21.4 million. However, while the number of employees in employment increased by 0.8 million between 1986 and 1988, trade union membership continued to fall, by 300,000 over the same period. Thus, contrary to the situation immediately prior to 1986, the reduction in trade union membership since then is not related to a fall in employee numbers.

Table 1 Trade unions—numbers and membership 1978-88

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (Thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1978	462	13.112	+2.1
1979	453	13,289	+1.3
1980	438	12,947	-2.6
1981	414	12,106	-6.5
1982	408	11,593	-4.2
1983	394	11.236	-3.1
1984	375	10,994	-2.2
1985	370	10,821	-1.6
1986	335	10,539	-2.6
1987	330	10.475	-0.6
1988	314	10,238	-2.3

It is not possible to give an accurate industrial pattern of union membership, as over 4 million members belong to unions which now have multi-industry membership. This represents 39 per cent of total union membership and is virtually the same as in recent years.

A breakdown of membership by sex has not been possible since 1981 because of a deterioration in the reliability of the information provided by trade unions (in many cases this information was not provided at all).

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Employment Department. Since 1975 they relate to organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union, in accordance with Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. They are based on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, which comprises those unions, branches and sections on his lists at December 31. This is supplemented by information obtained by the Employment Department, from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions. They include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head

As of June of each year. Source: Employment Department

Figure 1 Trade unions 1898-1988



Table 2 Trade unions—numbers and membership end 1988

Numbers of	Number		Per cent	
members	of unions	member- ship (Thou- sands)	Number of unions	Membership of all unions
Under 100	50	2	15·9	0·0
100–499	76	20	24·2	0·2
500–999	26	19	8·3	0·2
1,000–2,499	47	78	15∙0	0·8
2,500–4,999	27	93	8∙6	0·9
5,000–9,999	16	110	5∙1	1·1
10,000–14,999	4	51	1·3	0·5
15,000–24,999	11	211	3·5	2·1
25,000–49,999	23	849	7·3	8·3
50,000–99,999	6	464	1.9	4·5
100,000–249,000	13	2,104	4.1	20·5
250,000 and more	10	6,237	3.2	60·9
*Membership unknown	5		1.6	
All	314	10,238	100	100.0

*There were five unions in 1988 whose membership was not reported, four of which were newly formed in 1988.

offices are situated in the United Kingdom, but do not include any members of trade unions whose head offices are elsewhere. Categories of membership are not obtained and the figures may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures previously published for earlie ryears have been revised in accordance with the latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; however, this is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with Section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition of Section 28 of the 1974 Act; the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between

Table 3 Trade unions-analysis by size 1983-88

Size	Number of	Per cent					100	– Number of – unions
	unions 1983	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
Jnder 100	70	17.8	17.6	16.8	18.5	16.1	15.9	50
00-499	104	26.4	25.1	25.1	24.2	25.8	24.2	76
00–999	42	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.0	7.9	8.3	26
,000–2,499	57	14.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.8	15.0	47
.500-4,999	31	7.9	8.8	7.3	6.6	6.7	8.6	27
,000–9,999	18	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	. 16
0.000-14,999	2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	4
5,000-24,999	20	5.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	11
5,000-49,999	15	3.8	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.3	7.3	23
0.000-99,999	13	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	6
00.000-249,999	12	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	13
50,000 and more	10	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	10
Membership unknown*		0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	5
All		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of unions at end of year	394	394	375	370	335	330	314	314

There were five unions in 1988 whose membership was not reported, four of which were newly formed in 198

Table 4 Trade unions—membership by size 1983–88

Size	Members	of Percent						Members of unions
	(Thousar 1983	ids) 1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	(Thousands) 1988
Under 100	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
100–499	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	20
500–999	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	19
1,000–2,499	90	0·8	0-8	0·8	0.8	0·8	0·8	78
2,500–4,999	112	1·0	1-0	0·9	0.7	0·8	0·9	93
5,000–9,999	112	1·0	1-0	1·0	0.8	1·0	1·1	110
10,000–14,999	22	0·2	0·3	0·4	0.6	0·7	0·5	51
15,000–24,999	404	3·6	2·7	1·9	1.8	2·1	2·1	211
25,000–49,999	551	4·9	6·0	7·5	8.6	8·4	8·3	849
50,000–99,999	966	8·6	8·9	6·1	5·2	5·3	4·5	464
100,000–249,999	2,090	18·6	22·3	22·8	25·2	20·3	20·5	2,104
250,000 and more	6,843	60·9	56·5	58·4	55·6	60·3	60·9	6,237
All		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total membership at end of year (Thousands)	11,236	11,236	10,994	10,821	10,539	10,475	10,238	10,238



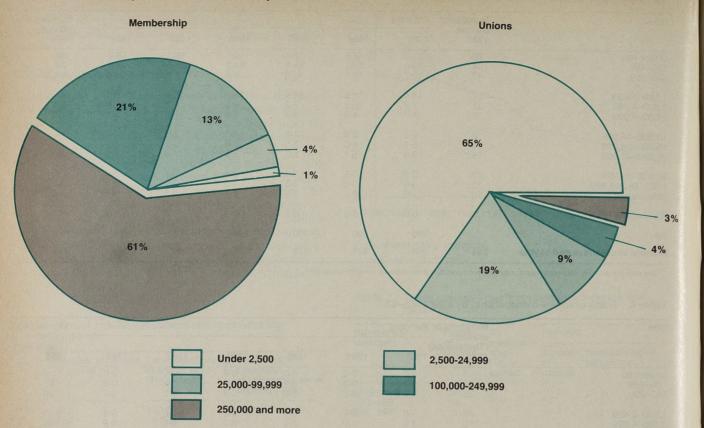
Trade union membership in the UK has fallen by over 3 million since 1979.

workers and employers as one of its principal purposes. The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but which have not applied for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than 12 months) are required under Section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual returns, which include membership figures, to the Certification Oficer. The Employment Department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions with their head office in Northern Ireland.

The figure of 314 unions for 1988, given in this article, does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's annual report. The main reason for this is that sections of certain unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the Employment Department has continued its previous

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Figure 2 Membership and number of unions by size 1988



practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Further information about trade unions

The 1989 Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried out by the Employment Department included for the first time a question about trade union membership. Preliminary results from this survey, published in the April 1990 issue of Employment Gazette, showed trade union membership in Great Britain in spring 1989 to be 8.8 million.

The survey allows union membership to be analysed by occupation, sex, age, etc, although these data are not available for specific unions and are not comparable with the information supplied by the Certification Officer. This

is not only because of the differences in geographical coverage but also because the LFS figures exclude unemployed and retired members and members overseas.

Additionally, the annual report of the Certification Officer was published in April 1990. It contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 31, 1989, and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1988. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X7AZ and, in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland, the Office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

Finally, there is a Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc, giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, names of secretaries and other information, published by HMSO.

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That's why it launched Training would take at least 2 years to achieve has already taken business men and women greater place. Anybody in business will tell authority and spending power to That's a good sign. Because promote economic growth in their over the next decade we will need an imaginative and TECs were only launched in informed response to skills March 1989. Today, over 65 are training. Oddly enough, that's a senti- well under way, covering more

And the people who will make that happen don't sit And what everybody thought in Government; they sit on TECs.

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Visiting a jobcentre was a main method of jobsearch for the unemployed.

Characteristics of the unemployed

This article describes some of the latest results from the Labour Force Survey about the characteristics of the unemployed in Great Britain¹.

The latest information from the Labour Force Survey shows that in Great Britain:

• between spring 1988 and spring 1989 unemployment, on the internationally agreed definition, fell by 398,000 (17 per cent), with a slightly steeper than average fall among men (18 per cent) and a greater fall among young people aged 16-24 (23 per cent);

¹ This article contains final results for 1988 and preliminary results for 1989 which update corresponding results for 1987 in "Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed", *Employment Gazette*, October 1988 (pp 534-547). Other results in that article were updated (using preliminary results from the 1988 Labour Force Survey) in "Measures of unemployment: claimant count and Labour Force Survey", Employment Gazette, August 1989 (pp 443-451) and are expected to be updated further (to 1989) in Employment Gazette shortly. Further preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey, including some relating to the unemployed, were presented in Employment Gazette, April 1990, pp 199-212 Summary details about the Labour Force Survey appear at the end of this article together with a contact address for further information

- there was a decline in the number of new entrants to the labour market among the unemployed: this group formed about 8 per cent of the total unemployed in spring 1989 compared with 11 per cent a year earlier;
- nearly half the women unemployed in spring 1989 had been looking after their family or home immediately prior to looking for work, and were entering or re-entering the labour market;
- in both 1988 and 1989, the great majority of unemployed women said they would consider accepting a part-time job if one were available, and nearly a third reported that they were looking only for part-time work;
- between 1984 and 1989 the estimated numbers of unemployed who had been without a job and seeking work for a year or more fell from 1,470,000 (47 per cent of the total) to 760,000 (38 per cent);

- previously non-manual workers were less likely than manual workers to use jobcentres or government employment offices, personal contacts or direct application to employers as their main method of job search and were more likely to use newspapers and private employment agencies;
- in 1989, 55 per cent of all unemployed people of working age held a formal qualification, many at the higher levels: this compares with nearly three-quarters of all economically active people who were so qualified.

The results presented in this article are based on analysis of people classified as unemployed on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition; that is, people without paid jobs who said they were available to start work and had sought work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview. This definition differs from that of the claimant count which measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at unemployment benefit offices and is published each month by the Department of Employment¹.

Unemployment measured on the ILO definition provides a good measure of excess labour supply; it includes all those people who are actively seeking work whether or not they are claiming benefit. The Labour Force Survey allows detailed analyses to be made of the sex, age and other characteristics of the unemployed and of their situation prior to becoming unemployed. Many of these analyses, such as those relating to the earlier economic status of the unemployed, the type of work sought, job search methods and levels of highest qualification held, cannot be explored using data from the claimant count. Moreover, the Labour Force Survey enables comparisons to be made from one year to another, which individual research studies of the subject do not. Further information on the characteristics of the longerterm unemployed (those out of work for six months or more) in early 1989, based on Restart interview forms, is expected to be reported shortly in a special feature in Employment Gazette.

The unemployed in 1988 and 1989

According to the Labour Force Survey there were in Great Britain in spring 1989 some 1,978,000 people² without jobs who were available to start work and had sought work during the past four weeks: that is, unemployed according to the international (ILO) definition (table 1). Of these, 1,148,000 were men and 831,000 women, with about 56 per cent of the latter being married³ women (468,000). About 30 per cent of the unemployed were young people in the 16-24 age range (592,000) and just over a quarter were aged 45 or above (534,000 including some over State retirement age⁴): See table 2.

Tables 1 and 2 also show that between spring 1988 and spring 1989 the total number of unemployed people fell substantially by 398,000 (from 2,376,000 to 1,978,000) or by about 17 per cent. There was a slightly steeper than average fall among men, whose numbers declined by

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Similarly, there were stronger than average falls among unemployed young people aged 16-24 whose numbers dropped by 172,000 or 23 per cent, and who accounted for 30 per cent of the total unemployed in 1989 against 32 per cent a year earlier. These shifts were similar for both young men and young women. Between 1988 and 1989, the reduction in the numbers unemployed was relatively less among older people: indeed, there was a small increase for those above State retirement age.

unemployed.

Most of these new entrants will be included in the group who reported that they were economically inactive and in full-time education or training immediately before they started to look for work. The trend analysis in table 3 shows that numbers in this group were at a low level in 1988 (12 per cent of all unemployed, an estimated 280,000), but the proportion rose slightly in 1989 to 14 per cent of the total, though numbers remained steady reflecting the overall fall in unemployment.

Table 2 shows that 21 per cent of the unemployed in spring 1989, an estimated 420,000 people, were entering or re-entering the labour market after a spell looking after their family or home. Of these an estimated 390,000 were women, nearly half of all the women then unemployed. Table 3 shows that, in proportional terms, there was a marked increase in the group of currently unemployed previously looking after their family or home from the years up to 1987 (when it accounted for 17 per cent of all unemployed; 41 per cent of the women) to the years since then (21 per cent of all unemployed in 1989; 47 per cent of the women). In numerical terms, the increase, within a generally declining total of unemployed, was less pronounced (see also figure 1).

250,000 or 18 per cent,-compared with women (147,000 or 15 per cent).

These net changes reflect the balance between the numbers flowing into the unemployed category and those flowing out-mainly into jobs.

The first group of analyses in this article explores aspects of unemployed people's earlier position in the labour market-for example-their previous economic status, their previous occupation and the reason for leaving their last job. The article goes on to look at the present situation of the unemployed, in terms of how long they have been unemployed, the type of work they are seeking and the job search methods they are using.

As qualifications are an important factor in securing the type of work sought, results are also included about the levels of highest qualification possessed by the

Previous situation of the unemployed

Tables 1 and 2 present information about how unemployed people had come to be unemployed, and what they had been doing before they started looking for work. Table 3 and figure 1 illustrate longer-term trends, since 1984⁵, in the economic status of unemployed men and women before they started looking for work.

Among the unemployed, there are three groups of particular interest. First, there are new entrants to the labour market, mainly young people, who have not previously had a job. Second, there are people, mainly women, who are re-entering the labour market after a spell out of it. Third, there are people who have left their last job and are looking for another.

Overall, about 8 per cent (or an estimated 170,000) of the unemployed in spring 1989 reported that they were new entrants to the labour market who had not previously had a job, a lower proportion than in spring 1988 (11 per cent).

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¹ Full descriptions of the ILO and alternative measures of unemployment are given in the October 1988 and August 1989 articles cited in the previous footnote The estimates quoted in this article are final estimates from the 1988 Labour Force Survey and preliminary estimates from the 1989 survey. The figures for 1988 are very close to the corresponding preliminary figures published previously in *Employment Gazette* (April and August 1989).

Estimates for married and non-married women for 1989 are not directly comparable with figures for 1988 (and earlier years): see technical note. Men aged 65 or over, women aged 60 or over

⁵The earliest year for which data on the ILO definition of unemployment are

Table 1 Reason for leaving last job, by sex and marital status for women; spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

	Spring	1988				Spring	1989†			and the second
	All	Males	Female	es	Andrew Andrew	All	Males	Female	es	and the set
and the second			All	Married**	Non- married**			All	Married**	Non- married**
All unemployed‡ (thousands) of whom: had previously had a job††	2,376	1,398	978	576	402	1,978	1,148	831	468	363
(thousands)	2,120	1,250	870	558	312	1.813	1.051	762	456	307
(per cent of all unemployed) of whom: left their last job less than three years ago‡‡	89.2	89.4	88.9	96.9	77.5	91.6	91.6	91.8	97.5	84.4
(thousands)	1.385	817	568	358	358 210	1,120	646	473	297	176
(per cent of all who had jobs before ±‡) of whom: main reason for leaving (per cent of all who left their last job less than three years ago)	65.3	65.3	65.3	64·2	67.3	61.8	61.5	62.1	65·2	176 57·4
Redundancy/dismissal	29.8	37.9	18.1	14.5	24.2	29.3	36.8	19.1	18.7	10.7
Temporary job ended	21.8	24.9	17.3	15.1	21.1	19.1	21.2	16.1	12.0	19·7 23·1
Resigned	10.3	9.2	12.0	10.4	14.7	11.6	10.4	13.1	12.2	14.6
Health reasons	6.0	5.1	7.3	6.7	8.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5
Retirement (includes early retirement§)	3.3	4.3	1.8	*	*	3.3	3.9	2.5	*	*
Family/personal reasons	15.9	4.8	31.7	41.5	15.0	15.5	5.6	29.1	36.5	16.6
Other stated reasons	12.9	13.7	11.8	10.4	14.3	15.7	16.5	14.6	12.4	18.2

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 Source: LFS estimates
 Preliminary estimates (1989 only).
 The married/non-married classification for 1989 is not directly comparable with that for 1988 (and earlier years): see technical note.
 Numbers shown include those who did not state whether they had had a previous job. The 1988 totals shown are final estimates from the 1988 Labour Force Survey, and are very close to the
 corresponding preliminary estimates who did not state date of leaving last job, together with those who did not state reason for leaving last job. For both 1988 and 1989, numbers include those who did not state date of leaving last job, together with those who did not state reason for leaving last job. For both 1988 and 1989, numbers include those whose last job

was a government scheme. #1 1988 figures include those whose last job was a government scheme: 1989 figures exclude this group, who were not asked about their reason for leaving (102,000 in total; 74,000 males; 28,000 females, including 20,000 non-married). Inclusion of this group in 1989 would result in the numbers leaving their last job less than three years ago forming the following percentages of all who had jobs before: 67-4 all, 68-6 males, 65-8 females, 67-0 married females, 64-0 non-married females. In 1988 (and earlier years) this group are not separately identifiable. § Early retirement was mostly taken when employer was cutting back on staff, but includes that taken under the Job Release Scheme.

Table 2	Status before seeking work, by age, sex, and marital status for women: spring 1988 and 1989	
Unemplo	ved persons aged 16 and over	

	Spring 19	88				Spring 1989†						
	All unem- ployed**	Status be	fore seeking	g work		All unem-	Status before seeking work					
	(thou- sands= 100 per cent)	Working	In full- time education or training	Looking after family or home	Other‡	(thou- sands= 100 per cent)	Working	In full- time education or training	Looking after family or home	Other‡		
Aged 16 and over	No. No.				New Transfer				Contraction of the second			
All	2,376	56.0	11.6	22.4	10.0	1.978	55.6	14.0	21.4	9.0		
Males	1,398	72.4	12.2	2.9	12.5	1,148	69.5	16.2	3.1	11.1		
Females, of whom:	978	32.6	10.6	50.5	6.4	831	36.0	10.2				
Married ^{††}	576	26.4	*	69.0	3.3				47.0	6.0		
Non-married ^{††}	402	41.4	23.9	23.9		468	32.4	2.5	60.8	4.3		
Non-marneu	402	41.4	23.9	23.9	10.9	363	40.7	21.7	29.3	8.2		
Aged 16-59/64‡‡												
All	2,337	56.1	11.7	22.3	9.9	1,927	55.6	14.4	21.3	8.7		
Males	1,382	72.4	12.4	2.9	12.3	1.122	69.7	16.6	3.0	10.7		
Females, of whom:	955	32.5	10.8	50.4	6.3	805	35.5	11.3	47.4			
Married ^{††}	566	26.3	*	69.1	3.2	453	31.8			5.8		
Non-married ^{††}	389	41.4	24.7	23.1				2.6	61.4	4.2		
Non-married []	309	41.4	24.1	23.1	10.8	352	40.4	22.3	29.4	7.9		
Aged 16-24												
NÎ .	764	45.0	31.9	13.1	10.0	592	43.5	36.0	13.3	7.2		
Males	446	54.7	33.4	*	10.9	347	51.0	39.7	*	8.1		
Females, of whom:	318	31.4	29.8	30.0	8.8	245	32.7	30.7	30.6			
Married ^{††}	104	23.4	*	69.2	*			30.7		6.0		
Non-married ^{††}	214	35.2	42.5		110	73	24.2	and a second	65.4	and the second		
Non-maineu	214	35.2	42.3	11.0	11.3	172	36.3	40.7	16.1	6.9		
ged 25-44												
.II	1,027	56.1	2.7	32.8	8.5	853	56.4	6.3	29.0	8.3		
Males	548	80.7	3.6	3.1	12.6	456	76.8	8.8	3.4	11.1		
Females, of whom:	479	27.7	*	67.1	3.7	397	32.6	3.5				
Married ^{††}	371	23.1	*	73.6	3.1			3.5	58.8	5·1		
Non-married++	108	43.2	*		ACRI CHARM	285	28.9		65.4			
Non-mameu	100	43.2		44.8		111	42.0		42.2	9.4		
ged 45-59/64‡‡												
Ĩ	545	71.7	*	15.2	12.3	482	69.0	*	17.8	11-1		
Males	387	80.8	*	4.8	13.7	319	80.2	*	4.3			
Females, of whom:	158	49.2	*	41.0	9.0	163	46.9	*		13.0		
Married ^{††}	91	42.5	*	51.1	*				44.7	7.5		
	67				*	94	46.0		46.7	*		
Non-married ^{††}	0/	58.4		27.0		69	48.1	*	41.9	*		
ged 60/65 and over												
Ĩ§	40	50·2		33.0	*	52						

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

Preliminary estimates (1989 only). ** Numbers shown include those who did not report status before seeking work or who were temporarily not seeking work (30,000 in all in 1988, 65,000 in all in 1989). ** Includes those who were long-term sick or disabled and those who had no wish to work. ** The married/non-married classification for 1989 is not directly comparable with that for 1988 (and earlier years): see technical note. ** The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females. ** For further breakdown, see table 7.

Some 56 per cent of the unemployed had been in work immediately prior to starting to look for a new job: the proportion was almost twice as high for men (70 per cent in 1989, 72 per cent in 1988) as for women (36 per cent in 1989, 33 per cent in 1988), and was also higher for older workers, particularly those aged 45 or more (table 2).

Great Britain

Great Britain

Source: LFS estimates

Per cent

In more recent years, fewer unemployed people reported that they had been in work immediately before they started to seek a job, a trend which has become more pronounced since 1987 (table 3 and figure 1). This pattern is found in proportional terms (64 per cent of the unemployed in 1984 came from a job, compared with 62 per cent in 1987 and 56 per cent in both 1988 and 1989) and even more in absolute terms (an estimated 1,980,000 unemployed in 984 came from employment, compared with 1,790,000 in 987 and 1,100,000 in 1989), and applied to both men and vomen.

For people who had been working immediately before hey became unemployed, information on why they left heir last job was collected if they said they had left it less han three years before¹. About a third of all the inemployed had left their previous job three years or more 0.5 pefore (table 1).

The main reason men gave for leaving their last job was hat they were made redundant or were dismissed (38 per cent in 1988, 37 per cent in 1989). Table 1 also shows that he ending of a temporary job was the second most common reason (25 per cent in 1988, 21 per cent in 1989). For women, these were also commonly stated reasons for eaving their previous work, but the main one, reported by 32 per cent of women in 1988 and by 29 per cent in 1989, was that they had left for family or personal reasons.

Tables 4 and 5 summarise the available information about the occupations which unemployed people had previously been working in. The analyses by occupation need to be interpreted with some caution, however, because of the large numbers of the unemployed (both men

Except for those in 1989 who had left a government scheme.

Table 3 Status before seeking work, by sex: time series Great Britain, spring each year Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

	All un-	Status be	fore seeking	work	
	employed* (thou- sands= 100 per cent)	Working	In full-time education or training	after	Other†
All	a state and a	A CONTRACTOR		126	
1984	3,094	64.1	12.9	15.3	7.7
1985	2,968	61.8	14.7	16.1	7·4 8·0
1986	2,969	61.3	14·4 12·6	16·3 17·1	8.0 8.1
1987 1988	2,879 2,376	62·1 56·0	12.0	22.4	10.0
1988	1,978	55.6	14.0	21.4	9.0
Males					
1984	1,838	77.9	12.0	1.5	8.6
1985	1,788	75.1	15.2	1.4	8.3
1986	1,786	75.0	13.7	2·0 2·4	9.3 9.1
1987	1,717	75.9	12·7 12·2	2.4	12.5
1988 1989**	1,398 1,148	72·3 69·5	16.2	3·1	11.1
Females					
1984	1,256	41.4	14.5	37.8	6.3
1985	1,180	40.1	14.0	40.1	5.8
1986	1,182	38.7	15.7	39.8	5.8
1987	1,161	39.9	12.5	41.0	6.6
1988 1989**	978 831	32·6 36·0	10·6 10·9	50·5 47·0	6·4 6·0

to work.

Source: LFS time series estimates Includes those who did not report status before seeking work or who were temporarily not seeking work. † Includes those who were long-term sick or disabled and those who had no wish to work. * Preliminary estimates (1989 only).

Millions 2.0 -

1.5

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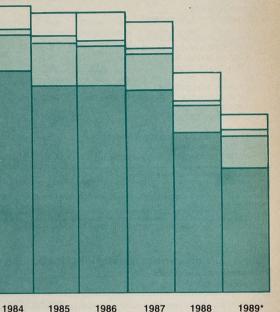
Millions

1.5.

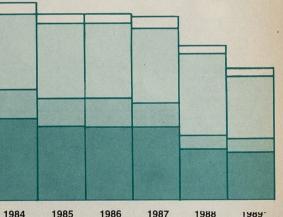
1.0-

Figure 1 Status of unemployed people immediately prior to seeking work, 1984-89

> Great Britain, spring each year ILO definition of unemployment



1985 1986 1987 1988 1989* Unemployed men aged 16 and over



Unemployed women aged 16 and over

Status immediately prior to seeking work

Other

Looking after family or home

In full-time education or training

Working

Preliminary estimates (1989 only). Includes those who were long-term sick or disabled and those who had no wish

> Source: LFS time series estimates (see also table 3)

Table 4 Previous occupation[†], by sex: spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

Great Britain Per cent

Great Britain

Source: LFS estimates

Per cent

	Spring 198	8		Spring 198	9**	
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All unemployed‡			Annes a second	allen an line oa	ALL	
(thousands = 100 per cent)	2,376	1,398	978	1,978	1,148	831
All non-manual occupations	21.9	14.4	32.8	21.9	14.9	31.5
Managerial and professional	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.7	9.5	10.0
Clerical and related	7.7	2.0	15.8	7.0	2.4	13.4
Other non-manual	5.3	3.5	7.9	5.1	2.9	8.0
All manual occupations	36.6	44.4	25.6	40.0	48.0	29.0
Craft and similar	10.2	14.8	3.6	10.8	15.9	3.9
General labourers	1.7	2.6	*	1.5	2.4	1
Other manual	24.8	26.9	21.7	27.7	29.7	24.9
Il with previous occupation + stated ++	58.6	58.7	58.3	61.9	62.9	60.5
lever had a paid job‡‡	10.8	10.6	11.1	8.4	8.5	8.3
eft last job three years or more ago§	30.6	30.7	30.6	29.7	28.6	31.2
Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.			The same there	The adjuster	an innerse a	Source: LFS estima

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
Source: LFS estim
Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago.
Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago.
Totals shown include a small number of persons who had had a job within the last three years but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: percentages are based on totals which
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Totals shown include a small number of persons who had had a job within the last three years but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: percentages are based on totals which

Using shown include a small number of persons who had had a pownimin the fact they get but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation, percentages are based on totals will Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation. For numbers see *table 5*. Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job. ncludes a small number of persons who did not state date of leaving last job.

Table 5 Unemployment rates by previous occupation† and sex: spring 1988 and 1989 Persons aged 16 and over

	Spring 198	3		Spring 1989)**	
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All economically active (thousands) All unemployed (thousands) (rate)	27,461 2,376 8·7	15,811 1,398 8·8	11,650 978 8·4	27,941 1,978 7·1	15,924 1,148 7·2	12,016 831 6·9
All economically active with current or previo occupation stated (<i>thousands</i>) All unemployed with previous occupation†	ous 26,348	15,141	11,207	26,524	14,975	11,549
stated‡ (thousands) (rate††)	<i>1,389</i> 5·3	819 5·4	<i>570</i> 5∙1	<i>1,215</i> 4·6	715 4·8	501 4·3
All non-manual occupations†† Managerial and professional Clerical and related Other non-manual	3·7 2·7 4·4 6·0	2·9 2·5 3·4 5·0	4·3 3·1 4·6 6·8	3·0 2·4 3·3 4·8	2:5 2:2 3:5 3:6	3·4 2·7 3·2 5·8
All manual occupations†† Craft and similar General labourers Other manual	7·2 5·7 17·5 7·7	7·4 5·4 17·9 8·7	6·6 7·6 *	6·5 4·9 14·9 7·1	6-6 4-6 15-3 8-0	6·2 7·0 * 6·1

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago. Preliminary estimates (1989 only). Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation: see also table 4. Unemployment rates for occupations are calculated by taking those who are unemployed with a previous occupation stated as a proportion of the economically active who have a current or previous

and women) who did not state a previous occupation.

Altogether, around two-fifths of the total unemployed did not give a previous occupation, usually either because they had never had a job, or because they had left their last job three years or more before and were not asked about it (*table 4*). This three-year cut-off would, for example, tend to depress the apparent level of unemployment in occupations which had shed large numbers of jobs more than three years before the survey date. The analysis might also make unemployment appear relatively high in occupations with a strong seasonal pattern where peak employment was not in spring months, or in which large numbers of temporary workers were employed. It is also possible that, for a number of the unemployed, the occupation (or industry) of their last job may not be the same as that of their 'usual' job, as the last job may have been temporary work (perhaps not fully using their skills) undertaken in the absence of the type of work they had previously been engaged in.

Despite these reservations, table 4 clearly shows that unemployed men were much more likely to have had a previous manual occupation than a non-manual one (by a factor of around three to one), but that unemployed women were slightly more likely to have had a non-manual occupational background.

A previous managerial or professional occupation was reported by about a tenth of the unemployed, with similar proportions of both men and women. On the other hand, most of those with a previous clerical or related type of job were unemployed women, and most with a craft or similar background were men. The occupational pattern was broadly similar in the two years covered, although the overall numbers unemployed were very different.

Table 5 shows that unemployment rates are generally lower for non-manual and skilled manual previous occupations and higher for other manual previous occupations. Unemployment rates for the various previous occupation groups were, for both men and women, mostly

Table 6 Type of job sought, by sex and marital status for women: spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

	Spring 1988									1989†	- Service - Serv							
	All		Males		Female	es			All Males				Female	Females				
					All	All		Non-			n an that		All	Mar- ried**		Non- mar-		
			Thou- sands		Thou- sands	cent Thou-	ried**	Thou- sands		Thou- sands		Thou- sands		Thou- sands T	ried**			
All unemployed of whom, seeking work	2,376	100	1,398	100	978	100	576	402	1,978	100	1,148	100	831	100	468	363		
as: Self-employed Employee	133 1,930	5·6 81·2	95 1,072	6·8 76·7	38 858	3·9 87·7	22 506	16 353	121 1,582	6·1 80·0	85 866	7·4 75·5	36 715	4·3 86·1	20 404	16 312		
of whom: Full-time‡ Part-time‡	1,243 471	52·3 19·8	910 67	65·1 4·8	334 405	34·1 41·3	127 300	206 105	1,006 393	50-8 19-9	722 68	62·9 5·9	284 325	34·1 39·1	98 239	185 87		
No preference whether full- or part-time work	215	9.1	95	6.8	120	12.3	79	42	183	9.2	76	6.6	107	12.8	67	40		
No preference whether employee or self-employed	314	13.2	232	16.6	82	8.4	49	34	275	13.9	196	17.1	79	9.5	44	35		
of whom: Full-time‡ Part-time‡ No preference	204 46	8·6 1·9	175 11	12·5 0·8	29 36	2·9 3·6	11 27	18 *	180 44	9·1 2·2	151 10	13·1 0·8	30 35	3·6 4·2	11 24	18 11		
whether full- or part-time work	64	2.7	46	3.3	18	1.8	10	*	51	2.6	36	3.1	15	1.8	*	*		

lower than the corresponding overall unemployment rates: these latter rates are based on numbers of the unemployed which include the large minority not stating a previous occupation.

The unemployed looking for work

As can be seen from table 6, a little over half of the unemployed said they were looking specifically for full-time jobs as employees: 1,006,000 or 51 per cent in spring 1989 and 1,243,000 or 52 per cent a year earlier. For men the proportion was 63 per cent in 1989 (and 65 per cent in 1988) compared with 34 per cent for women (in both years). In both 1988 and 1989, 7 per cent of unemployed men and 4 per cent of unemployed women indicated that they were seeking self-employed work, comprising in total 121,000 in 1989 and 133,000 in the previous year.

In both spring 1988 and spring 1989, just over a third of the unemployed (797,000 in 1988 and 671,000 in 1989) either were looking for part-time work or expressed no preference between full-time or part-time work: most of this group were women, particularly married women.

Additional information from the Labour Force Survey, not shown in the table, indicates that many of the unemployed (and particularly the women) who said they were looking for a full-time job intimated that they would nevertheless consider accepting a part-time job if one were available. Thus, in both 1988 and 1989, of all the women who were looking for work either as employees or without preference as between employee and self-employed status¹ (940,000 in 1988 and 794,000 in 1989), as many as nine out of ten said they would accept a part-time job, though two out of five would prefer a full-time job: nearly one in three of the group said they would only accept a part-time job.

About two-thirds of the corresponding group of unemployed men looking for work as employees or

Those seeking self-employed work were not asked about their preference for full-time or part-time working.



Great Britain

Source: LFS estimates

Making use of Jobclub facilities; the great majority of unemployed women said they would consider accepting a part-time job.

Table 7 Duration† of unemployment, by age, sex and marital status for women: spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

	Great Britain
Per cent	cumulative)

Source: LFS estimates

and the second of the second se	Spring	g 1988				Spring 1	989**			
	Ali	Males	Females	S. S. Sanata		All	Males	Females	,	
	769 -0	2.4. ⁻	All	Married‡	Non- married‡	<u>स्</u> 1	with 1	All	Married‡	Non- married‡
Aged 16 and over All unemployed†† (thousands) of whom: Duration less than:	100 2,376	100 1,398	100 <i>978</i>	100 576	100 <i>402</i>	100 1,978	100 1,148	100 <i>831</i>	100 468	100 <i>363</i>
Three months Six months One year Two years Three years	26·0 40·0 57·0 70·8 77·8	19·7 31·4 46·9 61·4 69·5	35·1 52·4 71·5 84·4 89·7	38·8 57·0 76·5 88·4 92·7	29·8 45·7 64·4 78·6 85·4	30·7 45·3 61·6 74·3 80·7	24·5 38·1 53·2 66·4 73·6	39·2 55·3 73·1 85·3 90·6	43·1 59·5 79·0 89·8 94·1	34·3 49·9 65·5 79·4 86·2
Aged 16-59/64‡‡ All unemployed†† (thousands) of whom:	100 2,337	100 1,382	100 <i>955</i>	100 566	100 <i>389</i>	100 1,927	100 1,122	100 <i>805</i>	100 453	100 <i>352</i>
Duration less than: Three months Six months One year Two years Three years	26·1 40·2 57·3 71·1 78·0	19·9 31·6 47·2 61·7 69·7	35·3 52·6 72·0 84·8 90·0	39·0 57·1 76·8 88·6 92·8	29·8 46·0 65·1 79·2 86·0	30·8 45·6 61·9 74·7 81·1	24.7 38.3 53.5 66.7 73.9	39·4 55·8 73·8 85·9 91·2	43·2 60·0 79·6 90·4 94·6	34·4 50·4 66·3 80·1 86·7
Aged 16–24 All unemployed †† (thousands) of whom:	100 764	100 446	100 <i>318</i>	100 104	100 214	100 <i>592</i>	100 <i>347</i>	100 245	100 73	100 172
Duration less than: Three months Six months One year Two years Three years	32·8 49·1 71·7 85·8 91·1	29·2 44·1 66·8 81·6 88·0	37·9 56·2 78·7 91·7 95·6	40·0 59·2 84·6 95·4 96·8	36·8 54·7 75·8 89·9 94·9	39·6 59·3 77·4 88·9 93·1	35·4 55·2 74·0 86·2 90·4	45·5 65·2 82·2 92·8 97·1	46·7 69·6 86·3 98·0 99·4	45·0 63·3 80·5 90·6 96·1
ged 25–44 Il unemployed + + (thousands) of whom:	100 1,027	100 548	100 <i>479</i>	100 <i>371</i>	100 <i>108</i>	100 <i>853</i>	100 456	100 <i>397</i>	100 285	100 <i>111</i>
Duration less than: Three months Six months One year Two years Three years	26·5 40·2 56·2 69·4 76·2	16·0 26·2 39·8 53·7 62·3	38·6 56·3 75·1 87·6 92·3	41.7 59.6 78.9 91.0 95.0	27·9 45·0 62·2 75·8 83·1	31.0 45.3 62.3 74.9 81.1	22·5 34·4 49·8 63·3 70·4	40·8 58·0 76·8 88·4 93·5	45·6 63·3 82·9 92·8 96·6	28·5 44·3 61·1 77·3 85·4
ged 45–59/64‡‡ Il unemployed †† (thousands) of whom:	100 545	100 <i>387</i>	100 <i>158</i>	100 91	100 <i>67</i>	100 <i>482</i>	100 319	100 <i>163</i>	100 94	100 <i>69</i>
Duration less than: Three months Six months One year Two years Three years	16·2 27·6 39·3 53·5 62·9	14·7 25·0 35·2 50·0 59·2	19·9 34·0 49·3 62·3 71·9	26-8 44-3 59-5 71-2 79-3	‡ 20·0 35·6 50·4 61·9	19·7 29·0 42·3 56·7 66·4	16·2 25·3 36·5 50·4 61·1	26·7 36·4 53·8 69·2 76·8	33·3 42·8 64·6 77·3 85·1	17·4 27·4 39·0 58·0 65·2
ged 60–65 and over Il unemployed (thousands)	40	16	24	10	13	52	26	26	15	11

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.
Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.
There incidendonon-married classification for 1989 is not directly comparable with that for 1988 (and earlier years): see technical note.
The married/non-married classification for 1989 is not directly comparable with that for 1988 (and earlier years): see technical note.
Thumbers shown include those with duration not specified (19,000 in all in 1988, 13,000 in all in 1989), but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.
The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.

expressing no preference as between employee and self-employed status (or just over three-fifths of all unemployed men) said they would consider accepting a part-time job although few (3 per cent in 1988 and 4 per cent in 1989) would insist on a part-time one. About five out of six said they would prefer a full-time job.

Duration of unemployment

Tables 7, 8 and 9 show how duration¹ of male and female unemployment varies with age group and highest qualification level.

Overall, 31 per cent of the unemployed in spring 1989 had been out of a job and looking for work for less than three months, compared to 26 per cent in spring 1988 (table 7). This is a marked shift in the distribution of unemployment durations, but in numerical terms the change between the two dates is much less pronounced (an estimated 620,000 in 1988, 610,000 in 1989). The percentages reflect the effect of the sharp reduction in total unemployment from 1988 to 1989. The proportion of the unemployed accounted for by those with duration under three months also increased between 1988 and 1989 for both males and females and in each of the main age groups shown

Table 8 and figure 2 illustrate trends since 1984 in the distribution of unemployment durations, for men and for women. The jump in the proportion of unemployed having Table 8 Duration* of unemployment, by sex: time series Unemployed persons 16 and over Great Britain, spring each year Per cent (cumulative)

	All unem ployed† (thou-		ı* less tha	n:			Milli 2.0-
	sands = 100 per cent)	Three months	Six months	One year	Two years	Three years	ingi i
All 1984	3,094	20.8	33.9	52.5	69.6	 ‡	
1985	2,968	21.4	34.9	53.0	69.7	79.3	1.5-
1986	2,969	22.6	37.1	55.4	71·1 71·0	79·3 78·3	
1987	2,879 2,376	24·7 26·0	39·2 40·0	56·8 57·0	70.8	77.8	
1988 1989**	1,978	30.7	40.0	61.6	74.3	80.7	
Males 1984	1,838	16.9	27.8	45.4	63.4	+	
1985	1.788	16.7	28.9	45.9	62.7	‡ 73·5	1.0-
1986	1,786	17.8	30.9	47.6	63.5	73.1	
1987	1,717	19.6	32.3	48.8	63.2	71.7	
1988	1,398	19.7	31.4	46.9	61.4	69·5	
1989**	1,148	24.5	38.1	53.2	66.4	73.6	
Females					70.0		
1984	1,256	27.2	43.7	64.0	79.6	÷	0.5
1985	1,180 1,182	29·1 30·4	44·8 47·2	64·7 68·1	81·2 83·5	88·9 89·4	0.5
1986 1987	1,162	30.4	47.2	68.5	82.5	88.0	
1988	978	35.1	52.4	71.5	84.4	89.7	
1989**	831	39.2	55.3	73.1	85.3	90.6	

Source: LFS time series estimates * Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time ince last job. Includes those with duration not specified.

** Preliminary estimates (1989 only)

the shortest duration (up to three months) between 1988 and 1989, seen in table 7 for both men and women, is in line with a similar longer-term pattern, which has become more pronounced in recent years as the decline in unemployment itself has gathered momentum. In 1984, 21 per cent of the unemployed (an estimated 640,000 people) had been without a job and looking for work for less than three months.

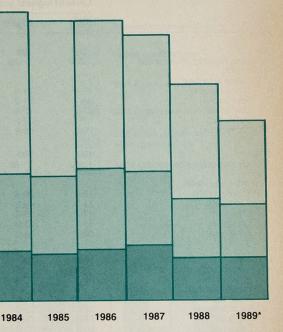
Conversely, the incidence of long-term unemployment was much less in 1989 than a year earlier, in both relative and numerical terms. Thus, in 1989 the numbers of unemployed people without a job and seeking work for a year or more accounted for 38 per cent of the total (and for 47 per cent of the men) compared with 43 per cent of the total (and 53 per cent of the men) in 1988 (table 7). In 1989 the corresponding estimated numbers (760,000, including 540,000 men) were much lower than in 1988 (1,020,000, including 740,000 men).

The proportions of long duration unemployed have progressively declined since 1984 (table 8 and figure 2). Taking the example of people without a job who had been seeking work for a year or more, the proportion of men accounted for by this group has gone down from 55 per cent in 1984 to 47 per cent in 1989, with the corresponding figures for women being 36 per cent in 1984 and 27 per cent in 1989. For the unemployed as a whole, the numbers fell from 47 per cent in 1984 (an estimated 1,470,000 people) to 38 per cent in 1989 (760,000).

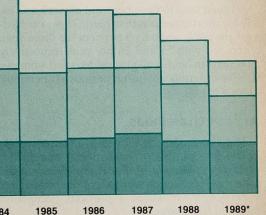
Table 7 also shows that young unemployed people were less likely to have been out of work and looking for a job for a long time than older people. In 1989 about 77 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds had been in that situation for under a year, compared with 62 per cent of those aged 25-44 and 42 per cent of those between 45 and retirement age. Only 7 per cent of unemployed 16 to 24 year olds said they had been out of a job and seeking work for three years or more, compared with 19 per cent of those aged 25-44 and 34 per cent of those between 45 and retirement age.

Figure 2 Duration of unemployment, 1984-89

Great Britain, spring each year ILO definition of unemployment



Unemployed men aged 16 and over



Unemployed women aged 16 and over

Duration** of unemployment

1 year and over

3 months but under a year

Under 3 months

* Preliminary estimates (1989 only). ** Based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of

Source: LFS time series estimates (see also table 8)

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

¹ Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job. For detailed definition of how this period is calculated, scc Employment Gazette, October 1988, p 546; as indicated there between 1984 and 1987 some of the people unemployed on the ILO definition were not asked how long they had been looking for paid work, but since 1988 this question has been put to all in the group

Table 9 Duration* of unemployment, by highest qualification level and sex: spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16-59/64†

Great Britain

Source: | FS estimates

	Spring 1	988			Spring 1	989**	1	
	Level of	highest qualif	ication held:	ŧ	Level of	highest qualif	ication held:	•
	Alltt	Higher	Other	None	All††	Higher	Other	None
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All unemployed‡‡ (thousands) of whom: Duration less than:	2,337	123	1,099	1,087	1,927	110	941	864
Three months	26.1	31.8	30.3	21.4	30.8	36-8	24.4	00.0
Six months	40.2	51.2	46.7	32.2	45.6	53.2	34·4 50·8	26.3
One year	57.3	72.6	65.2	47.6	61.9	53·2 74·8	50·8 67·9	38.9
Two years	71.1	87.2	78.8	61.7	74.7	86.1		53.9
Three years	78.0	89.9	84.8	69.8	81.1		80.2	67.4
in co youro	100	03-3	04.0	09.0	01.1	91.3	85.7	74.8
Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All unemployed‡‡ (thousands) of whom:	1,382	62	621	679	1,122	54	515	543
Duration less than:								
Three months	19.9	29.4	23.8	15.4	24.7	31.1	28.4	20.8
Six months	31.6	49.8	38.0	24.0	38.3	48.5	43.7	32.1
One year	47.2	69.0	55.3	37.8	53.5	69.4	60.1	45.6
Two years	61.7	81.9	70.0	52.3	66.7	82.2	72.7	59.5
Three years	69.7	84.9	77.4	61.4	73.9	88.2	79.5	67.2
emales	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Il unemployed‡‡ (thousands) of whom:	955	61	478	408	805	55	426	320
Duration less than:								
Three months	35.3	34.4	38.9	31.5	39.4	42.6	41.7	35.7
Six months	52.6	52.6	58.0	46.1	55.8	58.0	59.4	50.6
One year	72.0	76.3	78.3	64.0	73.8	80.1	77.3	68-2
Two years	84.8	92.6	90.2	77.3	85.9	90.0	89.2	80.8
Three years	90.0	95.1	94.6	84.1	91.2	94.5	93.3	87.9

Duration of unemployment is based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job. The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.

The lipper age initials of for hates and 50 for leftates.
 "Preliminary estimates (1989 only).
 "Higher" qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent, "other" qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower. For further information, see ar qualifications held in *Employment Gazette*, October 1988 (pp 549–563). In 1989 "other" includes YTS certificate, previously not separately identified.
 th Includes those who did not state their highest qualification level (28,000 in all in 1988, 13,000 in all in 1989).
 Numbers shown include those with duration not specified (19,000 in all in 1988, 13,000 in all in 1989), but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group

Women tend to have been out of work and looking for a job for shorter periods than men: 73 per cent for less than a year (in 1989) and only 9 per cent for three years or more, compared with 53 and 26 per cent respectively for men. This pattern held in all groups. Married women were likely to have experienced shorter periods of unemployment than other women.

Job search methods

The main methods by which unemployed people with different previous occupations sought work are summarised in table 10. For comparison, the analysis also covers the job search methods of the large minority of the unemployed for whom a previous occupation was not reported (see above).

The two most frequent main methods of job search were visiting a jobcentre or government employment office (36 per cent in 1988, 32 per cent in 1989) and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers (29 per cent in 1988, 32 per cent in 1989), with the latter gaining ground in 1989 when the general level of unemployment was lower.

There are appreciable differences between the main job search methods used by those who reported that they had worked in different previous occupations. For example, previously non-manual workers are less likely than manual ones to report that their main method of search was visiting a jobcentre or government employment office, use of personal contact or applying directly to employers. Conversely, those previously in non-manual occupations were more likely to use newspapers and private employment agencies.

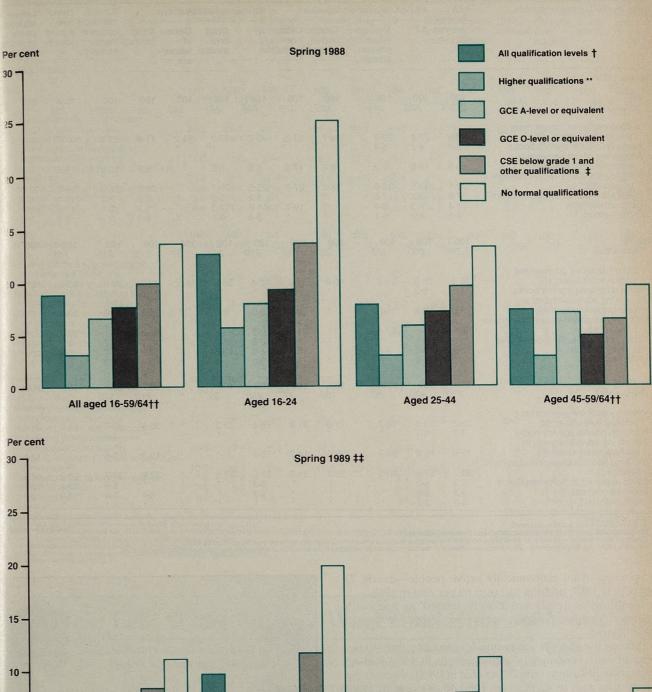
Unemployment and highest qualifications held

The relationship between unemployment rates and qualification levels for people of working age in 1988 and 1989 is illustrated in figure 3. The unemployment rate was higher for people with lower levels of qualification than for well qualified people. Over 13 per cent of economically active people with no formal qualifications were unemployed in 1988 and 11 per cent in 1989, whereas among graduates and others with qualifications above GCE A-level or equivalent the unemployment rate was only 3 per cent in both years.

The overall pattern of unemployment rates becoming lower as qualification levels rise also held broadly within each age group, with the most pronounced variation occurring in the youngest age group. Thus, unemployment rates were particularly high among unqualified young people aged 16-24, though the 1989 rate for this group (20 per cent) was markedly lower than that for 1988 (25 per cent).

Figure 4 shows the levels of highest qualification held by the unemployed in a different way. Overall, rather less than half of the unemployed said they had no formal qualifications (48 per cent in spring 1988, 45 per cent in spring 1989) compared with under a third of all economically active people of working age (31 per cent in 1988, 28 per cent in 1989: not illustrated).

Conversely, more than half of all unemployed people of working age held a formal qualification (55 per cent in 1989), many at the higher levels, with the proportion increasing noticeably since 1988 (52 per cent). The increase was in line with the increase in the corresponding



Aged 16-24

Based on ILO definition of unemployment

Including highest qualification level not stated.

All aged 16-59/64††

- Above GCE A-level or equivalent: see footnote to table 9.
- Includes YTS certificate (separately identified in 1989 only).
 The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females.
 Preliminary estimates (1989 only).

Figure 3 Unemployment rates* by age and level of highest qualification held: Great Britain, spring 1988 and 1989

All qualification levels †
Higher qualifications **
GCE A-level or equivalent
GCE O-level or equivalent
CSE below grade 1 and other qualifications ‡
No formal qualifications

Aged 25-44

Aged 45-59/64††

Source: LFS estimates

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 10 Main method of seeking work, by previous occupation and sex: spring 1988 and 1989 Unemployed persons aged 16 and over

Great Britain

Source: LFS estimates

Main method of seeking work	All		n-manual o	ccupatio	ns	All ma	anual occ	upation	s	All with	Never	Left last
	unem- ployec **		Manager- ial and profes- sional	and	l Other non- l manua	All	Craft and similar	Gener- al labour- ers	Other manua	previous occupa- I tion† stated‡		job three years or more ago‡‡
Spring 1988		1					·					
All§	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
(thousands)	2,376	520	211	183	126	869	242	240	587	1,389	100 256	100 726
Visiting jobcentre, government										,		120
employment office, etc	35.5	27.1	22.1	29.7	31.5	40.7	37.7	EAO	110	05.7		
Name on private agency books	1.4	4.2	5.4	*	*	40.7	37.7	54.2	41.0	35.7	37.7	34.6
Answering advertisements in	and the second	-	0.							2.1	1	*
newspapers/journals§§	10.8	17.5	17.2	18.2	17.0	8.6	8.8	*	8.9	11.0	~~	
Studying situations vacant columns in				IUL	17.0	0.0	0.0		0.9	11.9	9.3	9.1
newspapers	29.1	33.5	32.8	38.2	27.7	25.5	25.7	*	26.1	28.5	00.0	
Direct approach to firms/employers	7.6	6.2	7.9	*	*	9.1	10.9	*	8.5		23.6	32.4
Personal contacts	11.4	7.3	8.4	*	10.7	11.8	12.3	*			11.1	5.6
Other methods¶	4.1	4.2	6.1	*	*	3.4	4.1	*	11.3		11.0	13.9
		. –	0,			5.4	4'1		3.3	3.7	6.8	3.8
lales§	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
(thousands)	1,398	200	123	28	49	619	207	100 37	100 375	100 819	100 148	100 427
Vioiting inhearthy									0,0	010	140	421
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc	40.6	28.3	24.5	40.0	31.0	42.4	38.5	55.5	43.3	39.0	12.4	43.1
Name on private agency books	1.1	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7	*	*
Answering advertisements in												
newspapers/journals§§	9.5	18.6	19.0	*	20.6	8.0	8.6	*	8.1	10.6	10.9	7.2
Studying situations vacant columns in									•	100	10.5	1.2
newspapers		26.5	27.4	*	21.5	20.7	23.7	*	19.6 2	22.1	20.2	24.1
Direct approach to firms/employers	8.6	6.9	*	*	*	10.6	11.0		10.7	9.7	9.7	6.0
Personal contacts	13.5	8.6	8.9	*	* .	14.0	13.5				10.3	16.1
Other methods¶	4.2	5.9	*	*	*	3.6	*	*	3.6	4.2	6.6	3.2
										12	00	0.2
emales§	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	* .	100 -	100 -	00	100
(thousands)	978	320	88	155	77	250	35	*	212	570	108	299
Markey C. J.									212	570	100	299
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc		26.3	18.7	27.8	31.8 3	36.4	33.2	*	36.9 3	30.7 3	31.3	22.4
Name on private agency books	1.9	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	*	*
Answering advertisements in										20		
newspapers/journals§§	12.6	16.8	14.7	19.0	14.7 1	10.2	*	* .	10.3 1	13.9	*	12.0
Studying situations vacant columns in										10 0		12.0
newspapers		37.8	40.3	39.4	31.6 3	37.6	37.8	* :	37.8 3	37.7	28.2	44.3
Direct approach to firms/employers	6.3	5.7	*	*	*	5.3	*	*	*	the second proceeding of the second	3.1	5.1
Personal contacts	8.3	6.5	*	*	*	6.2	*	*	6.4			
Other methods¶	4.0	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	2.0	10·6 4·7

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. † Previous occupation of those who left their last job less than three years ago. ** Includes a small number of persons who had had a job within the last three years but who did not adequately describe their previous occupation. # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual or manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation # Estimates shown are for persons reporting previous non-manual occupations, excluding the second persons who did not adequately describe the second perso

proportion of all economically active people-nearly 72 per cent in 1989, up from just over 69 per cent in 1988.

Qualification levels are closely related to age, with younger people tending to have higher levels of qualification.

Among the 16 to 24 age group, for example, only 19 per cent of the economically active people in 1989 had no formal qualifications (and 20 per cent in 1988), whereas the proportion rose to 42 per cent (and 46 per cent in 1988) among economically active people aged between 45 and retirement age.

Among the unemployed, the proportion with no qualifications rose from 39 per cent for 16 to 24 year olds in 1989 (and 40 per cent in 1988) to 55 per cent (and 59 per cent in 1988) for those between 45 and retirement age.

Those with higher levels of qualification tended to have been out of a job and looking for work for shorter periods than those with lesser qualifications or none (see table 9). For example, around half of the unemployed who had no qualifications had been out of work and seeking a job for a year or more, compared with about a quarter of those with higher qualifications and about a third of those with other qualifications. This effect is much more marked for men than for women.



The main reason unemployed men gave for leaving their last job was that they were made redundant or dismissed.

Tab	le 1	0	(CO	ntc	1)
-----	------	---	-----	-----	----

lain method of seeking work	All	All non	-manual oc	cupation	ns	All man	nual occi	upations		All with	Never	Left last
	unem- ployed	*All	Manager- ial and profes- sional	and	Other non- manual	All	Craft and similar	Gener- al labour- ers	Other manual	previous occupa- tion stated‡		job three years or more ago‡‡
Spring 1989¶¶	anter a constante de la consta											
(thousands)	100 1,978	100 429	100 191	100 138	100 <i>100</i>	100 786	100 213	100 <i>30</i>	100 543	100 1,215	100 <i>165</i>	100 584
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc Name on private agency books Answering advertisements in	32·5 1·7	25·3 4·1	20·0 *	27.4	32.3	37.5	32.0	50·1 *	38·9 *	33·2 2·2	38·0 *	29·9 *
newspapers/journals§§ Studying situations vacant columns in	11.0	17.9	20.4	18.7	12.2	9.3	8.3	*	9.8	12.3	8.0	9.1
newspapers	31.8	34.5	31.4	39.1	34.0	26.4	27.6	*	26.3	29.3	25.5	39.0
Direct approach to firms/employers Personal contacts	8·5 9·9	6·7 7·2	7·5 9·4	*	*	9·7 11·5	12·4 13·8	*	8·8 10·4	8·6 10·0	10·4 11·2	7·4 9·3
Other methods¶	4.6	4.4	6.7	*	*	4.4	4.8	*	4.5	4.4	*	9·3 4·7
lales§	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(thousands)	1,148	169	109	27	33	546	181	28	338	715	97	325
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc Name on private agency books Answering advertisements in	37·7 1·7	27·2 *	22·7 *	*	36.6	40·3 *	31·3 *	48·0 *	44·4 *	37·2 2·3	39·2 *	38.7
newspapers/journals§§ Studying situations vacant columns in	9.9	18.4	19.0	*	*	8.7	8.9	*	8.9	11.0	*	8.3
newspapers	25.4	27.4	27.8	*	*	22.3	26.1	*	20.2	23.5	23.0	30.5
Direct approach to firms/employers	9.3	5.9	*	*	*	10.6	12.9	*	9.7	9.5	11.8	7.6
Personal contacts Other methods¶	11·6 4·4	10.2	11·7 *	*	*	12·4 4·4	14·5 *	*	11.0 4.4	11·9 4·7	11.8	10·9 3·7
e males§ (thousands)	100 <i>831</i>	100 261	100 83	100 111	100 67	100 240	100 <i>32</i>	* *	100 206	100 501	100 69	100 259
Visiting jobcentre, government												
employment office, etc	25.2	24.0	16.4	25.9	30.2	31.1	36.0	*	29.9	27.4	36.4	18.3
Name on private agency books Answering advertisements in	1.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.1	*	*
newspapers/journals§§ Studying situations vacant columns in	12.5	17.6	22.2	18.2	*	10.5	*	*	11.4	14.2	*	10.2
newspapers Direct approach to firms/employers	40·8 7·4	39·2 7·2	36.1	41·5 *	39·0 *	36·0 7·7	36·6 *	*	36·3 7·2	37·7 7·4	28.9	50·3 7·0
Personal contacts	7.5	5.2	*	*	*	9.4	*	*	9.5	7.2	*	7.0
Other methods¶	4.9	*	*	*	*	4.4	*	*	*	4.0	*	6.0
the function of the function o												LFS estimat

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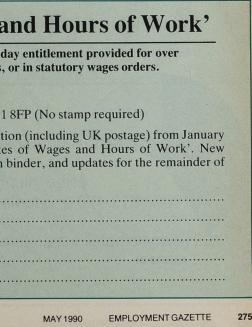
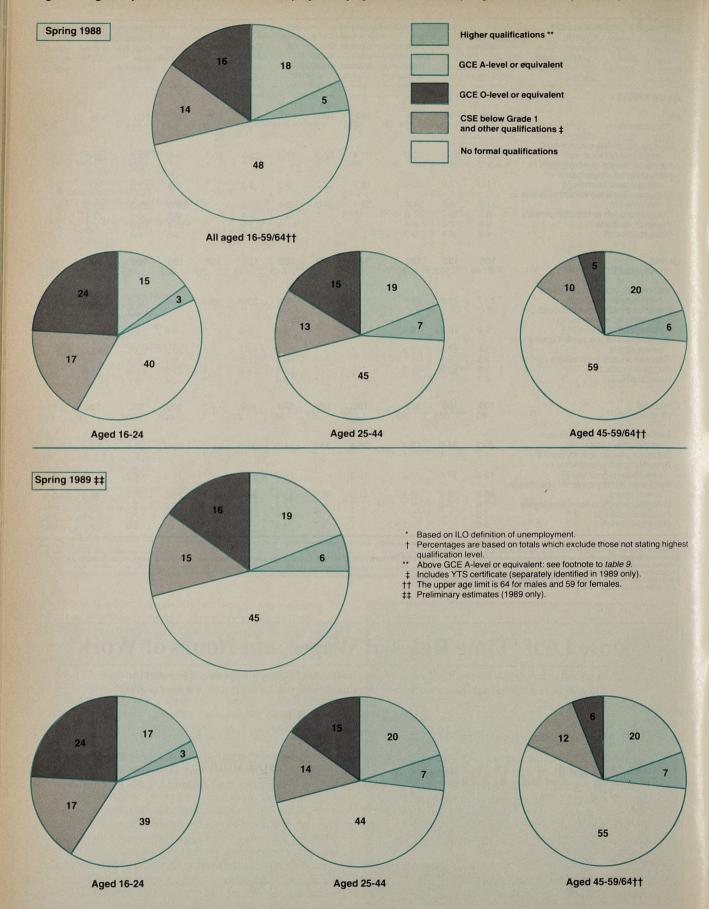


Figure 4 Highest gualification levels of the unemployed*, by age: Great Britain, spring 1988 and 1989, per cent t



Source: LFS estimates

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

This article is primarily based on results from the 1988 and 1989 Labour Force Surveys, which were sample surveys carried out in March, April and May of the years concerned, each based on interviews with members of about 60,000 households throughout Great Britain. From 1973 to 1983 the Labour Force Survey was conducted in alternate years, but since 1984 it has been enhanced and conducted annually. Methodological details of the surveys are given in Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) reports for each year up to 1987 and in an article in the April 1989 issue of Employment Gazette. Results have been published periodically in Employment Gazette: in particular, articles in August 1989, pp 443-451, and before that in October 1988, pp 534-547, compared detailed Labour Force Survey results relating to the unemployed with figures derived from the monthly claimant count based on administrative statistics. These latter articles give further guidance about the survey questions, definitions and procedures, and about the reliability of the data. They also contain brief notes about the survey in Northern Ireland.

Marital status

In 1989 information on marital status was collected in the Labour Force Survey on a different basis from that of previous

Table A Marital status, by sex: time series Persons aged 16 and over

	All				Males				Females	6		
	1986	1987	1988	1989*	1986	1987	1988	1989*	1986	1987	1988	1989*
All persons (thousands = 100 per cent)	43,114	43,429	43,600	43,745	20,746	20,886	20,980	21,065	22,397	22,543	22,620	22,680
Married (as analysed) Married (as reported) Cohabiting†	63·6 63·6 	63·5 63·5 	63·3 63·3 	63·7 60·6 3·1	65·2 65·2 	65∙0 65∙0 	64·3 64·3 	66·5 63·1 3·4	62·1 62·1 	62·1 62·1 	62·4 62·4	61·1 58·2 2·9
Non-married Single Widowed Divorced Separated	36·4 22·5 9·3 3·4 1·1	36·5 22·6 9·2 3·4 1·2	36·7 22·8 9·1 3·6 1·2	36·3 22·4 9·1 3·6 1·2	34-8 26-9 3-9 3-0 1-0	35·0 27·1 3·9 2·9 1·0	35·7 27·7 3·8 3·2 1·1	33·5 26·1 3·8 2·7 0·9	37·9 18·4 14·3 3·8 1·3	37·9 18·4 14·1 3·9 1·4	37·6 18·4 13·9 4·1 1·3	38·9 18·9 14·0 4·5 1·5

Preliminary estimates (1989 only).
Not identified separately prior to 1989

EMPLOYMENT ADVICE AND INFORMATION

per cent).

years, and results for 1989 using the 'married/non-married' classification of respondents are therefore not directly comparable with those for 1988 and earlier years. In 1989, 'cohabiting' was for the first time identified as a separate status: in the analyses presented in this article 'cohabiting' respondents (some 3 per cent of the total) are included with 'married' persons, whereas in 1988 and earlier years the marital status of cohabiting respondents was based on self-assessment. The extent of the discontinuity caused by this change in survey methodology may, however, not be too significant in the context of the labour market analyses considered here. Table A compares the marital status distribution of the population aged 16 and over, both in total and for males and females separately, before the change in definition (1986, 1987 and 1988) and after (1989). Among women, the table shows a drop of about 1 per cent in the proportion taken as 'married' in the analyses between the earlier years (62 per cent in 1986, 1987 and 1988) and 1989 (61

Further information

Further information about the analyses presented in this article is available on request from Statistical Services Division C3, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 071-273 5588).

Great Britain, spring each year Per cent

Department of Employment

Inquiry office Telephone 071-273 6969

Leaflets are listed on page 232

MAY 1990



Employment Secretary Michael Howard, John Rimington, director general of the Health and Safety Executive, and Dr Richard Welch, chief medical advisor, the Post Office, at the launch of the AIDS and the workplace booklet.

AIDS and the workplace

"AIDS is not just a social problem. It can't be filed away in a drawer marked 'This isn't a workplace issue'-it is. AIDS and, more commonly, the fear of AIDS directly affects work and employment."

> -Employment Secretary Michael Howard, speaking at the launch of the AIDS and the Work place booklet on March 19, before an audience of the press and invited major companies.

Despite the Government's message, relatively few employers have considered how AIDS can affect them. Concerned with marketing, competition and the general day to day problems of managing a business, a busy employer probably puts AIDS pretty low down on a list of priorities. Yet AIDS can affect not only the individual but also the family, and co-workers; and, for the company, it can harm relations with customers and the public.

Of course, AIDS is a relatively new phenomenon and there is not a great deal of experience for British employers to draw upon when deciding how their company will respond. In America, AIDS has been a recognised part of the employment scene for over a decade. The epidemic appeared earlier there, and American employers have had several years more experience of the issues surrounding AIDS and work than have their British counterparts. A

recent survey of American companies carried out by the US magazine Fortune showed that about 20 per cent of the companies responding had at least one person on the payroll who had HIV infection, or who had developed AIDS. It is likely that more and more British companies will find that they too have employees with AIDS.

At the end of 1989, over 11,600 people in the United Kingdom were known to have been infected by HIV and the true figure could be much higher. Young and niddle-aged adults are bearing the brunt of the epidemic, ind it is precisely these age groups that make up the bulk of he working population. As the number of people infected vith the virus increases, it seems inevitable that AIDS will ecome a feature of the British employment scene, just as it in the US. AIDS is, quite definitely, a workplace issue.

ransmission of the virus

The Government's national public education campaign egan in March 1986. Its aim is to raise and maintain public wareness about AIDS, how the infection is transmitted nd how the risk of infection can be reduced.

AIDS-the Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndromecaused by HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus. Anyone infected with HIV can spread the infection, but the vays in which they can do so are very limited.

The Government campaign has sought to make it clear hat the virus is mainly spread through unprotected sexual ntercourse with an infected partner, through shared drug njecting equipment and from an infected pregnant woman o her unborn child. For these reasons, the campaign has concentrated on the need for a change in sexual behaviour the 'safe sex' advertisements) and on getting across the warning to injecting drug addicts that shared needles can pread the virus.

The virus is NOT transmitted in normal social or work ontact. It can't be transmitted through casual contact between employees, through shared toilet facilities, or by sharing pens and pencils, phones, worktools or even cups. Within the families of AIDS sufferers, there has been no recorded case of HIV being transmitted through shared crockery or cutlery, or through touching, hugging and kissing. Unlike the common cold, AIDS can't be 'caught' very easily.

Even where the work activity involves nursing and caring for an AIDS sufferer-in the health care sector-there is no significant risk of infection. There have been a very few reported cases which have occurred because of an accidental needle stick injury, or because the health care worker ignored normal hygiene precautions by neglecting to wear protective gloves over cut or chapped hands, and subsequently came into contact with blood. Thousands of health care staff have dealt with AIDS patients, including those who did so years before AIDS was recognised as a distinct illness. Yet of these thousands of workers, only a handful worldwide have been infected. This must demonstrate how very difficult it is for the virus to be transmitted at work, even when that work involves nursing people with AIDS.

The American response

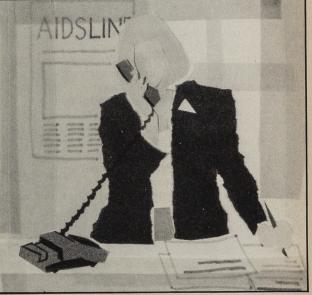
The American experience is that companies have one of three responses to the impact of AIDS on work. The first is to deny that AIDS has any relevance to work at all, and do nothing. In this case, of course, there is no preparation for dealing with AIDS; and when a crisis happens, the company is unable to deal with it as rationally and as calmly as might have been the case if some forethought had been given to the potential problems. The second response is rather

similar. It involves accepting that AIDS is a disease that The third and best approach is to prepare for AIDS in

may cause a problem, but adopting a 'let's wait and see' approach to dealing with it-in reality, not dealing with it. advance. The American experience of this has varied, but if it can teach us anything, it is the value of managing AIDS in the same way as any other workplace issue is managed. Good management looks beyond the immediate problem, and involves preparation and thinking ahead. Whether the employer decides that AIDS will be treated like any other life-threatening illness and no specific policy is needed, or decides that existing policies and company arrangements can successfully deal with any problems that may arise, or that an AIDS-specific policy is needed, the important thing is that careful consideration has been given to the issue before a crisis happens: good, reasoned management rather than crisis management.

Good practice How to deal with an employee with AIDS

stress and anxiety.



There will be two kinds of case to be dealt with. The first involves those who know that they are infected with HIV. They are under no obligation to disclose their HIV status to their employer, and will probably remain quite well physically, but may have to live with the anxiety of wondering if they will go on to develop AIDS. The second involves those actually suffering from AIDS itself, who know that they have a disease that, so far, has invariably proved fatal. For most of the time they will be fit to work, but they will increasingly take periods of sickness absence. In the workplace, AIDS is not contagious. The chances of acquiring it at work are minimal. There is, therefore, no need why someone diagnosed as having AIDS can't continue to work normally as long as they are able to meet acceptable job performance standards. Moreover, for many, continuing in work is not only a financial necessity but also a support in coming to terms with AIDS. This helps to maintain the person's health by removing one cause of

An individual who has been diagnosed as HIV positive, but who has not yet developed AIDS or any other related illness, is as likely to be fit for work as an uninfected colleague. It can be many years after infection before the body's natural defences are affected by the virus and AIDS develops-up to ten years, according to the latest estimates. Someone infected by HIV might have ten years

Illustration from the AIDS and the Workplace booklet

MAY 1990

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

of useful, productive life, during which they pose no threat to colleagues at work and should, therefore, be treated no differently from any other employee.

Once AIDS develops, employers should treat the individual exactly the same as they would treat any other employee who has a life-threatening illness-cancer or coronary heart disease, for example. That is, with sympathy, support and understanding.

Recruitment and employment policy

No risk should mean no discrimination, at all stages of employment. As there is no real risk of an infected applicant passing on the virus to others in the normal course of their work, they should be treated in the same way as other applicants. The sole criterion should be whether the applicant is fit and able to do the job on offer, and as we have seen, most HIV positive people are fit and able for up to ten years after infection. Also, since there is no risk of transmission of the virus, it is not reasonable for employers to demand that applicants undergo expensive stressful and time-consuming blood tests. The Government, the World Health Organisation and the International Labour Organisation are united in condemning the practice of testing potential recruits to screen out-in the short term-those infected with HIV.

Equally, there are no general grounds for dismissal purely because an existing employee has become infected. Indeed, if the employee has been employed for the statutory period, he or she may be able to make a claim at an industrial tribunal for unfair dismissal, with all the attendant publicity that would entail. Of course, once AIDS develops there will come a time when the employee is no longer capable of work. In those circumstances, the employer should treat the individual exactly as if they were suffering from some similar life-threatening illness.

Dealing with AIDS hysteria

AIDS isn't contagious, but fear is. Myths and rumours about AIDS abound, fed by misleading and sensational stories in the press. People known to have been infected by the virus, or only suspected to be at risk because of their lifestyles, are unjustifiably shunned, and often feel that their jobs and their personal safety are threatened. This sort of reaction to AIDS would be instantly recognisable to a medieval leper and is simply unjustified.

Much of this has arisen because the epidemic has highlighted some of our most deep-rooted fears about illness and disease, especially when linked with sexual behaviour, still a taboo subject in our society. To many people, that puts AIDS out of bounds for workplace discussion. It touches on too many deeply personal things to be talked about easily, without embarassment and, in some cases, without prejudice and anger.

But without discussion, without careful education and reiteration of the facts about AIDS, the ignorance that breeds the fear can't be tackled and eradicated. And fear of AIDS, however irrational, doesn't just lead to individual victimisation but has a real effect on work. AIDS hysteria can lead to disruption, threatened or actual work stoppage, low morale, the refusal to work with an HIV-infected colleague, demands for costly separate toilets or restaurant facilities, or demands for unnecessary precautions such as sterilising telephones. These irrational attitudes need to be changed if employers are to deal successfully with AIDS.

In an American publication on AIDS¹, Robert Haas, the chief executive of the major clothing company, Levi

Managing AIDS in the Workplace S B Puckett and A R Emery, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co Inc, 1988.

Strauss is quoted as saying:

"Education is the key to building, understanding and changing attitudes. By educating yourself and your employees about AIDS, you can reduce the impact the disease will have on the workplace. Education can minimise, if not eliminate, prejudice and unwarranted fear about AIDS.'

Open discussion will help dispel the very real fears people have about AIDS, and will prepare the company to manage a crisis in a reasonable and responsible fashion. Educating employees about AIDS is in everyone's best interests. As well as calming and reassuring anxious employees by giving accurate facts to dispel the myths, such education can reinforce the Government's overall message about how the virus is transmitted, and how prevention depends upon safe sex practices. It is, however, important to strike a balance. People's fears may not be justified, but they are very real and should not be trivialised.

Education will *minimise* the fear and prejudice but may not be able to eradicate it. Despite the constant reiteration of the fact that there is no measurable risk in the workplace. managers may still be faced with irrational reactions and the threat of discrimination or disruption. The answer to this is simple. Employers know very well that irrational fear can't be allowed to dictate how a business is run. What is needed is a firm statement that the company will not tolerate discrimination, and a well thought out education policy will go far towards making the statement easier to enforce.

"AIDS and the Workplace" guidance booklet

The fact that AIDS would have an impact on work was recognised in 1986, when the AIDS and Employment booklet was jointly published by the Department of Employment and the Health and Safety Executive. Over 1,500,000 copies have been issued to employers since 1986, and the booklet was widely welcomed. It concentrated upon giving valuable advice on the health issues surrounding AIDS and work. This is still valid but the industrial relations aspect of AIDS have become more prominent. Employers have sought advice, less on potential health problems but more on how they should deal with infected employees in the light of other people's attitudes and fears. In response to this, the Employment Department, again in partnership with the Health and Safety Executive, has published a new guidance booklet AIDS and the Workplace, which gives advice to employers to help meet these concerns. The new booklet was published on March 19, and since then has been sent to every company-over 400,000-in Great Britain.

Learning from the American experience, it advises employers to think ahead about AIDS; not to ignore it or 'wait and see' but to devise an AIDS policy that will deal with all the problems AIDS is likely to raise in the context



lustration from the AIDS and the Workplace bookle

The American experience: Levi Strauss

Although the American clothing company Levi Strauss does not have a formal AIDS policy, deliberately deciding on this option because it felt existing policies fully covered any potential problem, it is often held up as a shining example for employers to follow. The company has an impressive record on handling employees with AIDS, and much of the impetus has come from the very top of the company. Chief executive Robert Haas, a hard-headed American businessman, was so concerned by his employees' response to colleagues who were handing out literature on AIDS, that he and other senior managers took it in turns to staff an information booth in Levi Strauss' main lobby, handing out information on howAIDS is-and isn't-transmitted.

work. In larger companies, this would probably be a part the employer's occupational health and industrial elations policies. Smaller companies may not have laborate programmes and policies, but it is still possible or them to consider carefully how they will respond to IDS.

A policy should contain the following elements:

- an explanation of how the virus is transmitted and a statement that the risks of infection through workplace contact are negligible;
- a statement that there will be no discrimination against anyone with-or at risk of acquiring-HIV infection;
- an assurance that individuals who know they are infected with HIV are not obliged to tell anyone in the company of their condition, but that if the employer does know, the information will be kept confidential;
- a statement that people with AIDS will be treated no differently from anyone else suffering from any other life-threatening illness.

Speaking at the launch, Michael Howard emphasised the need for employers to think ahead:

"AIDS is manageable. The issues it raises are fundamentally ones managers are familiar with; and education, preparation and planning will help prevent problems arising".

The American Experience: Pacific Bell

Unlike Levi Strauss, Pacific Bell (California's equivalent of British Telecom) has gone down the route of developing a policy specific to AIDS. Pacific's response to AIDS was to recognise it as part of the business environment, and tailor a response to it that fitted in with all the company felt it stood for and was doing. The company decided that people with AIDS should be treated exactly the same as anyone else who had developed a life-threatening disease-"People with AIDS are sick. We don't fire sick people"-and embarked on a joint union-management AIDS education programme. The approach respected the workers' fears and, at the same time, protected the rights of the individual. What's more, Pacific publicised its approach in a conference on business and AIDS in 1986, which it co-sponsored with Levi Strauss.



syringes.

More and more British companies are realising that AIDS is beginning to affect them. Speaking at the launch of the AIDS and the Workplace booklet, Dr Richard Welch, chief medical adviser at the Post Office, told the audience how his organisation had

responded.

Post Office occupational health staff began hearing concern about AIDS in 1984: some following media 'scare' stories, some arising out of genuine fears about risk. Staff were concerned about working with homosexual colleagues, managers were worried about the industrial relations issues of that, first aiders were worried about giving resuscitation, sorting office staff were anxious about blood samples being sent to laboratories by post, and so on.

In 1986, the Government's publicity campaign spurred the Post Office into producing information and briefing notes for managers, and it used in-house briefing systems to give simple, factual information on risk-and the lack of risk-at work. Articles appeared in in-house journals and in 1987 the AIDS and Employment booklet was issued to every manager in the organisation. The Post Office followed this up with its own version AIDS-the disease you won't catch at work (updated last year) which was sent in late 1987 to every member of staff-almost a quarter of a million people-at the same time as it published a formal policy statement on AIDS. The Post Office is currently undertaking its

eighth education programme. Dr Welch drew out three main lessons from the Post Office's experience:





The British experience: The Post Office

• early development of a policy reduces the impact. The Post Office has suffered no disruption related to AIDS fears;

• multiple methods of getting the message across were needed; and

• the policy shouldn't be static, but reviewed in the light of increasing knowledge and experience.

problem of drug addicts using post boxes to dispose of used

Questions in



Parliament

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment Ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer.



Department of Employment Ministers ecretary of State: Michael Howard Minister of State: Tim Eggar Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State: Patrick Nicholls and Lord Strathclyde

Vocational training

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the 'Community Action Programme for the Development of Continuing Vocational Training', Com (89) 567 final, of December 8, 1989.

Patrick Nicholls: This European Commission proposal aims to support and complement activities developed by and in Member States in the area of continuing vocational training. An explanatory memorandum was submitted to the Commons Select Committee on European Legislation on January 31, 1990. The text is currently being negotiated at official level and the proposal is expected to be considered by the European Community Labour and Social Affairs Council on May 29, 1990

(March 26)

Youth Training

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the weekly public cost of each YTS trainee in 1989-90; and what it will be in 1992-93.

Patrick Nicholls: The average cost to the Exchequer of YTS in 1989–90 is expected to be £50 per trainee week. New arrangements for Youth Training will be introduced from May 29 and Youth Training will increasingly be delivered by Training and Enterprise Councils. As the result of the funding flexibilities which Training and Enterprise Councils will have for Youth Training, it will be possible to secure higher levels of employer contributions towards training costs than has been the case under YTS. Consequently, by 1992-93, the average cost to the Exchequer of Youth Training is expected to be £33 per week.



YTS and Employment Training

Michael Howard

Henry McLeish (Fife Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the estimated amount of expenditure on ET and YTS in each of the years 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Patrick Nicholls: The expenditure on YTS and Employment Training by the Employment Department Group Training Agency (and its predecessor the Training Commission) is as follows:

	YTS (£m)	ET (£m)
1988-89 (actual)	993.8	425.0
1989–90 (forecast)	983.0	1,112.0

The YTS figures exclude Community (March 19) Industry (included under the heading

'Youth Training' in the Public Expenditure White Paper, Evaluation, Research and Development, and Marketing).

Employment Training figures exclude the Employment Rehabilitation Service (included under the heading 'Training for Unemployed Adults' in the Public Expenditure White Paper).

(March 26)

Employment Training

Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will make a statement regarding the availability of places on Employment Training schemes for people recently made redundant

Patrick Nicholls: In certain circumstances redundant workers can have immediate access to Employment Training without satisfying the normal six months unemployed condition. The main examples are: people wishing to train in locally identified skill shortage occupations, those wishing to train in Business Start Up or Enterprise Training, people who require training in English as a second language and people with disabilities.

(February 13)

Further education

Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will set out, in 1987 prices, the expenditure on work-related further education in (a) 1986-87, (b) 1987-88, (d) 1989-90 and (e) the projected expenditure for 1990-91.

Patrick Nicholls: The total expenditure on Work Related Further Education by the Employment Department Group Training Agency (and its predecessors, the Training Commission and the Manpower Services Commission) is as follows:

ear	£m	
986-87	110.0	200
987-88	106.7	
988-89	106.3	
989-90	93.1	
990-91	89.8	
		-

The figures shown are at constant 1986-87 prices and were calculated by use of the GDP Deflator Index.

(February 22)

People with disabilities

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when his Department originally commissioned the Ministerial review on Employment Services for people with disabilities; when his Department originally intended to publish the review; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: The review of services provided by my Department for the employment of people with disabilities was commissioned in March 1988. It was always intended that the results would only be published after a thorough consideration of all the issues concerned.

As announced in my reply to the rt hon member for Stoke on Trent South on March 12, 1990 (Official Report, column 135), the preparation of the consultative locument which will give the results of the review is almost complete. It will be published as soon as account can be taken in t of the results of the survey of people with lisabilities in the labour market which my Department has commissioned. We currently anticipate that this will be during he course of June 1990.

John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average annual net cost to the Treasury of: (a) a disabled person supported in the Sheltered Placement Scheme; and (b) a disabled person supported in a sheltered workshop or Remploy factory.

Tim Eggar: The most recent estimates made by my Department, which relate to 1986-87, are:

	-
heltered Placement Scheme	260
heltered Workshops	2,620
employ	2,630

The basis for these estimates, which depend upon a number of assumptions, is described in the Department Employment Research Paper no 69.

Skillcentre sites

Bob Crver (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment under what terms of the information memorandum issued by Deloitte Corporate Finance on his behalf, the Skillcentres have been disposed of by his Department; what revenue is expected from sites in the three categories A. B and C; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: Under the agreed terms of sale, at 42 Skillcentres and the Sheffield head office the training business purchaser will take the Government's interest in the site, or a new lease from the landlord. At ten Skillcentres the purchaser will take a Type A, B or C lease along the lines set out in Appendix IV of the Information



Tim Eggar

(April 3)

(April 5)

Memorandum (a copy of which was placed in the library on December 19). These leases will provide for rents to be phased in as set out in the Information Memorandum, with the total rent for all ten leases reaching £1,098,600 pa in year three. I propose to sell the Government's interests in these ten sites, subject to the leases to be granted to training business purchasers, later this year, so expect to receive the rental revenue from the leases for only a period of months. (March 20)

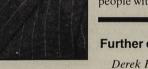
Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment pursuant to the reply to the hon member for Bradford South of Tuesday, March 20, what is the price which has been negotiated for the sale of ten Skillcentre sites; how many other sites are under consideration for sale; and who are the purchasers of the ten so far arranged.

Tim Eggar: As indicated in the earlier reply (Official Report, March 20, 1990, col 577), I propose to sell the Government's interests in the ten Skillcentre sites where a training business purchaser is to be granted a lease, later this year. I propose to sell the Government's interests at nine further sites currently held by units of the Skills Training Agency which are not included in the terms of sale agreed with purchasers of training businesses. None of these 19 property interests has yet been offered for sale, so it is too early to say what price will be negotiated or who the purchasers will be.

(March 27)

Bob Cryer (Bradford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the price to be paid by Astra Training Services Ltd for the training college at Letchworth; why is it to be relocated to Milton Keynes; what is to happen to the existing premises; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: I have agreed terms of sale with Astra Training Services Limited



covering 46 Skillcentres, together with the Skills Training Agency's head office, mobile training service, sales teams and colleges, and involving a payment for the Government to Astra of some £11 million. Any value Astra may have ascribed within the sale package to individual units such as the training college at Letchworth is a matter for them. It is Astra's decision to relocate the business to Milton Keynes. The existing permises at Letchworth will be offered for sale by the Government in due course

(April 3)

Industrial action

Nicholas Bennett (Pembroke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the total number of working days lost due to industrial action in: (a) January and February 1979, (b) 1988 and (c) 1989.

Patrick Nicholls: The total number of working days lost as a result of industrial action in January and February 1979 was 5.4 million. There were 3.7 million days lost in the whole of 1988 and it is provisionally estimated that 4.1 million days were lost in 1989

(April 5)

Japanese enterprises

Kim Howells (Pontypridd) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many jobs have been created in Japanese industrial and commercial enterprises which have chosen to locate their main European research and development centres in the United Kingdom.

Tim Eggar: Our figures of jobs created by Japanese concerns in the United Kingdom do not differentiate between manufacturing jobs and those in research and development. However, it is estimated that to date 36,000 jobs have been created by the 117 Japanese companies which have chosen to locate here.

(February 13)

Workfare

Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether an analysis of Workfare has been made by his Department; and if he will make a statement.

Tim Eggar: My Department financed a study of workfare which was initiated and commissioned by the Employment Research Centre of the University of Buckingham. A report of the study was published in 1987 under the title 'Would Workfare Work?'. Since the study was undertaken, the Government has introduced a number of measures; most recently in the Social Security Act 1989, to require unemployed people to seek work actively as a condition of receiving unemployment benefits.

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(March 27)

Ethnic minorities

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what response he proposes to make to the Commission for Racial Equality Report, Ethnic Minorities and the Graduate Labour Market; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The CRE Report Ethnic Minorities and the Graduate Labour Market, makes a number of useful recommendations on action that could be taken to help improve the employment opportunities of graduates from the ethnic minorities. The recommendations are directed to institutions of higher education and employers, who it is hoped will note them and where necessary take appropriate action.

Unnecessarily restricting access to employment and higher education opportunities for ethnic minority graduates, or potential graduates, is not only morally wrong but also makes bad business sense, particularly in the face of the recent tightening of the graduate labour market.

(February 7)



Patrick Nicholls

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Health and safety

Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to empower magistrates to refer for sentencing to the Crown Court cases brought by the Health and Safety Executive under the Health and Safety at Work Act and any of the relevant statutory provisions within the meaning of Section 53 of the said Act.

Patrick Nicholls: Magistrates have existing powers under the Magistrates Court Act 1980 to refer individuals to a higher court for sentencing. This power does not extend to corporations. Any amendment to include corporations would be a matter for the Home Office. However, for serious health and safety cases, HSE

inspectors are increasingly seeking to persuade magistrates that such cases should be dealt with in the Crown Court.

(February 2)

Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment on what date the annual report of the Health and Safety Commission was launched; how many copies of the report have been published; and on what date he expects copies of the report to be made available to the general public.

Patrick Nicholls: The Health and Safety Commission's Annual Report 1988-89 was launched on Monday, February 26, 1990. 2,500 copies of the published report have been sent to HMSO for sale to the public. These will be available in London from March 23 and elsewhere by March 29.

(March 26)

Trade unions

Michael Stern (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those industries, professions and services in which more than 75 per cent of the employees are represented by trade unions.

Patrick Nicholls: There are no data available on trade unions which enable a full answer to be given. However, there is information relating to the divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification. The most recent data came from a specially commissioned survey of employees conducted for the department in February and March 1989.

Regarding trade union membership, the survey showed that only in one division of the Standard Industrial Classification, Energy and Water Supply, does the level of trade union membership among employees exceed 75 per cent.

The survey also showed that in two divisions over 75 per cent of employees worked in establishments which recognised trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining. These are Energy and Water and Supply, and Transport Communication.

Radiation limits

Lord Jenkins of Putney asked Her Majesty's Government whether they will adopt the radiation limit of 15 mSv per annum for nuclear workers recommended by the National Radiological Protection Board.

Lord Strathclyde: The National Radiological Protection Board recommended that doses to workers should be kept below an average of 15 mSv per year over a number of years. The Health and Safety Commission has issued a proposals to carry this recommendation forward.

(April 2)

(February 7)



Lord Strathclyde

European Community

David Porter (Waveney) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on proposed changes to British standards and European Community regulations governing welding and fabrication work.

Patrick Nicholls: Discussions are now well advanced within the European Standards Organisation (CEN) in connection with the production of up-todate standards for welder approval and weld procedure approval. These draft standards, now out for public comment, will be based on UK standards, as modified to take account of the views of other countries. Although such standards are unlikely to be the subject of a specific EC directive on welding, they may be called up in support of directives where weld quality is important ensuring the integrity of fabricated in components.

(March 19)

Accountants and engineers

Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has on the number of: (a) qualified accountants and (b) qualified engineers in Britain

Patrick Nicholls: It is estimated from the preliminary results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey that in spring 1989 there were 139,000 accountants with professional qualifications and 382,000 engineers who performed work normally requiring training of university degree standard in Great Britain, who were either in employment, or were not in employment but had been employed in these consultative document containing occupations in their last job, and had left that job less than three years prior to the survey.

(March 21)

Qualifications at your fingertips

The "most authoritative and up-todate computer based information source for vocational qualifications ever created" was launched at this year's HRD conference (see page

Intended for use by TECs, raining providers and careers dvisers, the National Council for Vocational Qualifications' latabase runs on IBM personal computers or compatibles and will be regularly updated for ubscribers.

The database currently holds information on all accredited national vocational qualifications and over 900 other Training Agency approved or accepted courses, giving a total of nearly 4,000 training units across the whole range of competency levels. Qualifications have been

Topics

classified by industry, occupation training category and subject and users can also search by level, awarding body, or by title.

Building on a good year



As Employment Minister Lord Strathclyde hoists the flag to mark Britain's participation in the European Year of Tourism, the British holiday industry is following up last year's successes with new initiatives to keep business booming.

An outlook survey from the English Tourist Board has revealed that 24 of the 29 leading British holiday operators increased their business last year. The signs are that bookings for 1990 are already up by 10 per cent on last year, but the tourist boards are not relying on another glorious summer to confirm this trend:

• The English Tourist Board is

Chunnel death prosecution

The HSE has prosecuted the five companies forming the British half of the Channel Tunnel consortium, following the death of an employee on February 6, 1989.

The worker was killed while engaged on modifications to the gigantic tunnel boring machine in the land service tunnel Maidstone Crown Court found that the defendants had failed in their duty under section 2(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of their employees.

Balfour Beatty Construction them.

harbours. 🗆

holding a contest to find out

of £500 to spend on new

which tourist information centre

offers the warmest welcome to

overseas visitors. The first prize

equipment, will go to the centre

feel really special-whether it be

information displays, or offering

the chance to meet local people

'at home' over a British cuppa.

All 570 centres can enter; and

though it is still well before the

have already developed some

closing date of July 16, the board

reports that over three-quarters

that shows just that little extra

commitment to make visitors

through developing staff

language skills, innovative

In Scotland, both home and overseas visitors stand to benefit from further investment in tourist facilities. Almost £100 million worth of tourism-related projects were planned or under way in Scotland in 1989-a 31 per cent increase on 1988. However, Scottish Tourist Board's investment chief, Gordon Adams, has warned that Scotland must continue to invest in 'things to do' if the country is to become a truly international centre of excellence. A guide, sent to financial institutions as well as the tourism industry, is designed to steer investors' priorities towards new visitor attractions and leisure facilities, rather than beds. West Cumbria is perched on the edge of Britain's lovely Lake

District, and has, in consequence, a lower profile than its more glamorous neighbour. The West Cumbria tourist initiative, based on 18 months' research, aims to develop the tourism potential of the region,

stimulating new business, industry and employment. Projects include feasibility studies for a new visitor centre at Cockermouth and plans for possible developments linked to the local scenic railway and



Plans for the future include: • further categorisation of qualifications, for example to allow a search by the particular method of assessment; • links to training opportunities

• space for users to add details of local training provision; and • careers advice.

The database, which costs £402.50 (inclusive of VAT), is available from the National Council for Vocational Qualification, 22 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ.

new ideas for 1990.

databases:

Ltd, Costain Civil Engineering Ltd, Tarmac Construction Ltd, Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd and Wimpey Major Projects Ltd were each fined £10,000 and costs of nearly £6,000 were split between

Flexibility hits reality

Blockbuster flexibility agreements may be a thing of the past, but companies now have a more realistic view of what they want and how to achieve it. These are the main findings of a study by the pay research company, Incomes Data Services-their third flexibility study in as many years.

IDS concludes that full flexibility -or the total absence of demarcations between different groups of craft workers and between craft and production workers-remains almost exclusively a greenfield site phenomenon.

Successes in achieving full flexibility in a new start-up have been based largely on the rigorous selection of employees who can work with such a system.

Greenfield companies can stand as models for new working practices in the 1990s, but, suggests IDS, the majority of companies are looking at less dramatic, more achievable flexibilities from within the existing workforce. Training and retraining to enhance skills are the key to this process.

However, getting existing supervisors to adapt to new practices or recruiting new ones remains a key problem area. 🗆 IDS Study 454 'Flexibility at work', March 1990. Available on subscription from IDS, 193 St John St, London EC1V 4LS. (tel 071-250

New pensions protection

Amendments to the report stage of the Social Security Bill 1990, providing additional protection for pension scheme members, have been welcomed by the

Occupational Pensions Board. The first requirement is for occupational pension schemes to pay annual increases to members' pension rights, building up after the 'Appointed Day'. Secondly, where schemes are in surplus, the payment of increases for rights accrued before the Appointed Day will take precedence over setting a contribution holiday or making a refund.

In both cases, increases will be RPI-linked, subject to a 5 per cent ceiling. Similar general requirements for pensions increases will apply to schemes that are wound up.

Topics

Pop, prayers and Europe

Local authorities' responsibilities for enforcing health and safety regulations are the common link between the seemingly disparate elements of rock concerts, places of worship and the European Community's health and safety legislation.

Speaking at a conference on the theme "1992: health and safety strategies for local authorities", jointly organised by the Health and Safety Executive and the Institution of Environmental

responsibilities were radically extended on April 1 to cover premises where the main activity is leisure, sports, entertainment, religious worship, animal care, beauty parlours, caravan sites, or the display or demonstration of goods at exhibitions. The changeover from enforcement by the HSE will occur without extra cost, the Minister confirmed, as local authorities already inspect many of these premises for good hygiene and public safety purposes.



Safety at pop concerts is to come under greater sci

Health Officers, Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls affirmed the importance of European health and safety legislation to local authorities, in their dual roles as employers and as enforcers of the law.

Local authorities' enforcement

College

launches

commercial

jobs agency

Technology has taken a bold step

to boost job opportunities for its

commercial recruitment agency.

The Business Employment

Agency, run from the college's

purpose-built advanced technology

office suite, offers companies the

direct from the trainers. Skill areas

reflect the wide range of courses

returners at the college, including

engineering, travel and tourism,

computing, health and media

chance to recruit trained staff

offered to students and adult

business and secretarial,

services.

North West Kent College of

students, by setting up a

Particular concerns about crowd safety at pop concerts will be addressed by guidelines to be produced by the Health and Safety Commission. This project, which is being undertaken with support and input from local authorities, offers an example of what Patrick Nicholls hailed as 'British flexibility' in planning for health and safety. He noted that the UK offered a "model to other community countries of a practical and effective way to formulate health and safety regulations" through a consultative approach, entailing systematic cost and

benefit analysis. As 1992 approaches, Britain needs to take an active role by "initiating and influencing proposals that come from the commission," said Mr Nicholls.

He pointed out: "Changes have recently been agreed in the liaison arrangements between HSE and local authorities, with the aim of keeping those concerned with enforcement in local authorities more closely in touch with European proposals."

The Minister explained that as a consequence of the Single European Act of 1987, there is now a system of qualified majority voting on community health and safety legislation. This allows more rapid progress on proposals and has resulted in an increased volume of new measures.

While the Government welcomed these developments in principle, Mr Nicholls said its approach in dealings with the European Commission is to try to "ensure that safety requirements built into health and safety directives, are based on proper risk assessment, cost benefit analysis and realistic assessments of attainable standards."

Clearing the air

The dangers of passive smoking and a strategy for working towards a smoke-free working environment are the twin themes of a guide from Action on Smoking and Health (ASH).

Breathing in other people's smoke, notes ASH, increases the risk of lung cancer even for non-smokers, and passive smoking poses a particular health risk to employees with respiratory problems. Tobacco smoke can be an irritant, causing headaches, sore throats and nausea, even where ventilation or air conditioning

systems are used to try to eliminate it. The seven-page employee's guide

to smoking at work promotes ASH's workplace smoking policy—to restrict smoking to designated rooms, or ban it completely. The booklet also sets out a procedure for employees to follow when seeking to change workplace smoking policy and practices.

It emphasises the value of a reasoned and non-judgemental approach, recognising that change is unlikely to be achieved overnight. However, if these steps are ineffective, the booklet suggests legal remedies based on the employer's duty, under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, to provide and maintain a safe working environment, so far as is reasonably practicable. Copies of the guide have been sent to all UK Environmental Health Departments.

Smoking at Work: an employee's guide to clearing the air is available free from ASH, 5-11 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RH.

guidance on reporting suspected cases and advice about both types of the disease. Farmers are the main group at

risk but vets, meat inspectors, butchers, abattoir, sewer, canal and river workers may also be infected.

The HSE has also produced an agricultural information sheet briefly identifying animal diseases which are transmitted to agricultural workers and advising on the precautions which are necessary in order to prevent their spread. □

BSE and carcase disposal, Leptospirosis—are you at risk? and agricultural information sheet no 2 Zoonoses in agriculture: preventing the spread of diseases to livestock handlers are available free from HSE public enquiry points in Bootle (tel 051-951 4381); Sheffield (tel 0742 75239); and London (tel 071-221 0870).

Topics

Replanning REPLAN

Educational opportunities for the adult unemployed, provided through a range of agencies including local education authorities, voluntary bodies, Training and Enterprise Councils and the Training Agency are to be reviewed.

Since 1984 the Department of ducation and Science's REPLAN cheme has served as a catalyst and o-ordinator for many of these rogrammes.

Robert Jackson, Minister for ourther and Higher Education, tressed that "the challenge now is o help ensure that the wealth of ood practice which REPLAN has elped to stimulate becomes itegrated in mainstream provision or the unemployed adults." Initial funding for REPLAN's ducation support grants to 93 local ducation authorities in England nd Wales ran until 1989. Other omponents of the programme, which were initially funded to 1987, ave since been extended to

October 1991. A major policy review, including in evaluation of REPLAN by the

Demographic solutions— Hong Kong style

Employers in Hong Kong have been experiencing an acute shortage of skilled managers and echnical specialists over the past 18 months, report international management consultants Towers Perrin.

The shortage is due largely to uncertainty over the Territory after 1997, especially since last year's events in Beijing heightened tension and quickened the pace of emigration. Open immigration policies in such countries as Australia and Canada have attracted many Hong Kong citizens.

In response employers are increasing salaries, bonuses and other benefits to counter high staff turnover, and also developing retention programmes, including such features as profit sharing, stock options and improved retirement benefits.

Companies not able to retain key local staff are now looking to recruit English-speakers from other Asian countries such as Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. \Box National Foundation for Education Research, is now under way to determine the direction of future support for adult education programmes for the unemployed.

A further challenge for REPLAN is to look forward to 1992 and the new needs that will arise with the arrival of the single European market A series of conferences organised by REPLAN and Suffolk College are addressing the European dimension of adult training Following events in London Birmingham, Bristol and Newcastle two further conferences are planned this autumn in the north west and Kent areas. For details contact Sharon Smith Research and Development Unit. Suffolk College, Rope Walk, Ipswich IP4 1LT (tel 0473 255885). []

Training spend trebled

Since 1979, the amount spent on training in Britain has trebled in real terms, confirmed Employment Minister Lord Strathclyde, speaking to business and industrial leaders. Pointing to the preliminary results of the new Labour Force Survey (featured in Employment Gazette's April issue), he said that the 70 per cent increase in people receiving work-related training since 1984 "demonstrates how committed both the Government and employers are to training" He went on to note that expenditure on training now amounts to around £33,000 million a year-or 8 per cent of GDP-and is surging ahead as Training and Enterprise

Redundancies

Councils take over.

The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table.

			and the
1989	Oct	27,739	
	Nov	26,869	
	Dec	18,686	
1990	Jan	29,996	
	Feb	25,394	
	Mar	33,311	

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits.

Employment agencies are profiting from the continued scarcity of skilled and experienced staff. The annual business trends survey from the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services found that 95 per cent of agencies thought heir clients' main recruitment problems stemmed from a lack of people with the required skills, especially in computing, secretarial and qualified accountancy work. However, more than half felt that over-high salary expectations were a major barrier to recruitment. Demographic changes-the shortage of school leavers-and housing or travel to work costs were also causing difficulties. Similar problems were facing employment agencies themselves who also found it hard to recruit and train sufficient staff in 1989. The Federation suggests that companies could be more flexible in accepting candidates who are older, less qualified or who need to work flexible hours; but it also recognises that employment

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Advice for people handling the carcases of cows suffering from

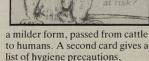
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) is given in a new pocket card issued by the Health and Safety Executive.

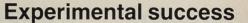
Aimed at farmers, vets and contractors called in to dispose of these carcases, the card describes sensible hygiene precautions that should be taken. These include covering up cuts and abrasions, wearing protective clothing and washing down after work is done. While it seems unlikely that BSE

will affect human health, the HSE points out that measures will also help protect workers against potential risks from other cattle diseases.

An animal disease that *is* known to affect humans—about 100 a year in Britain—is leptospirosis, which is transmitted to humans by contact with urine from infected rats, or, in









The Higher Education Experimental Programme aims to train skilled people for skills shortage occupations.

An independent report on the Training Agency's Higher Education Experimental Programme, has found that nearly 70 per cent of employers are very happy with the trainees they have employed, while up to 99 per cent of students are finding appropriate jobs after training.

Part of the Agency's high-tech hational training initiative, the experimental programme funds courses to train highly qualified people to fill skill shortages and develops industry's awareness of graduates. With some £2-5 million support for post-graduate courses in emerging technologies like surface chemistry and computerintegrated manufacturing, the programme has supported 95 courses involving 2,400 students throughout the UK. □

Copies of the report "The Experimental Programme in Higher Education—Getting Results", are avilable from Training Agency Room E410, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

Agencies benefit from skills shortages

agencies can improve further their screening and selection of candidates for temporary and permanent assignments. The survey was based on returns

from 15 per cent of the Federation's members. The agencies are concentrated in London and the South East. FRES Business Trends Survey, February 1990, is available from FRES, 36-38 Mortimer Street, London VIN 78B (ref UN-323 4300)

HGV goes ET

A six-month Employment Training scheme for HGV driver training, has been developed by the Road Transport Industry Training Board. Arrangements are being made for the scheme to be piloted by the board in conjunction with local Training Agency staff in four regions—Scotland, North West, East Midlands and South Wales.

Subject to a successful outcome from the four pilot locations, the scheme will go national later in 1990.

MAY 1990

Topics

New rural development chief appointed

Lord Shuttleworth is to be the new chairman of the Rural Development Commission. His appointment runs for four years from May 1, 1990. He takes over from Lord Vinson, who has retired after ten years as chairman of the Commiss

Lord Shuttleworth runs a family farming partnership in North Lancashire and is a partner in a firm of chartered surveyors. He was chairman of the Lancashire Small Industries Committee of CoSIRA (now part of the Commission) in the early 1980s and for four years was a member of the board of Skelmersdale Development Corporation.

He is currently chairman of the National Trust's Lake District Appeal as well as being Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lancashire and deputy chairman of the National and Provincial Building Society.

National Vocational Qualifications meet special needs

The National Vocational **Oualifications** framework is designed to recognise what people have achieved, rather than how, where or for how long they learnt before gaining a qualification.

A leaflet produced by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications describes how NVQs can be acquired by people with special needs.

It suggests steps that may help to improve their opportunities-for example, through considering alternative methods of assessment, technical aids or adapting equipment

The leaflet describes how an individual training action plan can be used whether trainees are working in groups of singly, in sheltered or open employment. Practical backing for this

to Czechoslovakia with a four-

safety at work and structural

market

these areas.

Lord Shuttleworth

changes within the country's labour

Announcing the package of

request from the Czechoslovak

government, Employment

"We have developed

measures planned in response to a

Secretary Michael Howard said: "I

am delighted we have been asked

for advice and are able to help in

considerable expertise in Britain

initiative is being provided by a two-year project undertaken jointly by Remploy (Britain's largest employer of people with disabilities) and the NCVQ.

Copies of the leaflet and details of the joint project are available from the National Council for Vocational Qualifications, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 1BZ (tel 071-387 9898). □

'Opendoor' comes on line

A human resources management system has been produced by Peterborough Software as a computer package run on UNIX and DEC/VAX systems. Phase one of the 'Opendoor' system, initially designed for use by health authorities, provides personnel functions, including recording

hours and conditions of work. The second phase will cover payroll. A specialised version has been designed to integrate with current health service management systems.

Further information: John Beckerton, Peterborough Software (UK) Ltd (tel 0733 41010).

Czech-mates

Britain is extending a friendly hand helping unemployed people find obs and broaden their training point plan which draws on British horizons. expertise in creating employment, "I am confident we have a lot to developing small firms, health and

offer Czechoslovakia and we will share our expertise with a country hoping to create a growing economy with a hope of new prosperity.

The first stage of the plan was a visit by a group of Czechoslovak officials to Britain to see its policies at work. They were particularly interested in the Employment Service and Training Agency. This will be followed by a British mission to Czechoslovakia to advise and help in such areas as job free market economy.

Diary dates

- MDA Limelight 90 Recruitment Fairs offer a chance for computer professionals to meet and talk jobs with major employers. Summer venues include Bournemouth, Leicester, London and Gloucester. Details from Michael Dauncey, MDA Computer Group (tel 0753 693611) or Patrick Welsh, Text 100 (tel 081-740 4455). • Does going to work make you
- sick? Is your office an unhealthy place or an environmental disaster area? If the answer is ves, visit the Green Office Exhibition. May 10 to June 2 at the London Ecology Centre, 45 Shelton Street, London WC2H 9NJ. Contact Diana Cripps (tel 071-379 4324).
- Human Resource Development in Europe-a conference and exhibition by the Bureau of International Human Resource Development of the Institute of Management Education runs from June 4-6 at the Novotel Conference Centre, London. For information 'phone 0704 67994
- Employment Minister Tim Eggar opens the 1990 Computer Training and Services Show, in Olympia 2, London, on May 30. The main theme of the three-day show is how UK training compares with the USA, Japan and West Germany. Contact Sally Preston, Montbuild Ltd, 11 Manchester Square, London W1 (tel 071-486 1951).
- The Institute of Personnel Management's employee relations update in London on May 31 is the second in a six-monthly series aimed at keeping managers in touch with major developments. Contact IPM (tel 081-946 9100).

strategies covering employment services, adult retraining and the development of small businesses. The assistance to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary is expected to be funded from the Government's 'Know How' fund, which was set up to help with advice and training for

placement, counselling for job

seekers, training and re-skilling.

British officials undertook a

similar reconnaissance mission to

Poland in April and plans are in

hand to help Hungary develop

Eastern European countries moving towards democracy and a

- 'Women in technology-the untapped resource' is a one-day conference in London on May 22 for careers advisers and educationists organised by the Engineering Council, the British Computer Society and Women into Information Technology, at the South Bank office of sponsoring organisation IBM UK Ltd. Apply to Mrs Marie-Noëlle Barton at The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER.
- Keep ahead of pensions issues in the 1990s by attending the non-profit-making Industrial Law Society's conference at the Gustave Tuck Theatre, University College, London on May 19. The fee for the whole-day session is £15 for non-members or £10 for members. Book through the Society's secretary, Mrs Linda Loft at 28 Boundary Road, Sidcup, Kent.
- Visitors to the Spring National Franchise Exhibition have an opportunity to attend free daily seminars to help prospective franchisees. The exhibition is held at London's Olympia Centre, May 11-13.
- Cracking up? Roffrey Park Management College in Horsham, West Sussex, offers a two-day residential programme, 'Executive stress proofing' May 30 to June 1. Contact Gareth Thompson on 081-693 0051 or Mike Hallworth at Roffrey Park on 029 383644.
- Unlock people potential, with help from Wellcome and the Training Agency, at CRAC's human resource conference in Cambridge, July 16-18 (tel 0223 460277)

Added value put on Sainsbury's staff

"You are Sainsbury's most valuable asset," begins a leaflet sent to staff of retailer J Sainsbury to explain how and why one of the argest job evaluation exercises in Britain was carried out. Covering bout 60,000 retail and warehouse staff below management level, the xercise has resulted in a new rading structure, with substantial av increases for supermarket heck-out staff.

Over 100 jobs were reassessed by 13-strong job evaluation panel omprising three managers (one ach at district, store and assistant evel) and ten workers (eight omen and two men) who had een chosen in consultation with he TGWU and USDAW to reflect he size and location of stores cross the country. The panel interviewed some 200

eople and then 57 new job escriptions were drawn up and ent back to job-holders for greement

A five-grade pay structure, ncorporating the revised job lescriptions, was implemented on March 19 at the same time as the nnual pay award. Staff who would therwise have been paid more inder the old structure have been

awarded a special higher rate for heir grade, but these special igher rates will, in time, be made vailable to other staff. While Sainsbury's total wage bill

vill increase by 11 per cent overall this year, savings from cutting staff

Disability gets down to **business**

Can a group of people with disabilities successfully start up their own business?

Thames TV sets out to answer this question in two 'Help' programmes for transmission on Tuesday, May 29 and Wednesday, May 30, at 6.50 pm.

Thames will be looking at two businesses organised by and for disabled people and finding out some of the problems involved.

One firm in Milton Keynes. provides computer software for people with a variety of special needs, while the other successfully operates a wholefood shop in Feddington.

Groups who may wish to set up their own co-operative business will be able to request an information pack by using the programmes' phone-in service.



structure.

half-intended spending the whole of their working lives in the international job arena: suggesting perhaps that international mobility is an attractive way to gain experience and rapid management progression, but less attractive when a career has been established.

Organization Resources

Counsellors Europe Inc, studied the impact of spouses or partners on international assignments. It concludes that there is a growing disinclination on the part of working women to trail along when their partners are sent abroad to work. More than two-thirds of the 94 companies responding to the survey found that problems in this

Sainsbury's job revaluation hopes to cut a staff turnover of nearly 40

Topics

per cent

Sainsbury's to compete for staff in

High-flying young European

international career mobility; on

the other hand British companies

are finding increased resistance to

These are the key results of two

Euromanager Association) looked

at the career aspirations of 1,937

currently studying in Europe.

high-achieving graduates, with an

average age of 25 years, recently or

Most respondents (96 per cent)

identified working abroad as their

first main career step. By choice,

work for a multi-national company

which could offer a variety of job

Notably, over 70 per cent of the

graduates surveyed would choose

to work for a British organisation.

The authors suggest that this may

locations and experiences.

over three-quarters intended to

new surveys. The first (produced

international assignments from

employees in their late 20s to

by the University of Tilberg,

MSL International and the

Holland, in collaboration with

mid-30s

graduates are looking for

turnover-running at nearly 40 per cent-will help to offset costs. The key to the job evaluation exercise was a recognition that changes in store technology should be reflected in job grades. Career progression and better promotion opportunities, especially for women, should also help





the face of demographic changes and increasing competition to attract staff from other high street stores. Marks and Spencer, for example, has awarded sales assistants a substantial pay rise, to bring their earnings into line with warehouse staff, following an internal review of the pay

TVEI crosses education boundaries

The Special Educational Needs Directory shows that the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) is having a significant impact on special needs education for young people aged 14 to 18

Providing a catalogue of practice which crosses education authority boundaries, the directory gives a picture of TVEI developments and practice within special needs education throughout Britain.

Announcing the directory's publication, Employment Minister Tim Eggar said: "Innovation enthusiasm and examples of effective practice are evident throughout schools and colleges. The publication of the directory is a way of making people aware of the developments taking place and provides an opportunity for colleagues to share and develop good practice across education authorities.

The extension of TVEI, he said, will give young people of all abilities the opportunity to experience a wider and richer curriculum.'

The Special Educational Needs Directory is available free of charge from Training Agency, Room N805, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ (tel 0742 594611).

To work abroad or stay at home?

as a major business and finance centre, though they also comment that their finding runs counter to the known outflow of graduates

A far smaller group-just under

A second survey, by the CBI's Employee Relocation Council and

reflect London's perceived position area are inhibiting international mobility.

The report also notes an increasing number of career women being offered international assignments, many of whom have problems reconciling mobility with their partner's career pattern.

However, women who are given international assignments are five times more likely than men to be

While few companies had formal assignment policies which took account of spouse or partner's careers, a third were prepared to give informal help. The three most significant forms of assistance were in language training, getting work permits and searching for jobs, but a few employers were also prepared to offer a partner a job in the same company abroad.

The European graduate survey is available from John Werdger or Georgina Swift of MSL International (tel 071-487 5000). The survey on spouses/partners and international assignments is available from ORC Europe, Buckingham Court, 78 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6PE (tcl 071-222 9321).

MAY 1990

Little help for women

A survey conducted in July 1989 found that about a quarter of companies offered working arrangements that were more attractive to women returners. Options to work part-time (available from 26 per cent of employers), flexitime (24 per cent) or job-sharing (18 per cent) were most common, while 23 per cent of employers allowed women extra time off for family reasons-usually under informal

arrangements. More than 2,200 public and private organisations, employing some 1.1 million women (or about one-tenth of all women in work) took part in the survey, which was part of the Institute of Manpower Studies' commentary programme for the Department of Employment and the Training Agency

Just how much more change in employment practice is needed to encourage women to stay at or return to work, comes across very clearly in the survey.

Less than 0.02 per cent of working women (198 in all) had children in employer-provided creches and only 54 women received a childcare allowance from their employer. IMS research fellow Hilary Metcalf also noted that after-school care was 'practically non-existent', while career breaks were generally limited to 'valued' employees.



Labour shortages were reported by 71 per cent of employers -prompting about a quarter to consider changes in employment practices, although only 4 per cent were definitely intending to introduce any specific new options for working women in the immediate future.

Retaining women employees; measures to counteract labour shortage by Hilary Metcalf, IMS report no 190, available from Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, versity of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN 9RF. Price £21 (IMS subscribers £14). ISBN 1

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Topics

Do-it-yourself stress management

Begging the pay question

NOW

Stress, Health and Your Lifestyle by John D Adams is published by Lifeskills Com munications Ltd, 51 Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9NZ. Price £7.95. ISBN 0 90742 45 7.

"Decentralisation can be an

improve productivity," concludes

the IPM, "but it is not a panacea

determination solve the regional

East and the rest of the country.

decentralisation will involve costs

communications) which may not be

changes that are introduced in its

Determining pay: a guide to the issues, edited by Stephen Palmer, is published by the Institute of Personnel Management. Price £10.95 non-members, £8.76 members (plus 70

post and packing). ISBN 0 85292 442 9.

(in manpower, training and

wake.

offset by the benefits of other

dis-equilibrium between the South

In particular, the IPM warns that

important part of the move to

for all ills, especially market-

related ills." Nor, it says, will

decentralisation of pay

Find out if you are suffering too much or too little stress from the latest in Lifeskill's 'Now' series of open learning workbooks, Stress, Health and Your Lifestyle. After establishing the levels and causes of stress and strain, by taking the reader through a series of self-scoring questionnaires, the workbook gives hints for improving health and stress ratings. It also provides a useful source of general information on diet, nutrition, drinking habits and exercise. However, the lack of

either an index or a contents page reduces its value as a reference guide. 🗆

To decentralise or not to decentralise-for many managers that is the pay question, as established bargaining and pay determination structures come under increasing pressure in both private and public sectors. Determining pay: a guide to the

issues is the Institute of Personnel Management's latest contribution to the pay debate. The guide has been edited by the IPM's Stephen Palmer and is based on work by the Institute's committees on pay and employment conditions, employee relations and the public sector. It aims to help managers understand different bargaining structures; analyse their own company's position: and decide on an appropriate pay strategy for the 1990s.

Guidance on using the new

(SOC) is given by the Office of

in a three-part manual. Volume

occupational terms and titles for

each group of jobs covered. Its

one sets out the structure and

job descriptions and a list of

companion volume is an

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Clarifying the classification alphabetical index of about 20,000 standard occupational classification job titles used in the SOC groups. Later this year the manual will be completed by a third volume Population Censuses and Surveys showing how occupations can be grouped into social class or principles of the classification, with socio-economic groups.

> Standard Occupational Classification is published by HMSO. Price £9.95 for volume 1—ISBN 0 11 691284 7 and £5.50 for volume 2-ISBN 0 11 691285

Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Last chance saloon?

Can Britain be turned from "a nation of improvisers and learn-as-you-go amateurs" into "a nation in which the worth of professional and practical skills is recognised"?

The question is posed by Sir John Cassels, formerly director-general of NEDO and director of the Manpower Services Commission-in a brief but highly concentrated contribution to the training debate.

After summarising recent studies on the nature and extent of Britain's skills problem, he offers four national policy aims to be achieved by the year 2000:

- all 16 to 18 year olds will be engaged in full-time education or in arrangements combining vocational education and training with experience of work. • at least 75 per cent of 18 year
- olds will qualify at a new A-level standard covering both academic and vocational training at least 25 per cent of 18 to 19
- year olds will go on to take first degrees in higher education; and all adults will be guaranteed access to education and training opportunities

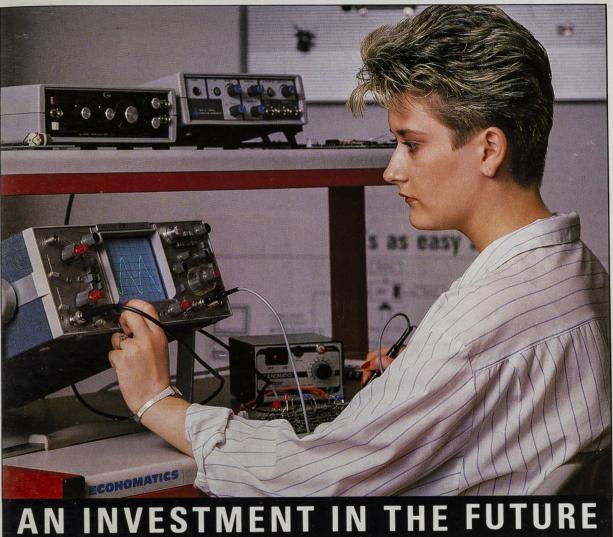
The burden of meeting these aims is not one to be borne by any single agency, argues Sir John Cassels. Government has a crucial and continuing part to play as a massive funder of training, a training regulator and a policy eader. But companies must be persuaded-by the measurable penefits of developing a more nighly trained workforce, capable of adding value to production-to put more money and effort into ocational training.

A purely market approach is also nadequate, suggests the author, as individuals will have needs and aims which go beyond immediate ob performance: to meet these broader goals, they too should make a greater contribution to their own development. Continued "failure as a country

o take education and training eriously enough" will not lead to some enormous catastrophe"-or "drink in the last chance saloon" Rather the author predicts a gradual loss of ground against other countries and a slow slide towards a low added-value low skills economy.

Britain's real skill shortage and what to do about it, by John Cassels. Published by the Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR. Price £6.95. ISBN 0 85374

TRAINING



It is becoming increasingly difficult for people - whether they are employed or unemployed, young or old, running a small business or thinking of starting one - to succeed in today's competitive atmosphere. Large organisations are also suffering from acute skills shortages.

The Training Agency aims to create a more positive environment in which the





skills of Britain's workforce can be significantly up-graded in keeping with industry's requirements.

If you would like more information on the programmes available, contact your local Training Agency Office.





IRIESIEA IRICIH IPA IPIEIRS

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some titles are listed below.

No 64: The Distribution of Earnings 1973 to 1986 *Mark Adams, Employment Department*

Many have commented on the apparent widening of the distribution of earnings in the 1980s and contrasted it with the narrowing during the 1970s. This paper examines the causes of these trends, and shows that the reversal of the trend in the 1980s was due to a combination of the unwinding of incomes policy, job losses around the middle of the distribution, and rapid job growth among highly paid occupations. The paper includes evidence from the annual New Earnings Survey.

No 65: Female Entrepreneurs: a study of female business owners; their motivations, experiences and strategies for success

Sara Carter and Tom Cannon, Scottish Enterprise Foundation, University of Stirling

Although many significant studies have been undertaken looking at small firms from economic and sociological perspectives, the bulk of the work has, *de facto*, concentrated upon male-owned enterprises. This study, based on case study investigations of 60 female owner-managers and 10 former entrepreneurs in London, Glasgow and Nottingham, investigates the problems and barriers which women face when starting in business and documents the strategies successful women use to overcome gender and non-gender related obstacles.

No 66: Consultation with Small Business

Keith MacMillan, James Curran, Stephen J Downing and Ian D Turner, Henley—The Management College

This paper reports the findings from a research project designed to identify the ways in which government can establish and improve direct communication with small business in relation to consultation exercises about regulatory or legislative changes. The research is based on discussions with many groups in close touch with small businesses, and on both interviews and panel discussions with small business owners themselves.

No 67: Fast Growth Small Businesses: case studies of 40 small firms in north east England

David Storey, University of Warwick, Robert Watson, UMIST, and Pooran Wynarczyk, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Presenting results from a two-part study of small firms in North East England. The aim of the study was to examine whether there are any characteristics of the ownership and management of fast growth small firms which distinguish them from the vast majority of small firms. The first part of the study involved analysis of an existing financial and employment database of around 630 companies. The second part used interview data to compare the characteristics of 20 fast growing businesses with those of a second set of firms of broadly similar age, sector and ownership structure.

No 68: The occupations, earnings and work histories of young adults—who gets the good jobs? *Peter Elias, University of Warwick and David*

Blanchflower, University of Surrey This paper considers the relative importance of factors which influence whether young people obtain jobs with above average earnings. The data relate to over 12,000 23-year-olds who have been the subjects of the National Child Development Study since their birth in 1958. The report concludes that, of various influential factors, the single best guide as to whether a person had a 'good job' was their performance in a standard English and mathematics test at the age of 11.

No 71: Barriers to business start-up: a study of the flow into and out of self-employment

Julie Bevan, RSGB Ltd, George Clark, Nitya Banerji and Catherine Hakim, Employment Department

This report presents the main findings from a national interview survey of new, lapsed and potential self-employed workers. The research examines the factors which influence individuals to become self-employed, and looks at the constraints or incentives to setting up in business which they either experienced or envisaged.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 071 273 4883). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.