Environment Sumption And Sum

November 1988

Volume 96 No 11 pages 581–624 Department of Employment

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published monthly by HMSO © Crown copyright 1988

Editor JOHN ROBERTS Deputy Editor DAVID MATTES Assistant Editors EVELYN SMITH BRIAN McGAVIN Studio CHRISTINE HOLDFORTH Editorial office ROSE SPITTLES 01-273 5001

Copy for publication should be addressed to the Editor, Employment Gazette, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF Statistical and factual inquiries 01-273 6969 ADVERTISING

Advertising inquiries should be made to Information Branch 3, Department of Employment 01-273 4999 (The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval)

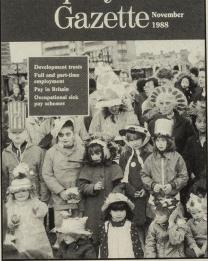
REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a nonadvertising context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for more extensive reproduction should be made to the Copyright Section (P6A), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich NR3 1PD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667 All communications concerning sales of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB, tel. 01-211 5656 (counter service only); 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4 JY, tel. (0232) 238451; 71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH39AZ, tel. 031-228 4181; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE, tel. 021-643 3740; Southey House, 33 Wine Street Bristed BS1 2BO

Southey House, 33 Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ, tel. (0272) 264306; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS, tel. 061-834 7201.

There are also HMSO agents in many other cities—for addresses and telephone numbers see Yellow Pages telephone directories.

Annual subscription including postage £35.00; single issues, **£3.40 net**



Employment

COVER PICTURE An Easter bonnet parade was part of the Shoreditch Festival which was responsible for setting up the Hoxton Development Trust, one of those described in an article on pp 591–595. Photo: Shoreditch Festival.



Some summary findings and features of the 1988 New Earnings Survey are described in an article on pp 601–605.



Estimates from the Labour Force Survey of the workforce in employment in Great Britain are presented on pp 607–615.

CONTENTS

NEWS BRIEF

ET gets off to a flying start 583

Remploy chalks up trading surplus 584

Small firms are job creators 585

Part-timers more popular 586

Biggest ESOP wins approval 587

A stitch in time 588

SPECIAL FEATURES

New brooms for old problems 591

PICKUP–where two worlds merge 596

> Pay in Great Britain 601

Full and part-time employment and hours worked 607

Occupational Sick Pay Schemes 616

TOPICS **621**

LABOUR MARKET DATA Commentary S2

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H9NF.

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Small Firms Service, the Training Commission or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

General information Your guide to our employment training and enterprise progammes Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL856 Action for iobs The above booklet translated into: PL843 (Bengali) Bengali PL843 (Cantonese) Cantonese PL843 (Gujerati) Guierati Hindi PI 843 (Hindi) PL843 (Puniabi) Puniabi PL843 (Urdu Urdu PL 843 (Vietnamese) Vietnamese Firm facts notice board kit A do-it-yourself aid to help employers communicate ssential information to employees **Employment legislation** A series of leaflets giving guidance on current mployment legislation 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment PL700 (1st rev) 2 Redundancy consultation PL833 (3rd rev) and notification Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718 (4th rev)

4 Employment rights for the expectant mother PL710 (2nd rev)

- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations PL705 (1st rev)
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PI 703
- Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union abour only provisions of the
- Employment Act 1982 PL754 (1st rev) Itemized pay statement PL704 (1st rev)
- 9 Guarantee payments PL724 (3rd rev)
- 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (2nd rev)

PL711

PL702

PL 808

PL827

PL707 (2nd rev)

- 11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay
- 12 Time off for public duties 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (5th rev)
- 4 Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal 15 Union secret ballots
- PL701 (1strev) 16 Redundancy payments 7 Limits on payments

The Employment Act 1988	
A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions	PL854
A guide to the Trade Union Ac	t 1984 PL752
Industrial action and the law.	
A brief guide taking account of th	
Employment Acts 1980 and 198 and the Trade Union Act 1984	2 PL753
	1 2/30
The law on unfair dismissal—	
guidance for small firms	PL715
Fair and unfair dismissal—	
a guide for employers	PL714
Individual rights of employees	
a guide for employers	PL716
Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a gui	da
for employers	RPLI (1983)
Code of practice—picketing	
Code of practice—closed sho	D
agreements and arrangement	s
Taking compose and	
Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, su	Immarising
employment law	annansing
Fact sheets on employment lan A series of ten, giving basic detail	
and employees	is for employers
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Facing an unfair dismissal cla	im?
A leaflet describing an audio visu	al programme
available on video cassette	PL734
Employment form (in packs of	five)
A form to assist employers to pro	
statement of an employee's main	
conditions	
Race relations	
The Race Relations Employme	ent
Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers	DI 740
service for employers	PL748
-	
Industrial tribunals	
Industrial tribunals procedure	
for those concerned in industr tribunal proceedings	ITL1 (1986)
and an proceedings	1121 (1900)
Industrial tribunals—appeals	
improvement or prohibition no	
under the Health and Safety at Act 1974	Work, etc, ITL19
	11219
Recoupment of benefit from	
industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers	PL720
galacioremployers	FL/20

oloyment of overseas workers in the rmation on the work permit scheme cicable to nationals of EC member state altarians oloyment of overseas workers in the ning and work experience emes OW vide for workers from abroad loyment in the UK	not es or OW
ning and work experience ernes OW ide for workers from abroad	₽UK
ide for workers from abroad	
	/21(198
	OW1
xequality	
discrimination in employment	
ective agreements and sex crimination	
<i>al pay</i> ide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL74
al pay for women—what you	
uld know about it mation for working women	PL73
ages legislation	
law on payment of	
es and deductions ide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986	PL81
nmary of part 1 of the Wages 986 in six languages	PL81
scellaneous	
	PL82
share are opportunity for the unemployed	
are opportunity for the unemployed	
are opportunity for the unemployed Employment Agencies Act 1973 aral guidance on the Act, and regulation	ns
are opportunity for the unemployed Employment Agencies Act 1973 eral guidance on the Act, and regulatio se of employment agency and employn	ment
are opportunity for the unemployed Employment Agencies Act 1973 aral guidance on the Act, and regulatio se of employment agency and employi less services PL594 mpt payment please	ment (4th rev
are opportunity for the unemployed Employment Agencies Act 1973 aral guidance on the Act, and regulatio se of employment agency and employs less services PL594 Inst payment please de for suppliers and buyers PL832 P.S. and employment booklet attempts to answer the major tions which have been asked about	ment 4 (4th rev 2 (1st rev
are opportunity for the unemployed Employment Agencies Act 1973 eral guidance on the Act, and regulatio se of employment agency and employn less services PL594 npt payment please de for suppliers and buyers PL832 P.S. and employment	ment 4 (4th rev 2 (1st rev

News Brief

ET gets off to a flying start

Some 112,400 people have inquired about places on the Employment Training programme since early October. And 43,000 people have already completed their initial assessment with a training agent and are being placed with a training manager. Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that special action was being taken to encourage more employers to take part in ET.

To this end 30 special development officers are to be recruited to design ET programmes in inner city areas.

The officers will join local training bodies such as chambers of commerce, the Industrial Society and Project Fullemploy. Cities to be covered by the officers include Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow, Leicester and London.

Creating aftercare in business

Project North East (PNE), the Newcastle based local enterprise agency has attracted over £10 million during its eight years in business.

The agency, which helps people start up and expand businesses in the North East, draws funding from a variety of private, charitable and public sources.

In 1987-88 PNE raised £500,000 for its loan funds and lent £138,000 to 68 businesses.

It launched the Sunderland Enterprise Centre as a one-stop-shop for people interested in starting up their own businesses, and piloted a small marketing unit to provide marketing support to clients which, it is hoped, will be a substantial part of PNE's "after-care" for clients.

Future plans include looking at the provision of more workspace, perhaps combined with residential accommodation, for tenants to take on a long-term basis.

Copies of the annual report are available from Project North East, 60 Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5JG.



Flying high. Brian Rogers (right) fulfilled a dream when he was given a work placement with Littlewings Engineering Ltd, Newcastle, through ET training manager Data Northern. Since working with helicopters in the army Brian wanted to get involved with light aircraft. He hopes to become a fully licensed aircraft fitter by gaining qualifications through the Civil Aviation Authority. Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls (left) met Brian and Littlewings managing director Bill Adams on a regional visit to check early response to ET.



In business. The Bangladesh Youth League's new business information centre in Spitalfields was opened by Small Firms Minister John Cope (right). The centre will offer advice to the Bangladeshi community and young people. With the Minister are Boslur Rahman (centre) of the Bangladesh Youth League and Ian Rosser (left rear) of the Spitalfields Task Force

Big rewards for bright ideas

Over £1 million was paid out by 98 British enterprises in 1985 to employees who suggested ways to improve efficiency, productivity, safety and health as well as their working environment. In just three months one French company awarded 5.7 million francs to employees for their money-saving and time-saving ideas.

Constructive ideas by staff members helped to save an estimated 225,400 million yen for Japanese enterprises in 1980, about £8 million for 91 British companies in 1985, some 9,400 million DM for West German firms over the period 1974-83 and \$128 million for US firms in 1986.

582 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 583

News Brief

Remploy chalks up £1.8m trading surplus

For the first time for more than a decade, Remploy, the company that employs disabled people, has announced a surplus in its annual report.

We have broken through the barrier and moved up to a £1.8 million surplus," chief executive Tony Withey told a news conference in London.

'We are heading in the right direction and that reflects credit on all 11,000 people who work for Remploy and particularly the 9,000 people that we are all here for, the disabled employees," he said.

Mr Withey explained that the surplus was calculated on sales against costs, without taking account either of the cost of disabled people's wages or of the subsidy provided by the Government.

"For many years the Government subsidy was higher than the cost of disabled people's wages, so that the Government in fact was helping towards some of our other expenses. Last year we managed to reverse that trend and paid something towards the wages ourselves. This year we have made a great leap forward and have put in more than £7 million from our own efforts towards the wage bill

"In 1981-82 sales accounted for 52 per cent of our income. Last year we had increased that to 65 per cent."

The surplus enabled the company to pay out a performance-related bonus to the workforce.

During the year Remploy supplied the first City Technology College with library shelving, re-equipped Newcastle University laboratories, won the first threeyear contract for surgical appliances under the new DHSS purchasing arrangements, and signed an agreement to print Esso's corporate stationery.



Colin Goodman has worked for Remploy for 29 years. Despite ossium fragilitis (brittle bone disease) ne is production controller at Brixton, a post normally held by an able-bodied employee.

countries, including the United States, chairs to the inside of a car door. most EC countries, and Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. This side Training Award, one of only 60 winners rose by 11 per cent to more than £7 million. New developments in the production achieved Approved Training Organisation field included an integrated resource status for its Youth Training Scheme. It packaging system which allowed the company to blend, bottle, and label liquids in one operation.

The company has also patented an invention to speed the bookbinding process, and its Autobility system enables

Cashing in on enterprise

An original but commercially viable business idea could win an enterprising student or group of students a first prize of £2,000 in a national competition.

The competition, open to sixth formers and students in higher education is the fourth Innovation for Business Award, co-ordinated by the Student Industrial Society and sponsored by Tate and Lyle and Touche Ross. Previous finalists have invented a revolutionary new entryphone system, a new board game, a reverse gear for a motorcycle, bath plugs which change colour as the water temperature rises and falls, and a method of breeding rag worms for sale to anglers. Last year's winner, 18-year-old Joanne Shaw, is now marketing her plan for a versatile child carrier.

Student Industrial Society campaign leader Richard Holling said: " Innovation is crucial to all businesses from start-ups to multinationals. What we will be looking for in this competition are fresh ideas which are both creative and practicable.

Prize money totals £4,500, and full-time students under 27 have until December 31 to submit innovative ideas for new products or services. Promising entrants will be invited to take part in a one-day workshop to help them to develop a business plan which might be used to raise finance for their project.

Full details and entry forms are available from Adrian Black, Tate & Lyle, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC3, (tel 01-626 6525).

Remploy exports to more than 40 wheelchair-bound motorists to hook their

Remploy was a winner of the National out of more than 1,000 entries and also won the inaugural Institute of Personnel Management/Percom award for technical innovation in personnel for the Activity Matching Ability System, which matches people's ability more closely to jobs available.

Smoke-free zone

All workplaces will one day be smoke free. This is the prophecy of ASH (Action on smoking and health) which has issued a new information leaflet to help anyone with the responsibility of implementing a smoking policy.

It outlines reasons for developing a policy and steps to getting one.

The leaflet refers to health risks to non-smokers, the climate of opinion, legal factors and also states the benefits of introducing a policy.

David Simpson, director of ASH said: "There is no doubt that the day is coming when all workplaces will be smoke free. This leaflet will help employers achieve this change.

Employers urged to recognise 'lost' skills

Young people should be saying "give us qualifications" rather than "give us a job" as they enter the labour market, according to Environment Minister Virginia Bottomley.

Speaking at the launch of the Surrey Employers' Network, Mrs Bottomley, who is MP for South West Surrey, reminded the 70 directors of local companies that there would be 22 per cent fewer school leavers over the next few vears.

She urged them not to be gender blind but to recognise the 'lost' skills of women at home who could be helped back into the labour market by updating and enhancing skills.

Mrs Evelyn Somerville, regional director, Department of Employment, said proper training could solve the problem of mismatched skills.

As with Employment Training, one key to the problem was the initial assessment stage for a training programme, and she advised that it was necessary to look beyond what was said and to put more effort in at this stage.

The Surrey Employers' Network will feed the needs of employers into the county's Vocational Education and Training (VET) System to create a 'demand-led' system so that education and training can better relate to business needs.

The network's manager, Mike Rigby, said its task was to discover the needs of local employers (there are 25,000 in Surrey) so that the information could be relayed to the providers.

He listed as likely activities:

- recruitment of school leavers: • persuading older workers and women returners to retrain in new technology skills;
- improving school/industry links-work experience and work shadowing placements; • producing a database covering skills shortages, retraining

needs, likely workforce availability, and current training provision.

There are over 100 such networks, known as Local Employer Networks (LENS) throughout the country. They are backed by the CBI, chambers of commerce and the Employment Department Group's Training Agency.

Small firms are job creators

Europe's small business leaders were urged by Employment Minister John Cope, to work for a business environment free from the shackles of unnecessary and overburdensome regulations.

News Brief

Mr Cope, speaking at the Seventh General Assembly of EMSU (European Medium and Small Business Union) in Baden, near Vienna warned: "If our British experience of creating jobs through small business is to be kept up and repeated throughout the Community, we must all work to make sure the 'internal market' is based on deregulation not regulation. We want the complexities of business life reduced not multiplied by 12, as the market opens up.

He urged his audience to make sure that governments realise that small businesses hold the key to making the market work and to creating jobs.

Mr Cope added: "It is no good dismantling frontiers and replacing them with regulations. There has been a lot of talk about a social dimension to the internal market and far too much of it has been about putting more burdens on companies. Job creation is the realistic the UK had a growth of 45 per cent in this 'social dimension' and small firms are the iob creators.

"Our agenda for Europe should be freedom from regulations, not spreading new ones.'

Mr Cope pointed out to EMSU delegates that over the past 12 months the UK Government has mounted a major publicity campaign to convince British businesses of all sizes of the need to prepare for the Single Market and the coming of the Channel Tunnel.

The Minister also said that the UK heads the European field in the sprint to create new jobs. "The number of employees in employment in the UK has increased by more than 1 million since March 1983, a job growth greater than in any other European Community country."

He emphasised the vital job creation role played by the small business sector. "Since 1980, the number of small businesses has increased on average by over 500 per week-growing by 900 per week during the last year. And the number of self-employed people increased by 1 million between 1979 and 1987. According to international comparisons of selfemployment in non-agricultural activities. period compared with an average of 10 per cent in all other EC countries.



Oh, those golden oldies

Pensioners arrive in London for a day out.

Senior citizens are the single most important group of off-peak travellers in Britain, according to the British Tourist Authority.

Operation Off Peak news reports that older people are living longer, staying fitter, exploring further and taking more

trips during their 'golden years' than ever before

Older tourists are free to travel when and where they wish and many still have resources to spend on leisure, said a special report on ways the travel industry is wooing elderly, and not-so-elderly visitors.

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 585

584 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

News Brief

DIY directors do it themselves



"Do-it-yourself, boss!" B&Q's personnel director, Janet Rubin prepares to stack shelves during "role reversal" day.

While many directors may be out of touch with customers and shop floor staff, the same charge cannot be levelled at DIY retailer B&Q following a day when its entire board took on duties of store staff. experience the operation of what is one of They undertook shelf stacking, check-

B&Q managing director and instigator of the day, Jim Hodkinson said: "The day spent at Chiswick provides a unique opportunity for all directors to simultaneously our busiest stores. The collective feedback out operations and warehouse duties at the will be invaluable for future developments.

BBC charged after Legionella outbreak

The BBC is to be prosecuted by the Health He emphasised that the organism and Safety Executive (HSE) following an responsible, Legionella Pneumophila, outbreak of Legionnaires Disease at occurred naturally in the environment but Broadcasting House in London this year. only posed a risk if it was allowed to

Chiswick Supercentre.

The Corporation faces two charges colonise water systems that could then under the Health and Safety at Work Act produce aerosols of small droplets of water and three deaths

to ensure the safety of its employees and opportunity for the organism to enter the under section 3 (1) for failing to protect the water system and to grow. safety of people not in its employment.

stressed the importance of continued accidental risks it must not be vigilance over the operation and underestimated. He urged employers to maintenance of certain air conditioning review the operations for which they were and other water supply systems if the risk responsible in the light of published of outbreaks of Legionnaires Disease is to guidance and information, and to ensure be minimised

1974 following the outbreak in April which in air that could be inhaled into the lungs. resulted in more than 50 confirmed cases HSE's Guidance Note on Legionnaires Disease, outlines where the hazard may As a result of an investigation the BBC occur and how it may be controlled by has been charged under section 2 (1) of the careful maintenance and operation of the Health and Safety at Work Act with failing equipment aimed at minimising the

Mr Barrell added that although the risk Meanwhile, the director of HSE's of Legionnaires Disease may be small in Technology Division, Tony Barrell, has relation to some other occupational or that adequate precautions were taken.

Part-timers more popular

Recruiting permanent part-time staff is becoming increasingly popular among companies across the board according to a new survey.

The research, from employment specialists, Part Time Careers, surveyed 157 companies and found a substantial increase in the number of permanent part-time staff, with about 26 per cent of companies employing more than in previous years and over 50 per cent of the sample saying that they would recruit more regular part-timers in the future.

Part Time Careers' managing director, Julia McIndoe, said: "There is a huge pool of under-utilised talent out there which is good news for employers seeking high quality people-94 per cent of the companies questioned agreed that this was the way ahead.

Job sharing is also enjoying greater popularity, with 23 per cent of the sample companies employing people twinned to cover one full-time job.

The employers questioned praised part-timers saying they were more reliable, motivated and cost effective than full-time employees

When work is bad for your health

More people in Britain are killed by diseases caused by work than through industrial accidents.

This is acknowledged by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) which recognises that there is no easy way to collect good quality information.

In a discussion document HSE lists options for improving and expanding the present systems, but some of the techniques would require new legislation. Others would need input from interested parties, including general practitioners.

In any system set up, it would be important not only to count diagnosed cases of industrial disease but also to detect previously unrecognised conditions. And it is not usually possible to use the same techniques for both purposes.

HSE would welcome comments on the issues discussed in the document—A guide to the reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulation 1985, published by HMSO, price £4.

When money is not enough

Money alone is not enough to recruit, reward, and retain the best employees in today's competitive business world, which is increasingly experiencing major skills shortages.

This is one of the key findings in an extensive study by Henley the Management College, commissioned by Luncheon Vouchers Ltd.

The research used sophisticated psychological assessment techniques, and set out to explore what motivates a successful workforce and to examine the nature of the "psychological contract" between employers and employees.

Preferred perks

The perks and non-material benefits most attractive to employees are those related to health and personal development. Sick pay, medical insurance and health checks are highly valued by employees, as are opportunities for further education, training and development.

The research showed that perks are of positive value to employees and that most employers could increase employee satisfaction to a considerable extent by the more generous provision of such non-salary benefits.

Employees also highly value non-material benefits of "motivators" which derive from how they are treated in the workplace. The successful employer combines a balanced mixture of the two.

Right mix

The study found that almost half of those questioned would prefer to work in smaller companies. Regional differences were also identified. While health care was the top priority in the South-East when distinguishing between jobs, this ranked only 10th in the North-East and 14th in the Midlands and East Anglia.

"It is well known that over the next few years the skills shortage will get much worse, and the study shows that in recruiting and retaining the best employees, it will be vital to offer the right mix of benefits," commented Sue Harvey, sales and marketing director of Luncheon Vouchers.

Professor Keith MacMillan, professor of management studies at Henley added: "I hope this study will prompt employers to offer their staff not only the more obvious perks but also to invest time, money and effort in the less tangible aspects of the business. More investment by companies in their human resources could produce impressive dividends.'





Driving force. Some of Yorkshire Rider's owner-drivers

Biggest ESOP wins approval

A plan to create the largest employee share ownership firm in the country has been approved by Transport Secretary Paul Channon.

Yorkshire Rider, one of Britain's biggest bus companies with a workforce of 3,500, an annual turnover of £65 and net assets of around £16 million, will be bought for £23 million under an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP).

Management will share 51 per cent of the equity while the other 49 per cent will be held in trust and allocated to staff according to seniority and length of service.

The ESOP was put together by the management of Yorkshire Rider who, with trade unions, studied the experience of ESOPs in the USA before devising their own scheme.

The buyout, which has the full backing of all the unions concerned, is to be financed by County Nat West and the trade union bank, Unity Trust.

Staff leaving Yorkshire Rider will have to surrender their shares for reallocation to new employees.

Yorkshire Rider has a fleet of 1,100 buses and provides services in Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Halifax.

586 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

News Brief

Milton Keynes adds 8,000 jobs in a year

jobs this year.

results from the Provisional Development Corporation's 12th annual employers' survey show that the city added 66,590. over 150 new jobs a week in the year to April 1.

Corporation chief executive Frank Henshaw said: "This record boom in employment reflects the growing attractions of the city and the effective successful areas, Milton Keynes is home to development and promotion at a time when the national economy is going well.

with firms new to the city, and these from the USA, Western Europe and undoubtedly stimulated further growth in Japan.

Milton Keynes has created over 8,000 new businesses which arrived earlier.' The 1988 survey identifed 75,010 jobs in

the city as at April 1, 1988, a net growth of 8.420 jobs on the previous year's total of Since designation in 1967, when there

were an estimated 18,350 jobs in the area, Milton Keynes has generated 56,240 net new jobs.

As one of Britain's most economically over 2,800 businesses. International companies drawn from 25 countries, "Over 4,000 of the additional jobs came currently number 232, the majority coming



The open market at Milton Keynes with the indoor shopping building in the background

NCVQ Scottish committee proposed

extend the National Council's remit to include Scotland for a single system of through the establishment of a Scottish vocational qualifications in the UK by 1991. Committee with effective authority to

Responding to the consultative paper on cover: qualifications issued by the Secretary of State for Scotland, the NCVQ lists the potential benefits of a unified system of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) to Scottish employers, individuals and those in education and training.

Mr DeVille said: "We recognise the need to maintain the integrity of Scottish arrangements for vocational education and training. Training and development can sensibly by devolved but should be within one framework which all employees can understand. We should not compromise that

should be given real authority to decide how training, and would meet in Scotland.

The Government has been urged by Oscar the standards set by industry, commerce DeVille, chairman of the National Council and the public services should be met for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ), to through Scottish qualifications and make a "clear cut decision" on whether to awarding bodies under the NVQ system.

"We believe this could be achieved

- qualifications submitted to NCVQ by Scottish institutions prior to their accreditation:
- issues arising from distinctive educational and training arrangements in Scotland which affect the work and policies of NCVQ, with particular regard to access, progression and transfer; and
- the views of Scotland on any matter connected with the remit of NCVQ.'

The committee would be chaired by a Scottish employer on the National Council with members from Scottish employers, "The National Council believes Scotland trade unions, and vocational education and

A stitch in time

A plan to give greater cohesion to inner London's fragmented clothing industry and improve business practices, training and employment prospects and working conditions among the many small firms concentrated in North and East London has been launched by the London City Action Team (CAT).

The CAT background paper, A Stitch in Time: A Look at London's Clothing Industry¹, says there is an overriding need for companies to get together and adopt a common approach to the many urgent problems they face in inner London.

Some 1,700 firms employ about 68,000 people and much of the industry is small in scale and fragmented in nature. Fierce competition between small firms produces low profit margins; they are not able to provide the wages or working conditions to attract young people into the industry and the 'sweat shop' image persists in many areas. There is little or no contact between the sub-sectors of the industry associated with separate ethnic groups; there is a general lack of business acumen, marketing and management skills and proper provision for training; and premises are often cramped and ill-equipped.

The paper reports a need for a London clothing industry network and it is hoped that the new clothing information service launched simultaneously with the paper may act as a nucleus for this.

The new service, to be located at the British Clothing Industry Association headquarters has been introduced under the umbrella of the "Action for Cities" urban regeneration initiative.

Sales service

The Small Firms Service National Reference Book, a computer database, was developed by the Small Firms Service to deal with the guarter of a million requests for information from small businesses each vear.

It has been bought by local enterprise agencies, main banks, accountants, chambers of commerce, libraries and councils

The National Reference Book has been on sale since July this year and by early October 108 copies had been sold.

New role for enterprise agencies

bigger role in supporting small businesses and economic regeneration generally, according to a new report published by Business in the Community.

The 300 local enterprise agencies, set up during the last ten years, have put hundreds of thousands of people into jobs within ten

miles of their homes. **New conditions**

David Grayson of Business in the Community-the umbrella organisation for enterprise agencies-said: "These agencies were formed largely in response to the substantial industrial changes of the early 1980s. Now there are new conditions to which enterprise agencies are well able to respond because their 'localness' and independence allows them to develop flexibly to meet new circumstances."

Among the major changes identified in the report are:

- traditional clients of most enterprise private providers in meeting these needs.
- agencies. • existing firms want help to expand, to move into exporting, and to understand

The way to go for training



The way to go. Harry Robson, training adviser (centre) shows a group of new YTS trainees around Vaux Breweries.

Over 40 young people have recently joined Vaux Breweries as YTS trainees.

Since 1983 Vaux has trained more than 200 people and 80 per cent of them have As a company we have a major gone into full-time, permanent employment.

Local enterprise agencies can play a much • the fall in unemployment and rise in skill shortages which change needs and the agency sponsors' perceptions of the problems:

News Brief

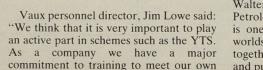
• the lack of suitable land, factories and multi-skilled workers which are now proving a constraint to inward investments as firms try to relocate, and overseas firms scrabble to establish European bases before 1992;

• other organisations—such as chambers of commerce, the banks and accountancy services-are paying more attention to the small firms market:

• many new small business opportunities are emerging as new technology makes small-scale batch production and increasingly customised goods and services economically viable.

The report highlights the current work of enterprise agencies and considers how the needs of small businesses and other agency • that many more employed people wish to clients can be met in the future. It examines start their own business, and often need the strengths and weaknesses of enterprise different forms of help from the more agencies compared with other public and

Copies of the report The Future for Enterprise Agencies are available at £2 each (post-free) from Mandy Strike, Business in the implication of the completion of the the Community, 227a City Road, London, 1992 single European internal market; EC1V 1LX (tel 01-253 3716).



needs and the needs of the community."

A 17 year-old schoolboy from Cheltenham College has won the title of Young Engineer for Britain 1988 with his invention of a sophisticated radio transmitter alarm system.

Paul Dagley-Morris, in competition with 59 budding engineers, carried off the trophy and £1,250 for his school for inventing Rapidcall which is carried on a person's belt and can be used, for example, by old people and security service staff. It activates a receiver plugged into existing alarm systems and works up to a distance of 350 feet.

Other prize-winning projects also included an electronic system to measure the reflex speed of athletes, an automatic weather monitor and a "puddle detector"



Something to smile about, Beverley Waugh of Middlesbrough won the award for the best entry by a girl, while Paul Dagley-Morris carried off the title of Young Engineer for Britain 1988.

to warn a blind person of surface water. The Engineering Council's Women Into Science and Engineering (WISE) award of £200 for the best project by a girl was won by Beverley Waugh, of South Park Sixth Form College, Normanby, Middlesbrough, Beverley invented Chuck Change-a device to ease the removal and replacement of heavy jaw chucks used on a centre lathe.

Presenting the awards, Sir Peter Walters, chairman of The British Petroleum Co plc, said: "This competition is one of the best ways of bringing the worlds of industry and education closer together. It opens the eyes of both teachers and pupils to what an industrial career can involve

¹ Available from Peter Grant, Room 5/16, 236 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8HG.

BRITISH WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 1980–1984

Neil Millward and Mark Stevens The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Surveys

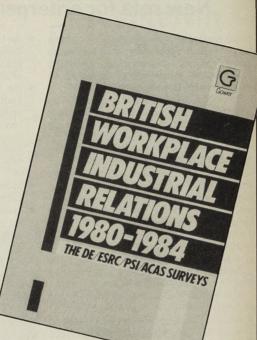
A major report on the changing practices of British workplace industrial relations.

This new survey shows that between 1980 and 1984:

- fewer manufacturing workplaces had trade union members or recognised trade unions;
- over one million fewer workers were in a closed shop;
- employers increased their efforts to involve workers in their enterprises;
- formal procedures became more common in industrial relations;
- the extent of picketing fell.

Published by Gower Hardback 05 Paperback 05

er 368 pages 0 566 05391 8 £25 0 566 05396 9 £9.95





Employment Gazette

If you would like to have a copy of *Employment Gazette* delivered each month please return the coupon below with payment of £35.00 for one year's subscription.

Please send Employment Gazette each month to:

Name				
Address				
			ngalaya naka	
	and star		All A Start	a nor a ser





The Barras Trust's programme of promotion enhances the image of trading in East Glasgow

New brooms for old problems Development trusts—a review

by John Roberts

This article reviews the work of development trusts, which are one of the ways which local residents and government and other interests can work together to improve their locality.

"A 'third force', which would mobilise the private and public sectors, including business resources, and direct them where most needed by the community". This is how HRH Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales neatly summed up his view of development trusts.

"They tackle complex and risky developments which other bodies will not take on. They combine imagination, entrepreneurial drive and a social concern to overcome obstacles, tapping a wide range of resources. They can operate in politically sensitive areas, being 'trusted' since those involved do not gain financially"—yet another way others have seen them.

They are "independent, not-for-profit organisations which take action to renew an area physically, socially and in spirit". This is the rather less prosaic part of a definition given in a Department of Environment report¹.

Although some development trusts date from the 1970's, most are a relatively new type of organisation

¹ "Creating Development Trusts", Case Studies of Good Practice in Urban Regeneration, HMSO £11.95 net, on which this review is based.

PO Box 276

Return the coupon to:

London SW8 5DT

HM Stationery Office



Bridge building by Trust staff, Pennine Heritage

setting out to tackle an old problem: how to contribute to the regeneration of urban and other areas and improve their attractiveness to users.

Emerging inheritance

Probably the most famous of them is the Ironbridge Gorge Museum which now runs one of the most successful heritage tourist attractions in the country earning £500,000 a year from its visitors. It has transformed an area of industrial dereliction into an asset which has been used to attract industry to Telford New Town.

Likewise others, such as the Pennine Heritage, based at Hebden Bridge, have capitalised on the natural beauty of the region. This Trust covers a wide area where the scenic attraction of open moorland contrasts with urban dereliction and countryside neglect caused by industrial decline. The Trust has rekindled local interest and pride through its conference and training centre and its publications. It runs a large countryside management taskforce and is renovating derelict mills. These and similar trusts often receive guidance and help from the English Tourist Board.

The Macclesfield area is a popular weekend retreat for Mancunians and in 1983 the Macclesfield Groundwork Trust was set up to improve this urban fringe countryside. Its projects include:

- The gatehouse to the Adelphi Mill, Bollington. This 250,000 sq ft cotton mill built in the 1850's, decaying since its closure in 1975, is being transformed into a commercial, leisure and industrial centre with a small hotel.
- A Peaks and Plains Discovery Centre houses a shop and exhibitions about the area with information stored on a computer about events and local organisations.
- The disused Macclesfield-Middlewood railway is

Photo: Partnership Ltd

now the Middlewood Way, a 12-mile greenway at the edge of the Peaks for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. The borough council carried out work allocating a derelict land grant to the Groundwork Trust.

- The trust runs a cycle hire scheme from a Portakabin, which is open at weekends from April to October, plus holidays. The bikes are sold every other year to stop maintenance costs rising too much and the original investment is being recouped by the trust. The Sports Council was prevailed upon to make a grant to allow the bikes to be used by disabled people.
- Steam train enthusiasm is being harnessed to establish a museum of steam engines—and a project manager has been seconded for this purpose from the National Nuclear Corporation.

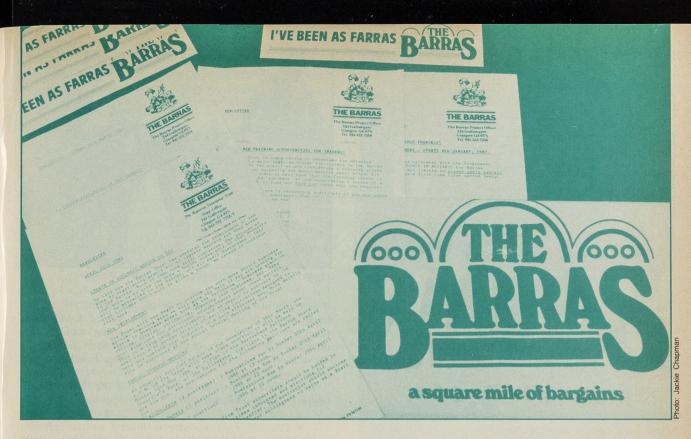
Inner city centres

Inner city centres have also benefited dramatically from the work of development trusts, as well as the more scenic areas, through improvements in the commercial, industrial or housing base.

In east Glasgow, the Barras Trust was set up in 1982 to bring together the stallholders, shop keepers, residents and public bodies in a traditional market area.

The Barrows market in the Calton area of Glasgow extends a square mile on the eastern edge of the city centre. At the weekend there may be up to 1,000 stalls trading in the streets and in large covered halls. The area also contains shops, pubs, restaurants and new and old (tenement) housing.

The Barrows market is a Glasgow tradition. Traders know each other well—family ties going back generations—and stallholders and visitors come from miles around. The area had for years suffered from planning blight from the motorway network and



demolition for slum clearance. By 1981 the Traders themselves recognised that concerted action was needed if the area was to be saved.

The first step was to form an action committee of about 30 stallholders and market owners.

They soon received support from the Scottish Development Agency which had already launched the GEAR (Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal) project to arrest economic decline, improve the environment and restore confidence in the area as a place fit to live and work in.

Consultants helped with a feasibility study and the programme of projects. Finance was the key. The SDA made a bold offer of help. If the Barrows traders would form a self-financing trust, the SDA would be willing to implement the proposed £800,000 worth of improvements to give the area a facelift and improve pedestrian areas and parking. At first, the traders were sceptical about the idea of giving money and getting little in return. But a communications exercise helped to convince them that something was happening.

To help generate funds a referendum was proposed. McIvers, the main market owners had agreed that if 60 per cent of the stallholders voted to start contributions, they would make collections with the rent. The referendum was held on a Sunday with all operational stalls visited. The result was an 86 per cent vote in favour and collections were implemented straightway.

Further painstaking work by the Trust has continued to demonstrate its benefits and enhance the image of the Barrows as a place to shop or visit.

The Trust's promotional programme has included:

- developing a special bus service;
- placing adverts on the radio, in the press and through tourism outlets;
- running and encouraging entertainments to add to the idea of 'festive retailing';
- producing 'Barras' carrier bags to give an identity to the day's shopping;
- a lottery and a newspaper.

The list of improvements has been impressive. Four car parks have been opened. The Barrows gateways give the place an identity. Roads and footpaths have been improved; buildings have been cleaned up; new public



Engaging steam train enthusiasm in the Pennines.



Hoxton garden and towe

lavatories have been installed and street lighting improved.

More recently, the Barras Trust has helped small businesses by training schemes to help them to become more business-like and improve their marketing. The Trust raised £10,000 from the Employment Department Group and funds from other sources have enabled them to open counselling services to help new and existing businesses and young stallholders (for example, in obtaining Enterprise Funds for Youth) or to advise them on how to take advantage of the Government's enterprise schemes.

East End community spirit

Hoxton is one of Hackney's oldest areas in the east end of London, where housing conditions were very poor, centred round the Hoxton Street market operating six days a week. By the early 1980's, two-thirds of the shops were boarded up, traders did not take up market stalls and empty shops were burned out. The lowest point came in 1980-81, when a developer demolished a block of low-rent shops and flats. The traders could not afford the higher rents and most of the new shops remained empty for many years.

The Shoreditch Festival was instrumental in bringing about change. These were a group of local people who wanted to restore the community spirit through entertainment and social events and to fight for improvements to the area. They set up the Hoxton Trust which has provided the stimulus for the re-birth of the area with benefits for the residents and local businesses.



Hoxton Trust—residents clearing Regent's Canal towpath.

They held three festivals in the Shoreditch Park but their major achievements with the aid of funds from Hackney Council was to open a garden with lawns, deckchairs and trees on a site which had been derelict for 18 years. (It had been cleared for a supermarket which never materialised).

Work on buildings took longer, but the Trust's main projects have included:

- 150–156 Hoxton Street—linked to the garden. These buildings derelict for 20 years have been restored to create three shops, a workshop and yard, stores, offices and flats;
- erection of a public lavatory;
- a BMX track—to give alternative space to local boys who were causing trouble by riding BMX bikes in the garden;
- encouragement to others to invest in the area—a number of shopowners have improved their shop fronts.
- clearing and restoring the banks of the Regent's Canal—appropriate planting has made it more attractive for wildlife as well as residents and visitors.

The great majority of the Trust's funding has come from the Urban Programme. But the other major funder was the Manpower Services Commission, now part of the Employment Department Group. The work undertaken by the Shoreditch Festival was very suited to what was then the Community Programme through which a large number of unemployed people found jobs.



Fun with an inflatable birthday cake, Shoreditch Festival



Mad Hatter's teaparty, Shoreditch Festival.

Other trusts

Development Trusts have proved themselves very successful in contributing to the revival of other inner city areas. Some of the prominent ones are:

- the North Kensington Amenity Trust—this is developing for community use 23 areas of land under the elevated M40 motorway helped by nearly £250,000 from the Government's North Kensington Inner City Taskforce.
- the Tower Hamlets Environment Trust, which has improved over 50 wastelands sites in the Borough. This has also capitalised on the promotion of East End history, culture and tourism, for example, the East End Music Hall, the Jewish East End celebration in the summer of 1987 costing £100,000 (£35,000 was donated by the Council and £10,000 by local people) a Huguenot exhibition, parks and city farms. The Spitalfields Taskforce has provided nearly £100,000 towards various schemes run by the trust.
- the Wirksworth project has brought new life to a small Derbyshire town by renovation and a reinterpretation of its heritage.
- the Fitzrovia Trust, which has been concerned with redevelopment in the Warren Street and Goodge Street areas;
- the Southwark Environment Trust which has carried out a variety of small scale schemes. One of these was to restore and convert the burned out Denmark Hill railway station, built in 1866 and now a popular pub. And the North Peckham Taskforce has provided over £100,000 towards the setting up of managed workshop premises.
- the Pallion Residents Enterprise Trust in Sunderland has raised over £1 million over the past five years and has created over 400 short-term jobs and anything up to 750 long-term ones. So, through the conversion of a vacant factory, it has turned the disaster of the factory closure of Hepworths, the tailors, into a project providing jobs and social and sports facilities.

Trust—their aims and objectives

To sum up then, development trusts provide one of the few ways in which local residents and other interests can work together to improve their locality.

They cover a wide range of activities and styles—some have the emphasis on environment or housing; others have a spin-off for the good of local jobs or training. All of them are independent, not-for-profit organisations which get things done on the ground. They draw finance from a wide range of organisations—for example, grants and loans from central and local government and independent agencies—while aiming to sustain their operations at least in part by generating revenue. And they draw on the enthusiasm, skills and energy of organisations and private individuals.

For and against

Trusts can appear to be all things to all people, appealing to a range of political viewpoints: They do, of course, have their critics. From the public and voluntary sectors, there are some who feel they are cutting into areas for which they see themselves responsible. But to local people with a problem, trusts are set up because too often nothing ever seems to be getting done.



Peter Miles, furniture factory, Wirksworth.

There is less likely to be criticism from the private sector because trusts are generally working in marginal situations and their strength lies in their ability to turn problems (say, of derelict land) into opportunities.

Because trusts are trying to achieve multiple objectives and to combine social objectives with revenue generation, they are often breaking new ground. By their nature trusts take risks and some projects fail. There can be rows and charges of indifference or arrogance—a failing not necessarily confined to trusts.

Success of trust projects

The success of trust projects can seldom be judged in isolation and solely on professional criteria of design or financial return. Many trusts consider a project to be successful if people enjoyed doing it and learned a lot from it, and it was popular and well-used when it was finished. It should also not have had an unduly negative effect on their financial strategy.

External judgements of success can also be important in maintaining a trust's confidence and motivation, for example, national and international awards have been won by Wirksworth, North Kensington Amenity Trust, Hoxton Trust and Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust. Media coverage is also important in achieving local recognition of their worth.

To a greater or lesser extent, development trusts recognise the importance of community involvement. Involvement may mean encouraging the use of facilities and having fun—which is why festivals and similar events are important. Tower Hamlets Environment Trusts holds a party for successful projects. What's all the effort for, if people don't enjoy it? ■



Holset Engineering's technicians train through PICKUP for the skills they need to operate this control area for turbocharger test cells

PICKUP—where two worlds merge

by Margaret Stephens

The world of education meets the industrial world head-on in the PICKUP programme. The result is not a gigantic headache but the merging of two fields of expertise for the benefit of both parties. Such success is in no small measure due to the careful way the programme has been formulated. This article looks at what has been achieved so far and what still remains to be done.

A five-fold increase in college-provided adult training between 1984 and 1992 is one of the Government's goals. The PICKUP programme plays a major part in that strategy.

PICKUP stands for Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating. The programme was initiated by the Department of Education and Science in 1982, and

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

operates throughout England and Wales. There is also a PICKUP Operations Unit at the Scottish Education Department.

The idea of PICKUP is to help colleges, polytechnics and universities to increase substantially the amount of work they do in updating and retraining to meet the needs of Britain's employers and their workforces.

Holset Engineering and Percival Whitley College of Further Education

Holset Engineering had a problem. Too few of its workforce were making good use of their personal computers (PCs). Ashley Herbert, an engineer who manages the company's development department, explains: "We were approaching a stage where every department had a PC and some associated software covering text processing, graphing and spreadsheets, but we couldn't afford to release those well versed in their use to train those who were not.

"It was a job for an outside agency, but it had to be one which could work within the company philosophy, someone to whom we could say: 'Take our problems in our terms. Solve it how you like but give us the answer in our terms.'

Ashley got in contact with John Cole, industrial liaison and PICKUP officer at Holset's local college, Percival Whitley College of Further Education in Halifax. Percival Whitley College has about 2,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time students on four sites. There it has been training Holset's apprentices and office staff for many years.

"After an audit, college staff carried out a series of interviews with a sample of Holset employees, at varying levels from clerical staff to departmental and site managers," says John Coe. "We asked them about their role within the company and their use of computers.'

The report that followed identified a number of specific training needs. Two pilot training programmes, designed by the college, were then set up. The results from these were fed back to the course designers who in turn fine-tuned the programme until it was ready to run.

The training programme they developed consisted of a series of three-hour modules, each training 12 people in mixed groups of shopfloor workers and managers. All trainees were asked to complete questionnaires and some were interviewed to see what effect the training was having on company performance. The quality control, monitoring and feedback programme meant that the courses could be extended and improved until the programme eventually covered all Holset's employees.

As far as Ashley Herbert is concerned there were four main benefits:

"Engineers and other staff moving on from using calculators to spreadsheets.

So far, PICKUP-style training has risen by 40 per cent a year, and is currently reaching one in 30 of the working population.

"My target," says Education Secretary Kenneth Baker, "is to build on the good foundations laid in the first years of the programme. It is to bring PICKUP to one in ten of the working population by the end of 1991 and in time for the opening of the Single European Market."

It is widely acknowledged that Britain has been slower than many of its major international competitors in meeting the needs of the fast-changing technological environment. It is essential that the skills and knowledge of the country's workforce are continually updated and expanded. Further, with the Single European Market only just over three years away, it is imperative that Britain



Two aspects of PICKUP: Above, Holset's development manager Ashley Herbert, discusses his firm's training requirements with John Cole, Percival Whitley College's PICKUP officer. Below, he instructs an electronics technician in the use of a computer design packagepart of the training programme provided by the College



Photos: Crown convrid

"An increase of electronic data from department to department at all levels.

"Cross-functional workflow groups getting access to computer technology at technician and supervisor level.

"Typists advancing to become word processor then computer users.'

Due to this enhanced computer literacy of its staff, Holset through its working partnership with Percival Whitley has achieved improvements in the quality, cost and delivery of its products.

moves swiftly towards the highest level of competence and efficiency so that it can challenge successfully for the new opportunities available.

Aims

The PICKUP programme seeks to:

- get to grips with any financial and bureaucratic disincentives, so that employers meet with a quick, flexible and cost-effective response;
- encourage new learning methods and approaches to the planning of training and updating activities; and
- increase awareness, particularly among employers, of the crucial need to invest in adult training.

It does not finance courses directly, but provides capital so that colleges, polytechnics and universities can invest in change. The PICKUP national budget began at £1 million, but is now over 12 times that figure.

PICKUP is run by a network of 11 full-time regional development agents in England and Wales managed by a research and development agency, the Further Education Unit. There is also an office in Scotland.

Ingredients

One of the ingredients of the programme is a national computer-based PICKUP Training Directory for employers, which details over 13,000 short courses and training opportunities. This can be obtained in a number of ways, including through Prestel and the new network of Training Access Points (TAP). Employers can also refer to the PICKUP manual, Paying for Training¹, which lists over 120 schemes giving potential help. (The revised third edition was published this October.)

Another facet of PICKUP in collaboration with the Employment Department Training Agency is the setting up of a national network of Regional Technology Centres. These aim to provide employers with essential information and training to gain full advantage from the leading-edge technologies.

Language-Export Centres have also been established (again in collaboration with the Training Agency). Here language training (including translation and interpretation services) and export consultancy (including trade documentation and cultural briefings) dovetail to provide expert support to firms as they expand their export business and open up new foreign markets.

Additional aspects of the PICKUP programme embrace:

- running a staff development initiative to keep college teachers up to date with the latest training media:
- commissioning a London-based curriculum research and development agency, the Further Education Unit, to guide colleges on appropriate training methods and course designs to suit new technologies, work patterns and employment trends; and
- setting up the Adult Training Promotions Unit to market and publicise the programme and college training opportunities.

Retraining and upgrading packages

In particular the PICKUP programme pays for the development of a variety of retraining and upgrading packages. These include short courses as well as tailormade training for individual employees, sites or entire organisations. There is also the opportunity to make a particular job the focus of study; while independent study is being encouraged through programmes of open or distance learning.

Training can be brought to the shopfloor for in-house or on-site learning, and there are numerous advice and support services on offer for consultancy and research.

The type of training available is normally for those in employment rather than speculative courses for the jobless, and it usually involves post-experience rather

Paying for Training is available from Copy Craft, 74 York Street, Glasgow G2

² Contact the Adult Training Promotions Unit, Room 2/2, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH (tel 01-934 0888).

than initial training. The training is collaborativebetween colleges and employers-short, part-time, flexible and cost-effective; the courses are self-financing and the customer pays.

Colleges participating in the PICKUP programme will respond swiftly to the specific needs of any company, producing tailor-made solutions for individual firms and business organisations.

The benefits for employers are countless. A welltrained and updated workforce means greater operational efficiency, increased productivity and a reduction in costs, including labour costs. Increased sales plus better customer relations and a higher level of quality control and decrease in waste are also likely to be evident. Furthermore there could be the bonus of improved staff flexibility, capability and self-motivation.



BTEC course in computing and microelectronics at Evesham College Selected students are offered a year's paid further training by Smiths Industries, often leading to permanent jobs.

PICKUP is available to anyone in the workforce. Directors and senior executives are helped to keep up with economic, legal, marketing and other new developments. Line managers are educated to implement decisions affected by technological changes. Administrators, technicians and operators, whose jobs are also concerned with advances in new technologies, can avail themselves of support, advice and retraining-as can staff in service industries affected by shifts in customer expectations and marketing needs, and professional staff who need to keep pace with developments in their area.

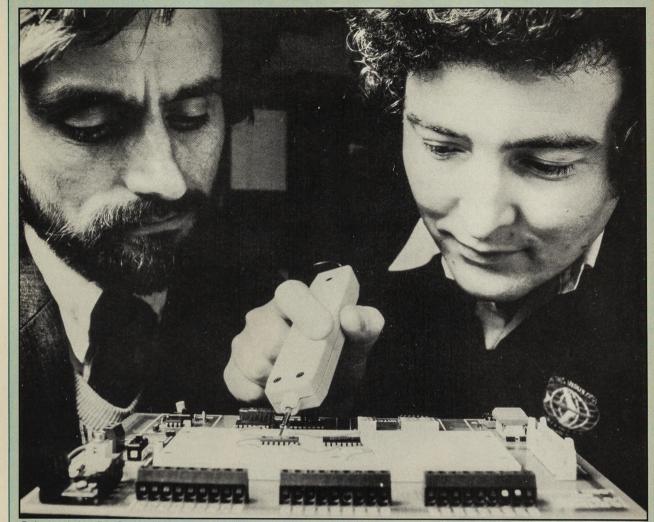
The average duration of a PICKUP course is approximately 25 hours. The cost depends on a number of variables, including length and type of training programme, consultancy or service, equipment used and venue. Average fees per trainee are:

Engineering/technology	£22
Business/management	£24
Agriculture	£12
Science-based subjects	£17

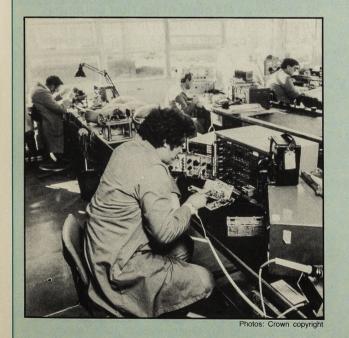
In some cases, grants are available to meet the cost of training.

A wealth of informative literature is available² on PICKUP, and recommended titles include: Updating Britain at Work, A Partnership in Learning and Training at the Sharp End. All these reports are free, as are copies of the programme's termly 48-page magazine PICKUP in Progress and reports in the research series New Training Initiatives. Issues covered so far include training in the construction industry, small firms and inner cities.

Smiths Industries and Evesham College of Further Education



Before and after: Ray Stone of Smiths Industries (above right) being trained in electrical, electronic and digital technology by Bob Storey-Day of Evesham College; and later (below) applying his newly learned skills in Smiths' repairs department.



Smiths Industries Aerospace and Defence Systems at Cheltenham has been designing, making and selling aircraft instrumentation and control systems since the beginning of powered flight. There are 131 technicians working in Smiths' repairs support department, and their skills must keep pace with the latest design developments-that means a combination of analogue, digital and dedicated technologies using microprocessors.

A skills audit was carried out to discover the strengths and weaknesses of the staff. Frank Cooke, Smiths' training manager, remarks: "We found that what we needed was training to build on good foundations to replace the knowledge that had been forgotten, while introducing 'new' knowledge along with appropriate required skills."

Smiths drew up plans for a series of technology foundation courses but, as Frank says, "The volume of training needed revealed that my own department could only cope with a fraction of what was needed." A collaboration between the company and Evesham College of Further Education was established, but at that time the college had no electronics department and it also lacked an electrical engineering section. However, a new full-time lectureship in microprocessors and new technology was created, and a team was set up at the college to develop a training programme for the company at a price it could afford. Evesham College now provides training consisting of 20-week seminar courses. The content of the training is specific to Smiths' needs, and courses are run on company premises. Instruction hours too are dictated by Smiths—training takes place in the evening as well as during the day.

Frank Cook calculates that overall there has been a 50 per cent saving on potential course costs. He says: "To put it succinctly: our employees feel happier and therefore more comfortable in their jobs, output has improved, the workforce is more flexible in its ability to adapt to technological change, and career patterns have improved."

But Smiths were not only on the receiving end of the partnership. They too had something to offer. As an aid to quality recruitment, a BTEC programme in computing and microelectronics—resourced and developed by the college—was set up. Selected BTEC students were offered additional training by Smiths for one year, during which the company paid them a salary. There were also other spin-offs for Evesham College. Together with the Flymo company, well-known for its hover mowers, Smiths supported a full-time member of the teaching staff to carry out research aimed at developing the electronics base in garden machinery. Furthermore, as Terry Steeple, Evesham College vice-principal, explains, "Smiths has also helped us to develop a new BTEC course in horticultural mechanisation, for the agricultural and horticultural industries. And, following a recommendation from a Smiths' course member, we have set up a programme in electronics for a firm which supplies and security systems."

Confirmation of the success of the Smiths/Evesham relationship came with the selection of the company as one of the winners in the first year of the new National Training Award Scheme.

The citation said: "In an area in which education and training are vital but inadequate, the Smiths Industries initiative is now opening up opportunities for training in fields which are directly relevant to the needs of the company. The future well-being of the company depends on the success of this kind of investment."

New Earnings Survey 1988

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1988 are being published in six separate parts, forming a comprehensive report on the survey. They are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £9.75 each net. Subscriptions for the set of six, including postage, £56.00.

The contents of the six parts are:

- Part A Streamlined analyses giving selected results for full-time employees in particular wage negotiation groups, industries, occupations, etc; Key results for particular wage negotiation groups.
- Part B Further streamlined analyses giving combined results for full-time adults of both sexes; Summary analyses for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, etc; Other results for particular wage negotiation

groups; Description of survey method, classifications, terminology, etc.

- Part C
- Earnings and hours of particular industries.
 Part D
- Earnings and hours of particular occupations. • Part E
- Earnings and hours in regions, counties and age groups.
- Part F Hours

Earnings and hours of part-time women employees.

To receive all six parts of the New Earnings Survey 1988, please return the coupon below, with payment of £56.00 (inclusive of postage) to:

HM Stationery Office PO Box 276 London SW8 5DT

Order Surve	Form for New Earnings y 1988
Please	e send the copies to:
Name.	
Addres	58
Postco	





Photo: Crown copyright

Pay in Great Britain Results of the 1988 New Earnings Survey

The summary results of the 1988 New Earnings Survey, the Department of Employment's annual survey of the structure of earnings held each April are described in this article¹. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates working a full week².

The New Earnings Survey results show that in April 1988 the average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week were £218.4. For males in manual occupations average weekly earnings were £200.6, while the equivalent figure for males in non-manual occupations was £294.1.

Average weekly earnings for females in non-manual occupations were £175.5, while for the relatively few adult women working full-time in manual occupations average weekly earnings were £123.6.

Levels of average pay and hours

Table 1 gives a summary of the average gross weekly earnings in April 1988 for different categories of employees, distinguishing the main components of pay (overtime pay, payment by results (PBR)—including incentive pay—and shift, etc premium payments). It also

 ¹ The first results were published on September 29. The full results are being published in *New Earnings Survey 1988*. Parts A to F. (HMSO).
 ² See technical note—"survey results" section—on p 605.

Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1988

	Males		Females			Industries		All	
	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manu- factur- ing	Service	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	200.6	294.1	245.8	123.6	175.5	164.2	219.4	216.4	218.4
of which: Overtime payments PBR payments Shift, etc premium payments	31·1 14·5 6·7	10·0 11·5 2·1	20·9 13·1 4·5	7·1 10·1 2·8	3·8 2·7 1·9	4·5 4·3 2·1	22·5 13·5 5·4	11·0 7·6 2·9	15·4 10·1 3·7
Average gross hourly earnings (p) including overtime pay and hours excluding overtime pay and hours	445·7 431·5	748·8 748·3	573-6 573-1	310∙5 305∙6	467·7 465·3	431·3 429·0	509·4 501·7	540·5 538·9	529·2 525·9
Average total weekly hours of which: overtime hours	45·0 5·9	38·7 1·5	42·1 3·9	39·8 1·8	36·9 0·7	37·6 0·9	42·3 4·0	39·3 2·1	40·6 2·9

the proportion increased slightly in all cases except

manual females, where the proportion fell slightly in both

For employees in manufacturing industries, overtime,

bonus and shift premium payments represented 19 per

cent of average gross weekly earnings but the figure was

only 10 per cent for employees in service industries.

For manual males, overtime payments appreciably

exceed PBR and shift, etc premium payments though the

reverse is true for manual females. For non-manual males

average PBR payments exceeded the average level of

overtime payments for the second year running and by an

increased amount.

Overall, for all full-time employees, it was 13 per cent.

1985 and 1986 but increased last year and this.

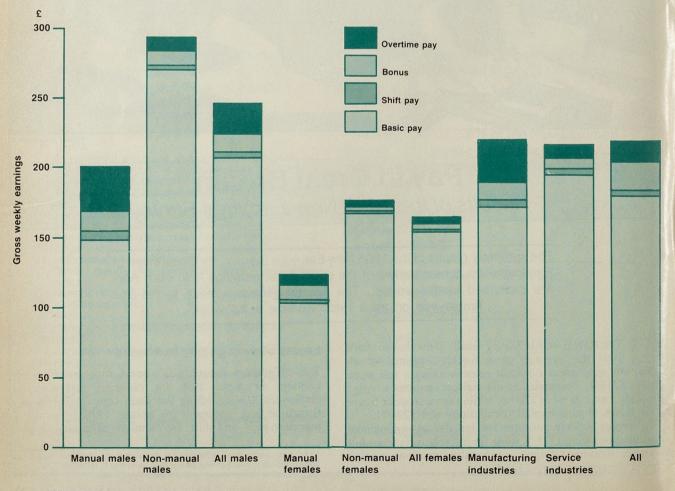
Note: Tables 1 to 4 relate to full-time employees in Great Britain on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence.

shows average gross hourly earnings and the average number of paid hours worked in a week.

Figure 1 demonstrates the variation in the level of average gross weekly earnings and its components, between the different categories of employees. The importance of overtime and other payments in the earnings of males in manual occupations and, to a lesser extent, of all (full-time) employees in the manufacturing sector is very evident.

For manual males such earnings accounted for 26 per cent of gross average weekly earnings; they were 16 per cent for non-manual females but only 8 per cent for non-manual males and 5 per cent for non-manual females. In April 1988, following relatively little change since 1984,

Figure 1 Make-up of pay: Full-time employees on adult rates



602 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 2 Percentage increase in average gross earnings, April 1987 to April 1988

Gross earnings	Males			Females		Industries		All	
	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manu- factur- ing	Service	
Weekly including overtime Hourly including overtime Hourly excluding overtime	8·1 7·0 6·7	10.6 10.0 10.0	9.6 8.6 8.7	7·2 6·3 6·3	11·3 11·5 11·4	10.6 10.7 10.7	8·4 7·1 7·0	10.6 10.2 10.4	9·7 9·0 9·1

Growth of average earnings

An increase in average earnings from one year to the next will reflect several interacting factors. There will be the direct effects of pay settlements implemented either in full between the April survey dates, or in part if staged over a period of more than a year. The increase will also be directly affected by changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay. But the overall year-on-year growth in average earnings will also reflect changes in the structure of the economy resulting from shifts in the composition of the workforce by occupation and industry—for example, away from manual occupations (with lower average earnings) to non-manual occupations.

While average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) increased overall by 9.7 per cent, hourly earnings excluding overtime rose by 9.1 per cent overall. For the groups identified in *table 2* (and *Figure 2*), the highest rise in average weekly earnings was for non-manual females. The lowest rise was for manual males.

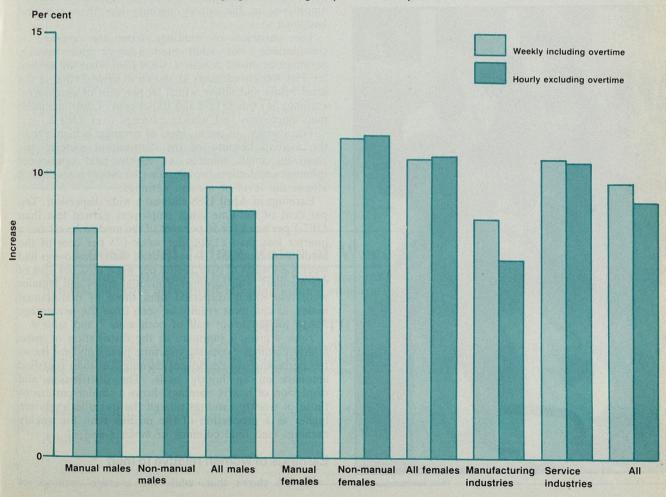
The levels of increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime were generally lower but with broadly the same pattern as for weekly earnings, with the highest rise for non-manual females.

Information on the growth of average earnings is also given by the monthly average earnings index which showed an actual increase of some 9 per cent between April 1987 and April 1988. However, although figures from the New Earnings Survey and the average earnings index cover the whole economy, they are not directly comparable. The increases shown in *table 2* relate only to full-time adults whose earnings in the survey period were not affected by absence. The average earnings index, on the other hand, covers all employees, including parttimers, employees not on adult rates and those whose earnings were affected by absence.

The distribution of earnings

Table 3 presents a summary distribution (quantiles) of gross weekly earnings and also shows the percentage of

Figure 2 Percentage increase in average gross earnings, April 1987 to April 1988



Per cent

Table 3 Distribution of gross weekly earnings in April 1988

Distribution of earnings		ales Fema			Females			All	
	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manual	Non- Manual	All	-	Per cent of Median	
	2		Salar I .	-			and the second		
10 per cent earned less than	119.4	143.9	127.1	80.1	98.3	92.2	107.1	56	
25 per cent earned less than	148.6	191.9	162.7	94.2	120.9	112.1	139.6	73	
50 per cent earned less/more than	188-0	259.7	215.5	115.6	157.1	145.3	190.9	100	
25 per cent earned more than	237.2	345.3	288.7	143.0	213.0	198.5	261.0	137	
10 per cent earned more than	295.4	466.1	384.2	178.0	269.9	258.0	348.2	182	
	Per cen	t							
Percentage earning less than £80	0.8	0.5	0.6	9.9	2.3	4.0	1.8		
£110	6.5	3.3	5.0	43.7	17.4	23.1	11.0		
£150	25.8	11.6	19.0	79.4	45.5	52.8	30.3		
£200	57.2	27.6	42.9	94.5	70.3	75.5	53.8		
£300	90.6	63.6	77.6	99.5	94.0	95.2	83.5		
£400	97.9	84.0	91.2	100.0	98.5	98.8	93.7		

Table 4 Distribution of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime in April 1988

Distribution of earnings	Males			Females			All	
	Manual	Non- Manual	All	Manual	Non- Manual	All	ntrigeti orineaa	Per cent of Median
	Pence		005.4	210.7	261.1	242.7	269.4	60
10 per cent earned less than	275-9 331-0	363·1 483·5	295·4 369·7	243.5	319.5	292.2	337.2	75
25 per cent earned less than	408.8	463·5 660·6	486.2	289.0	411.3	376.6	446.9	100
50 per cent earned less/more than		900·6	677.6	351.1	560.7	512.3	626.0	140
25 per cent earned more than 10 per cent earned more than	506·7 615·3	1,222.9	961.4	419.3	756.0	705.6	881.1	197
	Per cer	nt						
Percentage earning less than 200p	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.9	1.1	2.1	1.1	
260p	6.8	2.4	4.7	33.9	9.6	14.9	8.2	
300p	15.6	4.7	10.6	55.4	19.4	27.2	16.2	
400p	47.0	14.3	32.0	86.9	47.3	56.0	40.1	
600p	88.6	41.6	67.0	98-8	78.6	83.0	72.4	
900p	98.9	75.0	87.9	100.0	94.9	96.0	90.7	

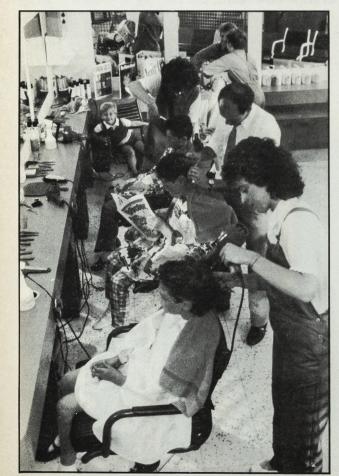


Photo: Hart Photography Ltd.

employees in the survey earning less than specified amounts.

The variation of earnings from the average is considerable. For adult men average gross weekly earnings, as shown in *table 1*, were £245.8 but the median level of weekly earnings as shown in *table 3* (that is the level below and above which 50 per cent of employees' earnings lie) was £215.5 and 10 per cent of full-time adult men employees had weekly earnings over £384.2.

The average, or mean, level of earnings is higher than the median because of the distribution pattern; the relatively small number of highly paid employees influences and raises the average (the mean) more than it affects the level of median earnings.

Earnings in April 1988 showed a wide dispersion. Ten per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £107·1 per week (or 56 per cent of the median level) and a quarter less than £139·6 per week (73 per cent of the median). In contrast, 10 per cent of these employees had weekly earnings of over £348·2 per week (182 per cent of the median). The earnings of manual males and females were less widely dispersed than those of non-manual males, as can most readily be seen from the percentage figures in the lower half of both *table 3* and *table 4*.

Table 4 gives a summary of the distribution of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime payments and shows the percentage of employees earning less than specified amounts on an hourly basis. The distribution and dispersion of hourly earnings shows a similar pattern to those of weekly earnings though the quantile levels are higher as a proportion of the median than for weekly earnings (see final columns of *tables 3* and 4).

Earnings of women relative to men

Table 5 shows that, while the average earnings of

Table 5 Women's earnings* relative to men's

1970	63.1	1979	73.0	1984	73.5
1975	72.1	1980	73.5	1985	74.1
1976	75.1	1981	74.8	1986	74.3
1977	75.5	1982	73.9	1987	73.6
1978	73.9	1983	74.2	1988	75.1

 Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of full-time employees aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence.

women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s at the time when the effects of the Equal Pay Act were felt, since 1975 they have fluctuated around a relatively stable position.

Comparisons of men's and women's average earnings reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics, such as proportions in different occupations and length of time in jobs. Differences between their average earnings do not, therefore, correspond to differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs.

However, the detailed results enable the effects on earnings of the main differences in the structure of men's and women's employment to be assessed. The trend of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime, which removes the effect of different hours worked but not of different employment patterns, gives some indication of developments. However the overall trend is more significant than the result for a particular year, which may reflect delays in particular settlements that can affect the average earnings of one sex more than another.

Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is the only regular source of information which gives comprehensive information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain¹. The survey has been carried out in a similar form since 1970 and collects information on hours of work and earnings for a 1 per cent sample of individual employees. Information is also collected on characteristics of the employees including age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements.

Information for the survey sample of individual employees is obtained from employers through returns which are treated as strictly confidential.

The survey information relates to earnings for a pay period usually in April each year. In 1988 the survey reference period was the pay period which included April 20, 1988. The earnings data collected relate to gross pay before tax, national insurance or any other deductions have been made. Payments in kind are generally excluded. Where employees receive periodical payments covering more than one pay period (for example, quarterly or annual bonuses), the relevant amount for one pay period is included in the total earnings reported for the survey. A more detailed description of the survey is contained in *Part B* of the *New Earnings Survey* report.

For some groups of employees, increases in pay operative in or before the survey period were not paid until later because settlements were delayed. The survey figures, in general, relate to earnings actually received at the time of the survey and exclude back payments made at a later date. Payment of arrears of pay for an earlier period made during the survey period are also excluded from the survey results. Between successive surveys, changes in average earnings for particular groups of employees may be affected by changes in the timing of pay settlements, in some cases reflecting more than one settlement and in some others no settlement at all. Table A in *Part A* of the *New Earnings Survey* indicates which pay settlements (or stages) were implemented between the 1987 and 1988 surveys.

Survey results

Most of the analyses in the survey reports relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates of pay whose earnings were not affected by absence during the survey period. These results thus do not include the earnings of those not working a full week and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, voluntary absenteeism and other reasons. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time employees.

Some information on the earnings of young people, employees of all ages, and part-time employees is available in the published survey reports. For example, in tables 10 and 11 of *Part A* analyses relating to full-time employees of all ages by age groups are presented; and *Part F* of the report will include analyses of the earnings of those part-time women employees covered in the survey—representing roughly three-quarters of estimated part-time women employees.

¹A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development, Belfast.

Loose Leaf 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work'

Essential information on the basic rates of wages, hours and holiday entitlement provided for over 200 national collective agreements affecting manual employees or in statutory wages orders.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: Department of Employment, (HQ Stats A1), Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required) Enclosed is £43.00 being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1988 for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication. 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours ow Work'. New subscribers also receive updated copy of the publication complete with binder. Copies should be sent to:

Name Company

Address

......Postcode



S2

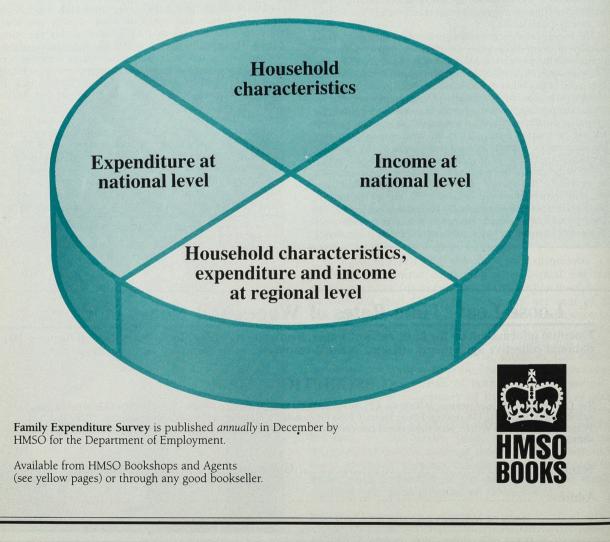
Industrial disputes

Family Expenditure Survey

A unique and reliable source of household data on expenditure, income and other aspects of household finances, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in spending on items as diverse as food, clothes, fuel and alcohol over more than a quarter of a century.

Tables and charts present the survey data in three main sections: household characteristics, expenditure, and income. Selected data from each section is also analysed by region, allowing - for example - comparisons between income in the South East and Northern Ireland, or illustrating differences in diet between Wales and Scotland.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY - for information on:



Contents

Commentary

Employment

- Background economic indicators 0.1 Workforce 1.1
- Employees in employment: 1.2
- industry time series Employees in employment:
- 1.3 production industries
- Employees in employment: industries 1.4
- Employees in employment by region 1.5
- Output, employment and productivity 1.8
- 1.9 International comparisons
- Overtime and short-time: manufacturing 1.11
- 1.12 Hours of work: manufacturing

C1 Unemployment chart

Unemployment

2.1	UK summary
2.2	GB summary
2.3	Regions
2.4	Assisted and local areas
2.5	Age and duration
2.7	Age
2.8	Duration
2.9	Counties and local authority districts
2.10	Parliamentary constituencies
2.13	Students
2.14	Temporarily stopped
2.15	Rates by age
2.18	International comparisons
2.19	UK flows
2.20	GB flows by age

- GB flows by age
- Confirmed redundancies: regions 2.30 2.31 Confirmed redundancies: industries

Vacancies

Nov 17, Thursday

Dec 15, Thursday

Jan 19, Thursday

-1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S43	Definition
·2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S43	
.3	Summary: regions	S44	Index

Totals: industries: causes 4.1 Stoppages of work: summary S45 4.2 **S**7 **S8** S46 **C2 Earnings chart S8** Earnings Average earnings index: industrial sectors S47 5.1 S10 5.3 Average earnings index: industries S48 S11 5.5 Index of average earnings: non-manual workers S48 S13 5.6 S50 Average earnings and hours: all employees S15 5.7 Labour costs S51 S17 S18 **Retail prices** S18 S52 S52 6.1 **Recent index movements** 6.2 **Detailed indices** S19 Average for selected items S53 6.3 S54 S56 S56 S57 6.4 General index: time series 6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series Pensioner household indices S20 S20 6.6 6.7 Group indices for pensioner households 6.8 **S58** International comparisons S22 S25 S27 S28 **C3 Retail prices chart** S59 S28 S29 S32 Tourism S60 8.1 Employment S32 S36 S36 S37 S38 S40 S60 8.2 Earnings and expenditure S61 8.3 Visits to UK S61 8.4 Visits abroad **Other facts and figures** S41 S42 S62 9.1 YTS entrants: regions Numbers benefiting from employment measures S62 9.2 S42 S62 Placement of disabled jobseekers 9.3 9.4 Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled S62 people s and conventions **S63** S64

S45

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988-89

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

Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Nov 18, Friday	Nov 30, Wednesday
Dec 16, Friday	Jan 11, Wednesday
Jan 21 Friday	Feb 8, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-273 5599 (Ansafone Service). Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service). Tourism: 01-273 5507

Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service) Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Latest estimates show further growth in employment. The workforce in employment increased by an estimated 42,000 in the second quarter of 1988, giving a rise of 439,000 for the year to June. As in previous quarters the latest rise is mainly accounted for by further growth in the service sector; the trend for manufacturing employment is still downwards, although at a lower rate than in previous vears

The provisional September unemployment figures, which showed a fall of 5,700 (UK, seasonally adjusted excluding school leavers) since August, were distorted by over-recording due to the postal strike. A precise estimate of this effect is not yet available but there is no reason to believe that the fall in unemployment would have been significantly different from the average of over 40,000 a month observed throughout 1988.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the vear to August 1988 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the corresponding figure for July. The underlying annual rate of increase has now risen by 3/4 of a percentage point in the last three months The annual rate of price inflation

rose to 5.9 per cent for September from the 5.7 per cent for August. Following price increases across a wide range of goods and services, the overall level of consumer prices was 0.5 per cent higher in September than August: this compare's with an increase of 0.3 per cent recorded between the same months last year. It is provisionally estimated that 2.6 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the year to August 1988. This compares with 3.8 million days lost in the previous 12-month period, and an annual average of 10.8 million days for the ten-year period to August 1987.

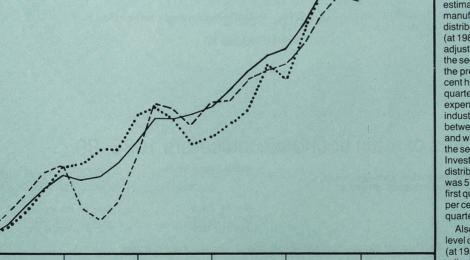
residents made visits to the United Kingdom in July 1988, 7 per cent more than in July 1987. In the same month UK residents made 3,430,000 visits abroad, 9 per cent more than in July last year

Economic background

The latest output figures for the production sector show further strong growth. Output of the production industries in the three months to August 1988 is provisionally estimated to have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 41/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the same period was 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. Between the two latest periods. there were increases of 5 per cent in the output of the metals and engineering and allied industries An estimated 2 million overseas

OUTPUT INDICES Seasonally adjusted (1980=100) 116 Gross domestic product ____ Production industries (SIC 1980) 114 Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980) 112 110 108 106 104 102 100 98 96 94 92

1985



1986

1987

1984

1983

and of 3 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry. The output of the textiles and clothing and "other manufacturing" industries rose by 1 per cent. There was little change in the output of other minerals and food and drink and tobacco. Output in the energy sector in the three months to August 1988 fell by 11/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 2 per cent lower than a year earlier. Provisional estimates indicate that the average measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP(A)) for the

whole economy rose by 1/2 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1988 to a level of 4 per cent higher than the same period a vear earlier

continued strong growth in consumers' expenditure. The figures have been re-based on 1985. In the second quarter of 1988 expenditure was estimated to be £62.2 billion, at 1985 prices, about 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 51/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in September 1988 was 138.7 (1980 = 100), below the level in July and August but above previous levels. In the three months to September 1988 the level of sales was 2 per cent above that in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier Latest statistics indicate that capital expenditure grew rapidly between the second quarters of 1987 and 1988. The revised estimate of expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) was 7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1988 than in the preceding guarter, and 14 per cent higher than in the second quarter last year. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry increased by 91/2 per cent between the latest two quarters, and was 13 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1987. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was 51/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter this year, and over 141/2 per cent higher than in the second quarter last year.

Also in the second quarter, the level of stocks held by UK industry (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) is estimated to have increased by about £475 million. Out of this total, manufacturers'

1988

and expenditure estimates published hitherto 1980 has Second quarter figures showed

> stocks were increased by almost £195 million, while the stock levels of both the wholesaling and retailing sectors rose by around £150 million. This follows from destocking of about £110 million in the first quarter for wholesalers, but represents the thirteenth successive quarter of stockbuilding for retailers. There was a small increase of about £10 million in the level of stocks held by the energy and water supply industries; stocks in the other industries sector were reduced by around £30 million. Overall, stocks held by UK industry are estimated to have risen by about £540 million in the first half of 1988, following stockbuilding of around £715 million in the second half of 1987. The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) is provisionally estimated to have been £1.0 billion in September. bringing the total PSBR for the first

Service, certain indices

1980=100* to 1985=100. Tables affected are 0.1, 1.8,

the publication of the 1988

Blue Book) on September 9,

for the first time as the base

effects of changes in prices

series which are used to

been the base year for

constant price series.

pace with the changing

national income and

same time.

6.8.

expenditure have been

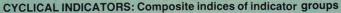
structure of prices in the

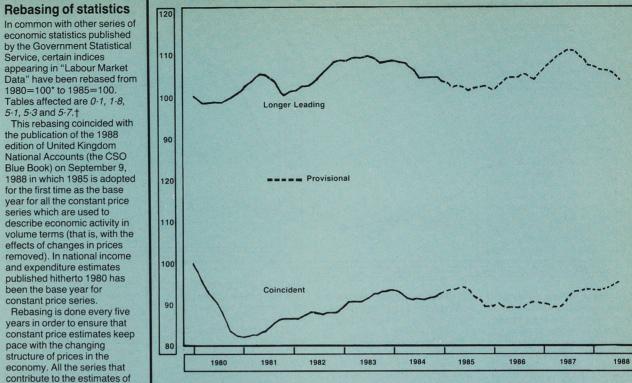
economy. All the series that

edition of United Kinado

5.1. 5.3 and 5.7.1

six months of the financial year 1988-89 to minus £3.7 billion (that is, a net repayment). This compares with a PSBR of £1.9 billion in the first six months of the previous financial year, 1987-88. The effect of the postal strike was to increase the September 1988 figure somewhat, Privatisation





guarter to £0.4 billion in the latest

three months while the deficit in

to £6.4 billion The volume of

per cent higher than in the

higher than a year earlier.

non-oil trade rose from £4.7 billion

exports fell by 1 per cent in the three

months to August 1988, but was 2

corresponding period a year earlier.

The volume of imports rose by 11

August 1988, and was 15 per cent

per cent in the three months to

proceeds were £0.1 billion in rebased to 1985=100 at the September, bringing the cumulative total for the first six months of the current financial year * January 1980=100 in the case of the to £4.9 billion. The PSBR excluding Average Earnings Indices. † Note that different rebasing arrangements apply for the Retail Prices Index, the Tax and Price Index, and the privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been £1.2 billion in the first six ons tables 5.9 and

months of 1988-89, compared with £5.8 billion in the same period of last year Sterling's effective exchange rate index (ERI) for September 1988 fell by 1 per cent compared with August 1988 to 75.6. The currency fell by 1/2 per cent against the yen, 1 per cent against the US dollar and 2 per cent against the deutschemark EBI in September was 31/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding month a year ago: over the period sterling rose by 2 per cent against the dollar and 61/2

per cent against the EMS currencies (51/2 per cent against the deutschemark) but fell by 4 per cent against the Japanese yen The UK base lending rate increased by 1 percentage point to 12 per cent on August 25, 1988. It

was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 71/2 per cent by May 17, and subsequently increased steadily to its present leve

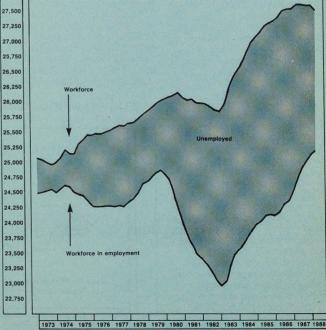
The current account of the balance of payments in the three months to August 1988 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4.5 billion, compared with a £2.5 billion deficit in the previous three months Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £6.0 billion. following a £3.9 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total the surplus on trade in oil fell from £0.7 billion in the previous

Employment

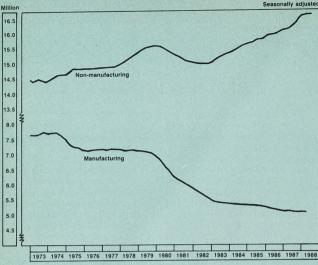
Whole economy employment estimates for June are available for the first time this month Some of the estimates for employees in earlier months have been revised slightly following the receipt of late The workforce in employment

which comprises employees in

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING **EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain**



employment, self-employment, HM Forces and work-related government training programmes -in Great Britain continues on an upward trend. The workforce in employment is estimated to have increased by 42,000 in the second quarter of 1988, by 439,000 in the year to June 1988 and by 2,178,000 between March 1983 and June 1088

The increase in the second quarter comprised a projected increase of 31,000 in selfemployment, an estimated increase of 8,000 in employees in employment, a rise of 3,000 in participants in work-related government training programmes and a fall of 1,000 in HM Forces. The increase among employees in employment is made up of an increase in the service sector of 47,000, offset by falls in the numbers in manufacturing, energy and water supplies and other industries (agriculture and construction) of 22,000, 12,000 and 6.000 respectivel

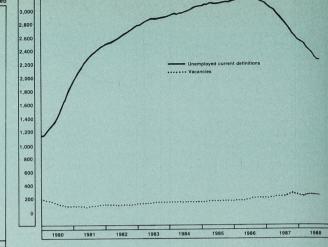
Between March 1983 (when the upward trend in the workforce in employment began) and June 1988, there have been increases of 1,068,000 in employees in employment, 778,000 in selfemployed and 337,000 in participants in work-related government training programmes, together with a reduction of 5,000 in HM Forces.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries fell by an estimated 5,000 in August. The latest figures suggest that the trend is still downwards though at a slower rate than that observed in 1986 and 1987

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries remained high with an estimated 13.5 million hours per week worked in August, giving an average of 13.5 million for three-month period ending August 1988, compared with 12.6 million hours per week in the three months ending August

S4 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



until next month, but there is no reason to believe that the fall in 1987. Hours lost through short-time unemployment was significantly working in manufacturing industries different from the average of over remained low at 0.25 million hours 40,000 per month during recent

day. However, many people leave

unemployment every day and in

Information to confirm precisely

inevitably have been wrong

many cases this assumption would

months The index of average weekly The over-recording arose mainly hours worked by operatives in because of the special manufacturing industries (which arrangements made to ensure that takes account of hours of overtime the unemployed received their and short-time as well as normal benefits during the strike. Giros basic hours) was estimated at were prepared at the computer 101.1 in August 1988 (base 1985 = centres and delivered to 100), giving an average of 101.1 in unemployment benefit offices the three months to August 1988 ready for claimants to collect on compared with an average of 100.5 their next signing day. To do this, it in the three months to August 1987. had to be assumed that claimants would still be unemployed on that

Unemployment and vacancies

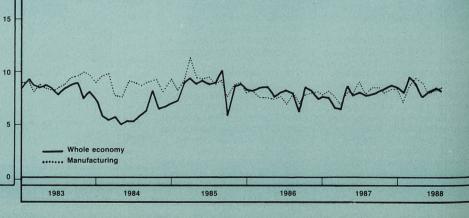
Per cent

per week in August.

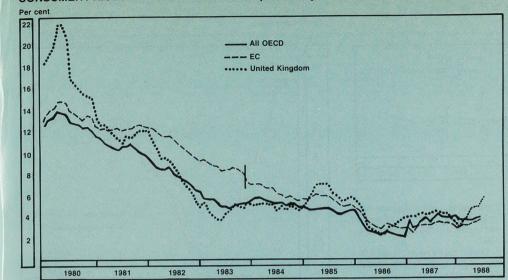
when people ceased to be The seasonally adjusted level of unemployed was itself often unemployment (claimants delayed in the post, with excluding school leavers) in the consequent delay in correcting the United Kingdom fell by 5,700 benefit records. As a result, a between August and September to significant number of people who 2,266,900, 8.0 per cent of the would normally have come out of workforce. These figures have. as still unemployed on however, been considerably September 8. distorted by over-recording in September caused by the postal strike. A reliable estimate of the size

in the recorded total of unemployed claimants (not seasonally adjusted) of this effect will not be available

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



year to August 1988 was 91/4 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the rate of increase for the year to July (9 per cent). The underlying annual rate of increase, which had remained unchanged at 81/2 per cent for a period of six months up to May 1988, has now risen by 3/4 percentage point in the latest three

months In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to August was 91/2 per cent, an increase of 1/4 percentage point on the revised figure for the year to July Within this sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was also up 1/4 percentage point on the July figure. at 91/4 per cent. Overtime working in manufacturing was 5 per cent higher (in hours per operative terms) than a year earlier and thus continued to contribute to the increase in average manufacturing

earnings

In the service industries the

provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to August was 9 per cent, the same as for the year to July. The underlying rate of increase, for both the service sector and the whole economy, is currently well above the actual rate, mainly because the underlying rate takes account of the nurses' pay settlement, while the actual index includes only the 4 per cent paid to

The average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) in the three months to August was 81/4 per cent higher than the average for the same three months a year ago Over this period there was an increase in productivity of 71/2 per cent, so that wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to August 1988 were about 3/4 per cent higher than a year earlier. The fall in unit wage costs in recent months is probably

temporary, due to erratic output figures and rates of earnings growth below the underlying rate because of industrial disputes and the timing of settlements. In fact the trend in unit wage costs in manufacturing suggests a growth of about 11/2 to 2 per cent per

The latest unit wage cost figures for the whole economy, for the second quarter of 1988, show an increase of 41/2 per cent over the second quarter of 1987. This is a little lower than the corresponding figure for the previous quarter, and about the same as the average rate of increase recorded during 1987. Wages and salaries per head rose by about 8 per cent in the year to the second quarter of 1988: this was offset by an increase in productivity for the whole economy of nearly 4 per cent.

Productivity

annum

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the second quarter of 1988 was just under 4 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1987. This improvement in productivity over the year is slightly lower than that recorded in the previous guarter but still better than for any other period since the third quarter of 1983.

Manufacturing output grew rapidly during 1987 and when combined with slowly declining employment this resulted in estimates of productivity averaging over 7 per cent growth during the year. Provisional figures for manufacturing output up to August 1988 suggest that the high rate of output growth seen in 1987 has continued. At the same time a further fall in manufacturing employment has occurred so that good productivity growth has continued during 1988. Productivity

in the three months to August 1988 was 71/2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1987; although historically high, this is still below the 81/2 per cent figures of mid-1987

Within manufacturing the strongest rates of growth in output per head continued to be in metal. manufacture and the metal goods. engineering and vehicles industries

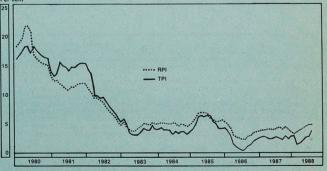
Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Index of Retail Prices, rose to 5.9 per cent for September from the 5.7 per cent recorded for August. The overall level of prices was 0.5 per cent higher in September than in August, slightly greater than the increase of 0.3 per cent between the corresponding months last year. Residual effects of August's increases in mortgage interest rates fed through to the September figures and there was a wide range of price increases among other goods and services -those for clothing and footwear, non-seasonal food, leisure services, household goods and alcoholic drink being the most

year period 1978 to 1987. In the 12 months to August 1988 a provisional total of 2.6 million working days were lost, compared with 3.8 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period 1978 to 1987 of 10.8 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 0.8 million days lost in the shipbuilding industry, 0.6 million as the result of several strikes in the motor industry and 0.4 million in the transport services and communications industries. During the 12 months to August 1988 a provisional total of 804 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress; this figure will be

revised upwards because of late

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



notable. The price of seasonal foods fell

The annual increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products rose to 5.0 per cent for September from the 4.9 per cent August figure. The rate of increase has risen from just under 4 per cent at the beginning of the year: price rises have been mainly concentrated in the food, drink and tobacco industries Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry were 0.5 per cent lower in September than in August, mainly reflecting lower prices for metals. netroleum products home produced food and manufacturing materials. At 3.2 per cent the annual change in these prices remained the same as for August. The tax and price index increased by 3.9 per cent in the year to September compared with 3.7 per cent recorded for August.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that

412,000 working days were lost

through stoppage of work due to

industrial disputes in August 1988

This figure includes an estimated

265,000 working days lost in the

workers. The figure of 412,000

working days lost in August 1988

July 1988, 43,000 in August 1987

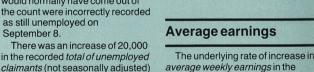
and an average of 779,000 for the

month of August during the ten-

compares with 348,000 days lost in

working days lost by postal

shipbuilding industry and 100,000



in September to 2,310,973. This

summer's school leavers were not

eligible for unemployment-related

benefits on September 8 following

regulations, and this reduction has

partly offset the upward distortion of

The seasonally adjusted figures

school leavers under 18, were not

significantly affected by the change

in benefit regulations. However, the

series will be affected in October.

(including those not classified as

school leavers) have been unable

adjusted series will be revised next

as most people aged under 18

to claim Income Support from

Sentember 12 The seasonally

month to take account of these

The stock of vacancies at

September was 242,000, little

changed since August and only

changes and maintain consistent

iobcentres (seasonally adjusted) in

marginally lower than in September

the recent change in benefit

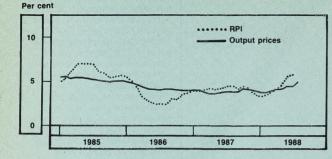
for September, which exclude

the postal strike.

coverage

last year.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX AND MOVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURERS' INPUT PRICES: Increases over previous year



notifications. This compares with 1,102 stoppages in the 12 months to August 1987 and a ten-year average for the period 1978 to 1987 of 1,532 stoppages per year.

Overseas travel and tourism

Provisional estimates indicate that there were 2.000.000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in July 1988, an increase of 7 per cent over July 1988. The number of visits from North America, at 440,000, increased by 3 percent compared with July of last year, while the numbers from Western Europe, at 1,210,000, and from other areas, at 350,000. represented increases of 10 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. In the same month, UK residents

made 3,430,000 visits abroad, 9 per cent more than in July 1987. 200,000 of these trips were to North America, an increase of 69 per cent compared with July last year. The number of trips to Western Europe increased by 4 per cent to 3,050,000, and visits to other areas rose by 67 per cent to 180,000. Overseas residents spent an estimated £745 million in the UK in July, while UK residents spent £940 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £195 million on

the travel account of the balance of payments for the month, compared with a deficit of £99 million in July 1987. During the three-month period

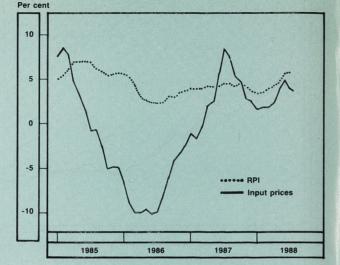
May to July 1988 it is estimated that overseas residents made 4.7 million visits to the UK, 3 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1987. Overseas residents'

expenditure in the UK during May to industrialised country. More July 1988 fell by 4 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,755 million. UK residents spent £2,390 million abroad in the period, 11 per cent more than in the same period last year. The resulting deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the period May to July 1988 was £635 million, compared with £340 million a year earlier.

International comparisions

The latest international comparisons of unemployment prices in France rose by 2.8 per show that the unemployment rate in cent in the 12 months to August, the UK remains lower than that of many of our European partners (France, Italy, Belgium the consumer price inflation in the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland). Over the past year the less than in the United Kingdom unemployment rate in the UK has (4.0, per cent in both countries), fallen faster than in any other

RETAIL PRICES INDEX AND MOVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURERS' SELLING PRICES: Increases over previous year



the UK than in any other major

OECD country except Belgium,

while in several countries the

than the averages for both the

(3.6 per cent) and for OECD

rising.

0.6 per cent. recently, taking the average for the The rate of increase in unit wage latest available three-month period costs in manufacturing industries has fallen over the past year in most compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to of the major industrialised country, as shown in table 2.18). countries. Unit wage costs in the unemployment has fallen faster in year to the second quarter of 1988 compared with the equivalent period of 1987 show a reduction from a 3 per cent increase to an estimated 2 per cent decrease in unemployment rate was stable or West Germany, from a 3 per cent The increase of 5.7 per cent in increase to a 6 per cent decrease in United Kingdom consumer prices in Japan (year to fourth quarter of 1987), and from a 6 per cent the 12 months to August was higher increase to an estimated 1 per cent increase in Canada. The United European Community as a whole States showed a rise from a 2 per countries (3.9 per cent). Within the cent decrease to an estimated 1 per European Community, consumer cent decrease. Over the same period the change in unit wage costs in manufacturing in the United while in West Germany the rise was Kingdom moved up from no change 1.2 per cent. Over the same period in the year to the second quarter of 1987 to a 2 per cent increase in the United States and Canada was also year to the second quarter of 1988, with a slightly smaller improvement in productivity and a larger rise in while in Japan prices rose by only earnings in the later period.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

	ally adjuste	GDP	10	Output								Income			
		average measure ²		GDP ^{3,4}		Productindustr	f output U	K ⁵ Manufactur industries ¹	ing	Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real pers disposabl income	onal e	Gross t profits compar	rading of lies ⁷
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	1 %	1985 =			%	1980 = 100	%	1985 = 10	0 %	£ billio	n %
982 983 984 985 986 986		91.4 94.7 96.3 100.0 103.0 107.4	1.9 3.6 1.7 3.8 3.0 4.3	90.9 94.0 96.6 100.0 102.9 107.7	2.1 3.4 2.8 3.5 2.9 4.7	94.7 94.9 100.0 102.3 106.2	0.2 5.4 2.3 3.8	94.2 93.8 97.7 100.0 100.9	0.2 -0.4 4.2 2.4 0.9 5.9	96.6 99.6 107.2 110.5 111.9	-3.5 3.1 7.6 3.1 1.3	93.2 95.8 97.7 100.0 102.9 106.0	-0.3 2.8 2.0 2.4 2.9 3.0	24.7 28.3 38.0 45.9 55.2	38.7 14.6 34.3 20.8 20.3
1987	Q2 Q3 Q4	106.5 108.5 108.8	3.7 5.7 4.0	106.7 108.9 110.0	4.4 5.2 5.3	105.3 107.2 108.5	3.7 4.3 4.7		6.3 7.4 5.7	114.5 	2.5	105.7 105.8 107.2	2.4 2.5 3.2	13.3 14.6 14.7	13.7 18.7 24.6
988	Q1 Q2	110.4 110.8	4.6 4.0	111.6 112.8	6.3 5.7	108.1 109.9	4.0 4.4		7.0 6.1		::	109.6 108.4	3.8 2.6	16.1 16.2	26.8 21.8
988	Feb Mar		•:	135.5 136.4	7.8 6.4	106.9 108.5	2.2	110.4 111.1	6.2 8.1		::				::
	Apr May June		 	136.8 136.8 140.1	6.9 6.4 7.0	109.4 109.9 110.5	3.3 3.8 4.4	113.1	6.4 6.5 6.2	··· ··	::	:: ::	·:- 	··· ··· ··	··· ···
	July Aug			140.1	6.3	110.5 111.9	4.2	115.4 116.9	6.7 6.7	::			•••		
	,	Expenditu					1								Base lending rates † ¹²
		Consumer expenditue 1980 price	r9 S	Retail sale volume	IS	Fixed in Whole econom 1980 pt	nvestment ny rices ¹⁰	Manufactu industries 1985 price	ring 8 ^{6,9}	Construction distribution and financi industries ¹⁰ 1985 prices	al s	General governme consump at 1980 p	tion	Stock changes 1980 prices ¹¹	rates † ¹²
		£ billion	%	1980 = 100) %	£ billio	n %	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		138.8 144.5 147.7 153.3 162.5 170.9	0.8 4.1 2.2 3.8 6.0 5.2	102.1 107.4 111.3 116.4 122.6 129.8	1.9 5.2 3.6 4.6 5.3 5.9	39.59 41.62 44.92 46.29 46.17 47.99	5.4 5.1 7.9 3.1 -0.3 3.9	7.5 8.9 10.3 9.6	33.4 -1.3 18.9 15.0 -6.6 4.9	9.3 9.5 13.1 14.8 15.1 17.6	7.1 2.6 38.5 12.6 2.2 16.1	49.7 50.5 51.0 51.6 52.2	1.0 1.7 1.0 1.2 1.2	-1.04 0.73 0.31 0.66 0.56 0.80	10–10.25 9.0 9.5–9.75 11.5 11 11
1987	Q3 Q4	43.3 43.9	5.6 6.1	131.7 133.4	6.6 5.6	11.86 12.63	0.5		8.8 13.2	4.3 4.9	11.9 23.7	13.1 13.3	2.0 2.3	0.83 0.22	9.5 9
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3	44.4 44.7	6.9 5.7	135.3 136.7	7.8 6.3	13.09 	10.0	. 2.9	13.3 13.3	4.7 4.9	15.6 14.7	 	 	0.02	9
1988	Mar			135.5	7.8	• ••		•	•••	·· ·	••				8.5
	Apr May June		 	136.4 136.8 136.8	6.4 6.9 6.4	•••	:		··· ···						8 7.5 9.5
	July Aug Sept			140.1 140.1	7.0 6.3										10.5 12 12
		Visible tra	de			Balance of			Comp	etitiveness	Prices				
		Export vo	lume ¹	Import volu	me ¹		Current balance	Effective exchan rate† ^{1,13}	ge Norma labou	al unit r costs ^{1,14}	Tax and index ^{†15}	price	Producer p		
		1985 = 10	0 %	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100 %	1980 =	= 100 %	Jan 1987	%	Materials a 1985 = 100		985 = 100
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		91.4 94.7 94.7 100.0 103.6	1.9 3.6 0.0 5.6 3.6	90.9 94.0 96.9 100.0 107.0	2.1 3.4 3.1 3.2 7.0	-2.3 -8.7	3.3 -0.2	90.74.8 83.38.2 78.75.5 78.20.6 72.86.9	101.4 95.3 93.0 93.6 89.3	-6.0 -2.4 0.7	= 100 167.4 174.1 180.8 190.3 193.8	9.8 4.0 3.9 5.3 1.8	100.0	26.6	95.0 100.0 5 104.3 4 103.3 -1
1987 1987	03	109.0	5.2 6.0	114.4 119.5	6.9 7.9	-10.2	-2.5 -1.1	72.7 -0.1 72.7 1.0	92.3 93.1	3.4	100.4 100.0	1.8 2.5	130.6 95.3		103.3 -1 108.6 3
	Q3 Q4	111.9	2.9	120.8	7.0	-3.3	-1.9	74.9 9.8	96.9	13.6	101.3	2.5	96.9 96.9	3.4	109.8 4 111.0 3
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3	106.5 111.1	-2.1 4.6	117.8 127.4	11.2 14.5	-4.0 -4.4	-2.8 -2.9	75.4 7.9 77.6 6.7			101.9	2.5	97.8 98.7	3.7	112.6 4 113.9
1988	Mar	107.5 113.3	-8.3 -13.2	115.7 124.0	3.8 4.8	-1.0	-0.7	76.8 7.8 78.2 7.6	•		102.3 101.4	1.6 1.7	95.7 96.3		111.4 3 112.2 4
	Apr May June	108.0	-13.2 -14.0 -12.1	124.0 127.2 131.0	-4.8 -11.2 -9.8	-1.2 -1.7 -1.5	-0.7 -1.2 -1.0	78.2 7.6 78.4 7.3 76.2 6.6			101.4 101.9 102.3	2.1 2.5	97.7 99.5	3.9	112.6 4 113.0 4
						-2.7	-2.2 -1.3	75.6 5.2			102.4	2.7	99.4		113.5 4

R=Revised
*For some indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of GDP measures see *Economic Trends* November 1981.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends* November 1981.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production Industries; SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing Industries; SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

ock appreciation. ross domestic fixed capital formation

- (9) Including leased assets.
 (10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 (11) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 (12) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 (13) Average of daily rates.
 (14) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends* 304, February 1979, p 80.
 (15) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1966 are based on 1978 100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 1980. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes in Section 6 (p S53).
 (16) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 EMPLOYMEN Workforce

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees i	n employment*		Self-employed	НМ	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡
	Male	Female	All	persons (with or without employees)†	Forces**	govt. training programmes††	in employment‡‡	
UNITED KINGDOM								•
Unadjusted for season	al variation							
1986 June	11,891	9,691	21,581	2,627	322	226	24,756	27,985
Sept	11,934	9,715	21,649	2,685	323	295	24,942	28,275
Dec	11,866	9,852	21,718	2,744	320	285 278	25,060	28,289
1987 Mar	11,800	9,775	21,575	2,802	320	255	24,952	28,095
June	11,883	9,932	21,816	2,861	319	311	25,306	28,211
Sept	11,964	9,959	21,816 21,922	2,892	319	311 383	25,516	28,387
Dec	11,943	10,115	22,058	2,923	317	366	25,665	28,361
1988 Mar	11,904 R	10,053 R	21,957 R	2,954	317	343	25,570 R	28,162 R
June	11,946	10,158	22,104	2,985	316	345	25,749	28,090
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal								
1986 June	11,897	9,675	21,572	2,627	322	226	24,746	28,064
Sept	11,874	9,717	21,590	2,685	323	285	24,883	28,165
Dec	11,850	9,791	21,641	2,744	320	278	24,982	28,196
1987 Mar	11,860	9,842	21,702	2,802	320	255	25,079	28,206
June	11,889	9,917	21,806	2,861	319	311	25,296	28,288
Sept	11,902	9,959	21,862	2,892	319	311 383	25,456	28,291
Dec	11,927	10,052	21,979	2,923	317	366	25,586	28,265
1988 Mar	11,963 R	10,121 R	22,084 R	2,954	317	343	25,698 R	28,264 R
June	11,951	10,143	22,094	2,985	316	345	25,739	28,164

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonably adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series and a description of the discontinuities, see *tables 2-1* and *2-2* and their tootnotes. * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, p 31). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. * Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1987 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1986, 1985, 1986, and 1987 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1987 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1987 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159 of the March 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

1 O EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indus and serv	stries vices	Manufa industr	cturing ies	Produc industr		Produc constr indust		Service industrie	S							
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical
ivisions r Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	20,741	20,722	5,302	5,308	5,909	5,916	6,919	6,929	13,503	13,464	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
985 June	21,006	20,995	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,833	6,850	13,851	13,814	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
986 June	21,088	21,079	5,133	5,146	5,663	5,676	6,630	6,645	14,149	14,114	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
Sept	21,157	21,098	5,142	5,107	5,662	5,626	6,633	6,592	14,188	14,191	335	220	299	424	346	718	758
Oct Nov Dec	21,224	21,147	5,131 5,120 5,105	5,098 5,092 5,084	5,647 5,630 5,614	5,614 5,602 5,593	6,585	6,562	14,326	14,272	313	217 212 211	299 299 298	424 423 421	346 347 343	715 712 710	756 752 751
1987 Jan Feb Mar	21,084	21,212	5,042 5,033 5,029	5,065 5,062 5,053	5,543 5,532 5,523	5,566 5,561 5,548	6,498	6,527	14,287	14,373	299	205 203 200	296 296 294	414 417 417	340 341 342	704 701 703	746 745 746
Apr May June	21,325	21,315	5,021 5,027 5,044	5,046 5,052 5,056	5,508 5,513 5,532	5,533 5,538 5,544	6,515	6,529	14,508	14,475	302	194 194 196	293 292 292	417 414 415	341 342 342	699 703 705	739 736 742
July Aug Sept	21,429	21,369	5,054 5,059 5,069	5,048 5,043 5,034	5,538 5,542 5,554	5,532 5,526 5,518	6,550	6,510	14,550	14,550	329	193 192 194	291 291 291	416 419 420	342 344 344	703 705 702	742 746 747
Oct Nov Dec	21,562	21,483	5,065 5,062 5,051	5,032 5,033 5,028	5,544 5,540 5,528	5,511 5,510 5,505	6,520	6,496	[14,735][14,681]	307	190 188 189	289 289 289	420 420 420	344 343 342	700 702 701	745 744 743
988 Jan Feb Mar	21,461 R	21,589 R	5,010 5,005 5,004	5,034 5,035 5,029	5,482 5,472 5,466	5,506 5,502 5,491	6,463	6,493	[14,706][14,792]	292 R	183 180 [178]	289 287 284	418 419 419	340 341 341	702 701 699	735 735 737
Apr May June	21,607	21,597	4,990 4,989 4,995	5,016 5,015 5,007	[5,441] [5,439] [5,446]	[5,467] [5,465] [5,458]	[6,442]	[6,456]	[14,872]	[14,839]	294	[168] [167] [169]	283 283 [282]	419 418 419	340 340 342	697 701 701	733 729 726
July Aug			5,009 5,013	5,003 4,998	[5,456] [5,459]	[5,450] [5,444]						[166]	[281]	421 423	346 349	704 705	728 732

Quarte	er	Employees	in employn	nent*			Self-employed persons	HM Forces**	Work related govt	Workforce in	Workforce‡
		Male		Female		All	(with or without employees)†	Forces	training programmes††	employment##	
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time		employees/				
	TBRITAIN										
	usted for seaso	nal variation		0.400	1110	21.088	2,567	322	218	24,194	27,298
1986	June	11,629	853	9,460	4,143	21,088	2,625	323	276	24,380	27,578
	Sept	11,671	843	9,485	4,118	21,157	2,684	320	268	24,496	27,596
	Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	21,224	2,004	520	200	24,400	21,000
987	Mar	11,541	869	9,544	4,207	21,084	2,742	320	245	24.392	27,408
	June	11,623	888	9,701	4,277	21,325	2,801	319	303	24,746	27,526
		11,703	882	9,726	4,246	21,429	2,832	319	373	24,953	27,693
	Sept Dec	11,682	921	9,880	4,368	21,562	2,863	317	356	25,099	27,674
	Dec	11,002	521	0,000	1,000						
988	Mar	11,643 R	916 R	9.818 R	4,336	21,461 R	2,894	317	334	25,005 R	27,480 R
	June	11,684	938	9,923	4,390	21,607	2,925	316	337	25,185	27,410
	TBRITAIN							1			
djus	ted for seasona	I variation					0.507	000	010	04 104	27,375
986	June	11,635		9,444		21,079	2,567	322	218 276	24,184 24,321	27,473
	Sept	11,611		9,487		21,098	2,625	323	268	24,418	27,502
	Dec	11,588		9,559		21,147	2,684	320	200	24,410	21,502
987	Mar	11,601		9,611		21,212	2,742	320	245	24,519	27,519
	June	11,628		9,686		21,315	2,801	319	303	24,376	27,601
	Sept	11,642		9,727		21,369	2,832	319	373	24,892	27,602
	Dec	11,667		9,817		21,483	2,863	317	356	25,019	27,577
988	Mar	11,703		9,886 R		21,589 R	2,894	317	334	25,133 R	27,581 R
	June	11,689		9,908		21,597	2,925	316	337	25,175	27,482

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. H* Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS. Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Healnd schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. #! Workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics see page S6 of the August 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

									ploy								ТН	OUSAN
	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc. ‡	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,903	1,559	1,262	1,487
1986 June	252	268	302	552	549	488	474	967	1,184	2,068	1,070	892	429	2,174	1,928	1,597	1,260	1,549
Sept	246	269	306	557	540	494	485	971	1,196	2,074	1,072	897	431	2,219	1,944	1,539	1,256	1,560
Oct Nov Dec	245 243 241	264 261 263	303 304 302	556 555 551	540 542 541	494 497 496	489 485 484	971	1,197	2,162	1,036	884	431	2,230	1,953	1,639	1,253	1,540
1987 Jan Feb Mar	238 238 238	258 256 254	298 299 294	539 533 532	531 530 528	491 491 493	482 482 483	975	1,200	2,067	1,021	882	433	2,256	1,965	1,653	1,264	1,547
Apr May June	238 239 238	253 250 251	292 293 295	537 543 543	528 528 531	494 496 498	482 483 484	984	1,212	2,074	1,095	888	438	2,299	1,980 R	1,646	1,266	1,609
July Aug Sept	237 237 240	250 249 250	297 295 297	546 545 547	532 532 530	504 505 509	485 484 484	996	1,215	2,080	1,109	897	443	2,349	2,000	1,579	1,270	1,607
Oct Nov Dec	241 240 239	249 247 246	295 295 296	548 548 542	531 529 527	511 511 512	482 483 482	992	1,216	2,193	1,077	893	445	2,379	[2,002]	1,680	[1,271]	1,578
1988 Jan Feb Mar	237 237 236	243 242 241	294 294 293	534 526 529	523 521 521	507 511 511	478 478 477	997	1,221	2,098	1,071	897	445	2,406	[2,009]	1,696	[1,274]	1,588
Apr May June	236 236 235	237 236 235	290 292 291	527 528 532	520 517 517	516 516 518	475 476 478	[996]	1,239	2,085	1,144	[903]	451	[2,438]	[2,015]	1,678	[1,275]	1,643
July Aug	235 234	232 229	288 288	537 538	518 514	521 523	477 477											*

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce‡

THOUSAND

1.3

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or	Aug 198	87 R		June 198	38		[July 1988]			[Aug 198	38]	
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,953-4	1,588-4	5,541.7	[3,871-	9 R 1,5734	R 5,445-5	R]3,873-3	1,582-4	5,455-7	3,870-8	1,588-7	5,459-5
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,542-8	1,516-2	5,058-9	3,491-	8 1,503-3	4,995-1	3,496-0	1,512.7	5,008.7	3,494-2	1,519-0	5,013.2
Energy and water supply	1	410-6	72.2	482-8	[380-	1 R 70-4		R] 377-3	69.7	447-0	376-6	69.7	446-3
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111 161	144·7 115·4	5·8 28·0	150-6 143-4	123-4			122-2	4·3 28·1	126·5 141·4	121·9 113·3		126-0 141-3
Electricity Gas	162	60.9	21.5	82.4	[57.8			R] 58-0	21.1	79.1	57.9		79.0
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	585-4	176-8	762·2	583.	1 177.	761-0	586-5	181-2	767.7	587.8	184.7	772.6
Metal manufacturing	22	142-5	20-2	162.7	140	5 20.	160-6	139-3	20.5	159-8	139-5	20.8	160-3
Non-metallic mineral products	24	175-3	51-4	226-6	178-	9 53-4	232-3	181-1	54-0	235-1	181-4	55-0	236-4
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	241.9	101.7	343-6	240-			242.7	103-6	346-3	243-5		349-2
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and preparations	251 255-259	103-3 138-6	21·1 80·6	124·4 219·2	104-0			104·9 137·8	21-3 82-2	126-2 220-1	105-5 137-9		126·9 222·3
Other chemical products and preparations	260	130-0	00.0	213-2	100 1	5 00		10, 0	011				
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,762.7	467-9	2,230.6	1,726.	9 461.	7 2,188.6	1,725.0	462-4	2,187.3	1,724-6	464-2	2,188.8
Metal goods nes	31	229.7	65·1	294-8	227.	3 63-	5 290.9	226-1	62·2	288-3	225-9	62.0	287.9
Mechanical engineering	32	591.9	112-6	704-5	588-			590·0	113-8	703-8	592·2		704-8
Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery, etc	320 325	66·4 63-0	7·8 9·0	74·1 72·0	66-4 62-1			65-1 63-5	7·9 9·3	73-0 72-7	66-0 63-3		73·9 72·6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/												
	327/328	428-7	87.0	515.7	425-0	6 87.3	3 512.9	427.5	88.0	515.5	428-9	86.7	515.6
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	67.0	28-3	95-4	70-	0 30.	1 100-1	70.5	30.0	100.5	70.9	31.0	101-9
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34 341/342/	378-2	171-1	549-4	361	2 165	0 <u>526</u> ·2	360-9	166-0	526-9	361-4	168-4	529-8
electrical equipment	343 344	140.9		193-4	134-			134·5 107·6	52·8 48·9	187·4 156·5	133-9 109-2		188-6 158-8
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	113·1 124·2	50·5 68·2	163-5 192-5	107· 119·				48·9 64·3	183-1	118-3		182.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	207-0	29.6	236-6	206-	0 29.	4 235-4	205-3	29.9	235-1	204.4	30-0	234-4
Motor vehicles and engines	351 352/353	81.1	8.6	89.7	79- 126-				8·7 21·1	87·9 147·3	78-3 126-1		87·0 147·4
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/355	125.9	21.0	146.9									
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364	219-0 133-3		249-1 154-0	205- 127-				28-5 19-7	231.7 145.4	201-1 125-1		229·3 144·6
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/												
	365	85.7	9.4	95-1	78.				8.8	86.3	76-0		84.8
Instrument engineering	37	69.7	31.0	100-8	68.				31.9	100-9	68.7		100.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,194.7	871.5	2,066-1	1,181	8 863.	7 2,045.5	1,184-6	869-1	2,053-6	1,181.7	870-1	2,051.8
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	41/42 411/412	316-7 53-6	227·8 37·0	• 544·5 90·7	309- 53-				226·4 37·7	537-3 91-3	310-9 53-5		537·9 91·8
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	68.0		92.4	66-				24.0	90.7	67.1		91.9
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	195-0	166-4	361-4	189-	6 162.	1 351.6	190-5	164.7	355-2	190-2	2 164-0	354-3
Fextiles	43	114-8		222-1	111.	2 105-	3 216-5	109-7	105-5	215-3	108-4	104-0	212.4
Footwear and clothing	45	77.2	214.5	291.7	74.	9 209-	5 284-4	75-8	209-8	285-6	75-5	5 209-6	285-1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	169-7	39.7	209-3	170-				40-4	212.0	169-7		209-4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	313-3	171.0	484-3	307.	1 170-	7 477.7	305-9	171-5	477-4	303.7	173.0	476-6
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	95.6	44.6	140-2	95.	5 43.	1 138-6	95.0	43.2	138-2	94.9	43.5	138-4
Printing and publishing	475	217.7	126.5	344-1	211.	6 127.	5 339-1	210-9	128.4	339-3	208.8	3 129.5	338-3
Rubber and plastics	48	145-3	62.6	207.9	152	5 67.	1 219.5	152-4	67.6	220.0	154.6	68-8	223-4
Other manufacturing	49	48.7	39.4	88-1	50-	0 38-	4 88-4	50.0	38.7	88-8	51.1	39.0	90.1

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: June 1988 1.4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 1987					Mar 1988			June 1	988			
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,623-2	887.8	9,701.4	4,277.1	21,324-6	11,643-0 R	9,818-3 F	21,461-3 F	11,683-9	937-8	9,923.2	4,390.1	21,607-2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	219.7	30.1	82-2	29.8	301-9	218-0 R	73-8 R	291-8 R	213-3	29.5	80.4	29.4	293.7
ndex of production and construction		4 010 2	68-6	1 605 0	358-4	6 515 2	A 774 6	1,688.7	6 462 2	14 750 0	76.0	1 602 0	352-3	6,442.0
industries	1-5	4,819·3 3,954·2	54-4	1,695-9	305.7	6,515·2 5,531·7	3,896-1	1,570.4	6,463·3 5,466·4	[4,750·0 [3.871·9]	76·0 R 61·8	1,692·0		5,445-5 R
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,539-0	53.2	1,504.6	291.6	5,043.5	3,504.4	1,499.6	5,004.0	3,491-8	60.6	1,503-3	284.5	4,995-1
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,584-2	789.1	7,923.3		14,507.5			14,706.2]	6,720.6		8,150.9	4,008.5	14,871.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 01	219 .7 204.9	30·1 29·5	82·2 79·7	29-8 29-0	301·9 284·6	218-0 R 203-3 R		274.6 F		29·5 28·8	80·4 77·8	29 -4 28-5	293.7 275.4
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	415-2 146-6	1.2	72·9 6·4	14·1 1·6	488-1 153-0	391-6 131-8	70-8 5-0	462-4 136-7	[380 -1] 123-4	R 1.2	70-4 R 4-5	14-0 R 1-4	450-5 R
Electricity Gas	161 162	115-3 61-3	0.4	27·7 21·7	6·4 4·0	143·0 82·9	113-4 58-8	27·8 21·2	141·1 79·9	[113·4 [57·8]	0.4	28·1 20·9 R	6.6	141·5] 78·7 R
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	582-6	3.9	174.5	27.1	757-1	583-8	176-1	759-9	583-1	4.7	177.9	28.4	761.0
Metal manufacturing	22	143-3	0.6	19-2	2.7	162-5	141.7	20.2	162-0	140.5	0.9	20.1	2.8	160-6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	172-5	1.2	51-1	10.1	223.6	177.0	51.7	228.7	178-9	1.3	53-4	10.9	232.3
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	25 251	234·5 103·2		100-1 20-8	13·4 2·6	334-7 124-1	234-5 103-3	100·2 20·9	334·7 124·2	235·4 104·0		100-7 21-1	13·4 2·7	336·1 125·1
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	131-3		79.3	10.8	210.6	131.2	79.3	210.5	131.4		79.6	10.7	211.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,764.0	15.3	467.0	71.2	2,231.0	1,739-4	466-3	2,205.7	1,726.9	16-6	461.7	68.7	2,188.6
Metal goods n.e.s. Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 316	230-3 116-0	3.1	64·7 39·7	11·1 5·7	294-9 155-7	228.7 115.5	64-1 39-2	292.7 154.8	227·3 115·2	3.5	63-6 39-0	11·1 5·6	290.9
Other metal goods	311-314	114.3	1.5 1.6	24.9	5.3	139-2	113.1	24.9	138.0	112.0	1.8	24.6	5.5	154·2 136·7
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	32 320	592·9 67·3	5.6	112·2 7·7	24.9 2.1	705·1 75·0	586-0 66-5	112·8 7·6	698-8 74-2	588-4 66-4	6.8	112·9 7·6	25-4 2-1	701·4 74·0
working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	149.5		29.7	7.4	179.1	147.1	29.2	176-3	148-2		29.3	8.0	177.6
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64.2	s	9.4	1.7	73.6	62.7	9.2	71.8	62.9	· · ·	9.3	1.5	72.2
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	278-1	2.9	56.5	12.9	334.6	276.0	57.9	333-9	277.4	3.4	58.0	13.2	335-4
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.7		27.9	1.8	93-6	69 ·1	29.9	99-1	70.0		30.1	2.0	100-1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	374.7		171.6	22.3	546-4	368-5	168-3	536-8	361-2		165-0	19-6	526-2
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	141.1		52.8	7.5	193-8	136-3	52.6	188-9	134.3			7.1	186.5
Other electronic and electrical equipment	344 345-348	112·2 121·5		51·3 67·6	4·9 9·9	163·4 189·1	108-0 124-1	49·6 66·1	157·6 190·2	107·3		48·8 64·0	4-4 8-0	156-1
Motor vehicles and parts	35	209-1	0.9	29.3	2.2		206-3	29.8	236-0	206-0	1.1		2.1	235-4
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and	351	82-1	• • •	8.2	0.4		79.4	8.4	87.7	79.2		8.7	0.4	87.9
parts	352/353	127.0		21.1	1.8		126.9	21.4	148.3	126.8			1.7	147.5
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364 361-363/	220.7 135.7	1.4	30.0 20.8	3·0 1·1	250.7 156.5	211.6 130.1	29.6 20.2	241.2 150.3	205.6 127.0	14	10 7	2 ⋅6 1⋅0	234-6 146-8
Ship and other transport equipment	365	85-0		9.3	1.9	94.3	81.5	9.4	91.0	78.6		9.3	1.5	87.8
Instrument engineering	37	70.5	1.1	31.2	5.9	101.8	69-2	31.9	101.1	68-4	1-3	2 31.6	6.1	100.0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,192-4	34.0	863·1		2,055.5		857.2	2,038.5	1,181.8			187-4	2,045-5
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils	41/42	317-9	8.8	224.9	81.8		308-5	220.1	528.6	309-0			79.5	532.5
and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	411/412 419 424-428	53·4 62·0 68·7		36·5 66·8 24·0	9·4 37·7 4·2	128.8	61.6	37·1 67·0 23·5	90·3 128·5 88·8	53·2 61·0 66·2		. 67.3	9·1 35·9 4·1	90-4 128-3 90-5
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-418/	00-7		24.0	4.2	52.0	03-3	20.0	00-0	00.2	•	. 24.3	4.1	30.3
	420-423/429	133-9		97.6	30.4			92.5	221.0	128.5			30.4	223.3
Textiles Footwear and clothing	43 45	114·7 76·5	2.3	106·9 214·8	15·2 24·1			105·3 211·2	217·1 287·8	111·2 74·9		000 5	13·1 22·5	216.5
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods		40-8		168-9	18-3			166-3	207.1	39.7		105.0	17.3	284-4 204-7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166.7	3.8	39-2	8.0			40.8	212.8	170.1	3.		7.7	210-4
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, parer, board and derived	47	314-9	13.5	169.0	36-5			169-9	477.2	307.1			36.1	477.7
products Printing and publishing	471/472 475	95.0 219.9		43·5 125·5	7.8 28.7			44·4 125·5	139-0 338-2	95·5 211·6		107 -	7·8 28·4	138-6 339-1
Rubber and plastics	48	145-2	1.4	61.9	12-8	207-2	149-3	65·1	214.5	152-5	2.	3 67.1	13.6	219-5
Other manufacturing	49	47.4	1.5	37.8	14.0			36-2	84-1	50.0			14.0	88-4
Construction Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	5	865-1 1,970-5	14·2 319·3	118·5 2,410·4	52·8			118·4 2,421·2	996-9 4,389-9	[878·1 2,003·1		2 118·3 5 2,465·3	53·8 1,431·5	996.5
Wholesale distribution	61	616-0		299.9	90.7			300.9	919-2	627.1			95-3	4,468·4 932·9
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, et		88-1		32.0	7.7	7 120-1	87.6	32.3	119.9	86-9		01.0	7.6	118.8
Timber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	613	96-9		30.0	9.9	126.8	99-1	29.8	128-9	100.6	3.	. 30.7	10.1	131.3
vehicles and parts Food, drink and tobacco	614 617	127-8 165-1	9.5	48.6 85.7	11.0 31.9			48·3 84·6	178-9 245-5	133-8 164-1		. 50·5 3 85·2	11.7 32.9	184·2 249·3
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	138-1		103.6	30-2	2 241.6	140.1	105.9	246.0	141.7	7.	. 107.5	32.9	249.2

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: June 1988

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or	June 198	37		and the second		Mar 198	18	- Kr 3	June 1	988			
	Group	Male		Female		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	764.0	141.8	1,309.9	784.8	2,073.9	765-6	1,332.4	2,098.0	762.0	153.6	1,323-4	797·0	2,085.4
Food Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	641 642	216·1 34·9	57·9 15·3	379·3 99·0	260-4 73-4	595-5 133-9	214-6 34-8	387·3 100·1	601·8 134·9	215·5 34·9	61·2 17·6	385·6 95·3	267·7 70·7	601·1 130·2
Dispensing and other chemists	643	16.3	5.1	95.9	53.3	112.2	17.1	95-4 198-3	112.5	16·4 52·4	5·5 10·7	94·8 203·1	53·9 124·1	111·2 255·6
Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware,	645/646 648	52·1 106·5	8.7	196·9 97-5	118·4 51·3	249·1 203·9	55×1 107·9	99.0	253·4 206·9	107.8	10.7	99.0	51.6	205.6
ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	165-8	14.6	64-5	25-1	230.3	166.7	67.1	233-8	167.1	14.2	67.8	24.9	234.9
Other retail distribution	653-656	159-3	29.1	367.5	198-5		158.9	374-6	533-5	157-6	31.6	366.6	199-3	524.2
lotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	66 661	363-0 88-3	142-0 29-6	732-2 149-8	491·5 102·7	1,095-2 238-1	353·3 90·5	717-5 142-6	1,070-8 233-1	379-7 96-3	156-1 38-0	764-6 155-3	507·1 105·2	1,144·3 251·5
Public houses and bars	662	76.0	43.7	205-8	171.6	281.8	75-2	205.0	280.2	79.7	48.0	210.5	172.6	290.1
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	663 664	58·0 32·4	37·4 5·4	88-6 103-4	75·3 51·6	146-6 135-8	55-2 33-1	96·7 103·8	151-8 136-9	58·3 34·0	36·6 5·4	97·8 105·9	82·1 51·9	156-1 139-9
Hotel trade	665	93.9	23.6	166-9	82.6	260.8	91.3	162.1	253-4	96-2	25.6	178.3	88.1	274.4
epair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	193-8	8.8	51.4	25.1	245-2	198-9	53-9	252.8	201-8	9-8	54.5	28.1	256.4
Motor vehicles	671	170.2		43.7	21.4	213.9	174.4	45.9	220.3	177.4		46.8	24.0	224.2
ransport and communication	7	1,049-0	32.5	277.2	64-3	1,326-2	1,058.7	283-9	1,342.7	[1,064.6	36-9	288.7	67.6	1,353.3]
ailways	71	127.6	0.5	10.4	0.5	138.0	125.0	10.1	135-2	120.1	0.1	9.7	0.4	129.7
ther inland transport Road haulage	72 723	382-6 203-8	20.3	59·7 31·3	20-8 12-9	442·3 235·2	394.7 214.4	60-6 33-4	455-3 247-7	400-2 218-6	21.0	61·8 34·1	21·1 13·7	462-0 252-8
Other	721/722/ 726	178.7		28.4	7.9	207.1	180.3	27.3	207.6	181-6		27.6	7.4	209.2
ea transport	74	16.8	0.3	5.9	0.9	22.7	12.9	5.8	18.7	12-4	0.2	5.9	1.0	18.3
ir transport	75	32.6	0.5	16.7	1.6	49-3	33-5	18-1	51.6	36-0	3.1	18.7	0.9	54.8
upporting services to transport	76	74.0	1.8	12.9	1.8	86.9	72.9	12.8	85.7	[72.7	1.3	12.8	1.5	85·5]
liscellaneous transport and storage	77	82·5	2.7	66-6	14.8	149-2	81.4	69·5	151.0	81.6	2.6	70.5	16.1	152-1
ostal services and		332.9	6.8	105-0	24.0	438-0	338-2	107-0	445-3	341.5	8.6	109-3	26.6	450.8
telecommunications Postal services Telecommunications	79 7901 7902	170·5 162·4	6·2 0·5	40·2 64·8	15·1 8·9	210·7 227·3	173-9 164-3	42·4 64·6	216·3 229·0	175·7 165·8	8·0 0·5	43·3 66·0	16·9 9·7	219·0 231·8
anking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,164-2	68·7	1,135.0	308-5	2,299-2	1,209-6	1,196-4	2,406-0	[1,224-2	70·5	1,214.2	332.8	2,438.4]
anking and finance	81	246-8	17.0	300.9	71.6	547.7	257.8	315-4	573·2	258.8	16-9	318-5	76-8	577.3
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	191·6 55·2	11·5 5·5	217·1 83·8	47·6 24·0	408·7 139·0	199-6 58-2	225.6 89.8	425-2 148-0	200·8 58·0	11·5 5·5	226·5 92·0	51·1 25·7	427·3 150·0
surance, except social security	82	125.7	2.1	113.8	16.0	239.5	128.5	121.0	249.5	129-2	2.2	123-5	17.9	252.7
usiness services Professional business services Other business services	83 831-837 838/839	639·5 375·9 263·7	38.9	631·9 395·7 236·2	183-1 109-3 73-8	1,271.5 771.6 499.9	674-5 396-8 277-7	670-5 415-8 254-7	1,345-0 812-6 532-4	683-6 400-1 283-5	38.7	680-4 416-8 263-7	197.5 114.9 82.6	1,364-0 816-9 547-2
enting of movables	84	81.4	3.1	29.8	12.3	111-3	79.6	31.2	110.8	[81.0	3.0	31.0	13.1	112.1]
wning and dealing in real estate	85	70.8	7.6	58-6	25.5	129-3	69·2	58-4	127.6	71.6	9.6	60.7	27.5	132.3
ther services	9	[2,400.5	368-5	4,100.7	2,119-1	6,501.2]	[2,413.4	4,154.2	6,567.6]	[2,428.7	375-4	4,182.8	2,176.6	6,611.5
ublic administration and defence †	91	[870-2	71.8	722.4	247.6	1.592.6]	[875·2	723.5	1.598.7]	[875·0	73.5	721.5	254.2	1.596.5]
National government n.e.s.	9111	224.0	20.5	226.9	62.9	450.91	1223.1	225.3	448.41	223.2	20.7	225.0	62.9	448.2
Local government services n.e.s. Justice, police, fire services	9112 912-914	290.6 242.3	31-0 18-9	309·4 75·5	154·4 21·5	600·0 317·8	293·3 [245·4	311-0 76-5	604·3 321·91	292·3 [245·9	32·1 19·4	309·3 76·7	160-4 21-9	601·6 322·6]
National defence Social security	915 919	79·2 34·1	1.3	38·5 72·0	4.2	117·7 106·1	78.7	37.2	115.9	[78.8	1.2	37.1	4.1	115.9]
anitary services	92	152-3	41-1	235.5	204.7	387.7	159-8	250.7	410-4	162-9	44.9	256-1	220.1	419-0
ducation	93	514.0	102.9	1,131.5	664-2	1,645-5	523·1	1,173-3	1,696-4	516-5	110-8	1,161-8	689.5	1,678-3
esearch and development	94	77.6	1.3	29.4	4.5	107.0	76-2	30.0	106-3	75.5	1.3	29.8	4.8	105-2
ledical and other health services	95	[254.8	33.7	1,011-4	465-5	1,266-2[[254-8	1,018.9	1,273.7]	[254.7	33-9	1,020.4	473-3	1,275.1]
other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	205-2 128-4	54·9 35·6	589-6 514-8	354·5 316·9	794-8 643-2	208-1 129-2	600-9 527-2	809-0 656-4	211.7 130.4	50.6 30.0	607-8 531-1	356·9 317·0	819-5 661-6
ecreational and cultural services	97	271.5	56.7	245.1	126.5	516.6	260.1	221.9	482.0	278.0	54.3	248.1	125.1	526.1
ersonal services ‡	98	54.9	6.1	135-8	51.5	190.7	56.1	135-0	191.1	54-3	6.2	137.4	52.6	
ote: Figures for certain industries are														191.7

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. ** See footnotes to table 1-1. ** Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis. ** Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included. ** The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

						mulbi	0,00	U III UII		ment		ī	HOUSANL
Standard region	Male	Female All	Part- time	Total -	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Produc- tion and construc- tion in- dustries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Produc- tion in- dustries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manu- facturing industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	4,009 4,028 4,060 4,062 R 4,056 R 4,056 R 4,052	3,368 3,420 R 3,436 R 3,491 R 3,491 R 3,516	1,373 1,384 R 1,383 R 1,421 1,421 1,440	7,377 R 7,448 R 7,496 R 7,553 7,547 R 7,568	102-2 103-2 103-8 R 104-6 104-5 R 104-8	1,755 1,753 1,770 1,758 1,744 R 1,711	92.0 R 91.9 R 92.8 R 92.2 R 91.4 R 89.7	1,468 1,464 1,479 1,469 1,454 R 1,454 R 1,422	91.9 91.7 92.6 92.0 91.1 89.0	1,363 1,359 1.374 1,365 1,353 1,321	91.7 91.5 92.5 91.8 91.0 88.9	5,561 5,630 R 5,654 5,731 5,743 R 5,793	106·2 107·6 108·0 109·5 109·7 110·7
Greater London (Included in South East) 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	1,934 1,936 1,956 1,956 1,954 R 1,937	1,521 1,538 R 1,547 R 1,572 1,569 1,560	502 507 506 513 R 510 515	3,454 3,474 3,504 3,528 3,523 R 3,497	99.7 100.3 101.2 101.9 101.7 R 101.0	670 670 687 681 675 R 645	88-3 88-2 90-5 89-7 88-9 R 84-9	549 548 565 561 555 R 526	88-5 88-4 91-1 90-4 89-4 R 84-7	498 498 514 510 506 477	87.6 87.4 90.4 89.7 89.0 83.9	2,783 2,803 2,815 2,846 2,847 2,851	103·0 103·7 104·2 105·3 105·3 105·5
East Anglia 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	451 458 R 469 471 472 R 483	329 339 R 341 R 349 347 351	156 160 158 165 165 165	780 796 810 R 820 R 820 834	108-8 111-0 R 113-0 R 114-3 R 114-3 116-3	252 254 259 261 261 266	106-9 107-4 109-6 110-5 110-5 R 112-7	214 214 219 220 220 225	107·3 107·5 109·8 110·8 110·5 112·9	206 206 211 213 213 213 218	108-4 108-8 111-2 112-3 112-1 114-7	494 509 514 525 527 536	111-8 115-2 F 116-3 F 118-8 F 119-3 F 121-3
South West 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	857 866 R 873 865 R 858 858 864	698 728 R 720 R 723 R 715 R 735	314 333 322 329 320 330	1,555 1,594 R 1,593 R 1,588 R 1,573 R 1,599	100-2 102-7 R 102-6 R 102-3 R 101-3 R 103-0	453 456 456 454 R 451 452	95.8 96.5 96.5 95.9 95.3 95.6	389 392 392 390 386 388	96·7 97·4 97·2 96·7 96·0 96·4	365 368 367 365 362 364	96-9 97-7 97-5 97-0 96-3 96-8	1,060 1,096 R 1,091 R 1,090 R 1,080 R 1,106	102·8 106·3 F 105·8 F 105·7 F 104·8 F 107·3
West Midlands 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	1,151 1,156 R 1,163 R 1,168 1,168 R 1,172	889 896 903 R 926 R 916 R 924	394 398 R 399 R 414 R 410 R 416	2,040 2,052 R 2,065 R 2,094 R 2,094 R 2,084 R 2,096	103·0 103·6 R 104·3 R 105·7 105·2 R 105·8	821 827 829 830 822 830	96-9 97-7 97-9 98-0 97-1 R 98-0	731 736 736 737 728 736	96·6 97·3 97·3 97·4 96·3 R 97·3	690 696 696 697 689 697	97-3 98-2 98-1 98-3 97-2 98-3	1,191 1,197 1,207 R 1,236 R 1,234 1,240	107-8 1-08-5 F 109-3 F 111-9 F 111-8 F 112-3
East Midlands 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	835 852 860 854 R 844 R 863	670 676 R 680 699 R 685 696	298 301 R 298 R 309 308 313	1,505 1,528 R 1,540 1,552 1,530 1,559	103·3 104·9 105·7 106·6 R 105·0 107·0	611 616 620 619 608 612	96·8 97·6 98·2 98·0 96·3 97·0	550 554 557 556 545 545 549	96·5 97·2 97·7 97·6 95·6 96·2	486 491 494 495 487 493	99.5 100.5 101.2 101.3 99.8 101.0	865 883 889 R 902 R 892 918	109·2 111·6 112·2 113·9 112·7 116·0
Yorkshire and Humberside 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	977 R 988 R 996 989 989 989 989	801 816 R 814 R 830 R 824 R 833	397 403 394 R 409 404 406	1,778 1,803 R 1,810 R 1,819 R 1,813 R 1,819	100-2 101-7 R 102-0 R 102-5 102-2 R 102-6	609 611 616 609 601 R 598	89·9 90·1 90·9 89·8 88·7 88·2	521 522 526 519 511 508	89·1 89·2 90·0 88·8 87·5 86·9	446 447 453 448 443 443	92.0 92.2 93.5 92.4 91.4 91.3	1,144 1,166 R 1,165 R 1,183 R 1,185 R 1,196	107-2 109-3 F 109-2 F 110-9 F 111-1 F 111-1 F 112-1
North West 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	1,194 R 1,191 1,197 R 1,196 R 1,187 R 1,187 R 1,185	1,065 1,072 1,073 R 1,092 1,077 1,079	494 500 R 496 513 R 501 501	2,259 2,263 R 2,269 R 2,288 R 2,265 R 2,265 R 2,264	98-4 98-6 R 98-9 R 99-7 R 98-6 98-6	771 769 767 764 756 754	91-8 91-5 91-3 90-9 89-9 89-8	660 656 653 650 641 640	91·1 90·6 90·2 89·8 88·6 88·4	614 612 609 607 600 600	91.5 91.2 90.8 90.5 89.5 89.5	1,473 1,479 R 1,485 R 1,508 R 1,494 R 1,454 R	102-4 102-9 103-3 104-9 103-9 103-9
North 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	593 R 599 601 603 R 603 605	483 491 R 492 R 497 494 R 500	230 235 233 237 236 R 240	1,077 1,090 1,093 R 1,100 R 1,097 R 1,105	101.5 102.8 103.1 R 103.7 103.4 104.2	368 370 370 369 368 368	93-1 93-6 93-6 93-2 93-2 93-2 93-0	312 314 313 312 311 311	93·1 93·7 93·5 93·2 93·0 R 92·9	260 263 262 261 261 261	94·2 95·4 95·1 94·6 94·5 94·7	696 708 709 719 R 717 R 725	107-0 108-8 108-9 110-4 110-1 111-4
Wales 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	475 479 482 479 R 476 476 477	377 384 391 392 390 396	177 183 181 182 185 190	852 864 R 873 871 R 866 874	96·1 97·4 98·5 98·3 R 97·7 98·6	281 282 287 286 283 283	90.6 90.9 92.5 92.3 91.5 91.5	238 239 244 243 241 241	90.7 91.0 92.7 92.6 91.7 91.7	205 206 211 211 210 213	96·5 97·1 99·4 99·5 99·0 100·4	551 561 563 563 562 570	99-4 101-31 101-7 101-7 101-4 103-0
Scotland 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	997 1,006 1,001 996 989 R 996	865 880 878 881 879 892	375 379 383 389 387 R 389	1,862 1,886 1,879 1,877 1,868 1,888	97-8 99-0 98-7 98-6 98-1 99-2	578 579 577 572 570 569	90.6 90.8 90.5 89.8 89.4 89.2	442 441 437 432 429 427	88·5 88·4 87·6 86·6 85·9 85·6	396 395 392 388 386 385	91.3 91.2 90.4 89.5 89.1 88.8	1,254 1,277 1,274 R 1,278 1,271 1,292	102-0 103-9 103-6 104-0 103-4 105-1
Great Britain 1987 Mar R June R Sept R Dec R 1988 Mar R June	11,540 11,623 11,703 11,6829 11,643 11,684	9,544 9,701 9,726 9,880 9,818 9,923	4,207 4,277 4,246 4,368 4,336 4,390	21,085 21,325 21,429 21,562 21,461 21,607	101.1 102.3 102.8 103.4 103.0 103.7	6,499 6,516 6,551 6,521 6,464 6,443	93·4 93·7 94·2 93·7 92·9 92·6	5,524 5,532 5,555 5,528 5,467 5,446	93-1 93-3 93-7 93-2 92-2 91-8	5,030 5,044 5,070 5,051 5,004 4,995	94·4 94·7 95·2 94·8 93·9 93·8	14,287 14,507 14,550 14,734 14,705 14,871	105-5 107-1 107-4 108-8 108-6 109-8

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

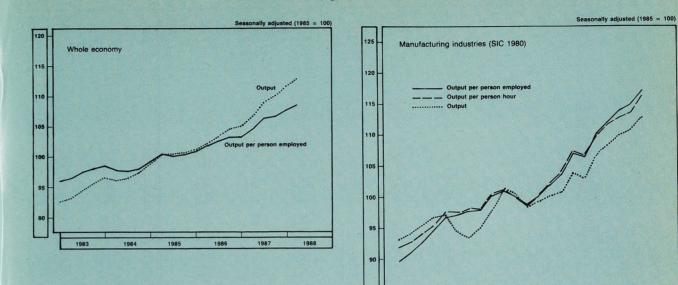
THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity 1.8

1984

1983

1988



1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

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	THOUSAND Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East 1987 Mar Jun Sept Dec 1988 Mar Jun	62 65 R 72 R 64 60 64	105 105 104 104 101 R 101 R	166 R 163 R 164 R 164 162 164	664 654 668 661 655 637	533 542 542 540 536 520	287 289 292 290 290 289	774 793 796 794 788 810	760 759 762 805 773 769	569 573 579 577 581 582	1,125 1,142 1,172 1,188 1,207 1,221	753 756 R 763 765 R 770 R 770 R 770	1,579 1,607 1,583 R 1,603 R 1,624 R 1,641
Greater London (Included in South east) 1987 Mar Jun Sept Dec 1988 Mar Jun	1 1 1 1 1 1	50 51 50 50 48 R 48	58 57 57 57 57 54 58	192 186 204 200 201 188	249 254 254 253 251 232	121 122 122 121 120 119	363 371 369 374 369 373	335 334 332 349 336 332	328 329 331 330 331 330	695 701 719 727 736 743	392 392 R 394 394 395 R 395 R	670 676 671 672 678 680
East Anglia 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	34 34 R 37 R 34 32 32	8 8 8 7 7 7	32 32 33 34 34 35	80 79 81 81 82 85	94 95 97 98 96 98	39 40 40 41 41 41	78 83 83 81 82 87	77 80 83 88 83 83 83	62 63 65 66 67 68	66 70 73 74 76 78	52 53 54 R 54 R 54 54 54	158 159 156 162 165 166
South West 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	42 R 42 47 44 42 41	25 25 25 25 24 24 24	48 49 50 51 51 51	183 183 181 180 180 179	134 136 136 134 132 134	64 64 65 64 64 64	181 203 200 183 184 203	152 155 154 166 154 152	84 85 86 87 85 86	160 162 168 172 173 175	156 159 R 161 R 162 R 164 R 165	329 332 321 320 321 325
West Midlands 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	28 27 30 29 27 27	41 40 40 39 39 38	118 118 119 119 119 119 120	387 389 386 388 381 381	185 189 190 190 189 196	90 91 93 93 94 94	209 211 213 216 215 220	166 163 164 176 166 164	86 86 86 87 89	177 181 185 189 192 193	165 167 R 169 R 171 R 172 R 172	389 390 389 399 403 402
East Midlands 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	29 29 32 32 30 28	64 64 63 61 57 55	58 59 61 61 60 61	173 176 175 174 171 172	255 256 259 260 256 260	61 62 63 63 63 63 64	146 151 152 153 155 163	141 141 143 149 139 142	79 80 82 82 82 82 83	92 93 97 96 96 98	140 142 144 R 145 R 145 R 147	266 276 271 276 275 285
Yorkshire and Humberside 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	25 26 29 27 26 26	75 75 73 71 68 65	81 80 79 78 77 76	148 147 148 147 148 147	217 221 226 223 218 220	88 89 90 90 90 90	211 218 221 218 220 229	167 171 169 181 172 168	102 104 107 107 108 110	141 146 144 143 149 151	128 130 R 133 R 130 R 131 R 131 R 132	394 398 391 403 405 405
North West 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	16 16 17 16 15 R 16	46 45 44 43 41 40	93 93 94 94 93 93	251 249 247 247 243 243 240	270 269 268 267 264 267	111 112 114 114 114 114 114	251 256 261 262 258 260	237 236 240 250 242 241	129 129 129 129 130 132	196 199 203 204 202 205	211 212 R 213 212 R 212 R 212 R 211	450 447 438 450 451 446
North 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	12 12 14 13 12 12	52 50 51 51 50 50	59 59 59 59 60 59	105 108 105 104 104 104	96 97 98 98 97 99	56 57 57 57 57 57 57	102 104 106 106 106 109	100 98 99 98 96 96	56 57 57 57 57 57 58	75 77 78 80 80 81	90 91 92 R 92 R 92 R 92 R 92	274 280 278 285 286 289
Wales 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	21 21 23 22 21 20	34 33 33 32 31 28	57 57 58 57 57 57 57	69 70 71 71 71 71 71	79 79 82 83 82 85	42 42 43 42 42 42 42	82 89 90 85 86 93	84 85 84 90 88 84	41 42 41 41 41 41	62 64 65 67 67 68	94 93 93 93 R 92 92 92	187 188 189 188 188 R 191
Scotland 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	30 30 28 27 27 28	46 45 45 44 42 42	47 46 46 46 46 45	176 177 175 173 172 173	173 172 171 169 168 167	136 138 140 140 141 R 142	189 198 202 194 199 208	183 185 182 191 184 185	106 108 108 106 105 105	161 165 164 166 165 169	176 177 R 179 R 179 180 R 181	439 444 439 442 439 444
Great Britain 1987 Mar June Sept Dec 1988 Mar June	299 R 302 329 R 307 292 R 294	494 488 485 478 463 451	759 757 764 763 760 761	2,235 2,231 2,236 2,226 R 2,206 2,189	2,036 2,055 2,069 2,062 2,039 2,046	975 984 997 R 993 R 997 R 997	2,221 2,307 2,325 2,293 2,292 2,383	2,067 2,074 2,080 2,192 R 2,098 2,085	1,315 1,326 1,340 1,338 1,343 R 1,354	2,256 2,299 2,349 2,380 R 2,406 R 2,439	1,965 1,981 R 2,000 R 2,002 R 2,009 R 2,016	4,463 R 4,520 R 4,455 4,528 R 4,557 R 4,595

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	n industries 1 to 4		Manufacturi Divisions 2	ing industries to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*·	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output per person hour
1983	94.0	96·9	97.0	94.7	102-8	92·2	93.8	102-0	92-0	93·4
1984	96.6	98·6	98.0	94.9	100-8	94·2	97.7	100-5	97-3	97·8
1985	100.0	100·0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100·0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100·0
1986	102.9	100·6	102.3	102.3	97-3	105·1	100.9	98-0	103-0	103·3
1987	107.7	102·3	105.3	106.2	95-5	111·2	106.8	96-6	110-5	110·2
1983 Q1	92.6	96·5	96-0	93·0	104·2	89·2	92-6	103·3	89·6	91·8
Q2	93.2	96·6	96-5	94·0	103·1	91·2	93-0	102·3	90·6	92·6
Q3	94.5	97·0	97-5	95·3	102·2	93·3	94-0	101·5	92·7	94·0
Q4	95.6	97·5	98-1	96·5	101·6	95·0	95-5	100·9	94·7	95·4
1984 Q1	96·5	98-0	98-5	97·2	101·1	96·2	97·1	100·5	96·7	97·6
Q2	96·2	98-3	97-8	94·3	100·9	93·5	97·3	100·4	97·0	97·4
Q3	96·4	98-7	97-7	93·5	100·6	92·9	98·2	100·6	97·6	98·1
Q4	97·3	99-2	98-0	94·8	100·6	94·3	98·1	100·4	97·8	98·0
1985 Q1	98·8	99-6	99·2	97·8	100-4	97·4	100·5	100·2	100·2	100·3
Q2	100·3	99-9	100·4	101·3	100-2	101·1	101·0	100·1	100·9	101·0
Q3	100·3	100-2	100·1	100·9	99-9	101·0	100·1	100·0	100·1	100·0
Q4	100·6	100-3	100·3	99·9	99-4	100·5	98·5	99·7	98·8	98·7
1986 Q1	101·1	100-3	100-8	101-3	98-7	102·7	99.0	99·2	99·9	99·9
Q2	102·2	100-4	101-8	101-5	97-6	104·0	100.0	98·3	101·8	102·1
Q3	103·5	100-6	102-9	102-8	96-8	106·2	100.8	97·4	103·4	103·7
Q4	104·5	101-0	103-5	103-6	96-3	107·6	103.9	97·1	107·0	107·4
1987 Q1	105·0	101.5	103·5	103-9	95-8	108-5	102·9	96·7	106·4	106.6
Q2	106·7	102.1	104·5	105-3	95-6	110-2	106·3	96·7	109·9	109.7
Q3	108·9	102.5	106·3	107-2	95-4	112-3	108·3	96·6	112·0	111.6
Q4	110·0	103.1	106·7	108-5	95-2	114-0	109·8	96·5	113·7	112.8
1988 Q1	111.6	103-6	107·7	108-1	95·1	113-8	110·7	96·6	114·5	113·4
Q2	112.8	103-9	108·5	109-9	94·7	116-1	112·8	96·4	117·0	116·2

The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the sel explained on page S6 of the August 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*. ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

THOUSAND

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1.0	Indice	s of output†	emplo	oymen	nt and	output	per p	erson	emplo	byed	1985 = 10
-	Whole economy	Total produc-	Manufactu	ring industr	ies						Construc-
	economy	tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and min- eral pro- ducts	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufac- turing	
Class		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output‡ 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	94-0 96-6 100-0 102-9 107-7	94-7 94-9 100-0 102-3 106-2	93.8 97.7 100.0 100.9 106.8	93.9 93.6 100.0 99.6 108.2	96-6 100-3 100-0 101-3 106-6	91.5 96.9 100.0 102.0 109.0	92·4 96·9 100·0 99·3 104·1	100·0 100·8 100·0 100·8 103·4	92.6 96.0 100.0 100.8 103.2	93.5 98.5 100.0 104.6 115.4	93-9 98-5 100-0 100-9 108-7
1984 Q1	96-5	97·2	97·1	98·5	100·2	95·4	96·0	100-8	95-0	97·9	97.6
Q2	96-2	94·3	97·3	91·6	100·4	95·3	96·0	102-7	95-4	98·9	98.7
Q3	96-4	93·5	98·2	93·5	101·5	97·7	98·0	100-7	96-1	98·1	99.5
Q4	97-3	94·8	98·1	91·0	99·4	99·0	97·7	99-2	97-3	99·1	98.2
1985 Q1	98-8	97·8	100-5	94·9	99·2	101-4	101·3	101·3	98-2	99.6	100-5
Q2	100-3	101·3	101-0	103·2	100·2	100-9	102·2	99·9	100-2	98.9	99-8
Q3	100-3	100·9	100-1	102·2	99·8	100-0	99·7	99·9	100-5	100.6	98-7
Q4	100-6	99·9	98-5	99·7	100·8	97-7	96·8	98·9	101-1	100.9	101-1
1986 Q1	101·1	101·3	99-0	96·6	98·1	99·5	98-1	99·1	99-8	101·4	96·8
Q2	102·2	101·5	100-0	99·0	101·2	101·6	98-0	100·1	101-6	102·9	101·2
Q3	103·5	102·8	100-8	98·7	101·8	102·2	98-4	100·9	100-3	105·7	101·7
Q4	104·5	103·6	103-9	104·2	103·9	104·6	102-5	103·3	101-6	108·3	103·8
1987 Q1	105-0	103-9	102·9	102·8	101-8	105·8	99-6	101·8	101·4	110-6	107-2
Q2	106-7	105-3	106·3	108·3	106-2	107·1	103-7	103·4	104·0	114-3	105-7
Q3	108-9	107-2	108·3	110·0	108-9	111·2	105-3	103·9	104·3	117-6	109-1
Q4	110-0	108-5	109·8	111·5	109-4	111·9	108-0	104·4	103·2	118-9	112-8
1988 Q1	111.6	108-1	110·7	117·9	118-0	111-2	106-9	103·7	103·9	123·1	118-3
Q2	112.8	109-9	112·8	120·6	114-9	113-1	110-3	106·3	102·0	124·9	118-1
Employed labo 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	ur force* 96·9 98·6 100·0 100·6 102·3	102-8 100-8 100-0 97-3 95-5	102·0 100·5 100·0 98·0 96·6	112-4 103-6 100-0 92-2 87-8	94-6 97-6 100-0 99-7 100-9	100-2 99-4 100-0 99-6 99-1	104·1 101·3 100·0 96·6 93·8	104·2 101·5 100·0 96·9 95·1	98·4 99·0 100·0 99·5 97·4	96·3 98·0 100·0 101·1 103·5	98.0 100.5 100.0 99.5 103.6
1984 Q1	98-0	101·1	100·5	105·1	97·1	98∙9	101.9	102·1	98·8	96·9	99·9
Q2	98-3	100·9	100·4	103·9	96·8	99∙2	101.5	101·6	99·0	97·5	100·4
Q3	98-7	100·6	100·6	103·5	97·2	99∙7	101.0	101·2	99·0	98·3	100·9
Q4	99-2	100·6	100·4	102·1	99·0	99∙8	100.8	101·0	99·2	99·1	101·0
1985 Q1	99-6	100·4	100·2	102·4	100·1	99·6	100-6	100·7	99-2	99.0	100·8
Q2	99-9	100·2	100·1	100·6	100·3	99·8	100-2	100·4	99-6	99.2	100·3
Q3	100-2	99·9	100·0	99·3	99·9	100·2	99-9	99·7	100-5	100.5	99·6
Q4	100-3	99·4	99·7	97·6	99·7	100·4	99-3	99·1	100-8	101.3	99·3
1986 Q1	100-3	98-7	99·2	94·5	100-2	100-1	98∙4	98·2	100·7	101-0	99·1
Q2	100-4	97-6	98·3	92·6	99-7	99-5	96∙9	97·1	100·4	100-5	99·0
Q3	100-6	96-8	97·4	91·4	99-0	99-4	95∙9	96·3	98·7	101-1	99·5
Q4	101-0	96-3	97·1	90·2	99-8	99-3	95∙1	96·1	98·3	102-1	100·5
1987 Q1	101.5	95-8	96·7	88.6	100·3	99·2	94·3	95-4	97·5	102·5	102·0
Q2	102.1	95-6	96·7	87.6	100·3	99·1	93·9	95-3	97·6	103·1	103·4
Q3	102.5	95-4	96·6	88.7	100·8	99·0	93·7	94-9	97·5	103·9	104·4
Q4	103.1	95-2	96·5	87.4	102·4	99·1	93·6	94-9	97·1	104·6	104·9
1988 Q1	103-6	95·1	96-6	86·3	103-4	99·1	93·3	94·8	96·9	104∙9	105-8
Q2	103-9	94·7	96-4	85·6	104-1	99·1	92·7	94·3	96·4	105∙3	106-3
Output per pers 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	son employed** 97·0 98·0 100·0 102·3 105·3	92·2 94·2 100·0 105·1 111·2	92·0 97·3 100·0 103·0 110·5	83-6 90-3 100-0 108-1 123-1	102-1 102-9 100-0 101-6 105-6	91·3 97·4 100·0 102·4 110·1	88-8 95-7 100-0 102-8 111-0	96-0 99-4 100-0 104-0 108-7	94·1 96·9 100·0 101·3 105·9	97·1 100·5 100·0 103·4 114·9	95-8 98-0 100-0 101-4 104-9
1984 Q1	98-5	96·2	96·7	93.6	103·1	96·5	94·2	98-7	96·1	101·0	97·7
Q2	97-8	93·5	97·0	88.1	103·6	96·1	94·6	101-1	96·4	101·4	98·3
Q3	87-7	92·9	97·6	90.3	104·4	98·0	97·0	99-5	97·1	99·7	98·6
Q4	98-0	94·3	97·8	89.1	100·3	99·3	96·9	98-3	98·1	100·0	97·2
1985 Q1	99-2	97-4	100·2	92.6	99·1	101·9	100-8	100.6	99-1	100-6	99·7
Q2	100-4	101-1	100·9	102.5	99·8	101·1	102-0	95.5	100-6	99-7	99·5
Q3	100-1	101-0	100·1	102.8	99·9	99·8	99-8	100.2	100-0	100-1	99·0
Q4	100-3	100-5	98·8	102.0	101·1	97·3	97-5	99.8	100-3	99-6	101·8
1986 Q1	100-8	102·7	99·9	102·1	97·9	99·4	99-8	100·9	99.0	100·4	97.7
Q2	101-8	104·0	101·8	106·9	101·5	102·1	101-1	103·0	101.2	102·4	102.2
Q3	102-9	106·2	103·4	107·9	102·8	102·8	102-6	104·8	101.6	104·6	102.2
Q4	103-5	107·6	107·0	115·5	104·1	105·3	107-8	107·5	103.3	106·1	103.3
1987 Q1	103-5	108-5	106·4	116-0	101.6	106-7	105.7	106-8	104-0	107·9	105·1
Q2	104-5	110-2	109·9	123-6	105.9	108-1	110.4	108-5	106-5	110·8	102·3
Q3	106-3	112-3	112·0	125-4	108.0	112-3	112.4	109-4	107-0	113·2	104·5
Q4	106-7	114-0	113·7	127-5	106.9	112-9	115.4	110-1	106-3	113·7	107·5
1988 Q1	107·7	113-8	114·5	136-5	114·2	112·2	114·7	109·5	107·2	117·4	111·8
Q2	108·5	116-1	117·0	140-9	110·4	114·4	119·0	112·7	105·8	118·6	111·1

** Based on the output measure of Gross Domestic Product. † Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

C

0

EMPLOYMENT **Selected countries: national definitions**

	United	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Irish	Italy	Japan	Nether-	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	(4)	(2)(5)	(3)(6)		(6)	(8)	(FR)	(6)(7)	Republic (6)(9)	(10)	(5)	lands (6) (11)	(5)	(12)	(5)	(2) (5)	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seaso		d unless sta	ited					1										Thousand
Civilian labour force 1985 Q3 Q4	27,602	7,290 7,397	3,342 3,364		12,658 12,773			27,332 27,392			22,980 22,998	59,670 59,665		2,087 2,097	13,557 13,621	4,374 4,375	3,200 3,202	115,494 116,187
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,687 27,742 27,843 27,876	7,432 7,514 7,557 7,598	3,365 3,374 3,402 3,394	··· ·· ··	12,851 12,862 12,859 12,908			27,438 27,464 27,513 27,531	··· ··· ··	.: .: .:	23,175 23,226 23,109 23,410	60,095 60,050 60,370 60,291	··· ··· ···	2,106 2,125 2,132 2,148	13,684 13,770 13,807 13,899	4,389 4,392 4,378 4,386	3,221 3,231 3,242 3,254	116,962 117,642 118,203 118,557
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,886 27,970 27,972 27,948	7,637 7,696 7,745 7,741	3,418 3,416 3,436 3,452	··· ··· ··	13,024 13,094 13,138 13,224	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	27,583 27,655 27,700 27,707	··· ··· ···	 	23,391 23,378 23,479 23,415	60,527 60,760 60,888 61,204	:: :: ::	2,161 2,166 2,176 2,179	13,988 14,337 14,469 14,517	4,415 4,418 4,416 4,441	3,267 3,273 3,285	119,151 119,626 120,053 120,568
1988 Q1 Q2	27,947 R 27,849	7,800	•••		13,322	•••		27,707			23,588	61,423	•••	2,175	14,575	4,463		121,142
Civilian employment 1985 Q3 Q4	24,377 24,394	6,693 6,801	3,223 3,247		11,366 11,474		20,921	25,039 25,093	··· ··		20,598 20,520	58,123 58,029	··· ··	2,029 2,045	10,554 10,602	4,255 4,259	3,171 3,175	107,190 107,984
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,375 24,424 24,561 24,662	6,849 6,917 6,935 6,958	3,253 3,272 3,305 3,285	··· ··· ··	11,605 11,629 11,620 11,683	··· ··· ··	 20,930	25,164 25,225 25,311 25,359	 	 	20,625 20,615 20,558 20,659	58,471 58,422 58,651 58,630		2,066 2,083 2,091 2,104	10,693 10,789 10,840 10,937	4,267 4,272 4,265 4,272	3,185 3,204 3,217 3,230	108,760 109,223 109,973 110,434
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,759 24,977 25,136 25,268	7,026 7,056 7,123 7,117	3,280 3,286 3,303 3,311	::	11,778 11,909 11,993 12,138	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 20,940	25,407 25,430 25,455 25,465	··· ··· ··		20,657 20,584 20,590 20,526	58,761 58,966 59,189 59,526	··· ··· ···	2,112 2,126 2,136 2,131	11,023 11,364 11,493 11,594	4,326 4,328 4,336 4,362	3,244 3,246 3,260 3,260	111,271 112,147 112,854 113,486
1988 Q1 Q2	25,381 R 25,424	7,233		•••	12,271	··· ··	::	25,494			20,711	59,792		2,124	11,684	4,389		114,214
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1 Civilian labour force: Male Female All	987 unless s 16,235 11,657 27,893	tated 4,616 3,089 7,705	2,052 1,375 3,427	2,428 1,694 4,122	7,427 5,694 13,121	1,500 1,284 2,784	13,296 10,226 23,522	16,607 11,063 27,669	2,505 1,383 3,888	902 393 1,295	14,747 8,669 23,416	36,550 24,290 60,840	3,709 2,031 5,740	1,209 962 2,171	9,553 4,772 14,324	2,300 2,122 4,421	2,039 1,206 3,244	Thousand 66,207 53,658 119,865
Civilian employment: Male Female All	14,212 10,775 24,987	4,256 2,822 7,079	1,978 1,319 3,297	2,231 1,414 3,644	6,793 5,161 11,954	1,438 1,192 2,630	12,153 8,822 20,976	15,398 10,042 25,440	2,378 1,223 3,601	729 339 1,068	13,519 7,065 20,584	35,510 23,600 59,110	3,365 1,770 5,135	1,188 938 2,126	7,901 3,470 11,370	2,256 2,081 4,337	2,025 1,193 3,219	62,107 50,334 112,440
Civilian employment: proport Male: Agriculture Industry Services			7.7 48.7 43.6	3.6 38.5 57.9		::	··· ···	4·5 50·1 45·4	24.0 33.6 42.4		10·5 37·8 51·7	7·2 38·1 54·7	 	8.5 38.0 53.5	16·2 39·0 44·8	5-5 43-9 50-5	7·6 47·1 45·3	Per cent 4·3 36·3 59·3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1·1 17·0 81·9	4·1 13·9 82·0	10·1 21·2 68·8	1.6 14.1 84.3	··· ···	::		6·3 25·8 67·9	37·3 17·3 45·3		10·7 22·7 66·6	9·9 27·2 62·9	· .:	4·1 12·0 83·9	12·6 17·2 70·2	2·3 14·4 83·3	4·7 21·8 73·6	1-4 15-7 82-9
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2·4 30·2 67·4	5·8 26·6 67·6	8·6 37·7 53·7	2·8 29·1 68·2	4·9 25·3 69·8	5.9 28.2 65.9	7·1 30·8 62·1	5·2 40·5 54·2	28·5 28·1 43·4	15·7 28·7 55·6	10·5 32·6 56·8	8·3 33·8 57·9	4·8 26·8 68·4	6·5 26·5 66·9	15-1 32-4 52-5	3·9 29.8 66·2	6·5 37·7 55·8	3.0 27.1 69.9

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1966–1986" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and fational 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 1986.
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.

S17

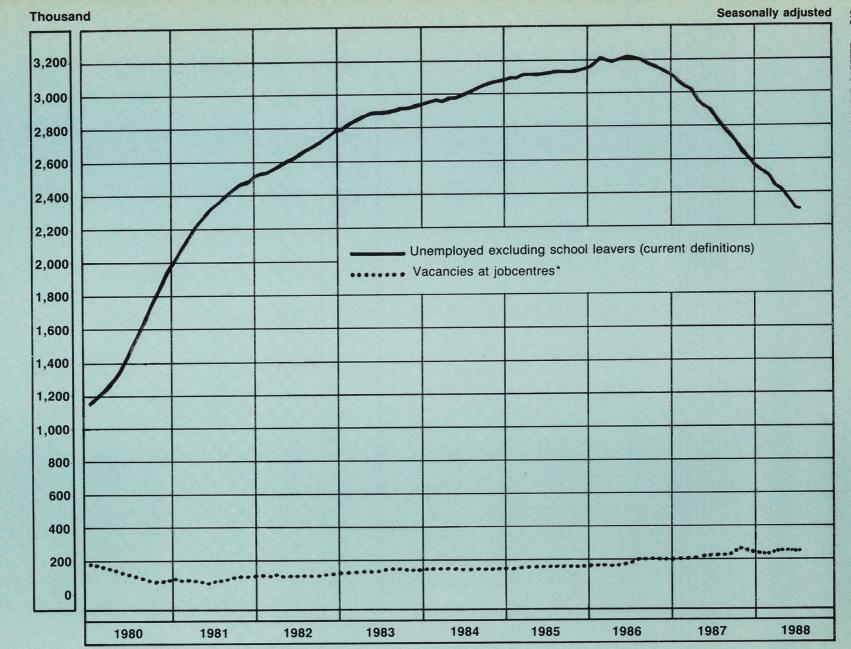
1.1 1 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT		OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
BRITAIN		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood o	ff for whole	or part o	l week	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hourslo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours	ost	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	per
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		1,137 1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304 1,359	26.6 29.8 31.5 34.3 34.0 34.2 36.1	8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0 9·0 9·3	9.37 9.93 10.19 11.39 11.98 11.72 12.68		16 8 6 4 5 4	621 320 244 238 165 192 148	320 134 71 40 24 29 21	3,720 1,438 741 402 241 293 207	11.4 10.7 10.2 10.4 10.2 10.1 10.0	335 142 77 43 28 34 25	7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.9 0.7	4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485 364		12.6 12.4 12.9 14.4 15.1 14.4 14.8
Week ender 1986 Aug Sept	16	1,192 1,280	31.6 33.8	9·2 9·2	10-99 11-81	11.77 11.68	4 3	144 116	20 23	223 244	10-9 10-5	24 26	0-6 0-7	367 360	433 434	15·3 13·8
Oct 1	15	1,346	35-6	9·0	12·18	11.77	8	300	43	445	10·4	50	1.3	745	814	14·9
Nov		1,393	36-9	9·1	12·69	12.06	5	184	33	319	9·7	37	0.9	503	482	13·5
Dec		1,354	35-8	9·2	12·49	11.62	4	164	26	256	9·9	30	0.8	420	511	14·0
1987 Jan	14	1,136	30·6	8-6	9·75	11-47	11	423	28	281	9·9	39	1.0	704	568	18-1
Feb		1,305	35·1	9-3	11·97	12-09	4	172	34	341	10·0	38	1.0	514	417	13-4
Mar		1,354	36·3	9-2	12·44	12-27	3	109	35	339	9·8	37	1.0	448	357	12-0
Apr 1	/16	1,329	35·8	9·2	12·25	12·44	4	103	29	273	9·5	33	0·9	435	406	13·3
May		1,353	36·4	9·3	12·65	12·38	3	129	23	229	10·1	26	0·7	358	369	13·9
June		1,396	37·2	9·3	12·97	12·68	3	129	14	132	9·4	17	0·5	262	306	15·2
July	15	1,334	35·3	9·4	12·54	12·49	4	172	16	153	9·9	20	0·5	325	355	16-4
Aug		1,268	33·5	9·4	11·88	12·70	3	116	15	124	8·4	18	0·5	240	281	13-6
Sept		1,377	36·0	9·5	13·09	12·96	2	89	12	104	8·7	14	0·4	193	236	13-6
Oct 1	14	1,468	38-4	9·7	14·10	13.66	3	117	15	140	9·5	18	0.5	264	287	14·5
Nov		1,516	39-6	9·5	14·24	13.58	3	105	15	245	15·9	18	0.5	395	376	19·5
Dec		1,476	38-6	9·7	14·32	13.42	3	106	14	118	8·5	17	0.4	224	276	13·5
1988 Jan	13	1,370	36·1	9·3	12·72	14·48	3	127	19	179	9.6	22	0∙6	306	246	14·0
Feb		1,433	37·7	9·3	13·33	13·44	3	102	23	237	10.5	25	0∙7	339	276	13·5
Mar		1,452	38·2	9·4	13·59	13·40	2	80	20	206	10.4	22	0∙6	286	227	13·2
Apr 1	/14	1,445	38·1	9·1	13·14	13-33	2	72	19	170	8·9	21	0·5	241	224 R	11.6
May		1,500	39·5	9·2	13·85	13-59	1	49	17	171	9·9	19	0·5	221	226 R	11.9
June		1,424	37·4	9·5	13·47	13-18	1	47	17	157	9·1	18	0·5	203	240	11.0
July	16	1,413	37·0	9-8	13·78	13·74	4	141	14	146	10·4	18	0·5	287	312	16·4
Aug	13	1,332	34·8	9-5	12·68	13·52	2	77	14	139	9·9	16	0·4	216	253	13·5

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKL	HOURS WOR	RED PER OP	ERATIVE
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	107.6 102.1 99.7 100.5 100.0 96.7 96.5	107-8 102-5 99-5 101-7 100-0 94-8 93-7	115.9 107.3 103.3 98.4 100.0 91.9 89.5	103.7 98.2 98.6 100.5 100.0 98.5 96.9	113-2 107-5 104-9 101-2 100-0 99-2 97-7	95.6 97.4 98.3 99.5 100.0 99.9 100.5	94·4 96·3 97·3 98·8 100·0 99·1 101·1	93.6 95.6 97.6 99.0 100.0 98.7 101.1	96·2 98·4 100·0 100·2 100·0 99·1 99·9	98.5 99.0 99.7 99.7 100.0 99.5 99.5
Veek ended 986 Mar 8 June 14	98-0 96-3	96·6 94·5	96·6 92·7	100-1 99-1	101·5 100·1	99.9 99.4	99•4 98•8	99·4 98·0	99-5 98-9	99-8 99-2
July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	96·2 95·9 95·7 95·3 95·5 95·5	94-3 93-9	89·4 88·7	97·4 97·3	97·5 97·8	99.6 99.7 99.6 99.4 99.7 99.7	98·6 99·5	98·3 99·1	98·7 99·1	99·4 99·5
987 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 16	94·9 95·5 95·7 95·7 95·9	93-0	89-2	97-0	98-6	99-6 100-0 100-2 100-3	100-2	100.4	99-6	99-3
June 13 July 11 Aug 15	96·3 96·1 96·3	93.4	89.2	97.5	97.6	100-2 100-5 100-4 100-6	100.8	101.0	99.8	99.5
Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	96-5 99-5 99-3 96-8	93·7 94·6	89·7 89·9	97·0 96·1	97·3 97·3	100.7 101.1 101.0	101.1	101.2	100.0	99.9
1988 Jan 16 Feb 13	97·5 96·8	54.0	99.9	90.1	91.3	101-2 101-7 101-1	102-4	101.9	100.1	99.4
Mar 12 Apr 16 May 14	96·8 96·4 96·5	94-0	88.4	96-2	97-4	101-1 101-2 101-0 101-2	102-3	101.9	99-9	99.1
June 11 July 16 Aug 13	96·1 96·3 96·2	92.5	87.6	94.0	97.8	100-9 101-2 101-1	101.5	102.1	99-0	99.5*



*Vacancies at jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

5 UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1980–88

S19

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE NOVEMBER 1988

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK** Summarv

2.1 THOUSAND

UNITED

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary** UNITED MALE AND FEMALE UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS School leavers included in unem ployed Non-claimant school leavers †† Number Per cent workforce Actual Seasonally adjusted Change since previous Per cent workforce † 3,159.8 3,271.2 113.0 108.0 3,046.8 3,163.3 2,998.7 3,113.5 1984 1985 11.6 11.8 11.0 11.2 Annua 3,289.1 3,185.1 11.4 10.2 1986 1987 11.7 10.5 104.0 73.4 3,180.4 average 3,332.9 11.9 140.7 3,192.2 3,185.7 11.4 -20.6 1986 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 3,237.2 3,216.8 3,229.2 117.5 98.2 89.0 3,119.7 3,118.6 3,140.2 3,163.5 3,150.7 3,120.7 11.6 11.5 11.5 11.3 11.3 11.1 -22.2 -12.8 -30.0 3,297.2 3,225.8 3,134.4 3,208.0 3,145.9 3,071.1 3,112.2 3,066.5 3,037.3 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 11.7 11.4 11.1 89.2 79.9 72.3 11.0 10.9 10.8 -8.5 -45.7 -29.2 3,107.1 2,986.5 2,905.3 3,040.6 2,911.5 2,835.9 3,021.4 2,950.9 2,922.2 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 11.0 10.6 10.3 66.6 74.9 69.4 10.7 10.5 10.4 -15.9 -70.5 -28.7 103.6 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 2,906.5 2,865.8 2,870.2 10.3 10.2 10.2 63.9 56.1 92.4 2,842.5 2,809.7 2,777.8 2,873.1 2,825.5 2,772.2 10.2 10.0 9.8 -49.1 -47.6 -53.3 128.9 115.7 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 2,751.4 2,685.6 2,695.8 9.8 9.5 9.6 83.2 69.4 63.7 2,668.2 2,616.2 2,632.1 2,713.6 2,650.8 2,613.9 9.6 9.4 9.3 -58.6 -62.8 -36.9 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 2,722.2 2,665.5 2,592.1 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9 62.8 57.4 52.1 2,659.4 2,608.1 2,540.0 2,564.7 2,532.6 2,504.0 -49.2 -32.1 -28.6 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 2,536.0 2,426.9 2,340.8 9.0 8.6 8.3 2,479.0 2,374.2 2,293.3 2,453.1 2,414.2 2,372.4 8.7 8.6 8.4 56.9 52.7 47.5 -50.9 -38.9 -41.8 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡ 2,326.7 2,291.2 2,311.0 8.2 8.1 8.2 8.2 8.1 8.0 41.1 35.9 30.5 2,312.3 2,272.6 2,266.9 -60.1 -39.7 -5.7 2,285.6 2,255.3 2,280.5

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT **GB** Summary

1984 1985 11.4 11.6 109.7 105.6 2,928.7 3,043.9 10.9 3,038.4 3,149.4 2,886.1 2,998.2 Annual 3,161.3 2,826.9 1986* 1987 averages 11.6 10.3 101.6 71.4 3,059.6 2,755.5 3,055.1 2,755.6 11.2 10.0 3,197,9 11.7 136.6 3.057.9 11.2 1986 Sept 11 3.061.4 -21.0 -8.4 407 2.724 66 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 3,106.5 3,088.4 3,100.4 11.4 11.3 11.4 2,992.3 2,992.8 3,013.7 11.1 11.1 11.0 -16.1 -18.6 -21.5 2,699 2,709 2,751 114.2 -22.5 -12.3 -29.8 342 314 282 66 65 67 3 035 4 3,023.1 2,993.3 95.5 86.6 3,166.0 3,096.6 3,016.5 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 11.5 11.3 11.0 87.0 78.0 70.6 3,079.0 3,018.5 2,945.9 2,984.9 2,940.4 2,911.9 10.9 10.7 10.6 -8.4 -44.5 -28.5 -16.8 -27.6 -27.1 288 283 253 2,809 2,748 2,698 69 66 65 2,979.9 2,860.3 2,779.8 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 10.8 10.4 10.1 65.0 72.8 67.5 2,914.9 2,787.5 2,712.3 2,895.4 2,824.8 2,796.7 10.5 10.3 10.2 -16.5 -70.6 -28.1 -29.8 -38.5 -38.4 275 237 234 2,641 2,561 2,486 64 62 60 100.5 2,778.5 2,738.5 2,740.2 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 10.1 10.0 10.0 62.2 54.6 89.2 2,716.3 2,683.9 2,651.1 2,747.9 2,700.9 2,648.5 10.0 9.8 9.6 2,395 2,405 2,343 125.8 112.1 -48.8 -47.0 -52.4 -49.2 -41.3 -49.4 325 278 344 58 55 54 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 2,626.7 2,564.6 2,575.2 9.5 9.3 9.4 2,274 2,242 2,270 80.5 67.2 61.8 2,546.2 2,497.4 2,513.4 2,590.9 2,530.1 2,494.2 9.4 9.2 9.1 -57.6 -60.8 -35.9 -52.3 -56.9 -51.4 52 49 49 301 274 256 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10 2,600.4 2,545.9 2,474.6 9.5 9.3 9.0 2,539.3 2,490.0 2,423.9 8.9 8.8 8.7 61.1 55.9 50.7 2,446.3 2,415.4 2,387.4 -47.9 --30.9 --28.0 -48.2 -38.2 -35.6 261 254 228 2,290 2,245 2,202 49 46 45 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 2,417.7 2,310.7 2,225.1 8.8 8.4 8.1 55.0 51.0 46.0 2,362.7 2,259.7 2,179.1 2,336.5 2,297.6 2,256.4 8.5 8.4 8.2 -50.9 -38.9 -41.2 -36.6 -39.3 -43.7 247 200 197 2,126 2,068 1,987 44 42 41 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡ 2,208.5 2,173.7 2,195.2 2,168.6 2,138.9 2,165.6 8.0 7.9 8.0 39.9 34.8 29.6 8.0 7.8 7.8 -59.8 -38.7 -4.1 2,196.6 2,157.9 2,153.8 -46.6 -46.6 -34.2 272 230 257 40 39 39 1,896 1,905 1,899

THOUSAND

68

67 67 69

71 68 67

65 63 62

60 57 55

54 51 50

48 46

46 44 42

41 40 40

UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION

2,842

2,817 2,827 2,870

2,930 2,867 2,815

2,758 2,677 2,601

2,510 2,522 2,457

2,386 2,353 2,382

2,402 2,356 2,311

2,235 2,176 2,093

2,003 2,013 2,005

Up to 4

423

353 323 290

297 291 261

284 246 243

337 287 358

311 282 264

270 262 235

256 207 206

283 237 266

Average change over 3 months ended

-7.7

-15.6 -18.5 -21.7

-17.1 -28.1 -27.8

-30.3 -38.5 -38.4

-49.4 -41.8 -50.0

-53.2 -58.2 -52.8

-49.6 -39.4 -36.6

-37.2 -39.5 -43.9

-46.9 -47.2 -35.2

Over 4 Over 4 weeks weeks aged aged 60 under 60 and over

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

In training inguises, it is estimated that the change feduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average. I National and regional unemployment rates are now calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1987. See *Employment Gazette*, August 1988. The inclusion of trainees on work-related programmes in the base reduces the unemployment by some 0.1 percentage points on average. "The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.

	KINGDO			and the second second										MALE
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	MARRIED	DING	OYED EXCLU			YED	UNEMPLO	DING	YED EXCLU	UNEMPLO		YED	UNEMPLO
		Number	adjusted	Seasonally	Actual	School	Per cent work-	Number	adjusted	Seasonally	Actual	School	Per cent work-	Number
			Per cent workforce †	Number		included in unem- ployed	force †	t	Per cent workforce	Number		included in unem- ployed	force †	
)) Annual	1984 1985		8.2 8.5	895.9 954.4	914.5 974.2	48.0 45.3	8.8 9.1	962.5 1,019.5	12.9 13.0	2,102.1 2,159.0	2,132.4 2,189.1	65.0 62.6	13.5 13.6	2,197.4 2,251.7
) average	1986* 1987		8.6 7.5	990.2 876.0	992.2 876.0	44.3 31.6	9.0 7.8	1,036.6 907.6	13.2 12.1	2,190.1 2,003.9	2,192.8 2,003.9	59.7 41.9	13.6 12.4	2,252.5 2,045.8
Sept 11	1986	441.5	8.7	996.9	1,021.6	60.0	9.4	1,081.6	13.2	2,188.8	2,170.6	80.7	13.6	2,251.3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11		436.6 431.2 431.1	8.6 8.5 8.4	988.6 979.8 967.7	986.8 974.3 969.3	50.6 42.3 38.3	9.0 8.9 8.8	1,037.4 1,016.6 1,007.6	13.2 13.1 13.0	2,174.9 2,170.9 2,153.0	2,132.9 2,144.3 2,170.9	66.9 55.9 50.6	13.3 13.3 13.4	2,199.8 2,200.2 2,221.5
Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1987	433.2 416.8 406.5	8.3 8.1 8.0	964.8 944.0 931.8	986.5 957.5 931.1	38.3 34.4 31.2	8.8 8.5 8.2	1,042.8 991.9 962.3	13.0 12.8 12.7	2,147.4 2,122.5 2,105.5	2,221.6 2,188.4 2,140.0	50.8 45.5 41.1	13.7 13.5 13.2	2,272.4 2,233.9 2,181.0
Apr 9 May 14 June 11		404.2 383.7 373.3	7.9 7.7 7.6	926.1 899.0 889.0	920.2 874.0 852.7	28.7 32.0 29.6	8.1 7.8 7.6	948.9 906.1 882.4	12.7 12.4 12.3	2,095.3 2,051.9 2,033.2	2,120.3 2,037.5 1,983.2	37.9 42.9 39.8	13.1 12.6 12.2	2,158.2 2,080.4 2,023.0
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10		368.4 369.0 356.9	7.5 7.3 7.1	870.8 855.1 832.9	870.4 871.4 857.3	27.5 24.0 39.1	7.7 7.7 7.7	898.0 895.5 896.4	12.1 11.9 11.7	2,002.3 1,970.4 1,939.3	1,972.1 1,938.2 1,920.5	36.4 32.1 53.3	12.1 11.9 11.9	2,008.5 1,970.3 1,973.8
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10		343.4 332.1 334.0	7.0 6.8 6.8	814.1 796.1 788.6	811.9 789.6 789.4	35.9 30.2 27.7	7.3 7.0 7.0	847.8 819.7 817.1	11.5 11.2 11.0	1,899.5 1,854.7 1,825.3	1,856.3 1,826.6 1,842.7	47.3 39.3 36.0	11.5 11.3 11.4	1,903.6 1,865.8 1,878.7
Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	1988	337.0 330.5 322.5	6.7 6.6 6.6	781.2 775.6 766.4	802.1 788.2 766.2	27.4 25.1 22.8	7.1 7.0 6.8	829.5 813.3 789.0	10.8 10.6 10.5	1,783.5 1,757.0 1,737.6	1,857.3 1,819.8 1,773.8	35.4 32.3 29.3	11.4 11.2 10.9	1,892.7 1,852.1 1,803.1
Apr 14 May 12 June 9		316.0 301.6 291.8	6.4 6.3 6.2	750.8 736.6 721.1	745.6 711.9 688.1	24.7 22.9 20.7	6.6 6.3 6.1	770.3 734.8 708.7	10.3 10.1 10.0	1,702.3 1,677.6 1,651.3	1,733.5 1,662.3 1,605.2	32.3 29.8 26.8	10.7 10.2 9.9	1,765.7 1,692.1 1,632.0
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡		287.7 286.9 287.9	6.0 5.9 5.8	700.3 683.0 678.6	702.4 699.1 703.4	17.9 15.5 13.1	6.2 6.1 6.1	720.4 714.6 716.6	9.7 9.6 9.6	1,612.0 1,589.6 1,588.3	1,583.2 1,556.2 1,577.1	23.1 20.4 17.3	9.7 9.5 9.6	1,606.3 1,576.5 1,594.4
					A ABRENT									
n .	T	YME	MPLO	UNE										
2.2			GB Su	UNE										
2.2				865.6 923.3	882.0 941.2	46.8 44.5	8.7 9.0	928.8 985.7	12.7 12.9	2,020.5 2,075.0	2,046.8 2,102.6	62.9 61.1	13.3 13.4	2,109.6 2,163.7
)	ry 1984		GB Su	865.6										
)) Annual	1984 1985 1986*	JMMA 426.4	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5	865.6 923.3 - 956.3	941.2 958.2	44.5	9.0	985.7	12.9 13.0	_ 2,075.0 2,098.8	2,102.6	61.1 58.2	13.4	2,163.7
)) Annual) average	Fy 1984 1985 1986* 1987	ımma	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3	941.2 958.2 842.3	44.5 43.5 30.8	9.0 9.0 7.7	985.7 1,001.7 873.1	12.9 13.0 11.9	- 2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3	61.1 58.2 40.5	13.4 13.4 12.1	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8
) Annual) average Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	Fy 1984 1985 1986* 1987	426.4 421.6 416.4	GB Su 8.1 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9	- 2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 54.2	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.1	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9
Annual average Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 12	1984 1985 1986* 1987 1986	426.4 421.6 416.4 416.4 418.2 402.1	GB St 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.0	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1 933.2 930.3 909.7	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 37.5 33.7	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.4	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.2 49.5 44.3	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.1 13.2 13.5 13.3	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2
Annual average Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14	1984 1985 1986* 1987 1986	426.4 421.6 416.4 416.4 416.4 416.2 418.2 402.1 391.9 389.3 369.2	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.6	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1 933.2 930.3 909.7 897.3 891.7 864.7	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6 897.8 886.7 841.0	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 33.7 30.6 28.1 31.3	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.1 8.0 7.7	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2	- 2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7 2,014.6 2,003.7 1,960.1	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 2,028.2 1,946.5	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.2 49.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.1 13.2 13.5 13.3 13.0 12.8 12.3	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2 2,088.2 2,065.1 1,988.0
) Annual) average) Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13	1984 1985 1986* 1987 1986	426.4 421.6 416.4 416.4 416.4 416.4 418.2 402.1 391.9 389.3 369.2 358.9 353.3 353.7	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.5 7.3 7.2	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1 933.2 930.3 909.7 897.3 891.7 864.7 854.9 836.8 821.2	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6 897.8 886.7 841.0 819.3 835.1 835.1	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 33.7 30.6 28.1 31.3 29.0 27.0 23.5	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.1 8.0 7.7 7.4 7.6 7.5	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3 848.3 862.1 859.5	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.7	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0 2,060.1 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7 1,960.1 1,941.8 1,911.1 1,879.7	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 2,048.2 2,048.2 1,946.5 1,894.2 1,848.0	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.5 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6 38.6 35.2 31.0	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.1 13.2 13.5 13.3 13.0 12.8 12.3 12.0 11.9 11.7	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,106.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2 2,088.2 2,065.1 1,938.0 1,931.5 1,916.5 1,879.1
Annual average Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	1984 1985 1986* 1987 1986	426.4 421.6 416.4 416.4 416.4 418.2 402.1 391.9 389.3 369.2 358.9 353.3 353.7 342.1 329.2 318.5	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.6 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.0 6.9 6.7	865.6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1 933.2 930.3 909.7 897.3 891.7 864.7 854.9 836.8 821.2 799.4 781.1 764.0	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6 897.8 886.7 841.0 819.3 835.1 835.9 821.4 757.9	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 30.6 28.1 31.3 29.0 27.0 23.5 37.9 34.9 29.4	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.1 8.0 7.7 7.4 7.6 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3 848.3 848.2 859.5 859.4 813.3 787.3	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.7 11.5 11.2 11.0	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,095.8 2,078.0 2,060.1 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7 1,960.1 1,941.8 1,941.8 1,911.1 1,879.7 1,849.1 1,809.8 1,766.1	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,094.9 2,048.2 1,946.5 1,884.0 1,848.0 1,848.0 1,848.0 1,849.6	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 554.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.5 36.9 41.6 38.6 35.2 31.0 51.2 45.6 37.8	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.2 13.5 13.3 13.0 12.8 12.0 11.7 11.7 11.3 11.0	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 2,105.9 2,127.4 2,176.5 2,139.2 2,088.2 2,088.2 1,931.5 1,879.1 1,879.1 1,879.1 1,879.1 1,879.1 1,879.1 1,879.1
Annual average Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 Jan 14 Feb 11	1984 1985 1986° 1987 1986	426.4 426.4 421.6 416.4 416.4 416.4 418.2 402.1 391.9 389.3 369.2 358.9 353.3 353.7 342.1 329.2 358.9 353.3 353.7 342.1 329.2 318.5 320.6 323.5 317.3	GB Su 8.1 8.4 8.5 7.4 8.6 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.8 7.6 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.0 6.9 6.7 6.6 6.5	8655 6 923.3 956.3 842.3 962.1 953.6 945.1 933.2 930.3 909.7 897.3 891.7 854.9 836.8 821.2 799.4 7854.9 836.8 821.2 799.4 749.4 749.4	941.2 958.2 842.3 984.4 951.4 940.1 935.4 952.0 923.6 897.8 897.8 886.7 841.0 819.3 835.9 835.9 835.9 835.9 835.9 835.9 835.9 821.4 775.2 775.2 777.3	44.5 43.5 30.8 58.4 49.3 41.3 37.5 37.5 33.7 30.6 28.1 31.3 29.0 27.0 23.5 37.9 34.9 29.4 27.1 26.8 24.6	9.0 9.0 7.7 9.3 8.9 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.4 8.1 8.0 7.7 7.4 7.6 7.5 7.5 7.1 6.9 6.9 6.9	985.7 1,001.7 873.1 1,042.8 1,000.7 981.4 972.9 989.5 957.4 928.4 914.8 872.3 848.3 862.1 859.5 859.4 813.3 787.3 785.3 797.1 781.9	12.9 13.0 11.9 13.0 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.7 12.6 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.0 11.9 11.7 11.5 11.2 11.0 10.8 10.5 10.4	2,075.0 2,098.8 1,913.2 2,095.8 2,081.8 2,078.0 2,060.1 2,054.6 2,030.7 2,014.6 2,003.7 1,960.1 1,941.8 1,911.1 1,879.7 1,849.1 1,879.7 1,849.1 1,737.6 1,696.9 1,671.4	2,102.6 2,101.4 1,913.3 2,076.9 2,040.9 2,052.7 2,078.3 2,127.1 2,084.9 2,048.2 2,048.2 2,048.2 2,048.2 1,946.5 1,882.9 1,782.9 1,882.9 1,882.9 1,775.9 1,775.2	61.1 58.2 40.5 78.1 64.9 54.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 44.3 40.0 36.9 41.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 35.2 31.0 51.2 45.6 37.8 34.7 34.3 31.3	13.4 13.4 12.1 13.4 13.1 13.2 13.3 13.0 12.8 12.0 11.7 11.7 11.3 11.0 11.1 10.9	2,163.7 2,159.6 1,953.8 2,155.1 2,105.9 1,998.0 1,991.5 1,879.1 1,881.3 1,777.3 1,778.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,778.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,778.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,776.9 1,777.3 1,776.9 1,7

†† Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. Until 1987 a special supplementary count of those registering at careers offices was provided in June, July and August, the main months affected. The change in benefit regulations from September 1988 and the associated expansion of YTS will mean that most people under 18 will no longer people under 18 will no longer be able to claim income Support and the special count would therefore no longer provide an indication of those likely to claim benefit in the autumn. This count has therefore been discontinued.
† The unemployment figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording because of the effect of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). The school leaver figures and thus the unadjusted totals for September 1988 have also been affected by new benefit regulations. This summer's school leavers were not eligible for unemployment-related benefits on September 8. The seasonally adjusted figures for September, which exclude school leavers aged under 18 were not significantly affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

Regions

UNEMPLOYMENT

Number

329.3 334.1

334.6 297.6

284.2

278.4 272.0 268.5

262.5 258.1 254.5

249.0 243.1 238.6

232.5 228.5 224.7

186.1 193.6

196.3 179.8

173.1

169.1 165.2 163.1

159.5 158.2 156.2

153.9 151.7 148.6

145.1 142.7 141.9

275.6 288.8

301.3 276.6

266.9

261.3 256.3 253.1

248.8 245.8 243.8

241.0 237.8 234.7

229.2 226.9 225.3

422.1 430.7

432.4 392.8

379.1

372.0 364.1 360.6

356.1 351.2 347.6

341.0 336.1 331.0

323.9 321.0 319.7

PER CENT WORKFORCE †

Female Actual

332.6 337.6

334.9 297.6

289.2

276.1 267.4 267.9

269.3 263.3 256.5

249.8 239.0 232.2

231.3 229.1 230.3

188.4 196.1

196.5 179.8

172.5

164.7 161.3 163.1

166.7 164.0 159.4

157.3 149.8 143.8

143.6 141.1 142.1

279.2 292.5

301.7 276.3

267.2

255.8 252.5 254.2

258.5 253.7 248.6

244.3 235.0 227.5

226.4 223.6 226.7

426.9 435.9

433.0 392.8

382.5

365.4 358.9 361.4

366.8 359.1 350.6

344.1 332.1 322.1

322.3 320.0 324.4

Male

15.6 15.5

15.2 13.3

12.9

12.4 12.0 12.0

12.0 11.7 11.4

11.0 10.6 10.3

10.1 10.0 10.0

12.1 11.9

11.8 10.8

10.4

10.0 9.8 9.9

10.1 9.9 9.7

9.6 9.1 8.7

8.6 8.4 8.5

14.8 15.2

15.6 14.3

13.9

13.3 13.1 13.2

13.3 13.0 12.8

12.6 12.1 11.7

11.5 11.3 11.5

17.5 17.7

17.8 16.3

15.9

15.3 15.0 15.1

15.2 14.9 14.6

14.3 13.9 13.4

13.3 13.1 13.3

10.5 10.6

10.4 9.0

9.0

8.5 8.2 8.1

8.2 8.0 7.8

7.7 7.3 7.1

7.2 7.1 7.1

8.3 8.4

8.8 7.4

7.3

6.8 6.6 6.6

6.7 6.6 6.4

6.2 6.0 5.7

5.8 5.8 5.8

9.6 9.8

10.0 8.7

8.7

8.2 7.9 7.9

8.0 7.9 7.7

7.6 7.3 7.1

7.2 7.1 7.1

10.4 10.7

10.6 9.3

9.3

8.7 8.4 8.4

8.7 8.4 8.2

8.1 7.8 7.5

7.6 7.6 7.7

School All leavers included in un-employed

12.8

11.7

10.2

9.5 8.1 7.4

6.7 6.2 5.6

6.1 5.8 5.3

4.5 3.9 3.3

6.0 6.2

6.2 4.1

5.0

4.5 3.8 3.4

3.2 2.9 2.6

2.9 2.8 2.5

2.1 1.9 1.6

12.6 13.3

14.2 9.7

12.9

11.0 9.2 8.3

7.5 6.8 6.2

7.7 7.1 6.3

5.3 4.6 3.9

16.0 16.1

15.3 10.5

13.3

12.4 10.4 9.6

8.9 8.2 7.5

8.5 8.2 7.4

6.4 5.7 4.9

13.6 13.6

13.3 11.6

11.4

10.8 10.5 10.4

10.5 10.2 9.9

9.7 9.3 9.0

9.0 8.8 8.9

10.6 10.5

10.6

9.1

8.7 8.5 8.6

8.7 8.6 8.3

8.2 7.8 7.5

7.5 7.3 7.4

12.7 13.0

13.4 12.0

11.8

11.2 11.0 11.0

11.2 10.9 10.7

10.6 10.2 9.8

9.7 9.6 9.7

14.6 14.8

14.8 13.4

13.1

12.5 12.2 12.3

12.4 12.2 11.9

11.7 11.3 10.9

10.9 10.8 10.9

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

Male

243.0 243.1

236.8

204.3

195.9 189.4 189.6

189.8 185.1 179.6

174.8 167.4 162.6

160.2 158.0 158.3

134.1 136.9

136.0 125.2

119.9

115.1 113.1 114.7

116.8 114.9 111.6

110.9 105.5 100.9

99.5 97.3 97.9

204.8 212.9

220.1 201.2

195.0

187.0 184.3 185.6

187.7 183.6 179.6

177.9 171.0 164.9

162.0 158.9 161.2

313.3 317.1

313.2 284.3

276.9

266.0 261.2 263.1

265.0 259.4 253.5

249.4 241.1 233.5

231.3 228.5 231.1

Female

102.4 106.6

108.0

95.0

89.7 86.0 85.6

86.2 84.3 82.5

81.2 77.4 74.9

75.7 75.0 75.2

60.3 65.3

66.8 54.4

57.6

54.1 51.9 51.8

53.1 52.0 50.4

49.3 47.1 45.3

46.2 45.6 45.8

87.0 92.9

95.8 84.8

85.1

79.9 77.4 76.9

78.3 77.0 75.2

74.1 71.1 69.0

69.8 69.2 69.5

129.7 134.9

135.1 118.6

118.9

111.7 108.0 107.9

110.6 107.9 104.6

103.2 99.2 96.0

97.4 97.2 98.2

All

345.4 349.7

346.7 305.9

299.3

285.6 275.5 275.3

276.0 269.4 262.0

255.9 244.8 237.4

235.9 233.0 233.5

194.4 202.3

202.8 183.9

177.5

169.2 165.0 166.5

169.8 166.9 162.0

160.2 152.6 146.2

145.7 142.9 143.7

291.8 305.8

315.9 286.0

280.1

266.9 261.7 262.5

266.0 260.6 254.8

252.1 242.1 233.9

231.7 228.2 230.7

443.0 452.0

448.3 403.3

395.8

377.7 369.3 371.1

375.6 367.3 358.1

352.6 340.3 329.4

328.8 325.7 329.3

WEST MIDLANDS

Annual

Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡

Annual

) averages

Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡

)) Annual

) averages

Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10

Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡

) Annual

) averages

Sept 10

Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10

Apr 14 May 12 June 9

July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

NORTH WEST

1984 1985

1986* 1987

1987

1988

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

EAST MIDLANDS

) averages

1984 1985

1986* 1987

1987

1988

1984 1985

1986* 1987

1987

1988

1984 1985

1986* 1987

1987

1988

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Per cent work force†

13.0 13.0

12.8 11.3

10.8

10.6 10.3 10.2

10.0 9.8 9.7

9.4 9.2 9.1

8.8 8.7 8.5

10.1 10.1

10.3 9.2

8.9

8.7 8.5 8.4

8.2 8.1 8.0

7.9 7.8 7.6

7.5 7.3 7.3

12.0 12.3

12.7

11.2

11.0 10.8 10.6

10.4 10.3 10.2

10.1 10.0 9.9

9.6 9.5 9.5

13.9 14.1

14.2 13.0

12.6

12.3 12.1 11.9

11.8 11.6 11.5

11.3 11.1 11.0

10.7 10.6 10.6

Seasonally adjusted

2.3 THOUSAND

Male

233.9 234.5

232.1 206.7

198.0

193.8 188.7 185.8

180.7 177.2 174.3

170.0 166.3 163.5

159.5 157.2 155.1

129.2 131.8

132.2 122.8

119.2

116.6 113.8 112.2

109.3 108.0 106.8

105.8 104.5 102.6

100.2 99.0 98.5

195.5 203.1

211.8 196.0

189.8

185.6 182.0 179.4

175.6 173.0 171.6

169.9 168.1 165.9

162.1 161.0 160.3

301.0 304.5

304.0 278.3

269.5

264.5 259.0 256.2

252.2 248.5 246.2

241.4 237.8 234.3

229.7 227.9 227.6

Female

95.3 99.6

102.5 90.9

86.2

84.6 83.3 82.7

81.8 80.9 80.2

79.0 76.8 75.1

73.0 71.3 69.6

56.9 61.8

64.1 57.0

53.9

52.5 51.4 50.9

50.2 50.2 49.4

48.1 47.2 46.0

44.9 43.7 43.4

80.1 85.7

89.6 80.6

77.1

75.7 74.3 73.7

73.2 72.8 72.2

71.1 69.7 68.8

67.1 65.9 65.0

121.1 126.1

128.4 114.6

109.6

107.5 105.1 104.4

103.9 102.7 101.4

99.6 98.3 96.7

94.2 93.1 92.1

Regions

Change since change over 3 month ended

-6.0

-6.0 -6.2 -5.2

-5.3 -4.6 -4.7

-4.5 -5.0 -5.3

-5.5 -4.9 -4.6

-3.2

-3.6 -3.7 -3.3

-3.2 -2.3 -2.3

-1.9 -2.2 -2.5

-2.9 -3.0 -2.2

-4.9

-5.0 -5.1 -4.6

-4.2 -3.5 -3.1

--2.6 --2.7 --3.0

-3.9 -3.6 -3.1

-6.6

-6.4 -7.1 -6.2

-5.3 -4.3 -4.3

-5.0 -5.0 -5.5

-5.7 -5.0 -3.8

-6.5

-5.8 -6.4 -3.5

-6.0 -4.4 -3.6

-5.5 -5.9 -4.5

-6.1 -4.0 -3.8

-3.2

-4.0 -3.9 -2.1

-3.6 -1.3 -2.0

-2.3 -2.2 -3.1

-3.5 -2.4 -0.8

-4.7

-5.6 -5.0 -3.2

-4.3 -3.0 -2.0

-2.8 -3.2 -3.1

-5.5 -2.3 -1.6

-6.4

-7.1 -7.9 -3.5

-4.5 -4.9 -3.6

-6.6 -4.9 -5.1

-7.1 -2.9 -1.3

		NUMBE		OYED		PER CEN	T WORKF	ORCE †	UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SCI	HOOL LEAN	VERS		
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonall Number	y adjusted Per cent work- force t	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female
SOUT	H EAST		-								force †		ended	-	
1984 1985)) Annual	747.5 782.4	511.0 527.1	236.5 255.2	20.1 17.0	8.4 8.6	9.7 9.9	6.5 6.8	727.4 765.4	711.8 748.8	8.0 8.2			489.8 507.3	222.1 241.6
1986* 1987) averages	784.7 680.5	524.7 460.8	260.0 219.7	14.6 9.6	8.6 7.3	9.8 8.6	6.8 5.6	770.1 671.0	768.4 670.9	8.4 7.2			515.6 455.6	252.8 215.3
1987	Sept 10	653.3	440.7	212.6	10.4	7.0	8.2	5.4	642.9	639.8	6.9	-14.5	-13.8	438.6	201.5
	Oct 8	624.5	423.4	201.1	10.6	6.7	7.9	5.1	614.0	623.4	6.7	-16.4	-14.9	427.9	195.5
	Nov 12	603.1	410.3	192.8	9.1	6.5	7.6	4.9	594.0	603.9	6.5	-19.5	-16.8	414.1	189.8
	Dec 10	603.5	411.8	191.7	8.5	6.5	7.6	4.9	595.0	590.8	6.4	-13.1	-16.3	403.7	187.1
1988	Jan 14	597.6	407.7	189.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	4.9	590.0	572.9	6.2	-17.9	-16.8	389.5	183.4
	Feb 11	586.9	399.9	187.0	6.9	6.3	7.4	4.8	580.0	564.2	6.1	8.7	-13.2	382.7	181.5
	Mar 10	570.4	389.4	181.0	6.1	6.1	7.2	4.6	564.3	556.7	6.0	7.5	-11.4	377.7	179.0
	Apr 14	549.7	374.8	174.9	6.1	5.9	7.0	4.5	543.6	538.5	5.8	-18.2	-11.5	364.8	173.7
	May 12	523.1	357.2	165.8	5.8	5.6	6.6	4.2	517.3	528.1	5.7	-10.4	-12.0	358.6	169.5
	June 9	501.6	342.6	159.0	5.3	5.4	6.4	4.1	496.3	515.1	5.5	-13.0	-13.9	350.5	164.6
	July 14	494.8	335.2	159.5	4.7	5.3	6.2	4.1	490.1	494.5	5.3	-20.6	-14.7	337.8	156.7
	Aug 11	486.7	328.1	158.6	4.2	5.2	6.1	4.1	482.5	478.6	5.1	-15.9	-16.5	329.6	149.0
	Sept 8**‡	494.2	333.3	160.9	3.7	5.3	6.2	4.1	490.5	484.4	5.2	5.8	-10.2	332.1	152.3
GREA 1984 1985) Annual	380.6 402.5	265.4 278.4	115.2 124.1	10.2 8.6	9.0 9.4	10.5 10.8	6.8 7.3	370.4 393.8	362.1 385.0	8.6 9.0			254.2 267.9	107.9 117.2
1986* 1987) averages	407.1 363.8	280.9 254.4	126.1 109.4	7.4 5.3	8.3 8.5	10.2	6.0 6.2	399.7 358.6	- 398.8 358.6	8.2 8.3			276.3 251.6	122.6 107.0
1987	Sept 10	355.5	254.4	109.4	5.4	8.3	9.7	6.1	350.1	344.7	8.0	-6.3	-6.1	244.0	100.7
	Oct 8	341.3	239.4	101.9	5.6	7.9	9.4	5.8	335.7	338.4	7.9	6.3	6.3	239.5	98.9
	Nov 12	330.7	232.6	98.2	5.1	7.7	9.1	5.6	325.6	331.0	7.7	7.4	6.7	234.1	96.9
	Dec 10	332.2	233.9	98.3	4.9	7.7	9.2	5.6	327.3	326.2	7.6	4.8	6.2	230.4	95.8
1988	Jan 14	325.3	229.1	96.2	4.4	7.6	9.0	5.5	320.9	318.6	7.4	-7.6	6.6	224.3	94.3
	Feb 11	324.3	228.1	96.2	4.1	7.5	9.0	5.5	320.1	318.0	7.4	-0.6	4.3	223.6	94.4
	Mar 10	319.9	225.4	94.5	3.8	7.4	8.9	5.4	316.1	315.8	7.3	-2.2	3.5	221.9	93.9
	Apr 14	311.2	219.1	92.1	3.6	7.2	8.6	5.3	307.6	306.5	7.1	-9.3	4.0	215.1	91.4
	May 12	299.9	211.5	88.4	3.4	7.0	8.3	5.1	296.5	300.6	7.0	-5.9	5.8	211.1	89.5
	June 9	290.8	205.0	85.8	3.2	6.8	8.1	4.9	287.6	293.1	6.8	-7.5	7.6	205.8	87.3
	July 14	288.1	201.5	86.5	2.9	6.7	7.9	4.9	285.1	283.8	6.6	-9.3	7.6	199.9	83.9
	Aug 11	284.5	198.0	86.4	2.6	6.6	7.8	4.9	281.8	275.6	6.4	-8.2	8.3	194.9	80.7
	Sept 8**‡	290.5	201.8	88.8	2.4	6.8	7.9	5.1	288.2	282.4	6.6	6.8	3.6	198.7	83.7
	ANGLIA														
1984 1985)) Annual	77.4 81.3	52.0 53.2	25.3 28.1	2.2 2.0	8.6 8.6	9.4 9.2	7.3 7.6	75.1 79.3	73.9 77.9	8.2 8.2			50.1 51.3	23.8 26.6
1986* 1987) averages	83.4 72.5	53.9 47.4	29.5 25.1	1.9 1.2	8.6 7.1	9.1 7.8	7.8 6.2	81.5 71.3	81.4 71.4	8.4 7.0			52.8 46.8	28.6 24.5
1987	Sept 10	67.2	43.4	23.8	1.4	6.6	7.1	5.8	65.8	68.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.6	44.9	23.2
	Oct 8	64.2	41.5	22.7	1.4	6.3	6.8	5.6	62.8	65.7	6.5	-2.4	-1.9	43.2	22.5
	Nov 12	62.3	40.3	22.0	1.1	6.1	6.6	5.4	61.2	62.7	6.2	-3.1	-2.4	41.0	21.7
	Dec 10	63.1	41.1	22.0	1.0	6.2	6.7	5.4	62.1	61.3	6.0	-1.3	-2.3	39.9	21.4
1988	Jan 14	64.6	41.8	22.8	0.9	6.4	6.9	5.6	63.7	59.6	5.9	-1.7	-2.0	38.3	21.3
	Feb 11	63.5	41.4	22.1	0.9	6.2	6.8	5.4	62.6	58.3	5.7	-1.3	-1.5	37.5	20.8
	Mar 10	60.7	39.5	21.2	0.8	6.0	6.5	5.2	59.9	57.2	5.6	-1.1	-1.4	36.8	20.4
	Apr 14	58.3	37.8	20.5	0.9	5.7	6.2	5.0	57.4	55.4	5.5	-1.8	-1.4	35.5	19.9
	May 12	55.1	35.5	19.6	0.8	5.4	5.8	4.8	54.3	54.3	5.3	-1.1	-1.3	34.9	19.4
	June 9	50.9	32.8	18.1	0.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	50.2	52.8	5.2	-1.5	-1.5	34.0	18.8
	July 14	49.3	31.4	18.0	0.5	4.9	5.1	4.4	48.8	50.9	5.0	-1.9	-1.5	32.8	18.1
	Aug 11	48.0	30.5	17.5	0.5	4.7	5.0	4.3	47.5	49.7	4.9	-1.2	-1.5	32.2	17.5
	Sept 8**‡	47.9	30.4	17.5	0.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	47.5	49.2	4.8	-0.5	-1.2	31.9	17.3
1984	H WEST	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.8	8.7	188.7	184.6	9.3			121.9	62.7
1985 1986*) Annual) averages	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.0	11.0	8.8	200.4	201.1	9.6 9.8			127.6	68.4 72.1
1987)	178.9	115.0	63.9	2.7	8.6	9.4	7.3	176.3	176.3	8.4	5.0	2.0	113.5	62.7
1987	Sept 10	168.2	107.4	60.8	3.1	8.1	8.8	7.0	165.2	167.7	8.0	-5.0	-3.8	108.6	59.1
	Oct 8	163.3	104.6	58.7	3.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	162.9	7.8	-4.8	-4.3	105.7	57.2
	Nov 12	162.8	104.2	58.6	2.5	7.8	8.6	6.7	160.3	158.8	7.6	-4.1	-4.6	102.8	56.0
	Dec 10	165.2	106.4	58.8	2.3	7.9	8.7	6.8	162.8	156.7	7.5	-2.1	-3.7	101.2	55.5
1988	Jan 14	167.6	107.7	59.9	2.2	8.0	8.8	6.9	165.5	154.2	7.4	-2.5	-2.9	99.0	55.2
	Feb 11	163.3	104.8	58.5	2.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	161.3	151.8	7.3	-2.4	-2.3	97.2	54.6
	Mar 10	156.0	100.1	55.8	1.8	7.5	8.2	6.4	154.2	148.8	7.1	-3.0	-2.6	95.2	53.6
	Apr 14	148.9	95.8	53.1	1.9	7.1	7.9	6.1	147.1	145.3	7.0	-3.5	-3.0	92.6	52.7
	May 12	139.7	89.9	49.8	1.7	6.7	7.4	5.7	138.0	142.8	6.8	-2.5	-3.0	91.1	51.7
	June 9	130.9	84.4	46.5	1.5	6.3	6.9	5.3	129.4	140.6	6.7	-2.2	-2.7	90.0	50.6
	July 14	129.0	82.5	46.5	1.2	6.2	6.8	5.3	127.8	135.6	6.5	5.0	-3.2	87.1	48.5
	Aug 11	127.6	81.2	46.4	1.1	6.1	6.7	5.3	126.5	132.7	6.4	2.9	-3.4	85.5	47.2
	Sept 8**‡	130.3	83.2	47.1	0.9	6.2	6.8	5.4	129.4	131.1	6.3	1.6	-3.2	85.0	46.1

See footnotes to tables 21 and 22

S22 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMPLO	OYED		PER CE	NT WORK	FORCE †	UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SC	HOOL LEAN	/ERS		1
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonall Number	Per cent work- forcet	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female
NORT	гн		-		-			-	-				ended	-	
1984 1985	Annual	230.4 237.6	165.8 169.3	64.6 68.4	9.8 10.4	16.4 16.5	19.5 19.5	11.7 11.9	220.7 227.2	218.8 225.2	15.6 15.7			159.0 161.9	59.8 63.3
986* 987) averages	234.9 213.1	167.3 155.1	67.6 58.0	9.4 6.1	16.1 14.7	19.3 18.0	11.5 9.9	225.6 207.0	225.4 207.0	15.4 14.3			161.8 151.4	63.6 55.6
987	Sept 10	211.2	151.7	59.5	9.4	14.5	17.6	10.1	201.8	200.9	13.8	-2.4	-3.1	147.3	53.6
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	201.8 198.1 198.0	146.4 144.4 144.7	55.4 53.7 53.3	7.4 6.1 5.4	13.9 13.6 13.6	17.0 16.7 16.8	9.4 9.1 9.1	194.4 192.0 192.6	197.5 193.5 191.4	13.6 13.3 13.2	-3.4 -4.0 -2.1	-2.9 -3.3 -3.2	144.8 142.0 140.3	52.7 51.5 51.1
988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	200.9 196.6 192.9	146.4 142.9 140.4	54.5 53.8 52.5	4.9 4.5 4.1	13.8 13.5 13.3	17.0 16.6 16.3	9.3 9.1 8.9	196.0 192.1 188.7	188.5 187.6 186.6	13.0 12.9 12.9	-2.9 -0.9 -1.0	-3.0 -2.0 -1.6	137.5 136.4 135.6	51.0 51.2 51.0
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	190.8 183.3 178.9	139.0 133.6 130.6	51.7 49.7 48.3	5.2 4.8 4.4	13.1 12.6 12.3	16.1 15.5 15.1	8.8 8.4 8.2	185.6 178.5 174.5	183.2 180.4 179.0	12.6 12.4 12.3	-3.4 -2.8 -1.4	-1.8 -2.4 -2.5	133.2 131.2 130.7	50.0 49.2 48.3
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡	176.7 172.5 174.7	128.1 124.5 125.9	48.6 47.9 48.8	3.7 3.2 2.7	12.2 11.9 12.0	14.8 14.4 14.6	8.2 8.1 8.3	173.0 169.3 172.0	175.6 173.1 171.0	12.1 11.9 11.8	-3.4 -2.5 -2.1	-2.5 -2.4 -2.7	128.4 126.7 125.4	47.2 46.4 45.6
/ALE 984	ES)	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.2	16.5	10.7	166.6	164.7	13.5			118.2	46.6
985 986*) Annual) averages	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.8	17.0	11.2	173.8	171.9	14.1			122.6 122.4	49.3 50.3
987)	157.0	111.8	45.2	4.2 6.3	13.1	15.6	9.5	152.8 148.7	152.7	12.8 12.4	-2.3	-1.9	109.2 107.0	43.5 41.5
987	Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	155.0 148.1 145.5 146.1	109.4 105.4 104.2 104.7	45.6 42.6 41.3 41.4	5.1 4.0 3.6	12.4 12.2 12.2	14.7 14.5 14.6	8.9 8.6 8.6	142.9 141.5 142.5	145.2 142.4 140.2	12.4 12.2 11.9 11.7	-3.3 -2.8 -2.2	-2.4 -2.8 -2.8	104.7 102.7 100.9	40.5 39.7 39.3
988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	148.5 145.5 141.4	106.1 103.6 101.1	42.3 41.8 40.4	3.5 3.1 2.8	12.4 12.2 11.8	14.8 14.5 14.1	8.8 8.7 8.4	145.0 142.4 138.6	138.0 136.8 136.0	11.5 11.4 11.4	-2.2 -1.2 -0.8	-2.4 -1.9 -1.4	98.8 97.4 96.9	39.2 39.4 39.1
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	140.1 133.0 127.1	100.2 95.2 91.1	39.9 37.8 36.0	3.8 3.3 2.9	11.7 11.1 10.6	14.0 13.3 12.7	8.3 7.9 7.5	136.2 129.6 124.2	134.5 132.1 130.5	11.3 11.1 10.9	-1.5 -2.4 -1.6	-1.2 -1.6 -1.8	95.9 94.2 93.0	38.6 37.9 37.5
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡	126.1 124.1 125.8	89.5 87.6 89.0	36.6 36.5 36.9	2.4 2.1 1.8	10.6 10.4 10.5	12.5 12.2 12.4	7.6 7.6 7.7	123.6 122.0 124.1	127.3 125.2 123.3	10.7 10.5 10.3	-3.2 -2.1 -1.9	-2.4 -2.3 -2.4	90.9 89.6 88.8	36.4 35.6 34.5
	LAND .		005.0	100.4	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.5	323.1	319.0	13.0			221.8	97.1
984 985)) Annual	341.6 353.0	235.2 243.6	106.4 109.3	18.4 17.3	13.9 14.1	16.2 16.6	10.6	335.7	331.2	13.3			230.4	100.8
986* 987) averages	359.8 345.8	248.1 241.9	111.8 103.8	17.9 15.2	14.4 13.9	16.9 16.8	10.9 10.0	341.9 330.6	341.5 330.6	13.7 13.3			237.1 233.0	104.4 97.6
987	Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	332.7 325.5 321.5 324.0	232.1 228.2 225.8 228.2	100.6 97.2 95.7 95.8	17.3 15.5 13.1 12.3	13.4 13.1 12.9 13.1	16.1 15.8 15.6 15.8	9.7 9.4 9.2 9.2	315.4 310.0 308.4 311.7	320.3 315.5 311.3 308.7	12.9 12.7 12.5 12.4	-5.9 -4.8 -4.2 -2.6	-4.5 -5.1 -5.0 -3.9	226.4 223.2 220.2 218.2	93.9 92.3 91.1 90.5
988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	333.7 326.0 316.3	234.3 228.5 222.0	99.4 97.5 94.4	15.7 14.5 13.3	13.4 13.1 12.7	16.2 15.8 15.4	9.6 9.4 9.1	318.0 311.5 303.1	306.2 303.4 300.1	12.3 12.2 12.1	-2.5 -2.8 -3.3	-3.1 -2.6 -2.9	216.0 213.5 211.6	90.2 89.9 88.5
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	309.1 296.8 288.8	218.2 210.4 204.4	90.9 86.4 84.4	11.8 10.8 9.9	12.5 12.0 11.6	15.1 14.6 14.2	8.7 8.3 8.1	297.3 286.1 278.9	294.9 291.1 285.9	12.9 11.7 11.5	-5.2 -3.8 -5.2	-3.8 -4.1 -4.7	208.4 206.0 202.5	86.5 85.1 83.4
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡	290.5 285.1 285.2	201.8 197.8 200.7	88.7 87.3 84.5	8.8 7.7 6.4	11.7 11.5 11.5	14.0 13.7 13.9	8.5 8.4 8.1	281.7 277.3 278.7	282.0 279.6 283.1	11.4 11.3 11.4	-3.9 -2.4 3.5	4.3 3.8 0.9	199.3 197.5 201.0	82.7 82.1 82.1
10RT 984	HERN IRELAND	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	17.5	20.7	12.4	118.1	112.6	16.2			82.3	30.3
985) Annual	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	17.4	20.7	12.3	119.4	115.2	16.4			84.0 91.4	31.2 33.9
986* 987) averages	127.8 126.5	92.9 92.0	34.5	2.1	18.2	21.9	12.5	124.4	124.4	17.9	0.0	0.6	90.7	33.7
987	Sept 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	130.0 124.7 121.0 120.6	92.9 90.2 88.6 88.8	37.0 34.5 32.4 31.8	3.3 2.8 2.2 1.9	18.7 17.9 17.4 17.3	22.1 21.5 21.1 21.1	13.4 12.5 11.8 11.5	126.7 121.9 118.8 118.7	123.7 122.7 120.7 119.7	17.8 17.6 17.4 17.2	-0.9 -1.0 -2.0 -1.0	-0.6 -0.8 -1.3 -1.3	90.2 89.7 88.6 87.7	33.5 33.0 32.1 32.0
988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	120.6 121.8 119.6 117.5	88.8 89.4 88.1 86.5	31.8 32.3 31.5 31.0	1.9 1.7 1.5 1.4	17.3 17.5 17.2 16.9	21.1 21.3 21.0 20.6	11.5 11.7 11.4 11.3	120.0 118.0 116.1	118.4 117.2 116.6	17.2 17.0 16.8 16.8	-1.0 -1.3 -1.2 -0.6	-1.3 -1.4 -1.2 -1.0	86.6 85.6 84.9	31.8 31.6 31.7
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	118.3 116.2 115.6	86.8 85.2 84.3	31.5 30.9 31.3	1.9 1.6 1.4	17.0 16.7 16.6	20.7 20.3 20.1	11.4 11.2 11.4	116.3 114.5 114.2	116.6 116.6 116.0	16.8 16.8 16.7	 	-0.6 -0.2 -0.2	85.0 84.9 84.5	31.6 31.7 31.5
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8**‡	118.2 117.5 115.7	84.8 84.1 83.4	33.4 33.4 32.3	1.2 1.1 0.9	17.0 16.9 16.6	20.2 20.0 19.9	12.1 12.1 11.7	117.0 116.4 114.9	115.7 114.7 113.1	16.6 16.5 16.3	-0.3 -1.0 -1.6	-0.3 -0.6 -1.0	84.2 83.5 82.6	31.5 31.2 30.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

instrupto y monte in reg	Male	Female	All	Rate	in travel-to-work areas	Male	Female	All	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS ††				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	5,937 12,550 64,756 83,243	2,917 6,845 37,298 47,060	8,854 19,395 102,054 130,303	14.2 11.0 6.7 7.4	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	685 844 4,488 2,663 2,071	539 599 2,369 1,649 1,110	1,224 1,443 6,857 4,312 3,181	3.7 6.5 8.6 2.9 6.7
Vest Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted II	129,491 28,786 158,277	58,000 17,231 75,231	187,491 46,017 233,508	11.3 6.7 9.9	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	2,641 5,079 293 2,434 2,448	1,533 1,925 207 1,773 1,337	4,174 7,004 500 4,207 3,785	7.4 13.0 5.7 4.2 5.2
ast Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	1,365 3,048 93,536 97,949	905 1,809 43,060 45,774	2,270 4,857 136,596 143,723	8.9 9.3 8.4 8.4	Cheltenham Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	6,770 1,253 917 1,298	2,614 727 727 918	9,384 1,980 1,644 2,216	12.1 3.4 5.7 9.2
Yorks and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	18,329 82,595 60,304 161,228	7,225 33,519 28,711 69,455	25,554 116,114 89,015 230,683	15.2 12.5 9.0 11.1	Cirencester Clacton Cilitheroe Colchester Corby	312 1,439 233 2,547 1,293	228 694 199 1,723 831	540 2,133 432 4,270 2,124 2,124	4.3 10.8 4.5 5.8 8.7 10.3
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	103,894 70,131 57,063 231,088	41,302 29,565 27,358 98,225	145,196 99,696 84,421 329,313	16.1 11.1 9.8 12.4	Coventry and Hinckley Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	16,384 2,543 2,584 877 3,853 449	8,333 1,434 1,460 538 1,746 254	24,717 3,977 4,044 1,415 5,599 703	2.1 8.7 7.8 11.5 8.9
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	101,630 14,016 10,237 125,883	37,257 5,611 5,937 48,805	138,887 19,627 16,174 174,688	15.1 11.8 7.6 13.4	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster	449 9,458 337 342 11,149 1,412	4,005 264 213 4,770 767	13,463 601 555 15,919 2,179	8.5 4.5 4.5 15.7 6.0
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	35,483 46,621 6,851 88,955	13,980 19,043 3,847 36,870	49,463 65,664 10,698 125,825	14.0 12.0 9.3 12.4	Dorchester and Weymouth Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	1,961 21,220 4,874 1,586	861 9,599 2,029 914 597	2,822 30,819 6,903 2,500 1,314	7.5 11.4 10.3 4.4 4.4
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	123,463 30,076 47,129 200,668	47,480 14,177 22,831 84,488	170,943 44,253 69,960 285,156	15.5 13.8 8.7 12.8	Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	717 3,541 430 950 1,945	1,866 265 485 866	5,407 695 1,435 2,811	6.1 7.0 14.3 8.8 12.1
UNASSISTED REGIONS South East East Anglia	333,287 30,398	160,882 17,464	494,169 47,862	6.1 5.5	Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	1,000 2,629 1,861 2,170 1,273	482 1,409 1,039 1,643 676	1,482 4,038 2,900 3,813 1,949 4,104	5.9 10.5 6.7 9.0
GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	390,101 388,528 732,347 1,510,976	151,066 168,569 364,619 684,254	541,167 557,097 1,096,966 2,195,230	15.3 11.7 6.9 9.1	Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool	2,847 6,520 3,333 1,353 5,529	1,347 2,764 1,974 765 1,842	4,194 9,284 5,307 2,118 7,371	9.0 11.3 3.0 4.9 18.4
Northern Ireland United Kingdom TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*	83,427 1,594,403	32,316 716,570	115,743 2,310,973	18.8 9.4	Harwich Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	459 2,190 265 20,582 569	240 1,097 254 10,892 419	699 3,287 519 31,474 988	9.9 6.4 3.5 4.7 14.5
England Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Anwick and Amble	2,906 4,439 1,043	1,609 1,489 483	4,515 5,928 1,526	9.9 9.3 12.8	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	1,940 5,689 633 1,472 677 645	1,232 3,436 429 1,051 441 420	3,172 9,125 1,062 2,523 1,118 1,065	7.1 3.8 6.5 4.2 6.8 9.2
Andover Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley	505 1,178 2,947 844 9,289 1,395	440 730 1,798 536 3,111 745	945 1,908 4,745 1,380 12,400 2,140	3.2 5.6 2.8 5.5 15.4 8.9	Horncastle and Market Rasen Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,257 15,599 1,102 3,192 2,710	2,856 6,602 1,012 1,870 1,391	8,113 22,201 2,114 5,062 4,101	9.1 12.0 4.5 4.5 8.4
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	2,141 1,186 2,248 591 2,142	1,319 674 1,399 395 1,222	3,460 1,860 3,647 986 3,364	9.0 2.5 6.0 5.9 4.2	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	1,802 594 135 1,131	969 418 73 757	2,771 1,012 208 1,888	8.5 4.4 6.7 4.4
Berwick Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland	490 240 697 60,589 3,999	243 245 384 26,091 1,744	733 485 1,081 86,680 5,743	7.3 3.0 11.7 11.3 13.9	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	1,952 1,968 3,927 342 21,017 360	1,283 1,085 1,777 253 9,298 271	3,235 3,053 5,704 595 30,315 631	8.1 6.8 11.6 9.7 8.8 4.9
Blackburn Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury	5,064 8,182 213 1,327 14,406 1,161	1,936 3,364 180 791 6,616 637	7,000 11,546 393 2,118 21,022 1,798	10.8 10.5 4.4 9.7 12.5 7.2	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	12,188 4,366 59,621 188,246 2,574	5,703 2,112 22,391 81,723 1,396	17,891 6,478 82,012 269,969 3,970	6.7 9.7 17.3 7.8 6.4
Boston Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	4,275 15,926 1,544 1,378 327	1,971 6,272 1,025 713 191	6,246 22,198 2,569 2,091 518	6.5 10.4 8.4 10.0 6.0	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,004 1,913 512 1,730 222	503 1,025 314 1,108 168	1,507 2,938 826 2,838 390	11.4 8.1 6.7 5.2 5.3
Bridport Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent	7,686 16,069 393 2,775 3,374	4,117 8,318 242 1,197 1,683	11,803 24,387 635 3,972 5,057	6.6 7.5 11.5 10.2 7.7	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	910 57,255 6,224 672 8,368	537 23,447 2,188 399 4,971	1,447 80,702 8,412 1,071 13,339	13.5

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S25

UNEMPLOYMENT **Area statistics**

2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status †† and in travel-to-work areas* at September 8, 1988 ‡

Unemployment in					In travel-to-work areas	at Sept		All	Rate
	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed			_ Female	<u> </u>	† per cent employees and unemployed
Melton Mowbray	651	598	1,249	6.0	Wigan and St Helens	18,119	8,140	26,259	14.8
Middlesbrough	16,133	5,471	21,604	16.9	Winchester and Eastleigh	1,276	738	2,014	2.5
Milton Keynes	2,879	1,642	4,521	5.3	Windermere	157	95	252	3.5
Minehead	440	248	688	9.4	Wirral and Chester	20,267	8,272	28,539	14.5
Morpeth and Ashington	5,302	1,844	7,146	13.9	Wisbech	1,089	500	1,589	8.3
Newark	1,424	797	2,221	9.3	Wolverhampton	12,817	5,253	18,070	12.7
Newbury	666	443	1,109	3.1	Woodbridge and Leiston	479	295	774	4.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	35,975	13,615	49,590	13.1	Worcester	2,583	1,474	4,057	6.5
Newmarket	647	566	1,213	4.7	Workington	2,275	1,156	3,431	12.5
Newquay	604	301	905	10.2	Worksop	2,301	932	3,233	12.8
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,053 433 3,372 2,715 5,785	632 306 1,999 1,530 2,947	1,685 739 5,371 4,245 8,732	7.4 4.6 4.9 9.2 6.2	Worthing Yeovil York	1,954 1,255 4,421	1,036 1,000 2,444	2,990 2,255 6,865	4.1 5.5 8.1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	23,849 236 5,922 657 4,149	9,662 157 2,920 385 2,193	33,511 393 8,842 1,042 6,342	9.9 8.4 11.7 7.4 3.5	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Reners and Connection	2,343 710	805 401	3,148 1,111 2,796	18.7 9.5
Pendle	1,890	1,017	2,907	9.7	Bangor and Caernarfon	2,677	1,109	3,786	14.6
Penrith	440	347	787	5.5	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	3,774	1,332	5,106	15.4
Penzance and St Ives	1,677	755	2,432	14.2	Brecon	341	201	542	7.6
Peterborough	4,582	2,333	6,915	7.0	Bridgend	4,298	1,811	6,109	12.1
Pickering and Helmsley	191	121	312	5.1	Cardiff	15,162	5,655	20,817	10.6
Plymouth	9,803	5,059	14,862	11.3	Cardigan	888	459	1,347	20.7
Poole	2,078	1,027	3,105	5.2	Carmarthen	989	473	1,462	8.2
Portsmouth	7,696	3,772	11,468	7.3	Conwy and Colwyn	2,112	1,082	3,194	10.8
Preston	8,396	4,127	12,523	8.5	Denbigh	594	342	936	9.0
Reading	3,310	1,534	4,844	3.2	Dolgellau and Barmouth	296	145	441	9.5
Redruth and Camborne	2,137	957	3,094	15.9	Fishguard	334	157	491	17.3
Retford	1,358	763	2,121	9.9	Haverfordwest	1,926	898	2,824	15.4
Richmondshire	537	476	1,013	8.4	Holyhead	2,092	1,047	3,139	18.8
Ripon	300	242	542	5.5	Lampeter and Aberaeron	582	266	848	15.2
Rochdale	5,246	2,489	7,735	12.2	Llandeilo	216	140	356	11.1
Rotherham and Mexborough	13,348	4,843	18,191	17.6	Llandrindod Wells	390	288	678	8.8
Rugby and Daventry	1,825	1,459	3,284	6.4	Llanelli	2,993	1,396	4,389	14.2
Salisbury	1,188	850	2,038	4.9	Machynlleth	214	130	344	9.8
Scarborough and Filey	1,950	845	2,795	8.9	Merthyr and Rhymney	5,746	1,795	7,541	15.4
Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	4,095 165 436 25,560 1,862	1,995 151 316 10,886 1,140	6,090 316 752 36,446 3,002	11.3 5.6 4.9 12.8 6.5	Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran	260 3,722 6,071 430 2,954	155 1,416 2,732 255 1,416	415 5,138 8,803 685 4,370	12.0 12.7 11.0 8.0
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,161	1,184	3,345	8.3	Pontýpridd and Rhondda	6,049	2,040	8,089	13.8
Skegness	974	306	1,280	11.2	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	378	195	573	8.9
Skipton	417	250	667	5.8	Pwllheli	455	227	682	14.5
Sleaford	482	338	820	7.3	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	5,399	2,505	7,904	11.7
Slough	3,931	2,088	6,019	3.5	South Pembrokeshire	1,427	528	1,955	16.6
South Molton South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	179 8,451 8,306 11,374 809 1,330	122 3,025 3,843 6,250 563 781	301 11,476 12,149 17,624 1,372 2,111	8.6 19.9 6.6 7.0 5.7 9.9	Swansea Weishpool Wrexham Scotland	9,373 299 3,461	3,447 235 1,787	12,820 534 5,248	13.4 7.2 11.4
Stafford	2,595	1,697	4,292	6.2	Aberdeen	6,595	3,478	10,073	5.9
Stamford	563	417	980	5.6	Alloa	1,953	814	2,767	17.1
Stockton-on-Tees	7,962	3,143	11,105	14.3	Annan	511	338	849	10.1
Stoke	10,417	5,588	16,005	7.5	Arbroath	930	525	1,455	17.5
Stroud	1,256	921	2,177	6.0	Ayr	3,338	1,561	4,899	11.6
Sudbury	568	369	937	6.0	Badenoch	262	132	394	11.1
Sunderland	21,585	7,415	29,000	16.7	Banff	547	291	838	9.5
Swindon	3,388	2,140	5,528	5.7	Bathgate	4,658	1,981	6,639	13.6
Faunton	1,628	935	2,563	6.2	Berwickshire	308	199	507	10.1
Felford and Bridgnorth	4,840	2,512	7,352	11.3	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	660	334	994	9.6
Thanet	3,374	1,550	4,924	12.0	Brechin and Montrose	784	528	1,312	10.6
Thetford	803	604	1,407	5.6	Buckie	256	203	459	11.1
Thirsk	213	135	348	8.5	Campbeltown	389	197	586	15.3
Tiverton	431	277	708	6.6	Crieff	230	115	345	10.1
Torbay	3,144	1,479	4,623	11.2	Cumnock and Sanguhar	2,754	981	3,735	25.0
Forrington	254	185	439	9.7	Dumbarton	3,188	1,611	4,799	17.5
Fotnes	384	268	652	8.5	Dumfries	1,328	709	2,037	8.4
Frowbridge and Frome	1,459	1,074	2,533	5.4	Dundee	9,098	3,919	13,017	13.6
Fruro	1,167	659	1,826	8.0	Dunfermline	4,474	2,036	6,510	12.4
Funbridge Wells	1,590	875	2,465	2.7	Duncon and Bute	784	400	1,184	15.3
Attoxeter and Ashbourne	319	261	580	4.6	Edinburgh	20,425	8,425	28,850	9.7
Vakefield and Dewsbury	9,269	3,677	12,946	11.4	Elgin	913	638	1,551	9.8
Valsall	12,005	5,197	17,202	10.9	Falkirk	4,819	2,624	7,443	12.5
Vareham and Swanage	288	162	450	4.6	Forfar	586	343	929	9.2
Varminster	239	209	448	6.9	Forres	341	258	599	19.6
Varrington	4,357	2,251	6,608	9.1	Fraserburgh	398	199	597	8.5
Varwick	2,677	1,841	4,518	5.4	Galashiels	562	289	851	5.6
Vatford and Luton	10,486	5,289	15,775	4.8	Girvan	411	229	640	20.5
Vellingborough and Rushden	1,609	1,077	2,686	5.9	Glasgow	69,280	25,444	94,724	15.2
Vells	802	589	1,391	5.9	Greenock	6,417	2,190	8,607	18.5
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Drayto Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn	2,236 679	1,370 307 462 987 2,499	3,606 986 1,214 2,927 8,386	9.2 13.9 8.3 8.9 15.3	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	765 351 183 1,505 2,791	384 157 105 649 1,181	1,149 508 288 2,154 3,972	8.4 6.3 7.6 16.0 9.6

S26 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status †† and in travel-to-work areas* at September 8, 1988 ‡ Male Female All Rate † per cent employees and unemployed

6.062	2 538	8.600	18.0	Stranraer	745	390	1,135	16.0
				Sutherland				14.2
				Thurso	434	248		9.8
				Western Isles	1.612	493	2,105	21.4
3,207	1,354	4,561	14.9	Wick	511	170	681	12.9
6,490	2.998	9,488	14.8					
		24,806		Northern Ireland				
662		966	11.4					
	131	374	9.4	Ballymena	2,139		3,127	12.6
	178	532	16.1			16,884		16.3
				Coleraine				21.0
890	654	1,544						29.7
	237	660	8.0	Craigavon	7,089	3,113	10,202	16.8
	237	729	10.8					
		414	9.2	Dungannon			3,823	25.9
		2.677	9.3	Enniskillen				22.1
.,				Londonderry	9,390	2,469		• 26.0
798	473	1.271	10.5	Magherafelt				25.7
		626	6.4	Newry	5,174	1,949	7,123	27.6
		776	14.9					
		792	10.2	Omagh				20.8
2,356	1,201	3,557	10.7	Strabane	2,804	662	3,466	30.7
	6,490 17,869 662 243 354 890 423 492 270 1,838 798 360 531 459	330 185 295 180 207 120 3,207 1,354 6,490 2,998 17,869 6,937 662 304 243 131 354 178 890 654 423 237 270 144 1,838 839 798 473 360 266 531 245 459 333	330 185 515 295 180 475 207 120 327 3,207 1,354 4,561 6,490 2,998 9,488 17,869 6,937 24,806 662 304 966 243 131 374 354 178 532 890 654 1,544 423 237 760 492 237 729 270 144 414 1,838 839 2,677 798 473 1,271 360 266 626 531 245 776 459 333 792	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	330 1985 515 12.2 Sutherland 295 180 475 10.7 Thurso 207 120 327 6.3 Western Isles 3,207 1,354 4,561 14.9 Wick 6,490 2.998 9,488 14.8 Northern Ireland 17,869 6,937 24,806 15.8 Northern Ireland 662 304 966 11.4 Ballymena 243 131 374 9.4 Ballymena 354 178 532 16.1 Belfast 243 237 7660 8.0 Craigavon 423 237 729 10.8 Cookstown 270 144 414 9.2 Dungannon 1,838 839 2,677 9.3 Enniskillen Londonderry 798 473 1,271 10.5 Magheratelt 360 266 626 6.4 Newry 531	0.002 2.300 0.005 12.2 Sutherland 436 330 185 515 12.2 Sutherland 436 295 180 475 10.7 Thurso 434 207 120 327 6.3 Western Isles 1.612 3,207 1,354 4,561 14.9 Wick 511 6,490 2.998 9,488 14.8 511 662 304 966 11.4 622 304 966 334 178 532 16.1 Belfast 40.005 6.987 243 131 374 9.4 Belfast 40.005 6.005 354 178 532 16.1 Belfast 40.005 6.989 423 237 729 10.8 Coleraine 2.984 7.089 270 144 414 9.2 Durgannon 2.762 1.838 839 2.677 9.3	0.002 2.300 0.003 1.2.5 Sutherland 436 166 295 180 475 10.7 Thurso 434 248 207 120 327 6.3 Western Isles 1.612 493 3,207 1,354 4,561 14.9 Wick 511 170 6,490 2.998 9,488 14.8 17,869 6,937 24,806 15.8 Northern Ireland 662 304 966 11.4 170 16.18 17,869 6,937 24,806 15.8 Northern Ireland 16.18 40,005 16,884 243 131 374 9.4 Ballymena 2,139 988 1,738 334 178 532 16.1 Belfast 40,005 16,884 243 131 374 9.4 Ballymena 2,139 988 1,738 3492 237 729 10.8 Coleraine 4,988 1,738 1,738 </td <td>0.002 2.300 0.005 12.2 Sutherland 436 166 602 295 180 475 10.7 Thurso 434 248 682 207 120 327 6.3 Western Isles 1.612 493 2.105 3.207 1.354 4.561 14.9 Wick 511 170 681 6.490 2.998 9.488 14.8 511 170 681 662 304 966 11.4 Wick 511 170 681 662 304 966 11.4 Ballymena 2.139 988 3.127 243 131 374 9.4 Ballymena 2.139 988 3.127 354 178 532 16.1 Belfast 40.005 16.884 56.899 364 1,544 9.2 Cookstown 7.798 3.131 10.202 492 237</td>	0.002 2.300 0.005 12.2 Sutherland 436 166 602 295 180 475 10.7 Thurso 434 248 682 207 120 327 6.3 Western Isles 1.612 493 2.105 3.207 1.354 4.561 14.9 Wick 511 170 681 6.490 2.998 9.488 14.8 511 170 681 662 304 966 11.4 Wick 511 170 681 662 304 966 11.4 Ballymena 2.139 988 3.127 243 131 374 9.4 Ballymena 2.139 988 3.127 354 178 532 16.1 Belfast 40.005 16.884 56.899 364 1,544 9.2 Cookstown 7.798 3.131 10.202 492 237

Rate

† per cent employees and unemployed

Male Female All

Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 edition of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) editions. The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1*, 2.2 and 2.3. TAssisted 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. I September 1988 figures have been affected by the postal strike and new benefit regulations. See footnote ‡ to *tables 2.1* and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

Age and duration

UNITE	D	Under 25	5			25-54				55 and o	over			All ages			
KINGD	OM	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 FE				1,177.7	595.8	312.4	821.9	1,729.9	99.7 102.2	67.6 65.6	204.7 207.8	372.1 375.7	1,304.0	627.8 555.0	1,347.8	3,279.
1986	July Oct	608.7 634.2	247.8 193.9	321.2 317.4	1,145.5	604.7	295.4	815.8	1,715.9								
			000.4	000.4	1 100 0	659.3	302.9	818.6	1,780.8	105.6 93.9	65.6 66.7	212.4 212.3	383.6 372.8	1,384.8	578.0 631.6	1,334.4	3,297 3,107
1987	Jan	620.0 488.1	209.4 252.1	303.4 285.7	1,132.8	598.3	312.9	797.2	1,708.3	83.0	61.0	203.6	347.6	1,123.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906
	Apr July Oct	504.8 532.3	205.6	264.9 243.5	975.3 918.7	535.9 523.4	277.8 246.2	769.8 726.5	1,583.5	80.4	54.0	202.2	336.6	1,136.0	443.1	1,172.2	2,751
	UCI	552.5	142.5	240.0	310.7	520.4	L+U.L		A CONTRACT	83.6	49.3	195.1	328.0	1,175.0	446.5	1,100.6	2,722
1988	Jan	520.9	157.6	214.8	893.3	570.6	239.6	690.7	1,500.8	75.6	47.0	189.6	312.2	1,023.1	483.6	1,029.2	2,536
	Apr July	422.4 411.6	193.2 163.7	188.1 169.5	803.7 744.8	525.1 465.8	243.5 226.6	651.5 601.1	1,420.1 1,293.5	67.6	43.2	177.6	288.4	944.9	433.5	948.2	2,326
MALE										84.1	56.5	155.5	296.1	808.7	400.4	1,022.5	2,23
1986	July	354.7	146.5 114.6	214.8 210.3	715.9 695.5	369.8 377.0	197.4 183.3	652.2 645.6	1,219.4 1,205.9	85.6	55.2	157.6	298.3	833.1	353.2	1,013.5	2,199
	Oct	370.6	114.6	210.3	695.5	3/7.0	103.3	045.0	1,205.9	88.9	54.9	161.6	305.4	893.4	363.9	1,015.2	2,272
1987	Jan	372.2	125.0	202.2	699.5	432.2	184.0	651.4	1,267.5	79.7	55.0	161.5	296.2	772.3	397.2	988.7	2,158
	Apr	298.5	150.3	190.9	639.7	394.2	191.8	636.3	1,222.4	69.6	50.6	154.7	274.9	712.6	349.0 289.6	946.8 895.4	2,008
	July Oct	302.5 318.4	123.1 87.0	177.6 162.7	603.3 568.1	340.5 333.6	175.2 157.2	614.6 579.3	1,130.3 1,070.0	66.7	45.4	153.4	265.6	718.7	289.6	895.4	1,903
	Oct	310.4	67.0	102.7	500.1	333.0	157.2	575.5	1,070.0	69.0	41.0	148.2	258.2	758.1	288.3	846.3	1,892
1988	Jan	315.3	97.3	144.4	557.1	373.8	149.9	553.7	1,077.4	62.2	38.3	143.9	244.3	662.9	310.6	792.2	1,76
	Apr July	258.5 248.0	118.5 99.8	126.9 114.0	503.8 461.7	342.2 295.8	153.9 143.3	521.5 480.9	1,017.5 920.1	55.2	34.9	134.4	224.5	599.0	278.0	729.3	1,60
FEMA	LE									15.6	11.2	49.2	76.0	495.3	227.5	325.4	1,048
1986	July	254.0	101.3	106.5	461.7	225.7	115.0	169.7	510.4	16.7	10.5	50.3	77.4	508.0	201.9	327.5	1,03
	Ocť	263.6	79.3	107.1	450.0	227.7	112.1	170.2	510.0	16.6	10.7	50.8	78.2	491.5	214.1	319.3	1.024
1987	Jan	247.7	84.5	101.2	433.3	227.1	118.9	167.3	513.3	14.3	11.6	50.8	76.7	408.1	234.4	306.4	941
	Apr	189.7	101.7	94.8	386.3	204.1	121.1	160.8	486.0	13.4	10.4	48.9	72.6	411.1	195.4	291.4	89
	July	202.3	82.5	87.3	372.1	195.5	102.6	155.2	453.2	13.7	8.6	48.8	71.0	417.3	153.6	276.9	84
	Oct	213.8	56.0	80.8	350.6	189.8	89.0	147.3	426.1	14.6	8.3	46.9	69.8	416.9	158.2	254.3	82
1988	Jan	205.6	60.3	70.4	336.3	196.8	89.6	136.9	423.4	13.4	8.7	45.8	67.8	360.3	173.0	237.0	77
	Apr	163.9	74.7	61.2	299.9	182.9	89.6	130.0	402.6	12.4	8.3	43.2	63.9	346.0	155.5	218.9	72
	July	163.6	63.9	55.5	283.1	169.9	83.3	120.2	373.4								

See footnotes to table 2.1 and 2.2.

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE 1987 July Oct	116.3 134.8	247.6 239.6	611.5 544.2	711.8 667.7	458.2 431.4	413.5 397.0	280.4 275.2	67.1 61.4	Thousand 2,906.5 2,751.4
1988 Jan Apr July	119.4 106.0 81.4	229.6 202.0 183.3	544.3 495.7 480.0	673.3 633.1 574.6	434.8 411.5 372.8	392.8 375.5 346.1	270.6 260.0 241.3	57.4 52.2 47.1	2,722.2 2,536.0 2,326.7
1987 July Oct	Proportion of num 4.0 4.9	ber unemployed 8.5 8.7	21.0 19.8	24.5 24.3	15.8 15.7	14.2 14.4	9.6 10.0	2.3 2.2	Per cent 100.0 100.0
1988 Jan Apr July	4.4 4.2 3.5	8.4 8.0 7.9	20.0 19.5 20.6	24.7 25.0 24.7	16.0 16.2 16.0	14.4 14.8 14.9	9.9 10.3 10.4	2.1 2.1 2.0	100.0 100.0 100.0
MALE 1987 July Oct	66.6 76.8	145.8 139.5	390.8 351.8	491.2 462.7	342.2 322.6	297.0 284.7	209.1 205.2	65.8 60.3	Thousand 2,008.5 1,903.6
1988 Jan Apr July	67.0 59.8 46.0	135.4 119.6 108.1	354.7 324.4 307.6	470.0 441.5 398.9	325.9 307.9 275.9	281.6 268.1 245.3	201.8 193.2 178.4	56.5 51.1 46.1	1,892.7 1,765.7 1,606.3
1987 July Oct	Proportion of num 3.3 4.0	ber unemployed 7.3 7.3	19.5 18.5	24.5 24.3	17.0 16.9	14.8 15.0	10.4 10.8	3.3 3.2	Per cent 100.0 100.0
1988 Jan Apr July	3.5 3.4 2.9	7.2 6.8 6.7	18.7 18.4 19.2	24.8 25.0 24.8	17.2 17.4 17.2	14.9 15.2 15.3	10.7 10.9 11.1	3.0 2.9 2.9	100.0 100.0 100.0
FEMALE 1987 July Oct	49.7 58.1	101.7 100.1	220.7 192.4	220.6 205.0	116.1 108.8	116.5 112.3	71.3 70.0	1.4 1.1	Thousand 898.0 847.8
1988 Jan Apr July	52.4 46.2 35.4	94.3 82.4 75.3	189.6 171.3 172.4	203.3 191.6 175.8	108.9 103.6 96.9	111.2 107.3 100.8	68.9 66.7 62.9	0.9 1.1 1.0	829.5 770.3 720.4
1987 July Oct	Proportion of num 5.5 6.8	ber unemployed 11.3 11.8	24.6 22.7	24.6 24.2	12.9 12.8	13.0 13.2	7.9 8.3	0.2 0.1	Per cent 100.0 100.0
1988 Jan Apr July	6.3 6.0 4.9	11.4 10.7 10.4	22.9 22.2 23.9	24.5 24.9 24.4	13.1 13.5 13.4	13.4 13.9 14.0	8.3 8.7 8.7	0.1 0.1 0.1	100.0 100.0 100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MAL 1987	E AND FEMALE July Oct	203.2 170.4	135.0 141.8	188.8 251.6	191.1 202.0	405.7 370.2	544.4 443.1	1,238.3 1,172.2	Thousand 2,906.5 2,751.4
1988	Jan Apr July	178.9 136.0 162.3	91.3 120.5 121.4	209.4 183.0 162.1	235.3 197.0 153.5	460.1 386.7 345.6	446.5 483.6 433.5	1,100.6 1,029.2 948.2	2,722.2 2,536.0 2,326.7
1987	July Oct	Proportion of number 7.0 6.2	unemployed 4.6 5.2	6.5 9.1	6.6 7.3	14.0 13.5	18.7 16.1	42.6 42.6	Per cent 100.0 100.0
1988	Jan Apr July	6.6 5.4 7.0	3.4 4.8 5.2	7.7 7.2 7.0	8.6 7.8 6.6	16.9 15.2 14.9	16.4 19.1 18.6	40.4 40.6 40.8	100.0 100.0 100.0
MALI 1987		122.0 109.2	84.6 88.8	120.8 156.7	122.0 129.0	263.2 235.0	349.0 289.6	946.8 895.4	Thousand 2,008.5 1,903.6
1988	Jan Apr July	108.6 87.2 97.9	58.6 80.0 75.4	140.2 119.5 104.6	155.0 125.9 99.5	295.6 250.2 221.5	288.3 310.6 278.0	846.3 792.2 729.3	1,892.7 1,765.7 1,606.3
1987	July Oct	Proportion of number 6.1 5.7	unemployed 4.2 4.7	6.0 8.2	6.1 6.8	13.1 12.3	17.4 15.2	47.1 47.0	Per cent 100.0 100.0
988	Jan Apr July	5.7 4.9 6.1	3.1 4.5 4.7	7.4 6.8 6.5	8.2 7.1 6.2	15.6 14.2 13.8	15.2 17.6 17.3	44.7 44.9 45.4	100.0 100.0 100.0
EMA 987	July Oct	81.1 61.2	50.4 53.1	68.0 94.9	69.1 72.9	142.4 135.2	195.4 153.6	291.4 276.9	Thousand 898.0 847.8
988	Jan Apr July	70.3 48.7 64.4	32.7 40.5 45.9	69.2 63.5 57.5	80.3 71.0 54.0	164.5 136.5 124.1	158.2 173.0 155.5	254.3 237.0 218.9	829.5 770.3 720.4
987	July Oct	Proportion of number 9.0 7.2	unemployed 5.6 6.3	7.6 11.2	7.7 8.6	15.9 15.9	21.8 18.1	32.4 32.7	Per cent 100.0 100.0
1988	Jan Apr July	8.5 6.3 8.9	3.9 5.3 6.4	8.3 8.2 8.0	9.7 9.2 7.5	19.8 17.7 17.2	19.1 22.5 21.6	30.7 30.8 30.4	100.0 100.0 100.0

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and					† per cent employees and
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	8,306 4,393 771 1,969	4,308 1,863 630 1,086	12,614 6,256 1,401 3,055	unemployed 5.3	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	23,990 1,207 2,071 1,101	12,893 750 1,110 628	36,883 1,957 3,181 1,729	unemploye 6.5
South Bedfordshire erkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,173 7,397 796 842 2,266 1,733 1,054 706	729 3,792 519 569 824 840 541 499	1,902 1,315 1,411 3,090 2,573 1,595 1,205	3.3	Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	1,961 1,508 1,914 1,377 2,739 1,067 1,945 2,161 3,374	861 990 1,038 833 1,646 618 866 1,184 1,550	2,822 2,498 2,952 2,210 4,385 1,685 2,811 3,345 4,924	
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	6,007 1,015 540 2,616 472 1,364	3,494 728 325 1,430 259 752	9,501 1,743 865 4,046 731 2,116	3.6	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire	823 742 5,376 1,015 2,029 991	451 368 3,036 693 884 543	1,274 1,110 8,412 1,708 2,913 1,534	3.5
ast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	11,092 4,470 1,127 1,473 1,752 844 742 684	5,887 2,190 571 727 948 574 394 483	16,979 6,660 1,698 2,200 2,700 1,418 1,136 1,167	6.2	Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	762 579 7,032 732 579 932 524 803 475	488 428 3,587 416 238 400 241 408 070	1,250 1,007 10,619 1,148 817 1,332 765 1,211 1,211	•
ssex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point	21,274 2,915 1,110 664 1,063	12,459 1,753 815 332 660	33,733 4,668 1,925 996 1,723	6.2	Ruönymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	475 706 451 520 626 684	270 426 278 282 289 339	745 1,132 729 802 915 1,023	
Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maidon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	1,294 2,013 1,405 1,361 462 726 3,051 2,162 2,662 386	984 1,344 864 733 335 422 1,373 1,111 1,475 258	2,278 3,357 2,269 2,094 797 1,148 4,424 3,273 4,137 644		West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	5,359 556 1,188 684 740 571 665 955	3,063 356 611 442 391 340 415 508	8,422 912 1,799 1,126 1,131 911 1,080 1,463	3.0
reater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of London	201,783 3,316 4,956 3,353 9,339 4,067 8,188 70 6,215	88,757 1,490 2,647 2,002 4,100 2,107 3,581 22 2,610	290,540 4,806 7,603 5,355 13,439 6,174 11,769 92 8,825	7.6	EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	8,864 1,537 389 1,397 1,211 3,737 593	5,115 760 293 773 1,115 1,666 508	13,979 2,297 682 2,170 2,326 5,403 1,101	4.7
Cróydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Harnoge Harrow Harrow	5,821 7,040 5,222 7,442 11,899 6,465 9,648 2,966 3,218	2,871 3,479 2,588 3,451 4,591 2,750 4,288 1,672 1,794	8,692 10,519 7,810 10,893 16,490 9,215 13,936 4,638 5,012		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	13,456 1,275 973 2,630 1,207 4,055 1,018 2,298	7,222 899 697 1,242 687 1,739 708 1,250	20,678 2,174 1,670 3,872 1,894 5,794 1,726 3,548	6.9
Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames	2,732 3,740 9,193 4,366 1,586 14,044 9,903 2,763 9,286 4,112 2,027	1,558 2,039 3,862 2,017 831 5,522 4,084 1,247 3,510 2,136 1,192	4,290 5,779 13,055 6,383 2,417 19,566 13,987 4,010 12,796 6,248 3,219 16,777		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	8,078 782 411 2,281 572 863 888 2,281	5,127 543 392 1,157 481 735 554 1,265	13,205 1,325 803 3,438 1,053 1,598 1,442 3,546	4.9
Suttwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth ampshire Basingstoke and Deane	12,279 1,875 10,256 6,641 7,755 22,854 1,089	4,498 976 2,971 2,836 3,435 12,213 579	16,777 2,851 13,227 9,477 11,190 35,067 1,668	5.4	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	20,460 1,658 12,242 1,238 1,558 901 2,863	11,005 868 5,685 835 1,151 675 1,791	31,465 2,526 17,927 2,073 2,709 1,576 4,654	7.5
East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor	751 1,006 1,047 1,230 423 2,232 1,849 4,889 752	553 651 751 977 319 1,104 1,028 2,277 508	1,304 1,657 1,798 2,207 742 3,336 2,877 7,166 1,260		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Perwith Restormel	11,075 1,345 1,985 14 2,624 1,328 1,922 1,857	6,017 866 1,066 11 1,350 812 880 1,032	17,092 2,211 3,051 25 3,974 2,140 2,802 2,889	11.8
Southampton Test Valley Winchester ertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire	6,013 763 810 10,107 987 1,226 807	2,539 517 410 6,002 662 760 551	8,552 1,280 1,220 16,109 1,649 1,986	3.7	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams	21,700 1,428 2,151 847 1,595 8,358 1,104	11,510 876 1,001 550 876 4,092 720	33,210 2,304 3,152 1,397 2,471 12,450 1,824	9.0
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	949 1,141 1,080 1,097 708 1,105	551 473 766 600 604 372 573 641	1,358 1,422 1,907 1,680 1,701 1,080 1,678 1,678		Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon Dorset	1,441 3,056 1,010 710 8,719	888 1,419 607 481 4,385	1,824 2,329 4,475 1,617 1,191 13,104	5.8
weiwyn Hatfield ile of Wight Medina South Wight	1,007 2,710 1,652 1,058	641 1,391 851 540	1,648 4,101 2,503 1,598	8.4	Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	3,183 453 604 392 1,815	1,354 224 371 282 883	4,537 677 975 674 2,698	

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S29

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 8, 1988 \ddagger

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	384 805 1,083	215 503 553	599 1,308 1,636		Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	3,065 392 1,146	1,693 349 698	4,758 741 1,844	
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset	7,829 1,819 550 1,150 2,054 1,277 979 6,396	4,751 856 414 847 1,024 959 651 4,388	12,580 2,675 964 1,997 3,078 2,236 1,630 10,784	5.9 6.5	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	33,940 3,893 3,394 2,160 2,359 4,113 2,742 13,610 1,669	13,560 1,207 1,629 1,114 1,194 1,420 1,260 4,749 987	47,500 5,100 5,023 3,274 3,553 5,533 4,002 18,359 2,656	10.2
Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	1,143 1,657 1,555 512 1,529	838 1,121 885 299 1,245	1,981 2,778 2,440 811 2,774		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley Boothferry	28,595 1,706 1,448	12,585 1,195 758	41,180 2,901 2,206	11.6
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	7,064 598 1,189 1,162 2,817 1,298	5,004 492 1,021 816 1,674 1,001	12,068 1,090 2,210 1,978 4,491 2,299	5.5	Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	2,172 1,552 1,344 4,013 896 12,939 2,525	998 889 880 1,549 632 4,726 958	3,170 2,441 2,224 5,562 1,528 17,665 3,483	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	11,625 1,772 1,062 497 1,170 1,614 686 1,788 1,193	7,271 1,084 676 310 728 1,004 440 913 930	18,896 2,856 1,738 807 1,898 2,618 1,126 2,701 2,123	7.4	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	12,239 644 1,074 1,763 550 985 2,605 1,504 3,114	6,988 448 700 1,082 484 652 1,145 1,054 1,423	19,227 1,092 1,774 2,845 1,034 1,637 3,750 2,558 4,537	7.3
Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire	1,843 8,516 712 830	1,186 4,758 542 550	3,029 13,274 1,254 1,380	8.8	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	58,019 10,435 12,999 11,004 23,581	22,836 3,452 5,277 4,292 9,815	80,855 13,887 18,276 15,296 33,396	14.6
Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire	581 1,693 501 4,199 22,455	300 1,026 301 2,039 12,736	881 2,719 802 6,238 35,191	8.2	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds	62,375 15,664 4,488 9,433 21,470	27,046 6,192 2,369 4,582 9,504	89,421 21,856 6,857 14,015 30,974	9.8
Cannock Chase East Statfordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Statfordshire Statford Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,361 1,961 1,538 2,576 2,258 1,945 1,175 6,687 1,954	1,123 1,032 1,032 1,448 1,325 1,300 949 3,158 1,043	3,719 3,084 2,570 4,024 3,583 3,245 2,124 9,845 2,997		Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	24,145 3,401 1,060 2,363 2,699 5,616	4,399 12,230 1,627 805 1,294 1,200 2,298	36,375 5,028 1,865 3,657 3,899 7,914	9.6
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	8,752 1,167 3,069 1,415 1,065 2,036	5,776 833 1,706 1,074 814 1,349	14,528 2,000 4,775 2,489 1,879 3,385	7.1	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton	2,117 2,532 4,357 91,704 9,182	1,272 1,483 2,251 39,618 3,947	3,389 4,015 6,608 131,322 13,129	11.6
Warwick West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	106,929 48,299 11,813 8,730 12,590 4,810 9,310 11,377	44,690 18,701 5,547 4,366 5,251 2,749 3,642 4,434	151,619 67,000 17,360 13,096 17,841 7,559 12,952 15,811	11.5	Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	3,946 26,321 6,515 6,810 10,072 6,036 6,516 5,669 10,637	2,117 9,192 3,232 3,254 3,579 3,287 3,189 2,546 5,275	6,063 35,513 9,747 10,064 13,651 9,323 9,705 8,215 15,912	
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	26,609 2,566 2,632 3,992 7,899 2,416 1,597 3,213 1,342 952	11,666 1,195 941 1,462 3,113 1,111 1,033 1,519 670 622	38,275 3,761 3,573 5,454 11,012 3,527 2,630 4,732 2,012 1,574	9.8	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Flyde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribbie Valley Rossendale	36,958 4,876 5,228 2,756 1,751 1,085 1,830 3,943 1,890 4,613 4,55 1,268	17,071 1,787 1,929 1,171 1,106 564 1,010 1,789 1,017 1,721 398 751	54,029 6,663 7,157 2,857 1,649 2,840 5,732 2,907 6,334 853 2,019 2,931	10.1
Leicestershire Biaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Meiton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	16,973 785 1,900 472 1,096 9,633 502 1,710 556 319	8,695 566 1,278 381 759 3,896 443 730 358 284	25,668 1,351 3,178 853 1,855 13,529 945 2,440 914 603	6.4	South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Setton St Helens Wirral	1,800 3,422 2,041 78,281 10,880 33,796 11,574 7,814 14,217	1,131 1,693 1,004 29,306 3,680 12,133 4,943 3,063 5,487	2,931 5,115 3,045 107,587 14,560 45,929 16,517 10,877 19,704	17.4
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven	12,469 1,061 2,678 3,308 1,217 843 1,809	6,655 598 1,232 1,391 860 591 1,074	19,124 1,659 3,910 4,699 2,077 1,434 2,883	8.8	NORTH Cleveland Hartiepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	28,953 5,137 7,036 8,818 7,962	10,198 1,738 2,499 2,818 3,143	39,151 6,875 9,535 11,636 11,105	16.4
West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering	1,553 7,958 1,204 610 555 986	909 5,198 763 593 448 654	2,462 13,156 1,967 1,203 1,003 1,640	5.5	Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	10,419 2,517 1,860 2,408 2,058 526 1,050	5,983 1,350 1,116 1,363 1,022 415 717	16,402 3,867 2,976 3,771 3,080 941 1,767	8.0

Unemployment in con	unties and	l local a	uthority	districts at	September 8, 1988 ‡				
	Male	Female	Ali	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Durham	21,383	8,611	29,994	† per cent employees and unemployed 13.3	Dumfries and Galloway Region	3,940	2,202	6 142	† per cent employees and unemployed 10.8
Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	1,649 3,550 3,833 2,514 4,056	762 1,537 1,372 1,129 1,269	2,411 5,087 5,205 3,643 5,325		Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	754 1,628 459 1,099	469 832 333 568	6,142 1,223 2,460 792 1,667	10.0
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,954 464 2,363	1,284 316 942	4,238 780 3,305		Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	12,010 4,404 6,405 1,201	5,795 1,980 2,953 862	17,805 6,384 9,358 2,063	13.3
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	8,895 874 547 2,748 937 835 2,954	3,793 423 262 1,119 507 541 941	12,688 1,297 809 3,867 1,444 1,376 3,895	11.6	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,471 1,743 5,513 830 580 1,805	5,961 963 2,591 649 479 1,279	16,432 2,706 8,104 1,479 1,059 3,084	7.1
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcaste upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	56,233 9,174 14,480 7,827 8,451 16,301	20,220 3,327 5,304 3,123 3,025 5,441	76,453 12,501 19,784 10,950 11,476 21,742	14.6	Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	7,132 262 903 2,144 662 395 1,905 383 478	3,095 132 403 892 304 165 845 173 181	10,227 394 1,306 3,036 966 560 2,750 556 659	11.6
WALES	40.400	F 400			Lothian Region	26,035	10,951	36,986	10.2
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr	10,408 1,691 1,296 1,695 821	5,169 967 685 717 482	15,577 2,658 1,981 2,412 1,303	11.4	City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	16,317 2,375 2,498 4,845	6,784 1,043 982 2,142	23,101 3,418 3,480 6,987	
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	1,838 3,067	768 1,550	2,606 4,617		Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute	114,085 1,830	43,693 958	157,778 2,788	15.5
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	10,182 1,418 1,717 996 2,181 2,443 1,427	4,787 689 894 573 968 1,135 528	14,969 2,107 2,611 1,569 3,149 3,578 1,955	13.7	Beärsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnork and Doon Valley Cunninghame	691 49,597 2,686 1,659 2,320 2,735 6,042	387 16,158 847 810 1,210 954 2,536	1,078 65,755 3,533 2,469 3,530 3,689 8,578	
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	14,324 3,172 2,031 1,450 4,806 2,865	6,070 1,032 791 904 2,009 1,334	20,394 4,204 2,822 2,354 6,815 4,199	12.4	Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	3,188 2,441 8,41 4,427 6,246 3,207 3,468 5,534	1,611 1,405 604 1,729 2,069 1,354 1,694 1,694	4,799 3,846 1,445 6,156 8,315 4,561 5,162 7,512	
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor	7,191 1,158 2,233 602	3,345 547 867 297	10,536 1,705 3,100 899	13.7	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region	6,249 8,400 2,524 13,954	2,420 3,736 1,233 6,428	8,669 12,136 3,757 20,382	12.1
Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	687 2,511	357 1,277	1,044 3,788		Angus City of Dundee	2,395 8,707	1,456 3,604	3,851 12,311	
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley	18,554 2,720	6,284 910	24,838 3,630	14.4	Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	2,852 492	1,368 237	4,220 729	10.8
Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr	2,305 3,896	711 1,473	3,016 5,369		Shetland Islands	360	266	626	6.4
Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	2,790 3,787 3,056	928 1,159 1,103	3,718 4,946 4,159		Western Isles	1,612	493	2,105	21.4
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,903 769 808 326	1,209 412 545 252	3,112 1,181 1,353 578	8.4	NORTHERN IRELAND	1,935	924	2,859	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,705 10,717 2,988	5,334 3,869 1,465	19,039 14,586 4,453	10.2	Ards Armagh Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge	1,897 2,472 2,139 1,245 1,030	1,001 1,043 988 406 595	2,898 3,515 3,127 1,651 1,625	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	12,688 1,716 1,734 2,006 7,232	4,672 558 702 858 2,554	17,360 2,274 2,436 2,864 9,786	13.2	Beilast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	1,030 21,482 1,229 1,914 2,729 1,795 3,587 7,488 1,895 2,762	595 7,210 644 1,056 1,057 677 1,475 1,884 979 1,061	1,625 28,692 1,873 2,970 3,786 2,472 5,062 9,372 2,874 3,823	
Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweeddale	1,698 308 562 558 270	909 199 289 277 144	2,607 507 851 835 414	6.9	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	2,943 1,271 1,902 3,751 1,907 1,014	1,041 537 585 1,802 774 275	3,984 1,808 2,487 5,553 2,681 1,289	
Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,879 1,824 4,632 2,423	4,458 746 2,463 1,249	13,337 2,570 7,095 3,672	12.7	Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,174 2,850 1,781 2,431 2,804	1,949 1,477 1,254 960 662	7,123 4,327 3,035 3,391 3,466	

* Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas. † The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in *table 2.1*, *0.2* and *2.3*, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in *table 2.4*. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. ‡ September 1988 figures have been affected by the postal strike and new benefit regulations. See footnote ‡ to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

\$30 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9



NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$31

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 **Area statistics**

SOUTH FAST

Wokingham

Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire

Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead

Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe

East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden

Esex Basildon Billericay Brentree Brentwood and Ongar Casile Point Cheimsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend East Southend West Thurrock

Inurrock Greater London Barking Battersea Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar Brent East Brent North Brent South BrentSouth BrentSouth Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea Chingford Chipign Barnet Chipign Barnet Chipien London

Chipleping Barnet Chipleping Barnet Crity of London and Westminster South Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich Ealing North Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton Ethtam

Eltham Enfield North Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston

Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate

Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras

Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South

Illora South Islington North Islington North Islington South and Finsbury Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford

Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch

Finchley Fulham

Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North

Hornchurch

Levton

S32

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 8, 1988 ‡

Female

All

4,138 1,533 2,578 2,540 1,825

1,580 1,206 1,962 1,506 2,573 1,330 1,032

1,245 976 1,353 851 3,471 1,605

1,076 3,269 3,391 1,808 2,396 2,700 1,481 858

3,495 1,925 1,626 1,213 1,723 1,818 1,813 2,333 2,832 2,361 1,416 1,135 2,234 2,576 1,848 3,385

2,465 4,702 1,936 6,719 1,551 6,508 5,616 2,541 5,282 2,795 1,659 2,589 1,961 1,459 1,484

Male

2,980 854 1,692 1,661 1,119

981 723 1,442 1,055 1,733 869 594

692 2,250 2,220 1,197 1,606 1,752 883 492

2,238 1,122 926 797 1,063 1,040 1,122 1,511 1,898 1,459 681 1,280 1,816 1,235 2,217

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,755\\ 3,344\\ 1,317\\ 5,327\\ 921\\ 4,929\\ 3,966\\ 1,664\\ 3,709\\ 1,856\\ 1,129\\ 1,773\\ 1,295\\ 885\\ 982 \end{array}$

All

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,184\\ 4,198\\ 6,331\\ 1,265\\ 1,513\\ 7,059\\ 2,551\\ 1,241\\ 1,684\\ 975\\ 6,225\\ 4,946\\ 8812\\ 3,937\\ 8,028\\ 1,496\\ 1,532\\ 3,160\\ 1,4665\\ 1,645\\ 4,794\\ \end{array}$

1,584 1,371 1,488 2,322 1,879 2,421 2,882 1,382 1,020 2,765 4,855 2,052 4,261 3,626 1,159

1,811 1,127 1,538 1,828 1,296 1,335 1,907 1,943 1,657 1,667

4,101

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,957\\ 2,464\\ 2,115\\ 2,603\\ 3,197\\ 2,811\\ 2,545\\ 1,679\\ 2,513\\ 2,403\\ 3,239\\ 1,299\\ 2,722\\ 1,274\\ 1,110\\ \end{array}$

1,592 839 2,317 1,542 999 1,123

945 802 1,089 780 1,021 826 1,051 939 770 1,132 1,264

1,503 1,126 1,285 911 926 1,208 1,463

2,088 2,016 2,536 4,875

Female

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,141\\ 1,143\\ 1,826\\ 500\\ 515\\ 1,885\\ 837\\ 471\\ 659\\ 623\\ 369\\ 91,515\\ 1,444\\ 344\\ 61,240\\ 2,367\\ 533\\ 555\\ 533\\ 2,252\\ 915\\ 540\\ 1,713\\ 550\\ 1,533\\ \end{array}$

1,391

Male

3,043 3,055 4,505 765 998 5,174 1,714 770 1,065 1,061 606 4,710 3,502 537 746 2,697 5,661 962 1,110 999 6,037 2,245 926 3,952 1,125 3,261

932 914 861 1,444 1,112 1,347 1,947 932 596 1,814 3,360 1,259 3,005 2,570 761

1,079 693 1,025 1,094 833 857 1,202 1,265 1,019 1,040

2,710

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,207\\ 1,612\\ 1,333\\ 1,826\\ 2,064\\ 1,945\\ 1,537\\ 1,914\\ 1,070\\ 1,604\\ 1,442\\ 2,195\\ 835\\ 1,841\\ 823\\ 742 \end{array}$

1,403 1,051 1,618 3,440

Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wastenater North Wimbledon Woolwich

woolwich Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester

Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford

Hertistica and Storbord Hertistica South Hertfordshire Statibans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire

kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent North Thanet South Thanet

Oxfordshire Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney

Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey Epsom and Ewell Esher Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate

North Are Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne Woking

West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham Worthing

EAST ANGLIA

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire

Isle of Wight Isle of Wight

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	565 787	458 654	1,023 1,441	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	2,112 2,228 1,576	1,396 1,248 1,213	3,508 3,476 2,789
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	2,630 996 1,207	1,242 674 687	3,872 1,670 1,894	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington	1,065 1,771	814 1,105	1,879 2,876
North West Norfolk Norwich North	1,830 1,609	951 834	2,781 2,443 4,015	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1,773	942	2,715
Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	2,831 1,018 1,335	1,184 708 942	4,015 1,726 2,277	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Sparkbrook	2,934 4,249 2,966	1,286 1,670 1,277	4,220 5,919 4,243
uffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,022	876	1,898	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	4,449 5,666 4,617	1,675 1,962 1,713	6,124 7,628 6,330
Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk	1,103 1,750 1,034	725 913 794	1,828 2,663 1,828	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,307 6,327 5,371	1,781 2,048 1,628	6,088 8,375 6,999
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	888 2,281	554 1,265	1,442 3,546	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry South West Coventry South West Dudley West Dudley West Halesowen, and Stoutbridge	2,479 3,416 4,194	1,157 1,474 1,821	3,636 4,890 6,015
OUTH WEST von				Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South West	2,230 3,340 2,049	1,178 1,413	3,408 4,753 3,184
Bath Bristol East Bristol North West	1,658 2,300 2,354	868 1,185 1,127	2,526 3,485 3,481	Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,824 2,721 2,185	1,135 1,700 1,464 1,202	5,524 4,185 3,387
Bristol South Bristol West	3,543 3,471 1,581	1,455 1,621 956	4,998	Meriden Solihull	3,346 1,464	1,715	5,061 2,498
Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke	1,314	985 844	2,537 2,299 1,995	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South	1,518 3,850 3,687	1,030 1,307 1,393	2,548 5,157 5,080
Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	1,889 1,199	1,052 912	2,941 2,111	Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East	3,246 2,684 3,054	1,327 1,237 1,344	4,573 3,921 4,398
ornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	2,913 1,864	1,349 1,050	4,262 2,914	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	3,606 4,547 3,578	1,343 1,542 1,287	4,949 6,089 4,865
South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	1,673 2,562 2,063	1,096 1,339 1,183	2,769 3,901 3,246	Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS	3,252	1,605	4,857
von				Derbyshire			
Exeter Honiton North Devon	2,151 1,203 1,668	1,001 744 920	3,152 1,947 2,588	Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	2,146 3,120 3,571	987 1,156 1,308	3,133 4,276 4,879
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	2,987 3,359 2,012	1,307 1,603 1,182	4,294 4,962 3,194	Derby North Derby South Erewash	2,861 4,344 2,340	1,157 1,572 1,060	4,018 5,916 3,400
South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton	1,719 1,308 1,153	1,019 763 768	2,738 2,071 1,921	Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,697 3,146 2,036	1,108 1,458 1,054	2,805 4,604
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,420 1,720	1,115 1,088	3,535 2,808	West Derbyshire	1,348	806	3,090 2,154
rset Bournemouth East	1,972	850	2,822	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth	975 1,173	718 802	1,693 1,975
ournemouth West hristchurch lorth Dorset	1,584 797 734	691 436 485	2,275 1,233 1,219	Harborough Leicester East Leicester South	838 2,595 3,553	587 1,194 1,408	1,425 3,789 4,961
Poole South Dorset Vest Dorset	1,442 1,400 790	696 737 490	2,138 2,137 1,280	Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire	3,485 1,437 1,834	1,294 909 847	4,779 2,346 2,681
pucestershire Cheltenham	1,932	940		Rutland and Melton	1,083	936	2,019
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	992 2,096	718 1,072	2,872 1,710 3,168	Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,410 1,821	1,088 1,053	3,498 2,874
Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,304 1,505	972 1,049	2,276 2,554	Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln	2,029 1,503 3,672	1,234 869 1,603	3,263 2,372 5,275
merset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	1,691 904	1,066 751	2,757 1,655	Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire	1,034	808	1,842
Taunton Wells Yeovil	1,596 1,107 1,098	915 812 844	2,511 1,919 1,942	Corby	1,473 820	1,003 763	2,476 1,583
Itshire				Kettering Northampton North Northampton South	1,063 1,729 1,441	726 913 887	1,789 2,642 2,328 2,338
Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,069 1,189 1,117	877 1,021 784	1,946 2,210 1,901	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire	1,432	906	2,338
Swindon Westbury	2,346 1,343	1,289 1,033	3,635 2,376	Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe	3,252 3,199 1,706	1,039 1,381 932	4,291 4,580 2,638
EST MIDLANDS				Gedling Mansfield	1,927 3,615	1,016 1,230	2,943 4,845
reford and Worcester Bromsgrove	1,772 1,585	1,084 1,007	2,856	Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North	2,061 5,663 4,204	1,170 2,051 1,328	3,231 7,714 5,532
Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,585 1,084 2,210	689 1.421	2,592 1,773 3,631	Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	4,204 3,743 1,669 2,901	1,328 1,370 987 1,056	5,113 2,656 3,957
South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,229 1,902 1,843	878 1,006 1,186	2,107 2,908 3,029	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	2,001	1,000	0,007
ropshire				Humberside Beverley	1,603	1,060	2,663
Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,213 1,637 1,693	843 1,031 1,026	2,056 2,668 2,719	Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes	1,797 2,202 2,997	1,117 1,297 1,497	2,914 3,499 4,494
The Wrekin Iffordshire	3,973	1,858	5,831	Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,044 4,013 4,043	1,497 1,339 1,549 1,296	4,494 4,383 5,562 5,339
Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	1,961 2,284 1,700	1,123 1,327 1,148	3,084 3,611 2,848	Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,043 4,858 4,038	1,296 1,751 1,679	6,609 5,717
Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire	1,954 2,279	1,014 1,302 1,325	2,848 2,968 3,581 3,583	North Yorkshire Harrogate	1,367	774	2,141 2,576
South Stoffordahira				Richmond	1,486	1,090	0 = 70
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,258 1,680 1,175 2,658	1,049 949 1,149 1,219	2,729 2,124 3,807 3,708	Ryedale Scarborough Selby	1,261 2,386	789 1,057 1,099	2,576 2,050 3,443

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,252\\ 2,103\\ 2,569\\ 2,803\\ 3,493\\ 2,794\\ 3,493\\ 2,794\\ 4,134\\ 3,591\\ 4,134\\ 3,591\\ 4,134\\ 2,556\\ 4,134\\ 2,555\\ 4,134\\ 2,555\\ 4,134\\ 2,555\\ 4,134\\ 2,555\\ 4,134\\ 2,555\\ 4,134\\ 2,155\\ 2,984\\ 4,134\\ 4,134\\ 4,356\\ 2,365\\ 2,365\\ 4,134\\ 4,356\\ 4,356\\ 4,356\\ 4,376\\ 4,$ $\begin{array}{c} 2.333\\ 1.496\\ 1.673\\ 1.894\\ 759\\ 1.561\\ 1.894\\ 2.395\\ 1.282\\ 2.395\\ 1.282\\ 2.395\\ 1.282\\ 2.395\\ 1.282\\ 2.395\\ 1.1670\\ 1.465\\ 2.771\\ 1.286\\ 2.2771\\ 1.286\\ 5.2484\\ 3.097\\ 1.174\\ 1.286\\ 5.046\\ 5.046\\ 1.438\\ 5.041\\ 1.928\\ 5.046\\ 1.438\\ 5.046\\ 1.438\\ 3.047\\ 2.593\\ 1.047\\ 2.593\\ 1.047\\ 2.593\\ 1.049\\ 2.408\\ 5.046\\ 1.438\\ 1.047\\ 2.593\\ 1.049\\ 2.408\\ 1.042\\ 1.049\\ 1.048\\ 1.047\\ 3.987\\ 1.049\\ 1.048\\ 1$ $\begin{array}{c} 919\\ 608\\ 896\\ 909\\ 909\\ 458\\ 780\\ 1.098\\ 934\\ 1.107\\ 1.438\\ 934\\ 1.107\\ 1.438\\ 934\\ 1.011\\ 1$ Mitcham and Morden Newham North East NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 8, 1988 ‡

	Male	Female		and the second sec	Male	Female
South Yorkshire		4.400	4.000	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,557	1,979
Barnsley Central Barnsley East	3,811 3,327	1,109 1,053	4,920 4,380	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	7,244 6,659	2,381 2,202
Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone	3,297 4,085	1,290 1,610	4,587 5,695	Liverpool West Derby Southport	5,583 2,239	1,857
Don Valley Doncaster Central	4,446	1,858	6,304	St Helens North	3,563	1,474 1,589
Doncaster North Rother Valley	4,468 3,293	1,809 1,502	6,277 4,795	St Helens South Wallasey	4,251 4,270	1,535
Rotherham	3,935 6,109	1,371 2,104	5,306 8,213	Wirral South Wirral West	1,994 2,271	1,059 1,163
Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe	3,287	1,406	4.693		2,271	1,100
Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	4,691 2,650	1,571 1,491	6,262 4,141	NORTH		
Sheffield Heeley	3,933	1,682	5,615	Cleveland	5 127	1,738
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,911 3,776	1,561 1,419	4,472 5,195	Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	5,137 4,227	1,615
				Middlesbrough Redcar	5,988 4,827	1,823 1,554
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North	2,412	1,042	3,454	Stockton North	4,828	1,731 1,737
Bradford North Bradford South	4,306 3,056	1,503 1,195	5,809 4,251	Stockton South	3,946	1,737
Bradford West	4,904 1,779	1,662 1,159	6,566 2,938	Cumbria Barrow and Furness	2,096	1,289
Calder Valley Colne Valley	1,928 2,381	1.059	2,987	Carlisle	1,988	1,057 1,022
Dewsbury Elmet	2,381 1,685	1,187	3,568 2,607	Copeland Penrith and the Border	2,058 1,301	974
Halifax	2,709	1,210	3,919	Westmoreland and Lonsdale Workington	864 2,112	588 1,053
Hemsworth Huddersfield	3,337 2,712	1,179 1,294	4,516 4,006		2,112	1,000
Keighley	1,865 4,463	1,000 1,574	2,865 6,037	Durham Bishop Auckland	3,002	1,327
Leeds Central Leeds East	4,022	1,399	5,421	City of Durham	2,514	1,129
Leeds North East Leeds North West	2,418 1,984	1,215 1,108	3,633 3,092	Darlington Easington	3,343 3,535	1,425 1,133
Leeds West	2,883	1,263 978	4,146 3,248	Easington North Durham North West Durham	3,538 2,959	1,374 1,226
Morley and Leeds South Normanton	2,270 1,982	997	2,979	Sedgefield	2,959	997
Pontefract and Castleford	3,495	1,239 818	4,734 2,157	Northumberland		
Pudsey Shipley	1,339 1,533	832	2,365	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,801	847
Wakefield	2,912	1,211	4,123	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,748 996	1,119 695
ORTH WEST				Wansbeck	3,350	1,132
Cheshire				Type and Wear		
City of Chester Congleton	2,922 1,126	1,276 884	4,198 2,010	Blaydon Gateshead East	2,775 3,694	1,151 1,427
Crewe and Nantwich	2,297	1,215	3,512	Houghton and Washington	4,593 4,255	1,427 1,649 1,457
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,115 2,925	1,267 1,364	3,382 4,289	Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,425	1,458
Halton	3,922 1,268	1,825 841	5,747 2,109	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,266 3,418	1,493 1,350
Macclesfield Tatton	1,519	834	2,353	South Shields	4,196	1,568 1,938
Warrington North Warrington South	2,897 3,154	1,356 1,368	4,253 4,522	Sunderland North Sunderland South	6,626 5,082	1.854
	0,104	.,	.,	Tyne Bridge	6,076 3,551	1,752 1,401
Altrincham and Sale	1,439	778	2,217	Tynemouth Wallsend	3,551 4,276	1,401 1,722
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,526 3,054	1,123 1,162	3,649 4,216	WALES		
Bolton South East	3,662	1,472	5,134			
Bolton West Bury North	2,466 1,927	1,313 1,016	3,779 2,943	Clwyd Alyn and Deeside	1,815	1,036
Bury North Bury South Cheadle	2,019	1,101	3,120 1,812	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,598 1,729	1,036 1,172 942
Davyhulme	1,031 2,125	781 977	3,102	Delyn	2,095	915
Denton and Reddish	2,654 2,954	1,305 1,187	3.959	Wrexham	2,171	1,104
Eccles Hazel Grove	1,401	887	4,141 2,288	Dyfed	0.404	1.145
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	2,723 3,237	1,369 1,448	4,092 4,685	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,194 2,180	1,145 1,104
Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,561	1,046	2,607	Llanelli	2,401 3,407	1,085 1,453
Makerfield Manchester Central	2,888 7,108	1,643 2,060	4,531 9,168	Pembroke	3,407	1,403
Manchester Blackley	3,962 4,437	1,428 1,628	5,390 6,065	Gwent Blaenau Gwent	3,076	974
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	4,154	1,782	5.936	Islwyn	2,031	791
Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe	3,709 3,218	1,115 1,423	4,824 4,641	Monmouth Newport East	1,434 2.344	864 1,055
Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West	2,280	1,119	3,399	Newport West	2,344 2,741	1,162 1,224
Rochdale Salford East	3,543 4,898	1,529	5,072 6,349	Torfaen	2,698	1,224
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,835	1,451 1,383	6,349 4,218	Gwynedd	1.004	700
Stockport Stretford	2,105 5,056	997 1,970	3,102 7,026	Caernarfon Conwy	1,921 1,909	780 845
Wigan	3,756	1,782 1,343	5,538 4,319	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	850 2,511	443 1,277
Worsley	2,976	1,343	4,319		2,511	1,211
Blackburn	4,233	1,402	5,635	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend	1,891	866
Blackpool North	2,660	956	3,616	Caerphilly	2,958	957
Blackpool South Burnley	2,568 2,756	973 1,171	3,541 3,927	Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,720 3,134	910 913
Chorley	1,861	1,199	3,060	Oamore	2,466	734 976
Fylde Hyndburn	1,287 1,830	661 1,010	1,948 2,840	Pontypridd Rhondda	2,595 2,790	976 928
Lancaster	1,776 2,300	870 1,029	2,646	Powys		
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	1.890	1.017	3,329 2,907	Brecon and Radnor	1,095	664
Preston	4,039 827	1,334 688	5,373 1,515	Montgomery	808	545
Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen	1.911	1.136	3,047 2,931	South Glamorgan	0.070	1 400
South Ribble West Lancashire	1,800 3,312	1,131 1,600	4,912	Cardiff Central Cardiff North	3,373 1,301	1,496 605 927
Wyre	1,908	894	2,802	Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	3,143 3,507	927 1,120
Merseyside				Vale of Glamorgan	2,381	1,186
Birkenhead Bootle	5,682 6,462	1,730 2,078	7,412 8,540	West Glamorgan		
Crosby	2,873	1,573	4,446 7,254	Aberavon	2,201	716
Knowsley North Knowsley South	5,521 5,359	1,947	7,254 7,306 7,231	Gower Neath	1,774 2,201	826 969
Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	5,197 4,556	2,034 1,680	7,231 6,236	Swansea East Swansea West	3,155 3,357	982 1,179

All

6,536 9,625 8,861 7,440 3,531 5,037 5,840 5,805 3,053 3,434

6,875 5,842 7,811 6,381 6,559 5,683

3,385 3,045 3,080 2,275 1,452 3,165

4,329 3,643 4,768 4,668 4,912 4,185 3,489

2,648 3,867 1,691 4,482

3,926 5,121 6,242 5,712 4,883 5,759 4,768 5,764 8,564 6,936 7,828 4,952 5,998

2,851 3,770 2,671 3,010 3,275

3,339 3,284 3,486 4,860

4,050 2,822 2,298 3,399 3,903 3,922

2,701 2,754 1,293 3,788

2,757 3,915 3,630 4,047 3,200 3,571 3,718

1,759 1,353

4,869 1,906 4,070 4,627 3,567

2,917 2,600 3,170 4,137 4,536

	Male	Female			Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	3,188	1,611	4,799
				East Kilbride	2,441	1,405	3,846
Borders Region				Eastwood	1,801	961	2,762
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	866	476	1,342	Glasgow Cathcart	2,717	1,000	3,717
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	832	433	1,265	Glasgow Central	4,984	1,659	6,643
				Glasgow Garscadden	4,157	1,116	5,273
Central Region				Glasgow Govan	3,948	1,286	5,234
Clackmannan	2,476	1,112	3,588	Glasgow Hillhead	3,487	1,695	5,182
Falkirk East	2,374	1,169	3,543	Glasgow Maryhill	5,248	1,791	7,039
Falkirk West	2,022	1,096	3,118	Glasgow Pollock	4,890	1,299	6,189
Stirling	2,007	1,081	3,088	Glasgow Provan	5,914	1,708	7,622
				Glasgow Rutherglen	4,203	1,436	5,639
Dumfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Shettleston	4,532	1,402	5,934
Dumfries	1,916	1,064	2,980	Glasgow Springburn	5,517	1,766	7,283
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,024	1,138	3,162	Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,692	1,688	7,380
FIL B. J.				Hamilton	3,566	1,384	4,950
Fife Region			1010	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,207	1,354	4,561
Central Fife	3,131	1,511	4,642	Monklands East	3,579	1,258	4,837
Dunfermline East	2,786	1,195	3,981	Monklands West	2,886	1,151	4,037
Dunfermline West	1,987	914	2,901	Motherwell North	3,310	1,349	4,659
Kirkcaldy	2,905	1,313	4,218	Motherwell South	2,939	1,071	4,010
North East Fife	1,201	862	2,063	Paisley North	3,090	1,320	4,410
Commiss Dealer				Paisley South	3,022	1,295	4,317
Grampian Region	0.501	1 050	0.570	Renfrew West and Inverciyde	1,882	1,145	3,027
Aberdeen North	2,521	1,058	3,579	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,954	1,025	2,979
Aberdeen South	2,033	960 963	2,993 2,706	Taurida Desian			
Banff and Buchan	1,743	963		Tayside Region	0.047	4 000	0.075
Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	1,151 1,218	925 776	2,076 1,994	Angus East Dundee East	2,047	1,328	3,375
					4,702	1,772	6,474
Moray	1,805	1,279	3,084	Dundee West	3,714	1,574	5,288
Highlanda Degion				North Tayside Perth and Kinross	1,429	778 976	2,207
Highlands Region Caithness and Sutherland	1,381	584	1,965	Fertil and Kintoss	2,062	976	3,038
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3.279	1,392	4.671	Orkney and Shetland Islands	852	503	1,355
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,472	1,119	3.591	Orkney and Sheliand Islands	002	503	1,355
hoss, cromany and skye	2,412	1,119	3,391	Western Isles	1.612	493	2.105
Lothian Region				Western Isles	1,012	430	2,100
East Lothian	2,375	1,043	3,418	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh Central	3,309	1,413	4.722	HOITHEINT ITEEAND			
Edinburgh East	2,712	990	3.702	Belfast East	3,176	1,422	4,598
Edinburgh Leith	4,170	1,527	5.697	Belfast North	5,789	1.955	7.744
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,019	906	2.925	Belfast South	3,916	1,934	5,850
Edinburgh South	2.484	1,117	3,601	Belfast West	8,932	2,081	11,013
Edinburgh West	1,317	637	1,954	East Antrim	3,868	1,742	5,610
Linlithgow	2,723	1,108	3.831	East Londonderry	6.172	2.245	8,41
Livingston	2,428	1.228	3.656	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,705	2,102	7.80
Mid Lothian	2,498	982	3,480	Foyle	8,948	2,216	11,164
	The second second			Lagan Valley	3,854	1,859	5,713
Strathclyde Region				Mid-Ulster	5,936	2,138	8,074
Argyll and Bute	1,830	958	2,788	Newry and Armagh	6.085	2,202	8,28
Ayr	2,479	1,187	3,666	North Antrim	4,398	1,669	6,06
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,724	1,461	5,185	North Down	2,642	1,636	4,27
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,016	1,011	4,027	South Antrim	3,417	1,840	5.25
Clydesdale	2,520	1,155	3,675	South Down	3,856	1,967	5,82
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,320	1,210	3,530	Strangford	2,516	1,436	3,952
Cunninghame North	2,691	1,246	3,937	Upper Bann	4.217	1,872	6,08
Cunninghame South	3,351	1,290	4.641				

S34 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

2.10

\$ September 1988 figures have been affected by the postal strike and new benefit regulations. See footnote \$ to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$35

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.13 **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
WALE 1987	AND FEMALE Sept 10	31,640	14,780	3,179	9,082	13,789	9,181	15,335	20,237	8,161	10,321	18,797	139,722	9,494	149,216
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	5,393 907 785	2,737 740 663	308 19 25	981 86 78	1,364 137 139	1,003 81 64	1,484 160 110	2,003 244 202	713 72 68	1,227 90 72	5,821 250 195	20,297 2,046 1,738	2,269 	22,566 2,046 1,738
1988	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	578 546 508	463 440 410	23 26 32	91 85 89	118 116 126	79 74 76	94 76 80	173 163 176	68 68 75	374 55 54	185 174 175	1,783 1,383 1,391	=	1,783 1,383 1,391
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	637 582 900	473 444 676	47 32 65	128 91 136	189 182 364	118 99 199	145 128 343	260 229 523	113 107 260	94 82 171	492 454 2,826	2,223 1,986 5,787	2,099	2,223 1,986 7,886
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	16,519 17,885 20,634	8,233 9,633 10,629	1,989 1,775 2,112	5,625 5,487 6,421	9,886 9,700 11,253	5,927 5,980 7,106	11,116 10,737 12,600	14,284 14,853 17,351	6,564 6,224 7,333	7,672 7,321 8,501	16,433 16,323 16,698	96,015 96,285 110,009	6,580 6,959 7,647	102,595 103,244 117,656

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 1987	AND FEMALE Sept 10	119	79	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914
	Oct 8	86	46	16	47	201	234	468	215	316	144	1,778	3,505	1,196	4,701
	Nov 12	75	40	49	32	172	564	369	284	195	243	1,849	3,832	869	4,701
	Dec 10	66	49	39	27	185	262	541	241	187	199	1,598	3,345	967	4,312
1988	Jan 14	88	40	172	37	346	436	568	437	403	245	2,626	5,358	1,154	6,512
	Feb 11	138	100	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,419
	Mar 10	147	96	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855
	Apr 14	145	92	42	47	618	402	895	388	305	367	2,050	5,259	1,247	6,506
	May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
	June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489
	July 14	84	76	30	12	259	277	503	455	192	144	1,560	3,516	1,012	4,528
	Aug 11	74	57	34	41	158	153	430	218	202	127	977	2,414	792	3,206
	Sept 8	63	47	34	16	124	265	589	225	165	64	1,123	2,668	1,061	3,729

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

S36 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNITE	DKINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1985	AND FEMALE July Oct	20.9 24.8	22.2 22.8	18.0 17.2	12.1 12.2	7.4 7.5	8.3 8.4	13.1 13.5	5.0 5.1	11.7 11.9
1986	Jan	21.5	23.7	18.1	12.6	7.9	8.9	14.2	5.5	12.3
	Apr*	21.5	21.8	17.2	12.4	7.8	8.9	14.2	5.4	12.0
	July	19.7	21.1	17.7	12.2	7.7	8.7	14.0	5.3	11.8
	Oct	21.5	20.9	16.5	12.0	7.6	8.8	14.1	5.5	11.7
1987	Jan	17.5	22.7	16.8	12.3	7.8	9.1	14.8	5.6	11.8
	Apr	13.8	20.6	15.7	11.7	7.5	8.8	14.4	5.3	11.1
	July	12.6	18.8	15.3	10.8	7.0	8.3	13.6	4.8	10.4
	Oct	14.6	18.2	13.6	10.1	6.6	8.0	13.3	4.4	9.9
1988	Jan	12.9	17.5	13.6	10.2	6.6	7.9	13.1	4.1	9.8
	Apr	11.5	15.4	12.4	9.6	6.3	7.5	12.6	3.7	9.1
	July	6.9	13.5	12.0	8.7	5.7	6.9	11.7	3.3	8.2
MALE	July	23.9	24.3	19.8	13.2	9.5	10.4	16.1	6.9	13.4
1985	Oct	28.4	24.5	19.0	13.2	9.6	10.5	16.5	7.1	13.6
1986	Jan	24.1	25.8	20.3	14.0	10.2	11.4	17.5	7.7	14.3
	Apr*	24.0	23.9	19.4	13.7	10.2	11.2	17.5	7.6	14.0
	July	21.8	22.7	19.5	13.3	9.8	11.0	17.2	7.4	13.6
	Oct	23.9	22.3	18.4	13.1	9.7	11.0	17.2	7.6	13.4
1987	Jan	19.4	25.5	18.8	13.7	10.2	11.6	18.4	7.9	13.9
	Apr	15.2	23.3	17.7	13.1	9.8	11.3	18.0	7.4	13.2
	July	14.0	21.3	17.0	12.1	9.0	10.5	16.9	6.6	12.3
	Oct	16.1	20.4	15.3	11.4	8.5	10.1	16.6	6.1	11.6
1988	Jan	12.6	19.8	15.4	11.6	8.6	10.0	16.3	5.7	11.6
	Apr	12.6	17.5	14.1	10.9	8.1	9.5	15.6	5.2	10.8
	July	7.4	15.3	13.4	9.8	7.3	8.7	14.4	4.6	9.7
FEMAI 1985	LE July Oct	17.8 21.1	19.9 20.8	15.6 14.8	10.2 10.5	4.3 4.5	5.4 5.5	8.3 8.7	0.3 0.3	9.1 9.3
1986	Jan	18.8	21.3	15.1	10.5	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.3	9.3
	Apr*	18.9	19.4	14.3	10.4	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.2	9.1
	July	17.4	19.1	15.3	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.1	0.3	9.2
	Oct	19.0	19.3	14.1	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.2	0.3	9.1
1987	Jan	15.5	19.6	14.1	10.0	4.6	5.9	9.3	0.3	8.9
	Apr	12.2	17.5	13.0	9.4	4.4	5.7	9.1	0.3	8.2
	July	11.1	16.1	13.0	8.6	4.1	5.4	8.6	0.3	7.8
	Oct	12.9	15.9	11.3	8.0	3.9	5.2	8.4	0.3	7.4
1988	Jan	11.7	14.9	11.1	8.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	0.2	7.2
	Apr	10.3	13.1	10.1	7.5	3.7	4.9	8.1	0.3	6.7
	July	6.3	11.6	10.1	6.9	3.5	4.7	7.6	0.3	6.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
 Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the working population in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.
 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 under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

2.15

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 **Selected countries**

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFIN	ITIONS (1) NOT	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
87 Sept	2,870	598	126	423	1,030	202	117	2,674	2,107	81
Oct Nov Dec	2,751 2,686 2,696	585 567 620	147 166 201	423 417 422	1,000 1,024 1,025	208 215 220	125 117 124	2,697 2,670 2,677	2,093 2,133 2,308	87 110 137
88 Jan Feb Mar	2,722 2,665 2,592	645 643 642	227 215 188	432 428 419	1,161 1,126 1,181	264 259 261	151 128 131	2,689 2,635 2,548	2,519 2,517 2,401	147 143 133
Apr May June	2,536 2,427 2,341	643 592 569	163 137 119	407 395 386	1,085 1,035 973	250 230	118 121 117	2,478 2,432 2,401	2,262 2,149 2,131	111 92 90
July Aug Sept	2,327 2,291 2,311	519 	118 	402 	1,052 1,040			2,470 2,552	2,199 2,167 2,100	86
ercentage rate: latest month	8.2	6.6	4.0	14.7	7.5	8.4	4.5	10.3	7.4	4.5
est month: change on a year ago	-2.1	-1.3	N/C	-1.3	-0.6	+0.8	-0.5	-0.1	+0.1	-0.9
884 885 886 887	leavers 2,999 3,113 3,180 2,881	642 597 611 629	130 140 152 165	512 478 443 435	1,397 1,329 1,236 1,172	270 245 214 217	67 52 36	2,309 2,425 2,517 2,623	2,265 2,305 2,223 2,233	71 89 110
987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	217		2,623	2,233	••
onthly 187 Sept	2,772	596	160	430	1,130	217	124	2,597	2,252	
Oct Nov Dec	2,714 2,651 2,614	635 619 610	161 159 174	427 425 421	1,111 1,081 1,070	218 217 217	129 117 123	2,572 2,546 2,573	2,249 2,242 2,258	::
188 Jan Feb Mar	2,565 2,531 2,504	615 584 588	168 157 162	414 412 409	1,072 1,046 1,036	218 219 217	139 119 126	2,578 2,582 2,535	2,224 2,230 2,247	··· ··
Apr May June	2,453 2,414 2,372	629 593 585	159 159 159	404 400 368	1,025 1,042 1,011	234 240	115 131 114	2,539 2,559 2,578	2,265 2,269 2,269	
July Aug Sept	2,312 2,272 2,267	541 	152 	404 	1,057 1,069	 	::	2,614 2,610	2,267 2,254 2,246	:: ::
arcentage rate: latest month	8.0	6.8	5.2	14.8	8.0	8.8	4.4	10.5	7.9	
test three months: change on previous three months	-0.7	-0.3	N/C	-0.7	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2	+0.2	N/C	
ECD STANDARDISED RATES			2)						h dh a	lubi
atest month er cent	July 8.2	July 6.8		July 10.3	July 7.8				July 10.5	July 6.6

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreeed 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 unadjusted series includes school leavers. The seasonally adjusted series excludes school leavers, and also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see footnotes to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*).

				ONTETTE
S38	NOVEMBER	1988	EMPLOYMENT	GAZETTE

	United States §§	Switzer- land †	Sweden §§	Spain**	Portugal †	† Norway †	Netherlands	Luxem- bourg †	Japan§	Italy ‡‡	Irish Republic **
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	INITIONS (1) N	TIONAL DEF	EMPLOYED, NAT	UMBERS UNE	N				-		
Month 1987 Sept	6,857	19.5	85	2,879	283	30	687	2.6	1,660	3,326	242
Oct	6,845	19.7	76	2,951 2,998	290	31 31	638 680	2.7	1,620	3,328	238
Nov Dec	6,802 6,526	21.0 22.4	76 71	2,998 3,024	301 310	31 31	680 697	2.8 2.9	1,560 1,500	3,325 3,447	241 250
1988 Jan	7,603	24.2		3,069 3,042	323	43	700	3.0	1,680	3,531	252 251
Feb Mar	7,482 7,090	23.2 22.0	•••	3,042 2,996	326 321	43 43 43	701 687	3.0 2.7	1,730 1,800	3,640 3,635	251 247
Apr	6,359	21.1		2,940	313	43	664	2.5	1,660	3,624	242
May June	6,553 6,819	19.8 18.6	•••	2,878 2,824		43 38 42	647 674		1,560 1,440	3,638 3,762	236 238
July	6,823	18.3				45	686		1,480		242
Aug Sept	6,659		•••				692				
Percentage rate: latest mor	5.3	0.6	1.6	19.4	7.3	3.3	14.2	1.6	0.5	10.0	40.0
latest month: change	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	+1.2	N/C	-0.1	2.5	16.2	18.8
a year a	-0.7	-0.1	-0.0	-0.4	-0.7	+1.2	NUC	-0.1	-0.2	+2.5	-0.5
S (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTE Annual averag	DEFINITION	, NATIONAL	S UNEMPLOYED	NUMBER							
1984 1985	8,539 8,312	32.1 27.0	136 124	2,477 2,643		67	823 762		1,613 1,566	2,955 2,959	214 231
1986 1987	8,237 7,410	22.8	98 84	2,759 2,924	319	52 36 32	712		1,667	3,173 3,294	236 247
Month										-,	
1987 Sept	7,091		65	2,946	290	32	681		1,680	3,376	247
Oct Nov	7,177 7,090		77 82	2,970 2,965	291 294	33 34	683 682	~ ::	1,660 1,640	3,340 3,335 3,414	245 245
Dec	6,978		71	2,980	301	30	685		1,620	3,414	245
	7,046 6,938			2,981 2,957	306 307	36 36	680 683		1,660 1,660	3,422 3,493	243 245
1988 Jan Feb	6,801	••		2,936	306	40	684		1,620	3,528	243
1988 Jan				2,916 2,918	303	43 46	683 679		1,570 1,540	3,603 3,641	241 240
1988 Jan Feb Mar Aor	6,610 6,783								1,450	3,760	240
1988 Jan Feb Mar	6,783 6,455			2,911		48	695	••	1,430		
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	6,783		 		••	48 48.0	695 680 682				244
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	6,783 6,455 6,625	•••	··· ··· ··	2,911		48 48.0	680				
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June June June Percentage rate: latest mo	6,783 6,455 6,625 6,851	··· 	··· ·· ·· 1.7	2,911		48 48.0	680 682	 	··· ··		
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept	6,783 6,455 6,625 6,851	 	 	2,911 	 	48 48.0 	680 682	 	 		
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Percentage rate: latest mon latest three months: change	6,783 6,455 6,625 6,851 5.5 -0.1	 	 1.7 N/C	2,911 20.0	··· ·· 7.0	48 48.0 3.5	680 682 14.0	 	2.4	 16.2	 18.9

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 "Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 the 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.
 Seasonally adjusted figures are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 Contract of the sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 Contract of the sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Selected countries**



2.19

UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITE	D	INFLOW	t									22 1		
INGE	ooM ending	Male and	I Female			Male				Female		1.14		
		All	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††	All	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††	All	Married	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††
987	Sept 10	456.6	55.5	401.1	-41.9	281.3	32.1	249.1	-17.7	175.2	54.0	23.2	152.0	-24.3
	Oct 8	420.2	25.6	394.6	-40.2	264.9	14.2	250.6	-22.4	155.4	53.9	11.4	144.0	-17.7
	Nov 12	375.3	10.8	364.5	-38.5	241.1	6.1	235.0	-24.8	134.2	52.0	4.8	129.4	-13.7
	Dec 10	328.6	7.5	321.1	-26.8	217.6	4.3	213.3	-17.4	111.0	44.8	3.2	107.8	-9.4
988	Jan 14	344.4	11.0	333.3	-22.1	214.7	6.2	208.5	-15.5	129.7	52.4	4.9	124.8	-6.6
	Feb 11	345.2	9.4	335.8	-51.5	220.5	5.2	215.3	-41.3	124.6	51.0	4.2	120.4	-10.2
	Mar 10	313.0	7.2	305.9	-27.8	202.5	4.1	198.4	-17.8	110.5	47.0	3.1	107.5	-10.0
	Apr 14	323.9	14.8	309.1	-41.1	210.3	8.6	201.7	-26.9	113.6	47.9	6.2	107.4	-14.2
	May 12	276.7	9.5	267.2	-31.7	180.4	5.5	174.9	-17.0	96.3	39.8	4.0	92.3	-14.6
	June 9	273.8	6.5	267.3	-38.1	178.2	3.7	174.5	-21.6	95.6	39.2	2.8	92.8	-16.5
	July 14	347.5	6.6	340.9	-77.5	214.9	3.6	211.3	-46.3	132.6	43.4	3.0	129.6	-31.2
	Aug 11	311.6	4.9	306.7	-69.8	194.4	2.7	191.7	-41.5	117.2	44.4	2.2	115.0	-28.3
	Sept 8‡	327.4	4.1	323.3	-77.8	209.8	2.3	207.5	-41.6	117.6	43.4	1.8	115.8	-36.2
INITE		OUTFLO	W†										-	
KINGE	ending	Male and Female			Male			Female						
		All	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††	All	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††	All	Married	School leavers**	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ††
987	Sept 10	451.8	12.9	438.9	-3.9	277.6	7.4	270.1	+2.9	174.2	67.1	5.6	168.6	-7.0
	Oct 8	549.0	30.5	518.5	-2.9	340.9	17.8	323.1	+4.5	208.1	68.4	12.7	195.3	-7.4
	Nov 12	432.3	18.4	413.9	+3.8	273.8	10.6	263.3	+9.7	158.5	61.8	7.9	150.6	-6.0
	Dec 10	317.5	10.1	307.4	-22.4	203.6	5.8	197.9	-7.1	113.9	42.7	4.3	109.5	-15.3
988	Jan 14	321.5	8.4	313.1	+26.2	202.6	4.8	197.8	+25.8	119.0	49.8	3.6	115.3	+0.4
	Feb 11	406.6	11.3	395.3	-51.0	264.5	6.3	258.2	-30.2	142.1	57.9	5.0	137.1	-20.8
	Mar 10	392.5	9.3	383.2	-36.7	255.6	5.2	250.3	-21.4	136.9	55.7	4.1	132.9	-15.3
	Apr 14	372.5	7.6	364.9	-23.0	242.7	4.3	238.4	-14.1	129.8	53.5	3.2	126.5	8.9
	May 12	394.9	10.8	384.1	-30.6	260.2	6.3	253.9	-12.2	134.7	55.5	4.5	130.2	18.4
	June 9	367.1	9.0	358.0	-33.7	243.2	5.2	238.0	-19.4	123.9	49.8	3.8	120.0	14.3
	July 14	359.7	9.1	350.5	65.2	237.2	5.0	232.2	-40.0	122.5	46.9	4.1	118.4	-25.1
	Aug 11	350.1	7.3	342.7	66.8	226.6	3.9	222.7	-42.5	123.4	45.3	3.4	120.1	-24.3
	Sept 8‡	305.9	7.1	298.8	140.0	190.4	4.0	186.5	-83.6	115.5	42.3	3.1	112.4	-56.2

* 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 converted to a standard 4¹/₄ 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 table are not on quite the same overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
** The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
† The outflow from unemployment in the month to September 1988 was understated because of the postal strike. The flows for school leavers, particularly the inflows, have also been affected by new for school leavers.

Flows by age (GB); standardised*; not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

NFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All age
VALE 1988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	13.4 16.4 13.1 11.4	20.7 19.1 18.1 18.6	47.5 46.0 41.0 41.8	29.9 29.9 25.9 25.8	20.0 20.2 17.5 17.2	29.8 31.5 26.0 25.3	20.6 23.2 18.9 18.1	9.2 10.9 8.9 8.3	5.8 6.9 5.8 5.5	196.8 204.1 175.1 171.9
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	11.2 10.2 8.4	24.1 22.1 26.7	67.4 52.3 53.3	29.6 28.1 29.9	18.0 17.7 19.1	26.0 25.9 28.2	18.0 18.3 20.9	8.6 8.8 11.0	5.6 5.5 6.2	208.5 188.9 203.6
EMALE 988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	9.8 12.0 9.4 8.0	13.7 12.6 11.4 12.0	27.6 26.7 23.6 23.8	17.5 17.4 15.0 14.8	10.1 10.4 8.6 8.3	14.7 15.8 12.6 12.8	10.0 10.9 9.1 8.6	3.2 3.6 3.1 2.7	Ξ	106.6 109.4 92.7 91.1
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	8.5 7.7 6.1	17.8 15.8 20.0	46.0 33.8 31.6	17.5 16.7 16.8	9.7 9.9 9.6	14.9 15.7 14.6	9.4 10.1 10.2	3.0 3.2 3.7	=	126.8 112.8 112.6
Changes on a year earlier										
988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	-1.5 +3.0 -7.7 -3.2	-2.3 -3.4 -2.1 -3.5	-3.3 -6.0 -3.9 -6.0	-0.8 -1.8 -1.7 -2.3	-1.1 -1.8 -1.5 -1.5	-3.1 -3.1 -2.8 -2.9	-3.4 -4.8 -1.6 -1.8	-1.3 -2.2 -0.8 -1.1	-1.3 -1.7 -1.1 -1.2	-18.4 -21.9 -23.3 -23.3
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	-4.1 -4.2 -34.5	-6.5 -5.7 -13.9	-15.9 -13.0 -8.8	-4.3 -5.1 -3.2	-3.4 -3.5 -2.3	5.4 5.0 3.2	-3.7 -3.2 -1.6	-2.1 -1.5 -0.4	-1.9 -1.4 -0.6	-47.4 -42.7 -68.5
EMALE 988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	-0.8 +2.3 -5.3 -2.4	-1.5 -2.1 -1.9 -2.7	-2.9 -4.5 -3.9 -5.2	-1.8 -3.2 -3.1 -2.9	-1.2 -1.6 -1.9 -1.8	-1.6 -1.4 -2.5 -1.6	-0.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.4	-0.1 +0.1 -0.4	Ē	-10.3 -11.0 -19.1 -17.8
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	-3.3 -3.0 -25.1	-5.8 -4.4 -13.3	-12.9 -10.6 -7.5	-3.7 -4.7 -3.6	-2.3 -2.3 -2.3	-2.8 -2.9 -2.6	-1.0 -1.0 -0.5	-0.5 -0.4 -0.3	Ξ	-32.3 -29.3 -55.2

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	13.4 11.2 13.2 11.7	23.1 21.1 22.3 21.1	55.4 51.5 55.2 52.4	35.4 33.0 35.2 33.8	23.6 22.4 23.9 22.9	35.8 34.4 36.5 35.1	23.0 22.4 23.8 23.0	9.2 9.3 9.8 9.2	8.4 8.0 8.4 7.6	227.2 213.3 228.2 216.7
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	11.3 9.9 9.6	21.2 20.2 17.5	53.2 54.5 47.6	32.6 30.5 26.0	22.1 20.3 17.3	33.6 30.9 26.4	21.7 20.3 17.3	8.3 7.9 6.7	7.0 6.7 5.5	211.0 201.4 173.7
FEMALE 1988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	10.0 8.6 9.7 8.7	16.6 15.5 15.9 14.7	33.5 31.6 32.3 29.9	20.9 19.8 20.4 18.9	11.9 11.5 11.9 10.9	16.6 15.8 16.5 15.1	10.6 10.3 10.9 10.2	3.3 3.4 3.4 3.3	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	123.6 116.6 120.9 111.7
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	8.8 7.8 7.5	15.2 15.0 13.2	30.9 34.8 32.2	17.9 18.0 15.4	10.3 9.9 9.4	13.9 13.6 14.9	9.4 9.1 9.2	2.8 2.9 2.6	0.1 0.1 0.1	109.5 111.2 104.6
Changes on a year earlie	r									
MALE 1988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	-2.3 -1.3 -1.3	-3.1 -2.9 -2.5 -3.7	4.0 2.7 2.8 5.1	-0.8 -0.1 -0.2 -1.8	-1.7 -1.0 -0.2 -1.6	-3.2 -1.9 -1.1 -2.8	-2.2 -1.3 -0.8 -1.5	-0.4 -0.3 -0.6 -0.7	-1.5 -1.5 -1.4 -1.8	-13.0 -13.0 -9.6 -20.3
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	-2.5 -2.5 -6.0	6.1 5.8 10.7	8.9 10.2 22.2	-3.7 -4.6 -10.3	-2.6 -2.9 -6.1	-4.5 -4.5 -8.7	-2.7 -2.7 -5.1	-1.4 -1.3 -2.4	-2.3 -2.4 -3.2	-34.6 -36.6 -74.9
FEMALE 1988 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	-1.7 -0.7 -0.3 -1.3	-2.5 -1.8 -2.6 -2.7	-4.1 -2.9 -5.1 -4.8	-2.9 -2.0 -3.9 -3.1	-1.8 -0.9 -2.2 -1.7	-1.3 -0.2 -2.2 -1.6	0.2 +0.6 0.3 0.2	+0.1 +0.3 -0.2 -0.1	I	-14.4 -7.6 -17.0 -15.3
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	-1.6 -1.8 -3.9	-4.5 -4.3 -8.2	-6.6 -7.3 -17.7	5.0 3.8 8.6	-2.5 -2.1 -5.1	-2.2 -2.0 -6.2	0.5 0.5 3.0	-0.5 -0.3 -1.0	_	-23.2 -21.9 -53.8

* 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. ‡ September 1988 figures have been affected by the postal strike and new benefit regulations. See footnote ‡ to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT computerised records only

2.20

THOUSAND

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S41

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

2.30

		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
985		34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
986		39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
987		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
1987	Q2	4,421	2,856	592	3,616	3,966	2,988	2,498	5,463	3,484	27,028	1,053	6,523	34,604
	Q3	3,101	1,669	443	3,488	2,620	1,524	3,017	5,277	2,982	22,452	1,182	4,838	28,472
	Q4	3,773	2,343	609	3,347	2,370	2,254	2,595	4,994	2,851	22,793	1,373	5,254	29,420
1988	Q1	3,212	1,907	145	1,939	1,255	5,103	5,781	4,927	2,842	25,204	2,289	2,491	29,984
	Q2	3,873	2,755	362	3,430	1,680	1,542	5,212	4,119	2,020	22,238	1,089	2,558	25,885
1987	Aug	944	270	113	1,446	655	353	1,110	1,639	1,029	7,289	591	1,510	9,390
	Sept	887	525	189	836	727	594	868	1,221	758	6,080	305	1,721	8,106
	Oct	1,419	850	154	991	852	435	924	1,651	888	7,314	433	1,619	9,366
	Nov	999	779	154	1,641	758	1,028	568	1,615	948	7,711	369	2,122	10,202
	Dec	1,355	714	301	715	760	791	1,103	1,728	1,015	7,768	571	1,513	9,852
1988	Feb	886	577	36	593	326	1,436	1,128	1,585	857	6,847	359	1,008	8,214
	Mar	1,397	795	53	798	346	2,507	3,513	2,148	971	11,733	1,353	867	13,953
	Apr	1,594	1,101	159	1,096	625	1,099	2,461	1,504	611	9,149	639	952	10,740
	May	1,067	771	143	1,556	427	240	1,705	1,234	743	7,115	184	711	8,010
	Jun	1,212	883	60	778	628	203	1,046	1,381	666	5,974	266	895	7,135
	JulR	1,003	450	111	1,128	155	240	750	1,951	819	6,157	398	1,467	8,022
	Aug*	798	402	35	311	261	287	457	830	879	3,858	282	1,482	5,622
	Sep*	1,193	458	91	532	470	517	436	695	660	4,594	481	241	5,316

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † 2.31Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class or Group	1986	1987 1987				1988				
SIC 1980		aroup			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	July	Aug*	Sept*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	422 422	489 489	75 75	213 213	91 91	39 39	74 74	22 22	0 0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply Industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	16,430 2,621 1,432 33 591 21,107	13,498 880 551 303 287 15,519	740 31 269 48 130 1,218	462 469 103 77 85 1,196	1,765 345 9 81 0 2,200	7,962 0 73 124 23 8,182	1,518 0 110 137 3 1,768	76 0 27 3 106	42 0 27 21 90	82 0 27 28 137
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other		21,23 22 24 25 26	1,157 7,321 4,159 5,182 37	137 2,983 1,934 3,518 0	39 928 586 901 0	20 687 416 786 0	27 505 145 760 0	45 289 264 335 0	196 549 837 365 19	0 56 39 353 0	36 59 17 52 0	0 35 31 233 0
than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		17,856	8,572	2,454	1,909	1,437	933	1,966	448	164	299
Shipbuilding and repairs Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	3,540 6,884 28,260	1,864 4,918 16,726	336 1,048 4,495	245 988 3,110	136 1,256 5,302	71 689 3,984	25 604 3,546	0 50 2,136	0 151 873	0 50 1,021
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of acrospace and other		33 34 35	2,031 16,079 10,932	1,261 13,222 3,842	439 3,865 1,250	240 2,572 487	133 2,743 668	29 1,814 496	126 2,121 415	123 236 17	12 210 20	12 209 9
transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods, engineering and		36 37	4,239 931	7,053 717	1,051 266	1,662 136	1,694 102	1,445 115	1,566 197	495 46	265 18	246 0
vehicles industries	3		72,896	49,603	12,750	9,440	12,034	8,643	8,600	3,103	1,549	1,547
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	13,378 6,278 6,031 2,583 9,340 5,220 42,830	10,922 4,382 3,167 1,800 4,354 4,177 28,802	2,379 1,192 1,082 246 1,142 1,320 7,36 1	2,618 1,276 682 253 1,564 747 7,140	2,164 825 484 425 638 942 5,478	2,398 797 492 271 647 795 5,400	3,005 677 881 332 1,283 259 6,437	930 281 355 213 395 264 2,438	291 265 371 26 168 52 1,173	317 192 73 12 68 172 834
Construction Construction	5	50	19,438 19,438	10,615 10,615	2,354 2,354	1,995 1,995	2,830 2,830	1,573 1,573	1,799 1,799	544 544	1,330 1,330	189 189
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	6,864 12,311 3,640 1,013 23,828	5,280 8,657 2,342 834 17,113	1,398 2,389 874 553 5,214	1,192 1,866 137 79 3,274	1,006 1,913 207 42 3,168	712 2,340 199 10 3,261	992 1,375 317 15 2,699	140 464 24 0 628	254 353 54 0 661	307 401 312 0 1,020
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	17,198 717 17,915	4,256 648 4,904	921 199 1,120	995 37 1,032	826 10 836	640 114 754	1367 0 1,367	516 0 516	391 9 400	388 15 403
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking, finance, insurance, business		81-85	4,104	1,789	307	344	429	491	206	25	25	197
services and leasing	8		4,104	1,789	307	344	429	491	206	25	25	197
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,0	9,060 5,935 0 2,610 17,605	3,569 2,068 1,092 6,729	785 619 347 1,751	1,207 651 71 1,929	554 146 217 917	324 157 227 708	681 157 131 969	162 26 4 192	115 71 44 230	423 1 266 690
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		154,689 133,582 63,452 238,001	102,496 86,977 30,535 144,135	23,783 22,565 8,392 34,604	19,685 18,489 6,579 28,472	21,149 18,949 5,350 29,420	23,158 14,976 5,214 29,984	18,771 17,003 5,241 25,885	6,095 5,989 1,361 8,022	2,976 2,886 1,316 5,622	2,817 2,680 2,310 5,316

Provisional figures as at October 1, 1988; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 7,000 in August and 10,000 in September. † 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 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

S42 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D	UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of wh	ich PLACINGS	
KINGD	MOM	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
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	Annual averages	137.3 150.2 162.1 188.7 235.0			181.7 193.9 201.6 212.3 226.2		179.5 193.7 200.4 208.3 222.1		137.0 149.8 154.6 157.4 159.3	
986	Sept 5	202.0	1.5	5.7	222.3	4.7	215.6	6.8	160.5	3.7
	Oct 3	209.5	7.5	5.4	220.9	1.0	217.8	3.1	162.4	1.8
	Nov 7	212.5	3.0	4.0	225.4	2.1	220.8	3.3	164.5	2.2
	Dec 5	210.6	-1.9	2.9	222.4	0.0	224.0	2.8	165.6	1.7
1987	Jan 9	212.0	1.4	0.8	218.9	-0.7	217.0	-0.3	161.2	-0.4
	Feb 6	207.0	-5.0	-1.8	209.2	-5.4	213.9	-2.3	159.0	-1.8
	Mar 6	214.2	7.2	1.2	232.0	3.2	227.9	1.3	168.0	0.8
	Apr 3	217.7	3.5	1.9	230.2	3.8	225.0	2.7	162.4	0.4
	May 8	230.5	12.8	7.8	213.3	1.4	212.3	0.5	147.6	-3.8
	June 5	233.7	3.2	6.5	229.9	-0.7	223.5	1.5	162.5	-1.8
	July 3	235.2	1.5	5.8	220.0	-3.4	217.9	-2.4	154.3	-2.7
	Aug 7	236.9	1.7	2.1	222.7	3.1	218.5	2.1	154.8	2.4
	Sept 4	246.6	9.7	4.3	228.8	-0.4	215.9	-2.5	154.5	-2.7
	Oct 2	261.4	14.7	8.7	235.9	5.3	224.2	2.1	158.0	1.2
	Nov 6	268.2	6.8	10.4	237.5	4.9	230.9	4.1	159.7	1.6
	Dec 4	256.6	11.5	3.3	236.1	2.4	247.9	10.7	169.5	5.0
1988	Jan 8	249.5	-7.1	-3.9	223.6	-4.1	229.0	1.6	164.1	2.0
	Feb 5	247.9	-1.6	-6.8	237.9	0.1	243.9	4.3	168.6	3.0
	Mar 4	245.5	-2.3	-3.7	237.3	0.4	238.6	-3.1	164.4	-1.7
	Apr 8	253.7	8.1	1.4	213.8	-3.3	208.2	-6.9	142.3	-7.3
	May 6	255.5	1.8	2.5	246.1	2.7	244.2	0.1	170.4	0.6
	June 3	255.2	0.2	3.2	231.2	-2.0	225.8	-4.3	155.3	-3.0
	July 8	249.4	-5.9	-1.4	229.0	5.1	231.9	7.9	155.1	4.3
	Aug 5	241.1	-8.3	-4.8	224.3	-7.3	231.8	-4.2	155.4	5.0
	Sept 2	242.2	1.1	-4.3	227.5	-1.2	223.2	-0.9	152.8	0.8

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% week month. * Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the 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.

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres*:

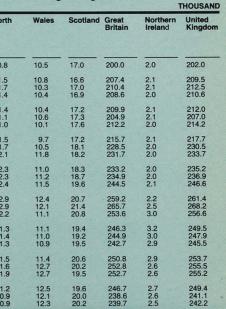
		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Nor
1986	Sept 5	76.3	32.5	6.6	18.5	16.6	10.9	12.5	20.0	10.
	Oct 3	79.8	34.1	7.1	18.5	17.5	11.3	13.5	20.9	11.
	Nov 7	81.8	35.2	6.8	18.7	17.4	11.3	13.8	21.4	11.
	Dec 5	81.6	35.5	7.1	18.1	17.4	10.7	13.3	21.5	11.
1987	Jan 9	81.9	36.1	6.8	18.1	17.6	10.8	13.7	21.8	11.
	Feb 6	79.6	35.4	6.9	18.0	18.1	10.9	14.1	21.2	11.
	Mar 6	81.7	35.5	7.3	18.6	17.9	10.6	14.8	22.0	11.
	Apr 3	82.7	35.3	7.4	19.3	18.4	11.6	14.9	22.7	11.
	May 8	87.1	35.7	7.9	21.5	20.6	12.8	15.9	24.3	11.
	June 5	87.5	35.8	7.9	20.4	20.9	12.6	15.6	24.6	12.
	July 3	89.5	36.9	8.0	19.4	21.5	12.4	15.1	25.2	12.
	Aug 7	89.9	36.3	8.1	19.4	21.5	12.5	15.7	25.4	12.
	Sept 4	93.9	38.5	8.3	19.9	22.8	13.1	16.3	25.8	12.
	Oct 2	101.6	41.9	8.9	21.1	24.6	13.3	17.1	26.7	12
	Nov 6	108.3	44.0	9.1	20.4	25.2	12.9	17.1	26.3	12
	Dec 4	104.0	41.5	8.8	19.9	24.3	12.6	16.5	23.5	12
1988	Jan 8	100.9	39.2	8.8	20.1	24.4	12.5	15.8	22.2	11
	Feb 5	100.1	36.5	8.7	19.5	24.5	12.9	15.8	21.9	11
	Mar 4	97.7	34.1	8.9	19.4	23.5	12.8	15.5	23.3	11
	Apr 8	100.6	34.6	9.4	20.6	23.8	13.7	15.7	23.6	11
	May 6	100.2	33.7	9.8	21.3	23.6	14.0	15.2	24.1	11
	June 3	100.3	33.0	9.9	21.3	23.7	14.1	15.1	24.1	11
	July 8	95.0	29.5	10.6	21.4	23.9	13.8	15.0	23.5	11
	Aug 5	91.5	28.7	10.2	19.8	22.4	13.6	14.9	23.3	10
	Sept 2	88.7	27.8	10.3	20.2	23.1	14.3	15.5	24.4	10

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

VACANCIES



VACANCIES seasonally adjusted



3.2

VACANCIES 3.3

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

											1 - 1 - 1 - 1				THOUSAN
		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
/acan 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	cies at jobcentre	s: total † 50.8 59.4 62.3 70.8 90.7	22.1 26.0 26.6 30.0 37.7	5.1 5.4 5.8 6.2 8.0	12.7 13.6 16.1 18.1 19.7	9.6 10.7 12.2 15.4 21.1	8.0 8.1 9.0 10.3 12.2	8.7 8.2 8.7 11.3 15.6	13.2 14.5 16.0 19.0 24.2	5.9 6.6 7.8 9.8 12.0	6.8 7.3 8.0 9.5 11.0	15.3 14.8 14.6 16.3 18.8	136.1 148.6 160.5 186.8 233.2	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.6	137.3 149.8 161.7 188.1 234.9
987	Sept 4	101.3	41.0	9.0	21.6	24.5	13.9	17.4	27.2	13.6	12.2	21.1	261.6	1.7	263.3
	Oct 2	110.4	46.0	9.6	22.1	26.7	14.4	18.4	28.4	13.8	12.7	22.0	278.5	1.7	280.2
	Nov 6	110.9	45.7	9.1	20.1	26.2	13.5	17.6	26.7	13.2	11.6	21.4	270.2	1.8	272.0
	Dec 4	99.0	39.4	8.2	17.4	23.5	11.8	15.7	22.0	11.4	10.1	18.9	238.0	1.7	239.7
988	Jan 8	92.8	36.4	7.8	16.5	22.8	11.3	14.6	20.2	10.2	10.1	16.8	223.1	1.7	224.8
	Feb 5	91.6	33.8	7.8	16.8	23.0	11.7	14.4	19.9	10.3	10.1	17.0	222.5	1.7	224.2
	Mar 4	91.7	31.9	8.4	18.5	22.4	12.4	14.7	22.1	10.8	10.6	18.5	230.2	1.9	232.0
	Apr 8	98.3	33.8	9.3	21.6	23.3	13.9	15.2	23.6	11.6	11.7	20.6	249.1	2.1	251.3
	May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
	June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
	July 8	98.3	30.0	11.1	22.9	24.2	13.9	15.5	24.2	11.5	13.1	21.2	256.1	2.1	258.2
	Aug 5	92.1	27.8	10.5	20.3	22.6	13.6	15.1	23.3	11.3	12.6	20.7	242.1	1.9	244.0
	Sept 2	96.2	30.4	11.0	21.8	24.8	15.1	16.6	25.7	12.0	13.2	21.8	258.2	1.9	260.1
acano 983 984 985 986 987	cles at careers of) Annual) averages	fices 3.6 4.3 6.0 7.6 11.8	1.9 2.1 3.2 4.4 7.0	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7 1.2	0.7 0.9 1.2 1.2 1.4	0.5 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.9	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.9	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.8 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	7.2 8.5 10.8 12.8 18.7	0.3 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.8	7.4 9.0 11.5 13.4 19.5
987	Sept 4	14.4	8.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	22.8	0.8	23.7
	Oct 2	14.2	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	22.1	1.0	23.1
	Nov 6	13.8	8.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	0.9	22.0
	Dec 4	13.3	8.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.7	0.8	20.5
88	Jan 8	12.6	7.5	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.1	0.8	19.9
	Feb 5	12.2	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	18.0	0.8	18.8
	Mar 4	12.7	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.6	0.8	20.4
	Apr 8	13.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	1.0	22.1
	May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
	June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7
	July 8	19.9	10.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	31.3	1.0	32.3
	Aug 5	19.8	9.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.6	1.0	31.6
	Sept 2	19.5	9.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.9	1.0	31.9

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

Included in South East.
Included East.
In

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Augu	ist 1988	12 mon	ths to Aug	ust 1987	
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppag	ges in pro	gress	
SIĊ 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stoppages: Aug
	-						United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	Land and	States	-	_	August and	
Coalextraction	168	100,500	244,000	370	120,900	241,000	Stoppages in progress
Coke, mineral oil		100					of which, stoppages:
and natural gas Electricity, gas, other	1	100	T				Beginning in month
energy and water	7	2,700	20,000	7	1.600	8,000	Continuing from earli
Metal processing		_,			.,	0,000	+ includes 110,900 dire
andmanufacture	10	2,800	15,000	6	1,000	4,000	± includes 700 involved
Mineral processing	10	1 400	4 000		0.000	10.000	
and manufacture Chemicals and man-	10	1,400	4,000	9	2,300	18,000	
made fibres	10	2.400	31,000	7	1,500	8,000	The monthly fig
Metal goods nes	16	3,800	32,000	15	3,300	32,000	
Engineering	59	14,200	64,000		49,000	305,000	normally upward
Motor vehicles	73	97,800	612,000	78	63,100	68,000	information recei
Other transport equipment	32	28,700	785,000	37	57,700	139,000	see 'Definitions'
Food, drink and	01	20,700			01,100	100,000	
tobacco	24	6,800	52,000		8,600	39,000	section. The figu
Textiles	8	12,700	70,000		2,000	18,000	
Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden	15	3,400	18,000	18	7,700	33,000	
furniture	3	300	+	2	200	1,000	
Paper, printing and						.,	
publishing	10	1,100	4,000	14	1,900	21,000	Stoppages: cau
Other manufacturing industries	13	0 500	7.000	15	1 000	4.000	
Construction	18	2,500 2,900	16,000		1,200 4,900	4,000 25,000	United Kingdom
Distribution, hotels	10	2,000	10,000	20	4,000	20,000	
and catering, repairs	10	600	1,000	16	2,000	11,000	
Transport services							
and communication Supporting and	168	175,000	390,000	162	208,300	1,730,000	
miscellaneous							
transport services	20	7.000	14.000	35	4,600	19,000	Pay-wage-rates and ea
Banking, finance,							-extra-wage and fri
insurance, business			Constant.				Duration and pattern of Redundancy questions
services and leasing Public administration,	2	200	†	6	900	3,000	Trade union matters
education and							Working conditions and
health services	125	84,600	176,000	128	432,200	997,000	Manning and work alloc
Other services	15	8,000	34,000	22	3,300	39,000	Dismissal and other dis
All industries and services	804*	559,400	0 501 000	4 400*			All causes
and services	804	559,400	2,591,000	1,102-	978,600	3,762,000	All causes

Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of wo (Thou)	orkers	Working days	lost in all sto	ppages in pro	ogress in peri	od (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (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 (All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666† 1,159 1,001 4,586 830† 1,512 2,101†	668† 1,166 1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103†	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 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 (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016	2,101† 573† 1,436 643 538 884	2,103† 574† 1,464 791 720 887	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895 458	61 32 66 31 38 50	41 68 334 50 33 22	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095
1986 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	77 90 128 89 73	92 102 148 107 91	26 57 41 88 43	28 67 48 98 50	67 154 167 117 97	4 11 19 16 16	38 110 74 28 23	3 10	1 7 1 1	6 6 39 18 7	15 26 27 43 50
1987 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	99 102 104 114 78 84 72 57 63 79 97 55	111 123 120 135 95 104 93 71 84 96 108 72	168 44 209 131 88 45 40 16 16 16 22 22 79 27	171 148 215 155 126 157 61 22 19 24 80 35	889 928 251 336 222 345 214 43 56 76 127 60	9 24 20 28 13 14 70 2 6 7 15 10	55 59 54 30 23 22 19 24 41 65 16	3 17 3 4 4 8 1 8 1 2		787 778 8 10 20 9 55 55 11 2 3 5 17	35 45 164 258 295 54 15 23 8 15
1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	77 95 66 40 61 68 46 36	87 119 93 50 72 82 64 48	44 120 34 14 37 32 19 113	45 148 48 17 42 40 39 129	106 653 257 64 140 294 348 412	40 146 6 1 3 7 2	21 380 141 10 19 230 282 279	6 1 5 29 34 4	3 1 3 2 1 1	9 58 57 42 68 10 18 115	27 67 47 8 22 16 36 16

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1988 are provisional. † Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work 4.1

s: August 1988

	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
S	48	128,900	412,000
lier months	36 12	112,000† 16.900±	126,000

),900 directly involved.) involved for the first time in the month.

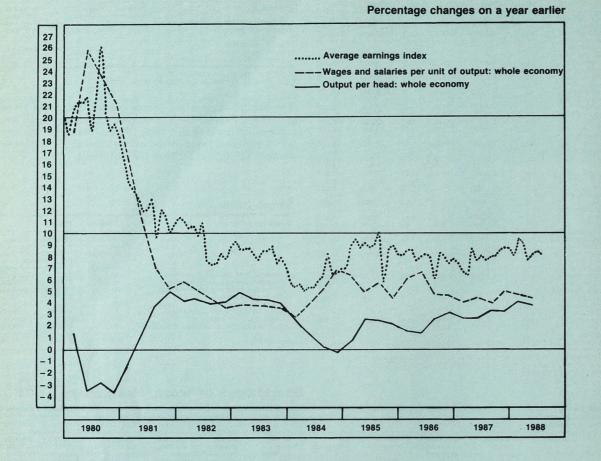
hly figures are provisional and subject to revision, upwards, to take account of additional or revised on received after going to press. For notes on coverage, nitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data he figures for 1988 are provisional.

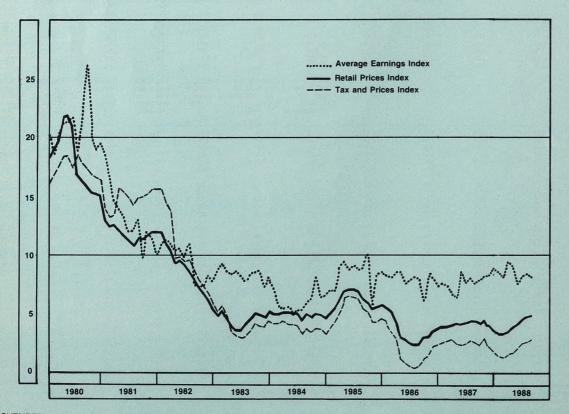
s: cause

	12 months	to August 1	988
	Stoppages	in progress	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
arnings levels	281	303,000	1,173,000
ringe benefits	18	31,900	779,000
of hours worked	31	19,200	43,000
S	37	54,700	222,000
	25	6,700	25,000
d supervision	81	16,800	28,000
ocation	227	83,500	217,000
isciplinary measures	104	43,500	105,000
	904	550 400	2 501 000

 $4 \cdot 2$

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy C2





S46 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Average earnings index: all employees: ma

GREA		Whole e	n 0-9)			Manufac (Revise (Divisio	cturing ind d definition n 2-4)	lustries n)			ion industri d definition			Service i	ndustries		
		Actual	·····	ally adjust	ted	Actual		ally adjust	ed	Actual		ally adjust	ed	Actual		ally adjuste	d
					nge over us 12 months				ge over is 12 months			% chan previou	ge over s 12 months			% chang	
SIC 19	80				Under- lying*				Under- lying*			-	Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	Annual Averages	86-9 92-2 100-0 107-9 116-4		1		84·3 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·4				85-1 89-9 100-0 108-3 117-0				88-1 93-8 100-0 107-7 116-0		196	5 = 100*
1	Jan Feb Mar	83·1 84·7 85·1	84-0 85-5 85-4	8·5 9·3 8·7	8 8 73⁄4	80-5 80-9 81-7	81-0 81-5 81-7	8·9 9·1 8·1	9 83/4 81/2	81-4 81-8 82-8	81·9 82·4 82·6	8·9 7·9 7·8	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2	84·5 87·1 86·7	85·5 88·1 86·9	8-8 11-5 9-4	
1	April Vlay June	85-0 86-4 87-2	85-7 86-5 86-6	8-5 8-7 8-3	71/2 71/2 71/2	82-6 84-0 84-6	83-0 83-9 83-4	8-8 8-4 8-2	8½ 8½ 8½	83·7 84·7 85·4	83-8 84-6 84-3	9·1 8·6 7·7	8½ 8½ 8	85·9 87·7 88·3	86-1 87-9 88-3	8-7 9-6 9-1	
1	July Aug Sept	88-4 87-6 87-7	87·5 87·4 87·6	7-8 8-3 8-7	71/2 73/4 73/4	85-1 84-4 85-0	84·2 85·1 85·6	8-5 8-8 9-5	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 9 ¹ /4	86-2 85-4 85-9	85·2 85·9 86·7	8-4 8-6 9-1	8½ 8½ 9	89-8 89-1 88-6	88-8 88-5 88-4	7·5 8·6 8·6	
(Dct Nov Dec	88-4 89-0 90-3	88-5 88-7 89-3	8·9 7·4 8·1	73/4 73/4 8	86-3 88-1 88-4	86-7 87-4 88-0	9.6 9.9 9.6	9½ 9¾ 9¾	87.5 88.4 88.5	87·9 87·8 88·2	10-2 8-4 8-2	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	88-7 89-3 91-8	89-2 89-4 90-4	7·9 6·7 8·5	
F	lan Feb Mar	88-9 89-6 89-8	90-0 90-5 90-0	7·1 5·8 5·4	73/4 73/4 73/4	87-8 88-7 89-7	88·3 89·3 89·7	9-0 9-6 9-8	9½ 9½ 9½	87.9 88.8 87.6	88-4 89-5 87-4	7-9 8-6 5-8	9 9 9	90-0 90-1 91-3	91·2 91·2 91·5	6.7 3.5 5.3	
ħ	April May lune	90-1 90-7 91-7	90-6 90-8 91-2	5·7 5·0 5·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	89-0 90-4 92-2	89-4 90-3 91-0	7.7 7.6 9.1	9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	87·1 88·4 89·9	87-2 88-3 88-8	4·1 4·4 5·3	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4	92·1 92·4 92·6	92·3 92·5 92·6	7·2 5·2 4·9	
F	luly Aug Sept	93-0 92-7 93-1	92-1 92-6 93-1	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½	92·7 91·7 92·6	91.7 92.5 93.3	8·9 8·7 9·0	9 83⁄4 83⁄4	90.5 89.5 90.6	89·5 90·1 91·4	5-0 4-9 5-4	8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	94-6 94-9 94-7	93-6 94-2 94-5	5-4 6-4 6-9	
N	Det Nov Dec	95-6 94-8 96-3	95-8 94-5 95-2	8-2 6-5 6-6	71/2 71/2 71/2	94·1 95·2 95·7	94·7 94·5 95·2	9·2 8·1 8·2	81/2 81/2 81/2	92-1 93-3 93-6	92-6 92-7 93-3	5-3 5-6 5-8	8 8 8	98-4 96-0 98-2	98-9 96-1 96-8	10-9 7-5 7-1	
F	lan Feb Mar	95-2 95-9 97-9	96-3 97-0 98-0	7-0 7-2 8-9	71/2 71/2 71/2	96-0 96-1 97-9	96·5 96·7 97·9	9·3 8·3 9·1	81/2 81/2 83/4	94-2 94-4 97-4	94-6 95-1 97-3	7.0 6.3 11.3	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	96-3 97-0 98-1	97-4 98-2 98-3	6·8 7·7 7·4	7 7 7
٨	pril lay lune	98-7 98-7 100-1	99-1 98-8 99-5	9·4 8·8 9·1	7½ 7½ 7½	99-1 98-9 100-8	99-5 98-8 99-5	11-3 9-4 9-3	8 ³ ⁄4 9 9	98-9 98-9 101-1	99-1 98-8 99-9	13.6 11.9 12.5	81/4 81/2 81/2	98-5 98-7 99-1	98-8 98-8 99-1	7-0 6-8 7-0	7 7 6 ³ ⁄4
A	luly lug Sept	101-2 101-0 102-6	100-2 100-9 102-5	8-8 9-0 10-1	7½ 7½ 7¾	101-5 99-7 101-2	100-4 100-5 101-9	9.5 8.6 9.2	9 9 9	102-1 100-2 102-0	100-9 100-9 102-9	12·7 12·0 12·6	83/4 83/4 83/4	100-4 101-5 102-6	99-3 100-7 102-5	6-1 6-9 8-5	6 ³ /4 6 ³ /4 6 ³ /4
N	Oct lov Dec	101-3 103-0 104-8	101-4 102-6 103-6	5-8 8-6 8-8	71/2 71/2 71/2	101-2 103-6 104-3	102-0 102-7 103-7	7·7 8·7 8·9	83⁄4 83⁄4 83⁄4	101·8 104·1 104·7	102-4 103-5 104-2	10-6 11-7 11-7	83/4 83/4 83/4	100-6 102-0 105-1	101-1 102-1 103-4	2·2 6·2 6·8	6 ³ /4 6 ¹ /2 6 ¹ /2
F	an eb Mar	103-0 103-6 106-2	104-3 105-0 106-3	8-3 8-2 8-5	7½ 7½ 7½	103-7 103-9 105-3	104-2 104-6 105-2	8.0 8.2 7.5	8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /4 8	104·5 104·7 106·0	104-9 105-5 105-8	10-9 10-9 8-7	83/4 81/2 81/4	102-1 103-0 106-6	103-3 104-2 106-7	6-1 6-1 8-5	6½ 6¾ 7
N	pril lay une	107-2 106-2 108-2	107-5 106-3 107-5	8-5 7-6 8-0	71/2 71/2 71/2	106-6 106-1 108-6	107·0 106·1 107·2	7·5 7·4 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	107·0 106·5 108·7	107·2 106·7 107·4	8-2 8-0 7-5	81/4 81/4 8	107-6 106-1 107-6	107-9 106-3 107-7	9·2 7·6 8·7	71/4 71/4
A	uly wg iept	109-4 109-0 108-8	108-4 108-9 108-9	8·2 7·9 6·2	71/2 71/2 71/2	108-4 107-4 108-2	107-3 108-4 109-0	6·9 7·9 7·0	73/4 73/4 73/4	109-1 108-3 108-9	107-8 109-1 109-8	6-8 8-1 6-7	8 73/4 73/4	109-7 109-7 108-3	108-4 108-9 108-3	9·2 8·1 5·7	71/4 71/4 71/4 71/4
N	lot lov lec	109-7 111-4 112-6	110-0 111-0 111-3	8·5 8·2 7·4	7½ 7¾ 7¾	109·2 111·7 113·0	110-0 110-9 112-1	7-8 8-0 8-1	73/4 '73/4 8	109·9 112·3 113·3	110-6 111-6 112-7	8-0 7-8 8-2	73/4 8 8	109·3 110·6 112·1	109-9 110-7 110-3	8·7 8·4 6·7	71/4 71/2
F	an eb Iar	110-9 111-4 113-3	112-2 112-9 113-3	7-6 7-5 6-6	7½ 7½ 7½	111-8 112-3 113-3	112-3 113-1 113-2	7·8 8·1 7·6	73⁄4 8 8	112-6 113-0 113-9	113-0 113-8 113-7	7.7 7.9 7.5	73/4 8 8	109·9 110·3 112·8	111-2 111-6 112-9	7∙6 7∙1	71/2 71/2 71/4
	pril lay une	114-2 115-4 116-5	114-3 115-5 115-8	6·3 8·7 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	114-0 114-8 117-2	114-5 114-7 115-7	7-0 8-1 7-9	8 8 8 ¹ /4	114·8 115·1 117·4	114-9 115-5 116-0	7·2 8·2 8·0	8 8 8 ¹ /4	113-8 116-0 115-8	114-1 116-3 116-0	5·8 5·7 9·4 7·7	71/4 73/4 73/4
A	uly ug ept	118-3 117-4 117-3	117-1 117-2 117-5	8-0 7-6 7-9	73/4 73/4 73/4	118-1 116-0 117-2	116-9 117-0 118-2	8·9 7·9 8·4	81/4 81/2 81/2	118-6 117-2 117-9	117-2 118-0 119-0	8.7 8.2 8.4	81/4 81/4 81/4	118-2 117-7	116-8 116-8	7·7 7·3	71/2 71/4 71/4
N	lot lov lec	118-5 120-7 122-5	118-9 120-3 121-2	8-1 8-4 8-9	8 81⁄4 81⁄2	118-8 120-5 122-4	119-4 119-8 121-4	8·5 8·0 8·3	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	119·4 121·2 122·6	120-2 120-4 121-9	8.7 7.9 8.2	81/4 81/4 81/4	116-6 117-7 120-4 122-4	116·5 118·3 120·5 120·6	7.6 7.6 8.9	71/2 8 81/2
	an eb Iar	120-5 120-4 124-1	121-9 122-1 124-1	8-6 8-1 9-5†	8½ 8½ 8½	121-2 120-3 123-3	121-7 121-1 123-3	8·4 7·1 8·9	81/2 81/2 81/2	121-6 120-3 123-7	122-0 121-1 123-4	8-0 6-4 8-5	81/2 81/2 81/4	120-0 120-8	121-4 122-1	9·3 9·2 9·4	81/2 81/2 81/2
A M Ju	pril lay une	124-4 124-2 125-9	124-5 124-3 125-1	8-9 7-6 8-0	8½ 8½ 8¾	124-8 124-9 126-6	125-2 124-9 125-0	9-3 8-9 8-0	83/4 83/4 9	125-8 125-8 126-8	126-0 126-3 125-3	9·7 9·4	8½ 8½	124-4 123-5 123-2	124-4 123-7 123-5	10·2† 8·4 6·2	81/2 81/2 81/2
Ju	uly \ug]	128-3 126-9	126-9 126-7	8-4 8-1	9 9 ¹ /4	127·9 125·7	126-6 126-9	8-3 8-5	9 91⁄4	128-4 126-5	125·3 127·0 127·4	8-0 8-4 8-0	9 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /2	125-2 128-1 126-9	125-5 126-6 126-0	8·2 8·4 7·9	83⁄4 9 9

Note: The seasonal adjustmen * For the derivation of the ui t March 1988 figures include si 9-3 for service industries. ** The table has been referred. ent factors currently used are based on data up to January 198 underlying change, see Topics, Employment Gazette, Septe

ary 1980 = 100 to Average 1985 = 100. See page S3, of October 1988 issue.

EARNINGS 5.1

- 1	n	1.1					1 22
- 11				- 1	. 4 .		1.02
dealers.		desked.	the stand	 -	تسلب	_	

ment Gazette, September 1988. similar payments which were omitted from the return in March 1987, percentage charges reduce to 9-1 for the whole economy and

5.3

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	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 and elec- tronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(0102)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21-22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31–37)	(41-42)	(43)
985 986 987 Annual averages	100-0 105-5 112-2	100-0 113-3 121-6	100-0 109-5 120-0	100-0 106-9 115-0	100-0 106-5 116-5	100-0 107-8 116-9	100-0 107-9 116-9	100-0 106-9 114-7	100-0 108-0 117-6	100-0 108-7 118-0	100-0 107-9 115-7	100-0 107-4 116-0	100-0 108-7 116-9	1985 = 100* 100-0 107-2 116-1
985 Jan	88-9	50-3	95·5	95·7	97·7	94·5	95-4	95-3	95-3	101-2	94·7	95·5	95-8	96-2
Feb	92-4	53-1	96·9	96·3	93·4	96·0	95-1	96-1	96-3	96-1	96·3	96·7	97-2	96-8
Mar	92-4	83-2	97·2	96·3	96·8	97·7	96-6	98-1	99-5	99-3	98·6	98·7	96-0	98-2
April	95-1	93·7	97-1	95-1	103·5	98-6	97-0	98-0	101-6	99-0	98-4	98-5	98-3	98-5
May	94-1	94·8	99-8	96-3	96·3	98-8	97-5	99-0	99-4	99-9	97-7	100-2	99-2	99-6
June	102-1	100·5	99-2	99-9	96·8	101-6	99-8	100-6	100-4	99-6	107-3	100-2	100-9	101-5
July	105-0	101-6	99-9	105-7	109·5	100-3	101-4	101-4	100-7	102·3	100-7	100-4	100-9	101-4
Aug	110-1	102-4	99-2	101-1	97·3	99-8	100-9	99-7	99-3	98·8	98-2	99-4	98-9	99-4
Sept	111-9	103-9	102-9	106-5	108·2	102-4	100-4	101-2	100-2	98·0	99-9	100-9	100-5	101-0
Oct	108-7	104-3	101·7	102·4	97·3	101·9	100-7	101·9	101-2	99-0	102-0	101-5	101·2	101-7
Nov	99-2	108-2	103·9	103·1	97·5	102·4	109-0	104·5	102-2	104-0	101-4	104-6	104·4	102-9
Dec	100-1	107-2	106·4	101·2	105·7	105·6	106-1	104·3	104-0	102-5	104-5	103-4	106·7	102-9
986 Jan	97·3	116-8	103-6	101-5	103-7	102·3	102-4	103-1	103-9	102-1	105-1	103-4	105-8	104-5
Feb	96·5	113-0	104-9	103-8	99-1	102·7	102-8	104-9	104-1	104-5	104-3	104-0	104-8	104-2
Mar	97·3	115-6	105-4	103-6	101-6	103·7	104-0	105-9	105-7	110-1	106-0	105-9	104-6	105-8
April	99-3	111-9	105-3	103-7	111.6	105-9	103-9	106-8	109-4	105·4	105-2	104-9	107·1	104-5
May	100-9	108-4	111-8	104-6	102.4	106-3	105-8	105-8	106-2	107·9	104-5	107-1	107·9	106-1
June	104-8	108-3	109-4	104-8	105.5	111-1	107-6	106-8	109-5	112·8	108-1	107-4	110·3	108-5
July	107-0	109-2	109-1	112-0	113-2	108-2	107-4	108-6	108-0	109·2	106-6	107-8	108-6	108-2
Aug	115-7	109-9	108-7	113-4	14-5	107-6	107-4	106-2	107-4	108·1	110-5	107-4	106-7	106-7
Sept	118-2	114-7	110-5	108-4	104-5	110-5	107-8	106-7	107-8	108·5	107-6	108-1	109-3	107-8
Oct	115-9	116-2	108-9	109-0	114·5	109·5	109-8	107-7	109-7	108·5	108-9	108-6	109-2	108-3
Nov	107-4	117-3	122-8	109-3	105·1	110·8	118-1	109-7	110-9	112·3	114-0	112-6	114-3	111-4
Dec	106-1	118-3	113-7	109-0	112·3	114·4	117-6	111-1	113-7	115·2	113-8	111-2	115-6	110-6
987 Jan	102·4	118-6	114-1	113-7	113·1	110-3	110-8	109-8	111-9	112·4	113-0	110-4	115-2	111-1
Feb	102·1	119-4	114-1	111-2	108·0	111-7	112-1	111-4	112-2	115·3	113-2	112-5	111-7	113-4
Mar	102·8	121-3	114-9	110-7	108·4	113-4	111-1	112-2	114-4	116·4	118-0	113-0	112-0	114-9
April	108·0	125·7	117·5	110-2	121-3	113-6	113·7	111-4	117-1	115-3	112-1	112-7	115-8	110-8
May	106·7	117·3	123·3	111-1	113-3	114-0	114·9	112-4	115-7	117-4	112-1	114-0	117-7	114-2
June	111·7	120·9	119·8	111-0	112-8	119-1	116·6	115-3	119-3	123-5	115-3	116-6	117-0	118-2
July	114-0	120-2	124·9	116-0	129-1	118-9	118-9	116-5	118-9	119-5	114-9	117·1	117·3	119-0
Aug	118-2	121-3	119·0	123-9	110-9	116-7	117-0	115-4	117-8	116-9	114-5	116·3	116·2	116-5
Sept	124-2	120-9	117·2	118-3	114-6	119-6	114-6	115-7	118-8	118-3	115-8	118·0	118·4	117-3
Oct	122·3	123·5	118-1	117-9	130-0	118-2	117-4	116-7	119-6	119-5	115·8	118-5	117-6	118-1
Nov	120·7	124·7	133-5	119-8	114-5	119-9	127-9	119-0	121-2	120-1	118·4	122-4	120-5	120-9
Dec	113·5	125·9	124-1	116-2	122-1	127-0	128-2	120-3	124-4	120-8	125·4	120-4	123-8	118-8
988 Jan	106-1	128-1	127-0	116-0	126-2	120-6	121-3	120-2	124-6	120-0	118-8	120·7	121-2	119-6
Feb	105-0	116-8	125-8	115-6	115-7	121-3	120-3	121-4	125-7	102-5	119-0	123·2	121-2	120-0
Mar	108-0	131-9	126-9	116-0	117-6	123-5	120-5	124-6	126-1	132-9	119-9	122·7	121-2	122-6
April	112-4	141-9	129-6	120-2	136-5	123-9	125-1	122-9	128-5	127-1	118-9	124·3	124-8	122-6
May	112-1	134-2	138-8	123-5	129-1	126-3	125-1	124-3	126-5	129-9	119-0	125·7	126-6	123-7
June	115-2 R	133-1	128-2	122-5	124-0	127-9	126-8	123-9	129-1	137-0	112-5	126·3	128-6	125-8
July	118-7	139·7	134-2	125-5	141·7	127·9	126-0	126·7	128·7	135-8	114-3	128-0	125·7	124-8
[Aug]		138·5	131-5	125-9	129·7	124·3	126-0	125·0	128·0	130-1	111-8	127-0	124·9	123-6

England and Wales only.
 The index series for this group has been based on average 1985 excluding January and February figures which were seriously affected by a dispute in the coal mining industry.
 The table has been rebased from January 1980 = 100 to Average 1985 = 100. See page S3 of October 1988 issue.

5.5EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	ing industries							
	Weights	1981	1982	1983†	1984 †	1985†	1986 †	1987 †	1988†
Men Women	689 311	451-4 559-5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776-8 947-0	853-3 1,039-4
Men and women	1,000	469-1	525.6	569-3	627.3	682·0	748-8	804-6	883.7

Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. † Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification. Source: New Earnings Survey.

S48 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation‡	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	facturing (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	1985 = 100'
107-4	107-1	107-5	107-9	107-9	107-0	107-3	106-5	110·1	105-6	110·1	107-9	107-9	1985 Annual
114-5	116-5	116-2	116-9	116-5	114-9	115-7	114-9	121·8	112-8	117·9	115-3	116-4	1986 averages
96·4	99-8	94-2	96-6	93·3	96-6	97-3	95-6	94-5	97-2	95·8	100-1	95-2	1985 Jan
97·3	97-0	94-7	96-8	95·6	96-7	95-1	95-7	94-3	100-1	97·4	97-6	95.9	Feb
99.2	95.8	97-1	97-8	99·9	97-8	96-2	97-7	103-0	98-5	96·7	98-5	97-9	Mar
99-1	98-6	99-0	98-4	98.9	101-3	97-2	99-0	96-3	97·9	97-0	98-0	98·7	April
99-3	95-4	99-5	100-1	97·6	99-3	99-4	99-0	100-2	97·8	98-0	97-6	98·7	May
101-7	98-4	101-9	100-9	101·3	99-9	99-4	98-9	100-1	101·1	97-3	94-7	100·1	June
99-9	100-4	101-2	100-8	101-2	100-4	99.7	101·2	101·2	99-2	100-8	97-2	101-2	July
99-1	106-6	100-6	100-3	98-6	99-3	101.7	102·3	97·9	99-1	106-6	99-6	101-0	Aug
100-7	102-6	102-5	100-0	102-7	101-2	101.9	100·5	98·9	102-2	106-7	107-7	102-6	Sep
100-4	103-4	102-1	101-1	101-8	99-8	101.7	100-1	99-2	101-9	101-0	101-8	101-3	Oct
101-9	103-0	104-2	103-5	104-1	101-5	101.5	106-8	100-4	102-4	99-4	102-2	103-0	Nov
105-2	99-0	103-2	103-8	105-3	105-9	108.8	103-1	113-6	102-8	103-0	105-2	104-8	Dec
104-4	105-4	102-6	104-1	102-5	103-0	100-8	102-5	102-4	102-0	100-7	105-1	103-0	1986 Jan
105-0	105-2	103-2	104-7	103-1	104-0	101-7	102-7	104-8	103-4	101-2	104-3	103-6	Feb
106-8	100-0	105-2	105-1	106-7	104-7	101-7	104-0	114-0	104-0	110-7	102-7	106-2	Mar
106-9	103-8	106-3	106-2	106·1	108·7	104·1	104·8	104-6	103·5	114-2	103·9	107-2	April
105-6	102-9	107-0	106-2	105·4	105·5	107·8	106·6	109-5	103·7	106-3	106·7	106-2	May
108-0	103-7	109-6	109-9	109·3	106·8	108·2	105·8	108-9	107·8	109-2	107·0	108-2	June
107-4	106-5	108-1	109-8	110-0	107-0	106·7	107-6	112·4	106-5	115-6	110-7	109-4	July
106-5	118-2	106-6	106-8	105-8	106-7	110·8	108-1	109·3	104-7	118-4	106-1	109-0	Aug
108-3	115-2	109-0	108-1	109-4	107-8	108·6	107-4	107·3	105-4	112-1	109-6	108-8	Sept
108-4	107-0	109-7	108-6	109-6	107-4	108-8	107-4	109·8	109-6	111-8	111-5	109-7	Oct
109-2	111-2	110-8	111-5	112-6	108-8	110-0	109-6	120·5	107-7	110-8	112-8	111-4	Nov
112-1	105-5	111-4	113-2	114-2	113-3	118-8	111-3	117·8	108-8	110-0	114-1	112-6	Dec
111-1	114-8	111-0	111-9	110-1	111-0	109·3	106-5	113-8	109-0	109-9	113-2	110-9	1987 Jan
112-0	117-0	112-8	112-3	111-7	109-8	110·2	107-8	113-4	109-1	112-1	111-2	111-4	Feb
114-7	108-4	113-9	115-3	116-0	112-2	112·1	112-9	125-1	110-1	110-7	110-6	113-3	Mar
110-7	109-3	114·2	112-7	114-7	116·7	116-3	115-5	117·7	109-8	110-6	112-9	114-2	April
114-1	114-4	115·5	116-7	113-8	113·7	116-0	114-9	119·9	110-4	122-1	114-2	115-4	May
115-0	116-8	117·6	117-7	117-6	115·0	114-4	115-0	127·4	111-5	116-0	113-1	116-5	June
116-0	114-8	116-7	118-5	118-1	114·5	112-5	117·4	120-0	115-8	124-6	118-0	118·3	July
113-7	117-8	116-5	115-6	115-6	115·0	115-1	114·0	118-5	113-1	127-3	114-0	117·4	Aug
114-7	118-6	118-9	116-7	117-6	116·2	115-0	114·3	120-6	114-7	118-4	117-3	117·3	Sept
115-1	128-6	118-1	117·5	118·2	114-8	117·2	117·3	123-4	115·6	120-1	116-8	118-5	Oct
116-8	123-9	119-2	122·5	121·0	117-3	121·2	121·4	134-0	116·7	119-6	118-9	120-7	Nov
120-0	113-9	119-6	125·7	123·9	122-0	129·6	121·4	128-1	117·8	123-4	122-8	122-5	Dec
120-4	123-3	117-8	121-7	121-2	118-9	121-1	117·7	127-4	118·1	120-4	121-2	120-5	1988 Jan
121-4	126-0	119-0	122-4	121-9	120-4	119-5	117·4	126-7	120·7	121-2	119-8	120-4	Feb
124-8	123-5	120-7	123-7	128-1	124-9‡‡	121-1	118·7	135-4	122·2	126-5	117-1	124-1	Mar
123-3	123-2	121-0	123-5	126·3	126-5	122·1	121-5	132·7	120-0	121-5	118-1	124-4	April
124-0	127-5	122-6	127-5	125·4	123-2	123·7	122-0	129·7	121-7	122-4	121-7	124-2	May
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
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
121·7	140-9	125-3	124-8	128-2	124-2	126·0	122·4	128-6	124-5	134-3	125-8	126·9	[Aug]

Excluding sea transport.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.
 On a basis exactly comparable with March 1988, the March 1987 index for distribution and repairs would be 116-1—see footnotes to table 5-1.

	Weights	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Men Women	575 425	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708-2 818-8	770.7 883.9	853·4 988·1
Men and women	1,000	487.4	533-0	581.9	629-6	677.4	738-1	801-3	889-8



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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUST	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (p	ence)	Weekly earnings (£))	Hours	Hourly earnings (ence)
	j- (excluding	those whose				excluding affected b	those whose y absence	pay was
pril 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
ULL-TIME MEN† Manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	134-8 134-4 142-8 141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8	138-1 137-8 147-4 145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3	43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6 44.5 44.7 45.2	315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1 386-8 411-6 437-6 468-5	307-9 306-7 329-2 325-5 348-5 373-8 398-5 423-8 451-7	131-4 140-3 138-4 148-8 159-8 170-9 182-0 196-3	133-8 143-6 141-6 152-7 163-6 174-4 185-5 200-6	44-3 43-9 43-8 44-3 44-5 44-5 44-6 45-0	302-0 326-5 322-7 345-0 368-0 392-6 416-5 445-7	294.7 319-0 315-2 336-1 356-8 380-8 404-3 431-5
Non-manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988	180-1 178-5 193-2 191-4 211-7 254-4 271-9 299-1	181-4 179-8 194-6 192-9 213-5 232-0 255-7 273-7 300-5	38.8 38.9 39.1 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.4	457.9 453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8 582.0 641.0 684.1 744.9	457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1 580.7 640.0 684.0 744.1	177-9 193-7 190-6 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1	178.9 194.9 191.8 209.0 225.0 244.9 265.9 294.1	38-2 38-4 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-7 38-7	462-5 503-4 494-8 537-4 574-7 627-3 679-9 748-8	462-3 502-9 494-2 536-4 573-2 625-8 679-3 748-3
All occupations 1982* 1983† 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988	148.8 147.9 158.6 156.4 171.2 187.2 202.3 217.0 236.3	152-6 151-8 163-3 161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3	42.2 42.3 42.2 42.2 42.8 42.9 42.9 42.9 43.0 43.3	357-0 354-2 383-0 378-1 409-9 444-3 479-1 511-0 549-8	354.0 351.4 380.0 375.0 406.2 438.6 474.0 506.5 544.1	151-5 163-8 161-1 174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6	154-5 167-5 164-7 178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8	41.7 41.5 41.4 41.7 41.9 41.8 41.9 41.9 42.1	365-6 399-1 392-6 423-0 452-5 488-9 527-3 573-6	364-6 398-0 391-2 421-4 449-9 486-6 526-2 573-1
UL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988	79-9 79-6 86-7 91-9 100-1 107-0 113-8 121-2	82-9 82-6 90-3 90-4 96-0 104-5 111-6 119-6 127-9	39-6 39-7 39-7 39-7 40-0 40-0 40-3 40-5	209-5 208-9 227-3 227-7 240-9 261-7 278-9 297-2 315-5	207-1 206-6 224-9 225-3 238-1 257-3 274-6 291-9 309-6	78-3 85-6 85-8 90-8 98-2 104-5 111-4 118-8	80.1 87.9 88.1 93.5 101.3 107.5 115.3 123.6	39-3 39-3 39-3 39-4 39-5 39-5 39-7 39-8	205-0 224-3 224-9 238-0 256-9 273-0 292-0 310-5	202-7 222-0 235-1 252-9 269-2 287-4 305-6
Non-manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	97-2 97-0 105-5 106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6	97-6 97-4 106-2 107-0 117-2 126-8 136-7 149-1 163-3	37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.6	260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5 363-2 391-6 430-0	259.0 258.5 281.9 284.0 308.7 334.7 361.2 389.4 427.5	104·3 114·2 115·1 123·0 132·4 144·3 155·4 172·9	104·9 115·1 116·1 124·3 133·8 145·7 157·2 175·5	36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-6 36-7 36-8 36-9	283.0 310.0 312.9 334.3 359.1 390.6 418.0 467.7	282-2 309-0 311-9 333-1 357-6 388-8 415-9 465-3
All occupations 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	87.1 86.8 94.5 94.7 101.7 110.6 119.2 128.2 138.4	89-7 89-4 97-6 97-9 105-5 114-7 123-2 133-4 144-3	38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.8 38.8 38.8 38.8 39.0 39.2	232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9 294-4 316-1 339-2 365-8	230.4 229.7 250.1 251.0 268.8 291.5 313.3 335.9 362.3	97.5 106.9 107.6 114.9 123.9 134.7 144.9 160.1	99-0 108-8 109-5 117-2 126-4 137-2 148-1 164-2	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6	263-1 288-5 290-6 310-3 334-0 362-5 388-4 431-3	262-1 287-5 289-5 309-1 332-4 360-7 386-2 429-0
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN All occupations 1982* 1983			41·3 41·4 41·4	329·6 327·2 354·1	325-4 323-1 349-9	134-1 145-4	136·5 148·3	40·2 40·0	334-6 365-1	332-1 362-5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and o All occupations 1982* 1983		135-9 135-2 146-0	41·4 41·3 41·4 41·4	324-6 322-3 349-1	320·3 318·2 344·8	132-1 143-2	134-5 146-1	40·0 40·2 40·1	329·3 359·5	326·7 356·8
) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 	141-2 142-2 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6 202-0 219-4	41-4 41-9 41-9 41-9 41-9 42-0 42-3	351-5 380-6 411-8 444-4 474-1 509-4	347-3 375-4 404-8 437-7 467-6 501-7	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6	147-4 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4	40-1 40-3 40-4 40-4 40-4 40-6	362·6 389·9 416·8 450·8 484·7 529·2	360-0 386-7 412-7 446-8 481-1 525-9

Note: New Earnings Survey estimates. * Results for manufacturing industries in the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. + Results for 1982 and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

		Total labour	Per	centage sha	res of labour costs	*				
		costs (pence per hour)	Tota	al ges and aries	of which holiday, sicknes and maternity p	Nation ss insura		nts s	/oluntary social welfare payments	All oth labour costs‡
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161-68 244-54 394-34	88-1 84-3 82-1	1	9·4 9·2 10·0	6·5 8·5 9·0	0.6		3.9 4.8	0.9
	1981 1984 1985	509·80 554·20	84-0 84-1)	10.5	7.4	2·1		5·2 5·3	1.6 2.0
	1985 1986 1987	597.60 625.00	84-1 84-1	2	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
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975 1978 1981	217·22 324·00 595·10	82-9 78-2 75-8	2	11.1 11.2 11.5	6·0 6·9 7·0	0-6 0-4 1-9		8·5 2·2 3·1	2·1 2·2 2·2
	1984 1985 1986	811-41 860-60 964-60	77-1 78-0 75-4	5 4	11-5 11-5 11-4	5-5 5-1 4-9	1-9 1-3 5-3		2·1 2·2 11·7	2·8 2·8 2·7
Construction	1987 1975 1978	1,009·50 156·95 222·46	90-2 86-8	2	11-7 7-2 6-8	5-0 6-3 9-1	2·5 0·2 0·2		1-7 2-3	2·8 1·6 1·7
	1981 1984 1985 1986	357-43 475-64 511-20 552-00	85-0 86-0 86-5)	7.8 8-0 8-0	9·9 7·7 7·2	0-6 0-6 0-5		2·8 4·1 4·1	1.7 1.6 1.6
	1987	594·50	Manufactu	7	8.0 8.1 Energy and	7·2 7·2 Production	0.6 0.3 Construction	Production		1.6 1.7
SIC 1980					water supply	industries		and con- struction industries†	economy †	
Labour costs per unit of output §				per cent change over a year earlier						per cen change over a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982		84-8 92-8 96-0	22·2 9·4 3·5	105·4 112·6 111·7	89·0 95·7 97·7	73-5 87-6 90-3	86-1 94-1 96-1	78-0 86-6 90-2	22·9 11·0 4·2
	1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		94-8 96-7 100-0 105-0	-1·2 2·0 3·5 4·9	105-2 86-6 100-0 97-7	95.5 96.3 100.0 103.3	93-3 98-2 136-0 104-9	94-9 96-6 100-0 103-9	93-4 96-3 100-0 104-7 108-7	3.5 3.2 3.8 4.7 3.8
	1985	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	 	 		 		 	98-0 98-7 101-0 101-9	3·5 3·2 4·8 3·8
	1986	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		 	 	 	::		103·5 104·2 104·6	5-6 5-6 3-6
	1987		••• ••	 	 	···			105-9 106-8 108-3	4·0 3·2 3·9
		Q4							108-4 110-5	3.9 4.3
Wages and salaries per unit of output	1988	Q1							112-2	5.1
	³ 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987		80.1 87.5 91.2 91.6 94.2 100.0 104.5 105.3	21.5 9.2 4.2 0.4 2.8 6.2 4.5 0.8	102-8 108-7 108-5 102-7 85-2 100-0 99-0	86-9 93-0 85-1 93-7 95-6 100-0 104-0	72-3 85-7 88-8 92-0 97-2 100-0 105-3	84-0 91-3 93-7 93-2 95-7 100-0 104-2	76-1 83-4 87-4 90-7 94-9 100-0 105-5 110-1	22.7 9.6 4.8 3.8 4.6 5.4 5.5 4.4
	1986	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104-8 104-9 104-6 103-7	8·3 6·6 3·8 0·3	 	 	 		104-1 105-2 105-7	6·1 6·7 4·7
	1987		106-0 104-6 104-8 105-7	1·1 -0·3 0·2 1·9	 	 			107-0 108-4 109-8 110-1	4·6 4·1 4·4 4·2
	1988		106-5	0.5				••	112-3 113-5	5·0 4·7
	1988		106·8	2·1 1·2	(114.6	4.4
		Apr May	107·7 106·5 106·2	3·4 2·2		::				
		June	105-6	0·7 0·5						
months ending:		Aug	104·4	1-0 0-5					••	
		Apr May	107·3 107·1	2·2 2·3 2·1				••		

Note: All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision. * Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in *Employment Gazette* and note in Employment Topics section, October 1986 edition, p 438. * 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). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. * Torodly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968). *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output. ** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

RETAIL PRICES



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

	All items	- 77			All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 13,	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13,	Percentage cha	ange over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months
987 Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0
	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103-1	0.5	1.5
Oct		0.5	1.5	4.1	103-6	0.5	1.9
Nov	103-4		1.4	3.7	103-3	-0.3	1.5
Dec	103-3	-0.1	1.4	3.1	100 0		
	100.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	103-3	0.0	1.4
988 Jan	103-3		1.6	3.3	103-6	0.3	1.4
Feb	103.7	0.4	1.7	3.5	104.0	0.4	1.4
Mar	104.1	0.4		3.9	105.7	1.6	2.5
Apr	105.8	1.6	2.8			0.4	2.4
May	106-2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106-1		3.2
June	106.6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106-6	0.5	
July	106.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	106.9	0.3	3.5
	107.9	1.1	4.1	5.7	108.1	1.1	4.3
Aug Sept	108-4	0.5	4.1	5.9	108.7	0.6	4.5

 Sept
 108.4
 0.5
 4.1

 The overall level of prices was 0.5 per cent higher in September than in August. Residual effects of August's mortgage interest rate increase fed through to the September figures and there was also a wide range of price increases famon driver goods and services; those for clothing and hort was non-seasonal food, leisure services, household goods and alcoholic drink were the most notable. The index for seasonal foods fell.
 Food: The index for seasonal foods fell.

 Food: The index for seasonal foods is under 2 per cent.
 Catering: There were increases in the prices of restaurant meals, and with the start of the new term, school meal prices also rose. The index for the group pose by a little more than ½ per cent.

 Alcoholic drink: There were further increases in prices of "on sales" beer. The group index increased by a little more than ½ per cent.

 Housing: There were residual effects from August's mortgage interest rate increase. The index for the group pose by a little more than 1/2 per cent.

 Housing: There were further increases in prices of "on sales" beer. The group index increased by a little more than 1/2 per cent.

 Housing: There were residual effects from August's mortgage interest rate increase. The index for the group increased by a little more than 1/2 per cent.

 Fuel and light: A sharp fall in the price of heating oil was more than offset by a seasonal increase in coal prices with the end of summer discounts. The index for the group rose by around 1/4 per cent.

Household goods: The index for the group rose by a little less than ¾ per cent with price increases spread across a wide range of goods.
 Household services: The index for this group increased by a little less than ½ per cent. Higher postal rates were an important contribution factor.
 Clothing and footwear: The arrival of new season's stock led to an increase in the index for this group of arconases throughout the group; the index increased by a little new season's stock led to an increase in the index for this group of arconada the group is the index for this group of arconases throughout the group; the index increased by a little new than ¼ per cent.
 Motoring expenditure: The price of petrol and oil was slightly lower, but the price of purchasing a motor vehicle increased. The index for this group rose by around ¼ per cent.
 Fares and other travel costs: The index for this group. The price of purchasing the accrease of around ¼ per cent in the index for this group.
 Leisure goods: A fall in prices of audio-visual equipment was the principal factor contributing to a decrease of around ¼ per cent in the index for this group.
 Leisure services: The index for this group increased by a little less than 2 per cent. New season's prices for sporting events and other recreational activities were the main factors contributing to this rise.

RETAIL PRICES 2 6 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for Sept 13

	Index Jan 1987	Percent change (month	over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percen change (month	over
	=100	1	12		-100	1	12
All items	108-4	0.5	5.9				
Food and Catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure	106-2 106-9 111-1	0.5 0.5 0.5	4·9 5·1 8·2	Housing Rent Mortgage interest payments	116-5 113-0 121-0	0.6	11.6 8 20
Personal expenditure Travel and leisure	105-8 108-6	1·1 0·3	3.9 4.7	Rates Water and other charges	116·8 115·6 107·8		8 9 6
All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food	108-7 109-1	0.6	5·9 6·1	Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it-yourself materials	108-3 108-3	0.2	5 5·2
Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal All items excluding housing	97-2 106-1 106-9	-0·3 0·4 0·5	1.6 4.8 4.7	Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels Electricity	100·3 108·6	0.5	1 9
lationalised industries	109-0	0.6	7.5	Gas Oil and other fuel	101·2 83·6		5 -15
Consumer durables	104.3	0.9	2.6	Household goods	107.2	0.7	4.4
Bread Cereals	104-8 108-8 109-9	0.4	4·4 8 7	Furniture Furnishings Electrical appliances	107·5 107·8 105·1		5 4 2
Biscuits and cakes Beef Lamb	105·4 112·1 100·9		3 10 7	Other household equipment Household consumables	107·7 111·3		5 8
of which, home-killed lamb Pork	100·6 101·3		8 1	Pet care Household services Desters	102·3 107·8 106·5	0.4	2 4·8 6
Bacon Poultry Other meat	104·1 102·1 100·1		4 -2 0	Postage Telephones, telemessages, etc Domestic services	101·2 109·8		1 7
Fish of which, fresh fish	104·2 107·7 107·6		1 6 8	Fees and subscriptions Clothing and footwear	113-3 104-8 105-3	1.5	7 2·9 3
Butter Oil and fats Cheese	104·3 108·4		7 8	Men's outerwear Women's outerwear Children's outerwear	103·5 104·4		2 2
Eggs Milk, fresh Milk products	101·5 107·9 109·5		-3 7 7	Other clothing Footwear	105·9 105·5		4 4 5.8
Tea Coffee and other hot drinks Soft drinks	107·8 93·1 118·2		7 0 14	Personal goods and services Personal articles Chemists goods Personal services	107-8 102-1 108-6 112-5	0.3	3 6 8
Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates Potatoes of which, unprocessed potatoes Vegetables	110·7 101·5 95·5 87·9 97·5		5 1 2 0 0	Motoring expenditure Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil	109-7 113-8 110-4 100-5	0.2	4-4 5 6 0
of which, other fresh vegetables Fruit of which, fresh fruit Other foods	90·8 105·1 106·1 105·8		-4 7 10 4	Vehicles tax and insurance Fares and other travel costs Rail fares Bus and coach fares	115-9 108-8 107-8 112-5	0.2	9 6·4 7 7
<mark>atering</mark> Restaurant meals Canteen meals	111.1 111.9 110.8	0.6	6·5 7 7	Other travel costs Leisure goods Audio-visual equipment	106-3 104-5 92-1	-0.2	5 2.6 -5
Take-aways and snacks	110.1		6	Records and tapes	99-5 106-5		-1 5
coholic drink Beer — on sales	108-4 109-8 110-0	0.6	5·4 7 7	Toys, photographic and sport goods Books and newspapers Gardening products	106-5 113-3 108-1		5 6 7
	107·8 106·5 108·3		4 4 6	Leisure services Television licences and rentals Entertainment and other recreation	110-6 103-3 115-9	1.9	8.5 3 12
- off sales	105-3 103-7	0.1	2 4·0				
Cigarettes Tobacco	104·1 101·3	0.1	4 3				

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.)

Average retail prices of selected items

retail outlets.

Average retail prices on September 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 September 13, 1988

item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	р	Butter		p	p
FOOD ITEMS Beef: home-killed Sirloin (without bone)	220 283	352 242	256–430 215–269	Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	265 237 242	55 54 60	51- 60 52- 56 57- 64
Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	294 193 247 291	133 176 178 324	110–176 130–225 148–198 285–370	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread 250g	246 268	36 40	28- 55 38- 45
Rump steak † Stewing steak	246	163	144-198	Lard, per 250g	265	16	14-24
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	240 255 264	222 104 179	178–280 89–150 156–220	Cheese Cheddar type	270	139	115-169
Leg (with bone)				Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	223 191	103 91	84–123 76–110
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	131 165 170	155 87 153	134–185 79–102 138–170	Milk Pasteurised, per pint	271	25	24- 27
Pork: home-killed	249	110	78-150	Skimmed, per pint Tea	257	25	23- 28
Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	224 287 225	85 144 203	70- 98 129-169 140-288	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	273 285	43 104	32- 55 85-118
Bacon Collar †	124	114	98-145	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	228 249	113 141	79–149 106–161
Gammon† Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	248 186 220	189 164 166	156–217 145–199 145–184	Sugar Granulated, per kg	280	54	52- 56
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	284	59	47- 75	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White	202	11	8- 12
Sausages Pork Beef	313 240	88 83	69-105 62-96	Red Potatoes, new loose	99	11	10- 13
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	168	46	39- 54	Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	289 248	42 25	35- 50 16- 38
Corned beef, 12oz can	183	70	59- 88	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts	249 282 167	42 25 23 43 36 20 23 31	17- 35 30- 52 25- 48
Chicken: roasting Frozen, oven ready	209	64	50- 89	Carrots Onions	302 302	20 23	13- 28 15- 31
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	252	85	69-94	Mushrooms, per ¼lb Cucumber,each	294 294	31 47	25- 38 40- 60
Fresh and smoked fish	006	212	179-249	Fresh fruit			
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	226 216	221	182-245	Apples, cooking	287 300	39	28- 49 28- 40
Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	180 225	78 114	60–128 87–129	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges, each	276 268	39 34 39 17	30- 48 10- 25
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	177	153	119–189	Bananas Grapes	307 274	47 76	39- 52 55-105
Bread White, per 800g wrapped and				Items other than food			
sliced loaf	300 226	47 59	42- 58 55- 64	Draught bitter, per pint	595 606	89 101	79–102 92–113
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	226	39	35- 42	Draught lager, per pint Whisky, per nip	607	72	65-82
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	149	40	37-43	Gin, per nip	609	72	65-82
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	223	61	52- 66	Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg	509 178 229	150 590 707	144–158 495–673 620–875
Self-raising, per 11/2kg	190	53	47- 55	4-star petrol, per litre	628	38	37-39

* Per Ib unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent.

RETAIL PRICES



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

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.



UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except		Nationalise industries	d	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic
January 15, 1974 = 100	II EMB	food	seasonal food		inggotting		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
Veights 1974 1975	1,000	747 768	951-2-925-3 961-9-966-3 958-0-960-3	5 3	80 77		253 232	47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	51 48	70 82
1976	1,000 1,000	772 753	953-3-955-1	8	90 91		228	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5	186.0-188.8 200.3-202.8	47	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1977 1978 1979	1,000 1,000	767 768	966·5-969·1 964·0-966·1	6 6	96 93		247 233 232	33.4-36.0	199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6	51 51	85 77
1980 1981	1,000 1,000	786 793	966-8-969-0 969-2-971-9 965-7-967-0	6 9	93 104		214 207	30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8	196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6 176·2–178·9	41 42	82 79
1982 1983	1,000	794 797	971.5-974	1	99 109		206 203	32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5	1/1./-1/3.6	38	77 78
1984	1,000	799	966-1-968-		102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jai		201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8		
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970·3–973·3 973·3–976·0	0	86 83 Feb-No 60 Dec-Jai		190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3-163·2 158·3-161·0	45	75 82
974	108-5 134-8	109·3 135·3	108·8 135·1		108·4 147·5		106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106·9 134·3	108·2 132·4	109·7 135·2
976 977	157·1 182·0	156·4 179·7	156-5 181-5		185-4		159-9 190-3	177·7 197·0	156-8 189-1	157.3	159·3 183·4
978 979 Annual	197·1 223·5	195·2 222·2	197·8 224·1		208·1 227·3 246·7		203-8 228-3	180·1 211·1	208.4	185·7 207·8 239·9	196-0 217-1
averages	263·7 295·0	265·9 299·8	265·3 296·9		307·9 368·0		255·9 277·5	224·5 244·7	231.7 262.0 283.9	239-9 290-0 318-0	261-8 306-1
982	320-4 335-1	326·2 342·4	322-0 337-1		417·6 440·9		299·3 308·8	276-9 282-8	303.5	341·7 364·0	341·4 366·5
984	351-8 373-2	358-9 383-2	353·1 375·4		454·9 478·9		326·1 336·3	319-0 314-1	313·8 327·8 340·9	390·8 413·3	387·7 412·1
986	385.9	396.4	387.9		496.6		347.3	336-0	350.0	439.5	430.6
975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5		119.9		118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118-2
976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147-6		172.8		148.3	158.6	146-6	146.2	149.0
977 Jan 18	172-4	169.3	170.9		198.7		183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2		220.1		196.1	173-9	200.4	199.5	188.9
979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207·3 246·2		234·5 274·7		217·5 244·8	207·6 223·6	219·5 248·9	218·7 267·8	198·9 241·4
980 Jan 15	245·3 277·3	245·5 280·3	279.3		348-9		266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
981 Jan 13 982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5		348.9		296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5		441.4		301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7
984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5		445.8		319-8	321.3	319-8	378.5	376.1
985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8		465-9		330.6	306-9	335.6	401.8	397.9
986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9		489.7		341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423-8
Feb 11 Mar 11	381-1 381-6	391·4 391·5	383-3 383-4		489·5 489·5		343·6 345·2	328-2 337-5	346·9 347·3	428·9 429·9	425-9 426-5
Apr 15	385-3	395.6	387.0		497.8		347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3	427.6
May 13 June 10	386-0 385-8	395·8 395·3	387·3 387·0		495·9 496·8		349·8 351·4	356·8 361·8	349·4 350·3	436·2 439·3	428·8 429·4
July 15	384·7 385·9	394-9 396-1	386-8 387-9		498-3 499-8		347·4 348·6	332·2 336·5	350·7 351·4	440·4 442·6	431.0 432.5
Aug 12 Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0		500.5		348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3	432.5
Oct 14 Nov 11	388·4 391·7	399.6 403.7	390·9 394·3		500·4 500·7		347·6 347·5	324-9 322-8	352·2 352·4	447·8 449·5	436·6 436·0
Dec 9 987 Jan 13	393-0 394-5	404·7 405·6	395·3 396·4		499·7 502·1		349·8 354·0	333·3 347·3	353·4 355·9	452·9 454·8	434·6 440·7
NITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholi
anuary 13, 1967 = 100	ITEMS	food	seasonal food†	housing	industries	utrables	All	Seasonal†	Non- seasonal food†		Grink
eights 1987 1988	1,000 1,000	833 837	974 975	843 840	57 54	139 141	167 163	26 25	141 138	46 50	76 78
987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101-9	101.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
987 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·3 100·6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·7 100·7	100·0 103·2 103·0	100.2	100-0 100-4 100-8	100·0 100·3 100·6
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	101-8 101-9 101-9	101-8 101-8 101-9	101.6 101.7 101.8	101·2 101·6 101·6	100·8 100·7 100·7	101.0 101.2 101.1	101.6 102.2 101.6	107·4 110·6 105·2	100·5 100·7 100·9	101·4 101·8 102·3	100·8 101·2 101·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101-8 102-1 102-4	102·1 102·4 102·8	101·9 102·2 102·6	101·4 101·7 102·1	100-9 101-3 101-4	99-9 100-3 101-7	100-4 100-7 100-4	97.0 98.6 95.7	101.0 101.0 101.2	102-9 103-6 104-3	101.7 102.1 102.8
Oct 13 Nov 10	102-9 103-4	103·3 103·8	103·1 103·6	102·6 103·0	101·5 101·9	102·2 102·9 103·2	101·1 101·6	96-8 98-8		104·7 105·3	103·5 103·3
Dec 8	103-3	103.5	103.3	103-2	101.9		102-4	102-4	102.4	105.8	103-1
988 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	103·3 103·7 104·1	103·4 103·8 104·2	103-3 103-6 104-0	103·2 103·6 104·0	102·8 103·1 103·0	101·2 101·9 102·6	102·9 103·6 103·9	103·7 106·9 107·1	102·7 103·0 103·4	106·4 107·1 107·5	103·7 104·2 104·6
Apr 19 May 17	105-8 106-2	106·0 106·4	105·7 106·1	105·0 105·5	104·9 106·0	103·0 104·1	104·4 104·7	108-5 106-9	103-8 104-3 104-7	108-5 108-9	106-1 106-6
June 14	106-6	106.9	106-6	105.9	107.3	104.2	104.8	105-3	104.7	109.5	106-8

+ 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.

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

108-2 108-3 109-0

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

							Gene	ral inde	x of re	etail p	rices 6.	T
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dur hou goo	able sehold ds	Clothing and footwear	Mis lane goo	ous	Transport and vehicles	Service	S		
43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36 37	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149 153	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65 65	64 70 75 63 64 64 64 65 64 69 65		91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	63 71 74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76 76		135 149 140 139 143 151 152 154 159 158 156	54 52 57 54 59 62 66 65 63 65 65		19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 83 84
40	153	65 62	63		75 75	81		157	58		19	86
115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 2358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 532-5 532-5 584-9	105.8 125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 269.5 318.2 358.3 367.1 400.7 452.3 478.1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	107 131 144 166 2201 226 237 243 250 256 263 266	·2 ·2 ·1 ·9 ·3 ·2 ·8 ·4 ·4 ·7 ·9	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8 214.6 222.9 229.2	111 138 161 188 206 236 236 236 300 325 345 364 392	·6 ·3 ·3 ·7 ·4 ·9 ·7 ·8 ·6 ·7 ·2	111-0 143-9 166-0 207-2 243-1 288-7 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	$\begin{array}{c} 106\cdot8\\ 135\cdot5\\ 159\cdot5\\ 173\cdot3\\ 192\cdot0\\ 213\cdot9\\ 262\cdot7\\ 300\cdot8\\ 331\cdot6\\ 331\cdot6\\ 342\cdot9\\ 357\cdot3\\ 381\cdot3\\ 381\cdot3\\ 400\cdot5\\ \end{array}$		Annual averages	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124.0	110-3	124.9	118		118-6	125		130-3	115.8		Jan 14	1975
162∙6 193∙2	134·8 154·1	168·7 198·8	140 157		131.5 148.5	152 176		157·0 178·9	154·0 166·8		Jan 13 Jan 18	1976 1977
222.8	164.3	219.9	175		163.6	198		198.7	186.6		Jan 17	1978
231.5	190.3	233.1	187		176.1	216		218.5	202.0		Jan 16	1979
269·7 296·6	237·4 285·0	277·1 355·7	216 231		197·1 207·5	258 293		268-4 299-5	246-9 289-2		Jan 15 Jan 13	1980
392-1	350.0	401.9	239		207.1	312		330.5	325.6		Jan 12	1982
426-2	348-1	467.0	245	·8	210.9	337	•4	353-9	337.6		Jan 11	1983
450.8	382.6	469.3	252		210.4	. 353		370.8	350.6		Jan 10	1984
508·1 545·7 549·9	416·4 463·7	487-5 507-0	257 265	·2	217·4 225·2	378	.9	379-6 393-1	369-7 393-1		Jan 15 Jan 14	1985
549·9 553·2	465·7 467·5	507·0 507·0	267 268	·8 ·8	225·7 227·9	406 405		391·2 386·8	394·1 394·7		Feb 11 Mar 11	
580·8 594·4 597·3	483·5 482·7 471·6	506·8 504·2 504·8	267 269 268	.3	227·4 227·8 227·5	408 408 409	1.5	386·3 383·6 387·9	399·1 400·5 401·2		Apr 15 May 13 June 10	
597·1 597·5 598·3	472-8 475-2 477-3	505-0 505-8 506-7	265 264 263	·2 ·7	226·8 229·7 231·5	408 410 411)·1 ·6	386·7 387·0 393·2	401·5 402·0 403·2		July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	
599·9 602·2 603·1	478-4 497-4 501-1	506·4 506·1 505·3	264 267 267	.3	233·0 234·0 234·2	412 413 414	3.0	393·3 395·3 396·3	404·0 406·2 406·7		Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	
602.9	502.4	506-1	265		230.8	413		399.7	408.8		Jan 13	1987
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi ture*	g Fares and - other travel*	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*		
38 36	157 160	61 55	73 74	44 41	74 72	38 37	127 132	22 23	47 50	30 29	1987 weights 1988	
100.1	103-3	99-1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103-4	101.5	101.6	101.6	Annual averages 1987	
100-0 99-9 99-9	100-0 100-3 100-7	100·0 100·0 99·8	100-0 100-4 101-0	100·0 100·1 100·3	100-0 100-3 100-8	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 101·0 101·3	100-0 99-8 99-9	100-0 100-2 100-3	100.0 100.1 100.1	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	198
99-8 99-8 99-8	105-0 103-6 103-4	99.9 99.4 99.4	101·5 102·0 101·9	100·9 101·4 101·6	101.0 101.0 100.8	101-3 101-4 101-9	102·1 102·8 103·2	100·2 101·3 101·5	100·9 101·6 102·0	101.5 101.1 101.3	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	
99-7 99-5 99-7	103·8 104·1 104·4	99·1 99·0 98·5	101.6 101.9 102.7	102·0 102·4 102·9	99-2 99-8 101-8	101-9 102-4 101-9	104-4 104-8 105-1	102·2 102·3 102·3	101.6 101.7 101.9	101·4 101·4 101·9	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	
100·5 101·1 101·2	104-9 105-6 103-9	98.0 98.3 98.2	103·3 104·2 104·3	103·2 103·8 104·0	102-3 102-9 103-4	102·6 103·9 104·1	105-4 105-4 105-0	102·6 103·1 103·2	102·6 103·1 103·2	103·3 103·7 103·6	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	
101-4 101-6 101-6	103·9 104·3 104·7	98·3 98·0 97·8	103·3 103·9 104·5	105·0 105·3 105·4	101·1 101·9 102·9	104·3 104·7 105·1	105-1 105-0 105-6	105·1 105·7 105·6	102·8 103·3 103·3	103.6 103.7 103.8	Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 15	198
103-2 103-7 103-6	109·9 109·4 109·8	99·1 100·7 102·4	105.0 105.5 105.6	105·7 106·0 106·2	103·1 104·8 105·3	106-0 106-3 106-6	107·0 107·3 108·2	105·8 106·7 106·9	103-9 104-3 104-2	108-3 108-4 108-4	Apr 19 May 17 June 14	
103-4 103-6 103-7	110-2 115-8 116-5	103-6 103-4 103-6	105·9 106·5 107·2	107·1 107·4	103·3 103·3 104·8	107·1 107·5 107·8	109·2 109·5 109·7	107·9 108·6 108·8	104-2 104-4 104-7 104-5	108-3 108-5 110-6	Jule 14 July 19 Aug 16 Sept 13	

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

5 **RETAIL PRICES** General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

		mai	nsu	p-grou	ha											PERCEN
UNITED KINGDOM		All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home		Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dura hou good	sehold	Clothi and footwe	laneo	us ar	ransport nd ehicles	Se	ervices
974 Jan 19 975 Jan 14 976 Jan 1 977 Jan 18 978 Jan 1 979 Jan 16 980 Jan 15 981 Jan 13 982 Jan 12 983 Jan 1 984 Jan 10 985 Jan 15 986 Jan 13	4 3 7 6 5 3 2 1 0 5 4	$\begin{array}{c} 12.0\\ 19.9\\ 23.4\\ 16.6\\ 9.9\\ 9.3\\ 18.4\\ 13.0\\ 12.0\\ 4.9\\ 5.1\\ 5.0\\ 5.5\\ 3.9 \end{array}$	20.1 18.3 25.4 23.5 7.1 10.9 12.6 8.9 11.0 1.9 6.0 3.4 3.2 3.8	20.7 18.7 23.2 17.9 15.8 9.6 22.5 14.8 7.2 7.3 7.0 6.2 6.2 6.6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 24.0\\ 31.1\\ 18.8\\ 15.3\\ 3.9\\ 16.5\\ 10.0\\ 32.2\\ 8.7\\ 5.8\\ 12.7\\ 7.4\\ 10.5\\ \end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 5.8\\ 24.9\\ 35.1\\ 17.8\\ 10.6\\ 6.0\\ 18.9\\ 28.4\\ 13.0\\ 16.2\\ 0.5\\ 3.9\\ 4.0\\ -0.2\end{array}$	9.8 18.3 19.0 11.5 11.6 6.9 3.7 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.9 0.2		13.5 18.6 10.9 12.9 10.2 7.6 11.9 5.3 -0.2 1.8 -0.2 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	3 2 1: 1 1 2 1 1	9.8 0.5 3.9 1.1 0.0 2.8 1.6 0.4 7.1 4.8 2.4 3.6 1.7	11 8 22 17 12 3 3 5 6	.8 .0 .3 .8 .3 .2 .1
		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
987 Sept	8	4.2	2.1	6.5	4.2	0.5	9.9	-1.6	3.0	5.3	1.5	3.0	6.8	4.4	2.6	2.1
Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec 8	0	4·5 4·1 3·7	3.0 3.6 3.7	6·3 6·5 6·2	4·5 4·4 4·5	1.0 1.2 1.2	10·2 6·7 4·2	-2·1 -1·7 -1·6	3.0 3.2 3.3	5·5 4·9 4·8	1.3 1.5 1.9	3·4 4·4 3·9	7·1 6·5 5·8	4·8 5·2 5·1	3·3 3·6 3·6	3-3 3-8 3-6
988 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	6	3·3 3·3 3·5	2.9 2.9 3.2	6·4 6·7 6·6	3.7 3.9 4.0	1.4 1.7 1.7	3.9 4.0 4.0	-1.7 -2.0 -2.0	3·3 3·5 3·5	5·0 5·2 5·1	1·1 1·6 2·1	4·3 4·4 4·4	5·1 4·0 4·2	5·1 5·9 5·7	2·8 3·1 3·0	3.6 3.6 3.7
Apr 1 May 1 June	17	3·9 4·2 4·6	2-8 2-4 3-1	7·0 7·0 7·0	5·3 5·3 5·3	3·4 3·9 3·8	4·7 5·6 6·2	-0.8 1.3 3.0	3-4 3-4 3-6	4·8 4·5 4·5	2·1 3·8 4·5	4.6 4.8 4.6	4·8 4·4 4·8	5·6 5·3 5·3	3·0 2·7 2·2	6·7 7·2 7·0
July 1 Aug 1 Sept	6	4·8 5·7 5·9	3.6 3.7 4.4	6∙6 6∙6 6∙5	5·3 5·5 5·4	3·7 4·1 4·0	6·2 11·2 11·6	4·5 4·4 5·2	4·2 4·5 4·4	5·0 4·9 4·8	4·1 3·5 2·9	5·1 5·0 5·8	4.6 4.5 4.4	5·6 6·2 6·4	2·8 2·9 2·6	6-8 7-0 8-5

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

RETAIL PRICES 0 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pensior	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices (e	xcl. housin
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100								1 () () () () () () () () () (
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 1983	314-2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316-3	320.2
1984	331-1	334.3	337.0	342·3 357·5	327.5	331.5	334-4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1985	346·7 363·2	353-6 371-4	353·8 371·3	374.5	343·8 360·7	351·4 369·0	351-3 368-7	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348-5
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384-3	375.4	379.6	379.9	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1900	370.4	302.0	302.0	304.3	375.4	379.0	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375-3
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			103.1	104.8			103.6	105.5		

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.

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house goods	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneo goods	us and		Servi	ces
INDEX FOR ONE	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s									IAN 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	393·9 417·3 451·6 468·4	422·3 438·3 458·6 472·1		311.5 321.3 343.1 357.0	
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5			231.7		•••			
INDEX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
1983 1984 1985 1986	333-3 350-4 367-6 379-2	296.7 315.6 325.1 334.6	358·2 384·3 406·7 432·9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257.4 264.3 275.8 281.2		223·8 223·9 232·4 239·5	383·9 405·8 438·1 456·0	393-1 407-0 429-9 428-5		320.6 331.1 353.8 368-4	3
1987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2			240.5		· · · · ·			
GENERAL INDE	OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329-8 343-9 360-7 371-5	308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	364·0 390·8 413·3 439·5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	250·4 256·7 263·9 266·7		214·8 214·6 222·9 229·2	345-6 364-7 392-2 409-2			342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5	3
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1			230-8					
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S									LANIIS	1987 = 100
1987	101.1	101.1	102-8	101-8	100.2	99-1	102-1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	102.8	103-5	100.4
INDEX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	ISIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s										
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99-1	102-2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103-0	102.8	103-4	100.5
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103-4	101.5	101.6	101.6

1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99-1 102-1	101.1	101.1
INDEX FOR 1	WO-PERSON P	ENSIONER	HOUSEHO	LDS				
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1 102.2	100.9	101.2
GENERAL IN	DEX OF RETAIL	PRICES						
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1 102.1	101.9	101.1

Notes: 1 The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits. 2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. The indices for January 1987 are given for those groups which are broadly comparable with the new groups to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date. (See General Notes below.)

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

As reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987, it has been discovered that from February 1986 to October 1987 a computer program error affected the monthly index. The official figures are always stated to one decimal place and the extent of the understatement of index levels will depend on rounding. The all items index figures for February 1986 to January 1987 taking January 1974 as 100 was 394-5. The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by an error of about 0-09 per cent. In most months this will have resulted, with rounding, to an understatement of 0-1 points in the published figures which take January 1987 as 100. However, because the January 1986 may have rounded to 0-1 or 0-2 per cent. to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102.9), multiply it by the January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385-8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index 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 edition of Employment Gazette

Structure

Definitions

lamb

198

index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100. Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

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

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

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

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 new index structure is shown in the September 1986 edition of Employment Gazette (p 379).

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

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

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.

RETAIL PRICES O Selected countries: consumer prices indices

8

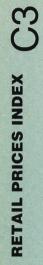
	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD*
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51.1 59.6 69.0 74.7 84.8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	77:3 83:0 87:6 90:7 94:0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65-8 70-7 76-4 83-2 90-8	61 66 74 81 89	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5 88·1	81.8 85.5 88.6 91.0 94.8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51.8 61.1 69.4 74.7 8 4 .6	46.9 54.8 64.1 71.9 82.5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74.7 81.3 86.6 90.1 93.9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	Ind 65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	ices 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	100.0 111.9 121.5 127.1 133.4 141.5 146.3 152.4	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·1 139·4 148·8 162·4 176·1	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9 126.9 129.0 130.9	100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0 134·0 140·5 142·3 144·5	100.0 112.5 124.6 131.9 137.6 143.1 149.0 155.5	100 112 123 132 140 146·4 151·7 157·8	100.0 113.4 126.8 139.0 149.3 158.0 162.2 167.3	100.0 106.3 111.9 115.6 118.4 121.0 120.7 121.0	100·0 124·5 150·6 181·0 214·4 255·8 314·7 366·4	100.0 120.4 141.1 155.8 169.3 178.5 185.2 191.1	100.0 117.8 137.3 157.3 174.3 190.3 201.4 211.0	100-0 104-9 107-7 109-7 112-1 114-4 114-9 114-6	100.0 106.7 113.1 116.2 120.0 122.7 122.9 122.3	100 114 127 137 146 154 165 180	100.0 114.6 131.1 147.0 163.6 178.0 193.7 203.9	100 112 122 133 143 153-7 160-3 167-0	100·0 106·5 112·5 115·9 119·3 123·3 124·2 126·1 R	100-0 110-4 117-1 120-9 126-1 130-5 133-0 137-9	100-0 110-5 119-1 125-3 131-7 137-6 141-1 145-8
Quarterly averages 1987 Q3 Q4 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3	152.7 154.4 155.1 158.9 161.1	177·5 180·5 183·8 186·9 R	132·2 131·4 132·2 132·7	145·3 144·9 144·9 145·9	156-6 157-7 159-0 161-0	158·5 160·4 162·4 164·7	167·9 168·7 169·5 171·1	121-1 121-2 121-7 122-4	367·1 386·8 393·0 410·8	191-8 191-9 193-3 194-3	211-8 215-3 217-9 220-2	114·7 115·0 114·4 115·1	122-3 123-1 122-2 R 123-0 R	181 183 188 191	204·9 207·3 209·9 210·5	168-0 170-5 172-7 175-8	126-0 126-8 127-8 128-3	138-8 140-0 140-8 142-6	146-4 147-7 148-7 150-5
Monthly 1988 Apr May June July Aug Sept	158·2 158·8 159·5 159·6 161·4 162·2	186-9 R 190-1	132·7 132·4 133·2 134·7 R 135·1	145-7 145-9 146-1 146-6 146-9	160·3 161·3 161·5 162·5 R 163·0	163-8 165-2 165-1 164-4 165-5	170.7 171.1 171.6 172.2 R 172.7	122·2 122·4 122·6 122·5 122·7	408·4 409·4 414·7 413·6 R 414·7	194-3 195-8	219·4 220·2 R 220·9	115-1 115-2 115-0 114-7 R 115-1	123-0 R 123-0 R 123-0 R 123-1 123-4	191 191 192 142 191	210-3 210-2 211-0 213-7 R 215-8	175-2 175-8 176-3 177-1 177-5	128-5 128-1 128-4 128-0 R 128-4	142·1 142·6 143·2 143·8 144·4	150·1 150·5 151·0 151·4 152·1
Increases on a ye	ear earlie	r																	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10-8 7-4 8-1 8-9 9-1	9.6 9.0 11.1 10.0 9.6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20.9 18.0 13.6 7.6 13.3	17.0 16.8 17.0 12.1 14.8	11-8 9-3 8-1 3-8 3-6	10-2 8-8 6-5 4-1 4-2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6.7 1.8 1.3 1.1 3.6	9-1 5-8 6-5 7-7 11-3	Per cent 11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	18.0 11.9 8.6 4.6 5.0 6.1 3.4 4.2	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1 8·4	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7 1·5	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9 1.3 1.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.1 \\ 12.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 5.9 \\ 4.3 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.4 \end{array} $	12.3 11.7 10.1 6.9 6.3 4.7 3.6 4.0	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8 2.7 3.1	5.5 6.3 5.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2 0.2	24.9 24.5 20.9 20.5 18.1 19.3 23.0 16.4	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8 3·2	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8 9.2 5.8 4.8	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.2 2.1 0.4 0.3	6.5 6.7 2.7 3.3 2.3 0.2 -0.5	10.9 13.6 11.2 8.6 6.6 5.5 7.1 9.1	15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3 8.8 8.8 5.3	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.4 4.3 4.2	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7 1.5	13.5 10.4 6.1 3.2 4.3 3.5 1.9 3.7	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5 2·6 3·3
Quarterly averages 1987 Q3 Q4 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3	4·3 4·1 3·3 4·3 5·5	8·3 7·1 6·9 7·5	2·3 1·7 2·2 1·7	2·1 1·6 1·0 1·0	4·5 4·2 4·1 4·0	3·9 4·0 4·8 4·6	3·4 3·2 2·4 2·5	0·6 1·0 0·8 1·1	16-0 15-4 13-6 12-4	3·2 3·1 1·9 1·8	4·9 5·3 5·2 5·1	0·1 0·4 0·6 0·0	0·2 -0·1 0·5 0·7	7·9 7·0 6·8 7·3	4·6 4·6 4·4 4·1	4·7 4·9 5·0 6·5	1.8 1.9 2.2	4·2 4·5 4·0 3·9	3·7 4·0 3·4 3·5
Monthly 1988 Apr May June July Aug Sept	3.9 4.2 4.6 4.8 5.7 5.9	7.1 R 7.1	2-2 1-7 1-4 2-1 1-8	1.0 1.0 1.1 1.0 0.9	4.0 4.1 3.9 3.8 4.0	4.7 4.6 4.6 4.1 4.5	2.5 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.2	13.0 12.5 11.8 13.2 14.0	1.8 2.1	5·1 4·9 5·0 ··	0.0 -0.1 0.0 -0.5 0.6	0.7 0.7 0.7 1.0 0.9	7·2 7·1 7·1 6·8 6·6	3.9 3.9 4.3 4.6 5.7	6·1 6·4 6·0 6·1 5·8	1.9 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.7	3·9 3·9 4·0 4·1 4·0	3-5 3-5 3-6 3-8 3-9

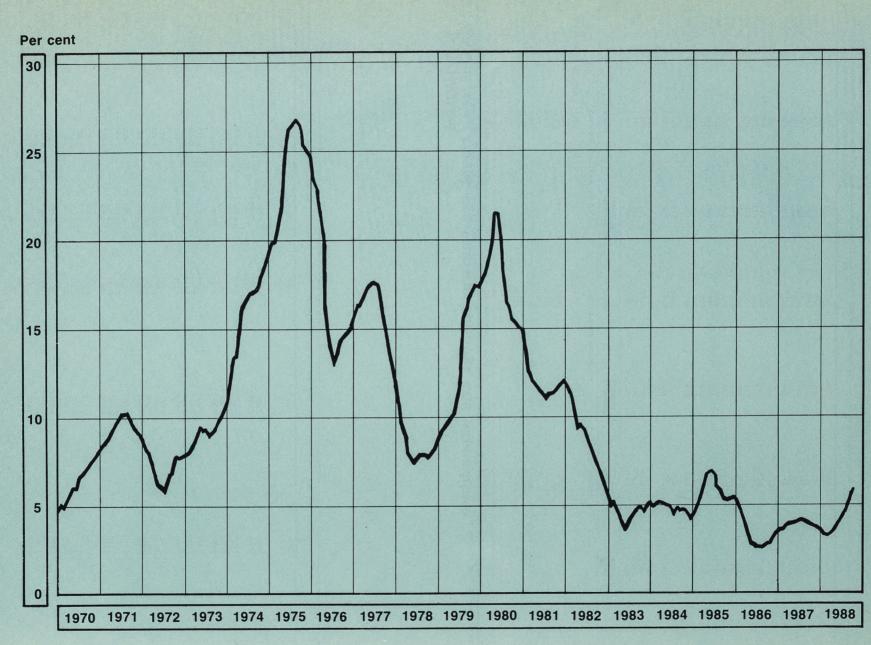
Sources: OECD-Main Economic Indicators. OECD-Consumer Prices Press Notice.

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

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S58





NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S59

8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	estaurants Public ho fes, etc and bars 1 662		Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
f-employed *	8.1 51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
ployees in employment †						
2 March 18	0.6 225.0	137-3	219.5		309-4	
	4.1 236.0	138-5	267.4		336-8	
	4.9 234.0	134.7	268-2		327.0	
December 18	4-3 230-8	134-8	209-6		309-2	
3 March 17-	4.0 226.7	131-3	203-2		307.0	
	7.7 237.1	133-0	262-2		312.8	
September 20	3-6 245-3	135-3	265-3		334-9	
December 20	0-3 243-8	138-3	211.0		314-1	
4 March 20	0.5 239.5	136-6	202-1		311-2	
	3.1 251.7	137.6	265.7		333-6	
	6-2 259-8	137.0	262.0		330-1	
December 20	9.3 259.8	139.5	228.9		315-3	
5 March 20	7.1 258.3	138-0	226.8		320.6	
June 22	2.2 271.5	142.4	276-3		379.0	
September 22	5.4 266.1	142.9	280.5		372.3	
December 219	9.9 267.0	145.7	244.4		335-8	
6 March 214	4-2 260-1	142.5	242.1		334-0	
June 228	8.0 271.8	144.5	288-6		384.9	
September 226	6.3 278.0	145.7	289.1		378-0	
December 223	3.6 278.7	147-3	255.6		349-2	
7 March 222	2.0 274.1	147.4	246.8		348-6	
June 238	8-1 281-8	146-6	293.0		396-0	
September 238	8-1 281-8 8-9 284-2	150.3	299.0		388-1	
December 230	0.0 286.1	155-0	270.1		354-4	
3 March 233	3.1 280.2	151-8	268-8		359-0	
June 25		156-1	306.7		401-8	
1099 June 1099 on June 1097						
alute (thousands)	2.5 10.2	+0.5	+ 19.7		+5.9	
Hute (mousanus) +1					+5.9 +1.5	
nge June 1988 on June 1987 olute (thousands) +1	3·5 +8·3 5·7 +3·0	+9.5 +6.5			+5	5-9

Based on Census of Population. In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in Hotels and Catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.) 1981 145 1983 142 1984 169 1985 170 1986 185 1987 180 1 These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1-4*.

	Overseas visito (a)	ors to the UK	UK residents a (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)			
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 P	2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,237		2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,255		+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,018			
Percentage change 1987/1986 *	+12		+19					
Overseas visitors to the U		ors to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1987 P Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,014 1,491 2,358 1,373	1,489 1,576 1,597 1,575	1,081 1,798 2,977 1,398	1,687 1,868 1,895 1,805	-67 -307 -619 -25			
1988 P Q1 Q2 (e)	1,061 1,460	1,532 1,541	1,342 2,010	2,054 2,051	-281 -550	-522 -510		
1987 P January February March April June July August September October November December	412 265 337 413 474 604 741 920 697 583 396 394	523 485 481 499 501 576 531 539 527 528 478 569	356 316 408 480 605 714 840 1,128 1,009 751 369 278	554 570 663 615 632 621 638 625 632 632 630 577 598	+56 -51 -71 -131 -10 -99 -208 -312 -168 +27 +116	-31 -85 -82 -116 -131 -45 -107 -86 -105 -105 -99 -29		
1988 P January February March April (e) May (e) June (e) July (e)	407 288 366 450 445 565 745	509 494 529 533 468 540 522	416 416 510 560 595 855 940	643 713 698 688 629 734 662	-9 -128 -144 -110 -150 -290 -195	-134 -219 -169 -155 -161 -194 -194		

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure EMILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

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

S60 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 P	12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 13,644 13,897 15,445		2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394	7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,196	2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855
1987 P Q1	2,620	3,819	502	1,632	486
Q2	4,018	3,776	938	2,445	635
Q3	5,576	3,799	1,283	3,158	1,135
Q4	3,231	4,051	672	1,960	599
1988 P Q1	2,746	4,000	519	1,704	524
Q2 (e)	4,040	3,804	880	2,490	670
1987 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,031 672 917 1,304 1,295 1,419 1,869 2,210 1,497 1,338 940 954	1,374 1,195 1,250 1,254 1,268 1,268 1,241 1,270 1,241 1,270 1,288 1,351 1,288 1,351	174 127 200 191 343 404 428 479 376 338 163 170	640 410 582 944 746 755 1,105 1,316 736 740 595 626	216 135 135 207 260 336 414 385 260 181 158
1988 P January	1,009	1,326	158	637	214
February	783	1,373	140	497	146
March	954	1,301	220	570	164
April (e)	1,330	1,285	210	930	190
May (e)	1,200	1,204	290	700	210
June (e)	1,510	1,315	380	860	270
July (e)	2,000	1,312	440	1,210	350

Notes: See table 8.2.

1976 1977 1978

TOURISM 8.4

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
976	11,560		579	0.054	1.007
977	11,525 13,443		619	9,954 9,866	1,027
978	13.443		782	9,000	1,040
979	15,466		1.087	11,517 12,959	1,144
980	17,507		1,382	12,959	1,420
981	19,046		1,514	14,455 15,862	1,670
982	20.611		1,299	17,005	1,671
983	20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949		1,023	17,625 18,229	1,687
984	22 072		919	10,229	1,743
985	21 610		914	19,371	1,781
986	24,949		1,167	18,944 21,877	1,752
987 P	27,430		1,559	21,877	1,905
			1,559	23,661	2,210
987 P Q1	4.237	6,915	254	3,400	504
Q2	4,237 7,311	6,900	347	6,432	584
Q3 Q4	10,646	6,869	583	9,506	532
Q4	5,236	6,746	375	4,324	558
		oj. 10	013	4,324	537
988 P Q1 R	4,426	7,179	250	3,514	662
Q2 (e)	7,440	6,990	490	6,320	630
007.0.1				0,020	030
987 P January	1,305	2,199 2,452 2,264	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,452	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,264	81	1,339	152 222
April	2,072 2,390	2.273	104	1,722	247
May	2,390	2,332 2,295	130	2,118	142
June	2,848	2,295	114	2,592	142
July	3,147	2.340	118	2,921	108
August	4,039 3,460	2,270	258	3,540	242
September	3,460	2,259	207	3.045	208
October	2,537	2,204	227	3,045 2,124	186
November	1,602	2,326	77	1.323	201
December	1,097	2,216	71	1,323 876	150
988 P January	1 202	0.000			
February	1,393 1,371	2,306	126	1,012	255
March	1,071	2,522	54	1,109	207
April (e)	1,662 2,120	2,351 2,280 2,162	70	1,392	200
May (e)	2,120	2,280	160	1,670	290
June (e)	2,160 3,160	2,162	150	1,850	160
July (e)	3,160	2,548	180	2,800	180
ouly (c)	5,430	2,450	200	3.050	180

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S61

Other areas

1,899 2,134 2,306

Western Europe

6,816 7,770 7,865

THOUSAND

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

Seasonally adjusted

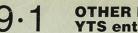
North America

2,093 2,377 2,475

All areas

Actual

10,808 12,281 12,646



OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1988–March 1989 Entrants to training	36,359	20,211	23,939	39,712	38,578	38,102	51,988	23,276	19,487	42,710	334,362
April–September 1988 Total in training	20,743	9,023	15,748	26,907	26,755	26,091	33,335	17,334	12,153	22,247	210,336
September 30, 1988	45,795	22,129	34,428	51,694	52,250	51,896	67,875	33,162	25,791	50,273	435,293

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales		
	September	August	September	August	September	August	
Community Industry Enterprise Allowance Scheme Jobshare Jobstart Allowance New Workers Scheme Restart interviews	7,000 93,000 11,000 416 2,000* 9,000	7,000 93,000 12,000 478 2,000† 10,000	1,657 8,298 753 25 326* 984	1,621 8,398 820 25 339† 1,050	784 6,059 434 40 187* 861e	798 6,009 471 69 201† 1,131e	
(cumulative total)	912,397**	604,391††	111,247**	91,957††	56,067**	45.817††	

Live cases as at August 26, 1988. Live cases as at July 29, 1988. March 28 to August 26, 1988. March 28 to July 29, 1988.



OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, September 2, 1988	49,682
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, August 8 to September 2, 1988	6,691
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, August 8 to September 2, 1988*	2,856

For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.
 Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered[†] for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices GREAT BRITAIN

direat brittain	Disabled ped	opie.							
	Suitable for	ordinary employ	nent		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions				
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	
1987 July Oct	23.6 22.4	20·5 19·1	48·7 48·4	37·4 35·5	4·3 4·1	3·8 3·6	2·7 2·6	2·1 2·0	
1988 Jan Apr July	21.5 20.3 20.3	18·4 16·8 17·1	45∙6 46∙6 45∙6	32·9 34·0 33·5	4·1 4·2 4·0	3.6 3.6 3.5	2·5 3·0 2·7	1.8 2.3 1.9	

Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register. To people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job. Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or for which figures are available, 374,238 people were registered under the Acts.

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

THOUSAND

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)

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.

Conventions	R	revised
The following standard symbols are used:	e	estimated
not available	nes	not elsewh
— nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	SIC	UK Standa
[] provisional	EC	European
break in series		

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

PART-TIME WORKERS otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE employed are not included

> SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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

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

figures

UNEMPLOYED

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

of the count

WORKFORCE

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Unemployed people under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including Community Programme vacancies: and 'self employed' opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

> here specified lard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition Community

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number
Workforce GB and UK			or page
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment Industry: GB	M [Q]	Nov 88: Mar 88:	1·1 117
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	Q M M	Nov 88: Nov 88: Nov 88:	1·4 1·2 1·3
Occupation Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A	Dec 87: Oct 88:	1·10 1·7
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices, Self-employed: by region	Q	Nov 88: Mar 88:	1.5
: by industry Census of Employment: Sept 1984		Mar 88:	162 161
GB and regions by industry UK by industry International comparisons	М	Jan 87: Sept 87: Nov 88:	31 444 1·9
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	A	July 88:	1.14
Manufacturing industries Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	A M A	July 88: Nov 88: Feb 88:	1·15 9·2 65
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	Sept 88: May 88:	1.6 275
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment Summary: UK	М	Nov 88:	0.1
GB	М	Nov 88:	2·1 2·2
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q) M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	2·5 2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Nov 88:	2.2
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sept 88: Sept 88:	2·6 2·6
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q) Q	Nov 88:	2.7
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 88: Nov 88:	2·15 2·8
Region and area Time series summary: by region	M	Nov 99	
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Nov 88: Nov 88: Nov 88:	2·3 2·4 2·9
: Parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary Flows:	M Q	Nov 88: Sept 88:	2·10 2·6
GB, time series UK, time series	D M	May 84:	2.19
GB, Age time series	M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	2·19 2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Oct 88:	2.23/24/26
GB, Age and duration Students: by region	Q M	Oct 88: Nov 88:	2·21/22/25 2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Nov 88:	9.3/4
International comparisons Ethnic origin	М	Nov 88: Mar 88:	2·18 164
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	М	Nov 88:	2.14
Vacancies UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted Region unfilled evolutions Community	М	Nov 88:	- 3.1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	3·2 3·3
Redundancies Confirmed: GB latest month			
Regions	M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	2·30 2·30
Industries Detailed analysis	M	Nov 88:	2.31
Advance notifications	A S (M)	Dec 86: Nov 88:	500 622
Payments: GB latest quarter Industry	DA	July 86: Dec 86:	284 500
Earnings and hours			
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	м	Nov 88:	5.1
Industry Underlying trend	М	Nov 88:	5.3
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (M)	Mar 88:	197
Latest key results Time series	A M (A)	Nov 88: Nov 88:	601 5·6
Basic wage rates: manual workers Normal weekly hours			
Holiday entitlements	A A	Apr 88: Apr 88:	230 257

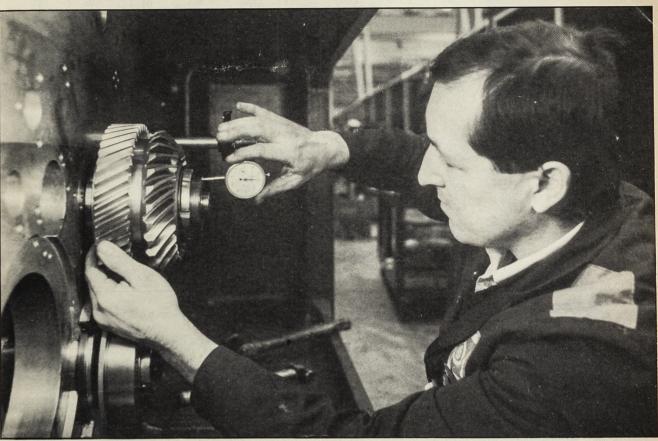
Votes: *	Frequency of publication,	frequency of	compilation	shown in brackets	(if different)
Annual	C Civ manthly 00				(amoronity)

y. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

S64 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other industries			or page
Summary (Oct) Detailed results	B (A) A	Oct 88: Apr 88:	5·4 229
Manufacturing International comparisons Aerospace Agriculture Coal-mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	M D A A M (A)	Nov 88: Aug 86: Apr 88: Apr 88: Oct 88:	5·9 340 256 255 5·5
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M Q M	Nov 88: Sept 88: Nov 88:	1.11 1.13 1.12
Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	M (Q)	Nov 88: Nov 88:	1·8 5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Nov 88:	5.7
Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	Triennial M	June 86: Nov 88:	212 5·7
Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	6·2 6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Nov 88:	6.1
and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights	M M A A	Nov 88: Nov 88: Apr 88: Apr 88:	6·4 6·5 222 248
Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (Q) M (A) A	Nov 88: Nov 88: June 88:	6·6 6·7 332
Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	M D M	Nov 88: May 82: Nov 88:	6·3 267 6·8
Household spending All expenditure: per household : per person	Q	Sept 88: Sept 88:	7·1 7·1
Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary : in detail Household characteristics	Q Q (A) Q (A)	Sept 88: June 88: June 88:	7·2 7·3 7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of v			1.3
Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series Industry	M M A	Nov 88: Nov 88: July 88:	4·1 4·2 372
Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	M A A	Nov 88: July 88: July 88:	4·1 372 380
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	M	Nov 88: July 88:	4·1 377
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry International comparisons	A A A	July 88: July 88: June 88:	379 376 335
	2 2 2		500
Tourism Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	M M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	8·1 8·2
residents Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism	M M	Nov 88: Nov 88:	8·3 8·4
Visits to the UK by country of residence Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and	Q	Oct 88: Oct 88:	8.5 8.6
	Q	Oct 88:	8.7
purpose of visit Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	0	Oct 00	0.0
	Q	Oct 88: Oct 88:	8-8 8-9

Special Feature



Full and part-time employment and hours worked

This article presents estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of the workforce in employment in Great Britain split for both males and females between full and part-time employment. It then presents data on full and part-time working, and hours of work, including total person hours worked.

Both full and part-time employment increased between 1983 and 1987 and, consistent with longerterm trends, the growth of part-time employment has been greater than the growth of full-time employment. Overall, the LFS estimates show that the number of person hours worked in the economy increased by 6.5 per cent between spring 1983 and spring 1987 while the number of people in employment increased by 5.7 per cent.

Workforce in employment

The workforce in employment (see definition in the

women in full-time jobs. Of the total growth of 1,366,000 in ¹ Those with part-time jobs as employees or self-employed plus all those on workrelated government training programmer

Photo: Crown copyrigh

Technical note on p 615) increased by 2,140,000 between March 1983 and March 1988 following a period, from December 1979 to March 1983, when the workforce in employment fell by 1,889,000. As can be seen in table 1 this increase included 774,000 full-time jobs (that is, jobs for which the normal working week, excluding any overtime, is longer than 30 hours). The number of men in full-time jobs increased by 236,000 compared with an increase of 539,000

Table 1 Workforce in employment in Great Britain

Employees in employment

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

HM Forces

		Men*		Women		Men		Womer	ı	Men	Women
		All	of which, part-time	All	of which, part-time	All	of which, part-time	All	of which, part-time		
1978	June	13.094	704	9.152	3,653	1,478	na	364	na na	303	15
979	June	13,176	na	9,435	3,837	1,494	94	348	145	299	15
	June	13,012	na	9,421	3,913	1,567	95	383	195	307	16
	June	12,275	na	9,087	3,796	1,641	96	417	245	317	17
	June	11,930	na	8,966	3,768	1,647	111	462	256	309	15
1983	Mar	11,706	745	8,823	3,713	1,651	123	496	264	306	15
	June	11,674	766	8,882	3,761	1,652	126	508	267	306	16
984	June	11,625	790	9,097	3,872	1,850	164	586	311	310	16
	Sept	11,638	771	9,147	3,885	1,868	165	596	315	312	16
	Dec	11,688	801	9,201	3,933	1,886	167	606	320	311	16
985	Mar	11,699	792	9,249	3,952	1,905	169	617	325	310	16
	June	11,703	822	9,292	3,983	1,923	170	628	331	309	16
	Sept	11,694	808	9,339	4,019	1,926	168	628	328	309	16
	Dec	11,696	832	9,360	4,037	1,929	166	629	325	307	16
1986		11,662	819	9,403	4,080	1,933	164	630	322	306	16
	June	11,635	853	9,444	4,124	1,937	163	630	319	305	16
	Sept	11,611	843	9,487	4,148	1,977	173	648	331	306	16
	Dec	11,588	866	9,559	4,191	2,018	184	665	343	304	16
987		11,601	869	9,611	4,233	2,059	194	683	355	304	16
	June	11,628	888	9,686	4,259	2,099	204	701	367	302	16
	Sept	11,642	882	9,726	4,275	2,118	208	713	373	303	16
	Dec	11,667	921	9,816	4,321	2,137	213	725	378	301	16
988	Mar	11,708	917	9,886	4,360	2,156	217	737	383	301	16

Self-employment

na = not available. * Estimates of part-time male employees are not available for June between 1978 and 1983. Not seasonally adjusted. * Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (who are included in the employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS. Not seasonally adjusted. All participants on work-related government training programmes are assumed to work part-time.

part-time employment, 465,000 was among men and 901,000 among women.

These figures represent a growth of nearly 4.3 per cent in the full-time workforce in employment and 28.2 per cent for part-time; the total workforce in employment increased by 9.3 per cent. The tendency for employment growth to be concentrated disproportionately in part-time jobs and particularly in part-time jobs held by women is not new. For the 1970s, only employees in employment can be divided between full and part-time: for example, between 1976 and 1979—the previous period in which the number of employees in employment was increasing-the number of full-time employees in employment increased by about 260,000 while the number of part-time employees in employment increased by about 330,000; between 1971 and 1978 the number of full-time employees decreased by 426,000 and the number of part-timers increased by 1,051,000.

This continuing growth in part-time employment doubtless reflects the benefits which such employment provides to both employers and employees. For employers, part-time employment makes it easier to arrange staffing levels to reflect fluctuations in the work pattern-particularly in those industries, mostly in the service sector, where work peaks at particular times of the day and days of the week. Flexibility of this type, which is not a new phenomenon, and the possibility opened up by part-time employment of tapping the skills of

Spring 1987, LFS estimates

Table 2 Usual weekly hours worked in a main job by those in employment, Great Britain

	Usual wee	kly hours*				
	0–9	10–14	15–19	20-24	25-30	31–34
All in employment + of whom:	1,110	876	1,006	1,328	1,109	522
Males	203	105	95	206	230	
Married females	653	639	801	946	699	155
Other females	253	131	110	175		271
	200	101	110	175	180	97
Employees of whom:	954	775	922	1 100	011	450
Males	157			1,122	911	459
Married females		84	72	97	123	116
	559	574	751	878	637	258
Other females	238	117	99	147	150	85
self-employed of whom:	153	97	72	116	140	
Males	45				146	34
Married females		20	17	44	76	18
	94	64	49	63	58	12
Other females	15	13	-	_	12	

Less than 10,000.
 Usual hours are defined in this table to include any overtime, paid or unpaid, usually worked in addition to the usual basic hours excluding mealbreaks. In categorising hours worked into hours, fractions of hours have been rounded to the whole number with exact halves being rounded to the nearest even number.
 Including those for which usual hours are not recorded.
 Including those in employment not classified as employees or self-employed.

608 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 1	(cont'd)	
---------	----------	--

gove train

Work-related Workforce in employment

:.		-					
п	п	g					
		Э.					

program	imest		A POST AND A POST			Nation N. C.			
Men	Women	Men		Women		All	of which, part-time		
		All	of which, part-time	All	of which, part-time		purt time		
0	0	14.875	na	9,532	na	24,407	na	1978	
Ō	0	14,969	na	9,798	3,982	24,767	na	1979	
Ō	0	14,886	na	9,819	4,109	24,706	na	1980	
Õ	Ō	14,232	na	9,521	4,041	23,754	na	1981	
Ő	Ō	13,885	na	9,443	4,023	23,329	na	1982	June
0	0	13.663	868	9,334	3,977	22,997	4,845	1983	
3	5	13,635	895	9,411	4,032	23,046	4,927		June
91	78	13.875	1,045	9,776	4,260	23,652	5,305	1984	June
112	95	13,930	1,048	9,854	4,296	23,784	5,344		Sept
109	91	13,994	1,077	9,914	4,344	23,908	5,421		Dec
101	80	14,015	1,062	9,962	4,357	23,977	5,419	1985	
94	74	14.029	1,086	10,010	4,387	24,039	5,473		June
120	100	14.049	1,096	10,084	4,448	24,133	5,544		Sept
114	94	14,047	1,112	10,099	4,456	24,146	5,568		Dec
103	80	14.004	1,086	10,128	4,482	24,133	5,568	1986	
122	96	13,999	1,138	10,186	4,539	24,184	5,677		June
151	125	14,046	1,167	10,276	4,604	24,321	5,771		Sept
148	119	14,059	1,198	10,359	4,654	24,418	5,852		Dec
138	108	14,100	1,200	10,418	4,996	24,519	5,896	1987	
171	132	14,201	1,263	10,535	4,758	24,736	6,021		June
216	158	14,279	1,306	10,613	4,805	24,891	6,111		Sept
209	147	14,314	1,342	10,704	4,847	25,018	6,189		Dec
199	135	14,364	1,333	10,774	4,878	25,137	6,211	1988	Mar

those-particularly women with dependent children-who would be unable or unwilling to take full-time jobs, increases productivity and hence competitiveness.

For employees, the existence of part-time jobs can make it possible to adapt working hours to fit in with domestic responsibilities or with other limitations—such as health problems or the requirements of educational courses-on the hours which an individual can work. Part-time jobs often provide an important element of family income.

There is clear evidence that a substantial number of people welcome the opportunity for part-time employment. The LFS shows that in spring 1987, 549,000 unemployed people specifically wanted part-time jobs (53 per cent of all unemployed married women wanted a

part-time job) and only one in ten with a part-time job had taken that job because they could not find a full-time one. The Women in Employment Survey¹ showed that in 1980 more than eight out of nine women working part-time did not want a job with longer hours while one in three women working full-time would have preferred to work fewer hours. It is perhaps not surprising that-given the constraints of many women to work full-time (it is common for women to have more domestic and child care responsibilities than men)-they are satisfied with part-time work.

¹ See Women and Employment, A Lifetime Perspective by Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts, HMSO, 1984.

Table 2 (cont'd)

Usual weel	kly hours*				
35–39	40	41-44	45-49	50+	Total**
5,523	2,588	3.017	2,785	4,213	24,247
2,756	1,775	2,272	2,317	3,724	13,951
1,523	434	403	272	315	6,679
1,241	379	342	196	174	3,317
5,213	2,189	2,838	2,451	2,844	20,755
2,553	1,447	2,122	2,034	2,541	11,399
1,483	397	386	236	171	6,344
1,176	345	330	182	132	3,012
178	342	159	316	1,357	2,996
124	292	135	270	1,173	2,234
38	36	17	35	144	616
16	14		11	40	146

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Spring 1987, LFS estimates Thousands

All in employment + of whom: Males Married females Other female

Employees of whom: Married females Other females

Self-employed of whom: Mal Married females Other females

Table 3 Usual weekly hours worked in main job by those in employment in different occupations, Great Britain

Spring 1987, LFS estimates Thousands

Occup	ation order Us	sual wee	ekly hour	rs*									
		0–9	10-14	15–19	20-24	25–30	31-34	35–39	40	41-44	45-49	50+	Total*
1	Professional and related		-				N TOURS		-		C. Sansara	1.	and the second
	supporting management and												
	administration	19	17	13	23	29	14	377	149	236	216	329	1,42
	Professional and related in									~ ~ ~	010		
12 19	education, welfare and health	105	91	95	147	189	127	513	195	213	210	297	2,18
 /	Literary, artistic, sports Professional and related in	21	14	10	19	24	-	55	22	32	31	75	30
	science, engineering, technology												
	and similar fields	-	-	-	15	19	10	350	132	198	140	187	1,06
	Management	27	25	26	47	57	26	287	206	271	344	1,062	2,38
1	Clerical and related	203	163	218	322	233	103	1,771	348	366	191	144	4,0
11	Selling	211	129	202	157	88	32	257	145	127	118	195	1,6
	Security and protective services	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	59	92	69	120	4
<	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing,												
	and other personal services	437	367	348	372	285	104	298	179	135	129	161	2,8
	Farming, fishing and related	19	11	11	34	24	12	58	70	48	49	97	4:
1	Processing, making, repairing												
	and related (excluding metal												
	and electrical)	13	18	22	51	51	30	352	259	269	253	270	1,5
11	Processing, making, repairing and												
	related (metal and electrical)	-	-	-	18	28	25	482	307	471	489	494	2,3
111	Painting, repetitive assembling product inspection, packaging and												
	related	-	11	16	58	33	14	249	132	149	102	89	86
IV	Construction and mining, not												
	identified elsewhere	-	-	-	23	12	-	146	163	123	139	218	8
V	Transport operating, materials												
	moving and storing	16	13	17	25	23	-	225	185	243	273	436	1,4
VI	Miscellaneous	-		-	10	-	-	51	33	39	27	33	2
	All occupations†	1,110	876	1,006	1,328	1,109	522	5,523	2,588	3,017	2,785	4.213	24,24

See footnote to table 2. Including those for whom occupation is not recorded.

Labour Force Survey

Hours worked by different groups

The LFS provides data on employment on a different basis from the workforce in employment (see Technical note). Among the information available from this survey. but not collected for the workforce in employment, is an indication of the number of hours usually worked (including regular overtime). The summary of this information in tables 2 to 4 shows there is a very wide range of hours worked and the arbitrary split between full and part-time at a basic working week of 30 hours is a very considerable simplification of the underlying situation. Different groups in the workforce have quite different distributions of working hours. For example:

- 29 per cent of those in employment in spring 1987 usually worked 45 hours or more in a week (basic hours plus any regular overtime-paid or unpaid—are included) in the main job while 8 per cent usually worked less than 15 hours;
- 19 per cent of married women worked fewer than 15 hours a week and only 8 per cent worked 45 hours or more; this at least in part reflects the attraction of part-time jobs for mothers with dependent children;
- by comparison only 2 per cent of men worked fewer than 15 hours a week while 43 per cent worked 45 hours or more;

Table 4 People in employment: usual weekly hours worked in main job in different industries, Great Britain Spring 1987, LFS estimates

Industry division	Usual weekly hours*											
										1		
	0–9	10-14	15–19	20-24	25-30	31-44	35–39	40	41-44	45-49	50+	Total**
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21	13	13	22	23	_	34	52	38	60	254	539
 Energy and water supply Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral 	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	217	75	109	71	78	569
products and chemicals	12	‡	‡	14	11	‡	200	104	133	126	133	749
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	21	18	20	46	42	25	660	284	496	452	411	2,475
Other manufacturing	41	39	34	86	79	49	551	325	367	334	405	2,311
Construction	24	24	16	45	30	18	333	324	258	284	466	1,824
Distribution, hotels, and catering, repairs	427	344	394	361	274	100	720	432	470	446	977	4,945
Transport and communications Banking, finance and insurance, business	13	15	21	30	31	14	296	147	232	259	429	1,488
service	82	60	70	116	79	45	822	246	271	227	365	2,383
Other services	466	352	424	599	534	254	1,684	591	636	518	675	6,734
All industries†	1,109	876	1,006	1,328	1,109	522	5,523	2,588	3,016	2,785	4,213	24,247

= Less than 10,000.
*** See footnotes to *table 2*.
† Including those for whom industry is not recorded.

610 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 5 People in employment: Usual weekly hours worked in a main job whether described as full- or part-time, Great Britain

Spring 1987, LFS estimates Thousands

	Usual weekly hours*				
	0–30	31 or more	Total**		
People describing their jobs as full-time:	5				
Males	161	12.941	1,316		
Females	252	5.377	5,642		
All	413	18,318	1,881		
People describing their job as part-time:					
Males	678	54	736		
Females	4.333	271	4,618		
All	5,011	325	5,354		
All in employment ⁺					
Males	840	12,998	1,395		
Females	4,588	5,650	1,029		
All	5,428	18,648	24,247		

Table 6 Employees by hours usually worked in their main job and whether they regularly work overtime, **Great Britain**

Emplo

akly hours*

Spring 1987, LFS estimates Thousands

Isual weekly hours*	Employees	Employees	regularly	byemp		
		Paid overtime†	Unpaid overtime	Usual weekly hours including any		
Aales				overtime		
0-14 hours .	241	-	-			
5-24 hours	170	-	-			
5-30 hours	123	- 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19	-	Males		
1–34 hours	116	- (1)	22	0-14 hours		
5–39 hours	2,553	88	126	15-24 hours		
0 hours	1,447	72	111	25–30 hours		
1–44 hours	2,122	540	345	31–34 hours		
15–49 hours	2,034	838	462	35–39 hours		
0+ hours	2,541	1,054	712	40 hours		
All usual hours **	11,399	2,617	1,805	41-44 hours		
				45–49 hours		
Married females				50+ hours		
0-14 hours	1,133	12	38	All usual hours		
5–24 hours	1,628	62	78			
25–30 hours	637	44	48	Married females		
31–34 hours	258	22	47	0–14 hours		
35–39 hours	1,483	54	119	15–24 hours		
10 hours	397	23	76	25–30 hours		
1–44 hours	386	75	124	31–34 hours		
15–49 hours	236	62	95	35–39 hours		
0+ hours	171	33	82	40 hours		
All usual hours**	6,344	387	707	41–44 hours		
				45–49 hours		
Other females	0.55			50+ hours		
0-14 hours	355			All usual hours		
5–24 hours	246	-	14			
25–30 hours	150		-	Other females		
31–34 hours	85	-	11	0–14 hours		
35–39 hours	1,176	33	63	15-24 hours		
0 hours	345	24	37	25-30 hours		
1–44 hours	330	74	81	31–34 hours		
15–49 hours	182	58	60	35–39 hours		
0+ hours	132	39	47	40 hours		
All usual hours**	3,012	255	327	41-44 hours		
III americana a				45-49 hours		
All employees	1 700	00	10	50+ hours		
0-14 hours	1,729	20	48	All usual hours		
5-24 hours	2,044	75	98			
25–30 hours	911	57	64	All employees		
31–34 hours	459	35	80	0-14 hours		
35–39 hours	5,213	175	309	15-24 hours		
10 hours	2,189	119	224	25-30 hours		
1-44 hours	2,838	689	550	31–34 hours		
15-49 hours	2,451	958	617	35–39 hours		
0+ hours	2,844	1,126	841	40 hours		
All usual hours**	20,755	3,260	2,841	41-44 hours		
	Calling Calling and the	Charles Startes	Cardina	. 45–49 hours		
Less than 10,000. ** See footnotes to table 2.				50+ hours		
Those reporting regularly doi	ng both paid and unp	aid overtime (a	total of 182,000 are	All usual hours		

† Those reporting regularly doing both paid and unpaid overtime (a total of 182,000 are included in the paid overtime column only).



Young employees giving a final polish.

Table 7 Average usual basic and overtime hours worked by employees in their main job, Great Britain Spring 1987, LFS estimates Hours per week

rs	Average	Basic	Of which,	
	usual hours		Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime
	7.8 19.6 28.2 32.8 37.6 40.0 42.6 46.6 58.0 44.0	7.5 18.7 27.1 31.0 37.0 39.0 39.0 40.0 46.4 39.2	0.2 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.4 2.4 4.6 7.4 3.1	0-1 0-3 0-7 1-2 0-4 0-5 1-2 2-1 4-1 1-7
	8.9 19.1 27.6 32.6 37.2 40.0 42.4 46.5 60.3 27.8	8.6 18.3 26.1 30.2 36.2 38.0 37.9 38.4 48.4 26.0	0.1 0.6 1.1 1.3 0.4 0.6 2.1 3.5 4.0 0.8	0.1 0.2 0.5 1.1 0.6 1.4 2.4 4.5 7.9 0.9
	8.0 19.5 27.9 32.7 37.1 40.0 42.4 46.4 57.7 34.0	7.6 18.6 26.5 31.1 36.5 38.8 38.5 39.5 46.9 32.1	0.3 0.6 1.0 0.8 0.3 0.6 2.3 3.8 5.3 1.0	- 0·3 0·3 0·8 0·7 1·6 3·1 5·5 0·9
	8.6 19.2 27.7 32.7 37.4 40.0 42.5 46.6 58.1 37.6	8.3 18.4 26.3 30.6 36.7 38.8 38.8 39.8 46.5 34.1	0.2 0.6 1.0 0.3 0.5 2.4 4.4 7.1 2.1	0·1 0·3 0·5 1·1 0·4 0·7 1·4 2·4 4·4 1·3

Photo: Ford (UK) Ltd

Average usual basic and overtime hours worked by employees in their main job in different occupations, Table 8 Great Britain Spring 1987, LFS estimates

Occup	bation order	Average	of which	of which				
		usual hours	Basic	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime			
	Professional and related							
	supporting management and				Same and Sugar Shine and			
	administration	42.5	37.9	0.8	3.8			
	Professional and related in	00.0	01.0	0.0	4.2			
	education, welfare and health	36.6	31.6 34.8	0·8 1·9	4·2 2·2			
III IV	Literary, artistic, sports Professional and related in	39.0	34.0	1.9	2.2			
10	science, engineering, technology							
	and similar fields	42.2	38.3	1.8	2.0			
V	Management	46.9	41.8	1.2	3.9			
1	Clerical and related	33.4	31.7	1.2	0.5			
/11	Selling	29.2	27.3	1.0	1.0			
VIII	Security and protective services	45.3	40.9	3.3	1.0			
Х	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing,							
	and other personal services	25.0	23.6	1.1	0.3			
K KI	Farming, fishing and related	41.4	38.2	2.5	0.7			
u	Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal							
	and electrical)	41.5	37.7	3.6	0.2			
(II	Processing, making, repairing and	110	0, 1	00	02			
	related (metal and electrical)	44.1	39.1	4.7	0.3			
<iii< td=""><td>Painting, repetitive assembling</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></iii<>	Painting, repetitive assembling							
	product inspection, packaging and							
	related	39.1	36.3	2.7	0.1			
(IV	Construction and mining, not	10.1	00 F					
~	included elsewhere	43.1	39.5	3.3	0.3			
(V	Transport operating, materials	44.7	39.2	5.2	0.3			
VI	moving and storing Miscellaneous	44·7 41·1	39.2	3.6	0.3			
. • 1	WISCENALIEOUS	41.1	07.4	5.0	0.1			
	All occupations*	37.6	34.1	2.1	1.3			

* Including employees for whom occupation not recorded.

- over half the self-employed worked more than 45 hours compared with just over a quarter of employees;
- among married women 29 per cent of the self-employed, but only 6 per cent of employees, worked 45 hours or more;
- at the same time, 26 per cent of self-employed married women worked fewer than 15 hours compared with 18 per cent of married female employees;
- high proportions of those engaged in catering, cleaning and other personal services (29 per cent) and selling (20 per cent) occupations usually worked less than 15 hours a week;
- the occupations with the largest proportions working 45 hours or more were managers (59 per cent), transport operating and moving or storing of materials (48 per cent) and security and protective services (46 per cent);
- more than 10 per cent of those employed in the distribution, hotels and catering industry (16 per cent) and 'other services', which include government, education, health, recreation and personal services, (12 per cent) usually worked less than 15 hours a week;
- weekly hours in excess of 45 were most common in the agricultural (58 per cent) and transport and communication (46 per cent) industries.

The LFS data also shows that whether people see their job as full or part-time corresponds quite closely, but certainly not precisely, to whether they work more or less than 30 hours a week. Among those working more than 30 hours a week, less than 1/2 per cent of men and less than 5 per cent of women regarded their job as part-time. On the other hand, among those working 30 hours or less some 19 per cent of men and 5 per cent of women described their

jobs as full-time (see table 5). Among the estimated 413,000 describing their 30 or fewer hours a week as full-time were 55,000 teachers (28 per cent of all teachers usually working such hours described their job as full-time). A wide range of other occupations were also included; for example, there were 49,000 other professionals and 19,000 in literary, artistic or sporting occupations.

Overtime working by employee groups

As explained above, the 1987 LFS data on usual hours used here include any paid or unpaid overtime usually worked. The analysis of overtime presented here is confined to employees, as for many of the self-employed there is no natural distinction between basic and overtime hours.

As shown in *table* 6, 15.7 per cent of employees reported regularly working paid overtime in their main job and a further 13.7 per cent reported regularly working unpaid overtime. Regular overtime working was considerably more common among men (of whom 38.8 per cent reported regularly working overtime) than among women (17.9 per cent). This difference is, of course, to some extent related to the greater prevalence of part-time working among women.

Among those usually working 31 or more hours a week 40.5 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women reported regularly working overtime, and it is most noticeable that the difference is entirely in the proportion working paid overtime—among those working 31 hours or more a week 16 per cent of both men and women regularly did unpaid overtime

The extent of overtime working can also be considered in terms of average hours worked; this is done in tables 7, 8 and 9. About 5.6 per cent of the usual working hours of employees in the spring of 1987 were paid overtime and

612 NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 9 Average usual basic and overtime hours worked by employees in their main job in different industries, Great Britain Spring 1987 LFS estimates Hours per week

Indus	stry division	Average	of which		
		usual hours	Basic	Paid overtime	Unpaid overtime
0	Agriculture, forestry				
	and fishing	43.1	39.0	2.9	1.2
1	Energy and water				
22478	supply	42.4	38.6	3.1	0.7
2	Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and				
	chemicals	42.5	38.1	3.4	1.0
3	Metal goods, engineering and				
	vehicles	42.3	38.0	3.3	1.1
4	Other manufacturing	40.8	37.0	2.9	0.9
5 6	Construction Distribution, hotels	42.3	38.5	2.8	1.0
	and catering, repairs	32.7	30.2	1.4	1.0
7	Transport and				
	communications	44.1	38.9	4.3	1.0
8	Banking, finance and insurance,				
	business services	37.8	34.6	1.5	1.8
9	Other services	.33.8	30.8	1.1	1.9
	All industries*	37.6	34.1	2.1	1.3

Including employees for whom industry not recorded.

Table 10 Number of people in full and part-time employment in their main job in Great Britain

	Spring 1981	Spring 1983	Spring 1984	Spring 1985	Spring 1986	Spring 1987	
	ned as those with us	sual* hours of 30 ho	ours a week or less			Na Hudenie	
Males Full-time** Part-time** Total	13,456 676 14,132	13,005 560 13,565	13,014 696 13,710	13,129 724 13,853	13,056 750 13,806	13,104 847 13,951	
Married females							
Full-time** Part-time** Total	2,775 3,442 6,217	2,869 3,365 6,234	2,917 3,520 6,437	3,070 3,563 6,633	3,124 3,639 6,763	3,229 3,750 6,979	
Other females							
Full-time**	2,553	2,419	2,472	2,472	2,443	2,458	
Part-time** Total	774 3,327	726 3,145	794 3,266	781 2,253	818 3,261	859 3,317	
All							
Full-time** Part-time** Total	18,784 4,892 23,676	18,293 4,651 22,944	18,403 5,010 23,413	18,671 5,068 23,739	18,607 5,223 23,830	18,781 5,466 24,247	
Part-time jobs defir	ned according to the	e opinion of the job	holder				
Males Full-time† Part-time† Total	na na 14,132	13,107 458 13,565	13,114 596 13,710	13,240 613 13,853	13,168 638 13,806	13,212 739 13,951	
Married females							
Full-time† Part-time† Total	na na 6,217	2,953 3,281 6,234	2,892 3,545 6,437	3,007 3,626 6,633	3,073 3,690 6,763	3,178 3,801 6,979	
Other females							
Full-time† Part-time† Total	na na 3,327	2,465 680 3,145	2,512 754 3,266	2,483 770 3,253	2,461 800 3,261	2,488 828 3,317	
All							
Full-time† Part-time† Total	na na 23,676	18,525 4,419 22,944	18,518 4,895 23,413	18,730 5,009 23,739	18,697 5,134 23,830	18,874 5,373 24,247	

Table 11 Person hours per week usually* worked in main jobs in Great Britain

LFS estimates Million person hours per week

	Spring 1983	Spring 1984	Spring 1985	Spring 1986	Spring 1987
Males					
Full-time†	591.3	596.5	605-8	607.5	614.9
Part-time†	8.4	9.5	9.9	11.0	12.8
Total	599.7	606.0	615.7	618.5	627.7
Married females					
Full-time†	115.9	116.2	122.4	125.2	129.7
Part-time†	59.2	62.0	64.1	66-3	67.4
Total	175.1	178-2	186-6	191.5	197.1
Other females					
Full-time†	96.7	98.7	99-2	98.5	99.9
Part-time†	11.1	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.4
Total	107.8	110.6	111.6	111.4	113.4
All					
Full-time†	804.0	811.4	827.5	831.2	844.5
Part-time†	78.7	83.4	86.5	90.2	93.7
Total	882.7	894.8	913-9	921.4	938-2

• See footnote to table 2. † Full and part-time jobs are defined by reference to the job holder's opinion. The hours worked in j obs not reported as either full or part-time by the job holder are spread pro rata between full and part-time jobs.

Table 12 Person hours per week usually* worked in second jobs in Great Britain

LFS estimates Million person hours per week

	Spring 1983	Spring 1984	Spring 1985	Spring 1986	Spring 1987
Males	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9
Married females	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Other females	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
All	4.8	5.9	6.8	6.7	7.3

* See footnote to table 2.

about 3.5 per cent were unpaid overtime. On average men worked 4.8 hours overtime (paid and unpaid) a week while women worked on average 1.8 hours overtime a week. However, this difference substantially reflects the greater importance of part-time working among women; for those working over 40 hours a week, men worked an average of about 7.6 hours a week overtime and women worked an average of about 6.7 hours a week.

Among the occupation orders, the longest usual hours were worked—on average—by employees in management (46.9 hours a week) and security and protective services (45.3 hours a week). The shortest average hours were found among employees in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services (25 hours a week) and selling occupations (29.2 hours a week), both occupations in which there are substantial numbers of part-time jobs filled by women.

Four occupation groups recorded average usual paid overtime exceeding 3¹/₂ hours a week-transport occupations, processing occupations (excluding metals), processing occupations (metals) and miscellaneous occupations-while unpaid overtime averaged over 31/2 hours a week for professionals in education, welfare and health or supporting management and among managers themselves.

Employment growth

Although the Labour Force Survey uses different definitions, it confirms the picture-shown by the workforce in employment estimates-of increases between 1983 and 1987 in both full and part-time employment. From the LFS, the total number of people in employment is estimated to have increased by 1,303,000 (5.7 per cent) in the five years from spring 1983 to spring 1987.

Table 10 presents the LFS data on full and part-time

employment¹ on two definitions: usual hours (including overtime) of 31 hours or more or 30 hours or less, and the opinion of the job holder. On both the definitions used, the LFS data confirmed the picture shown by the workforce in employment series that the increase in employment between 1983 and 1987 embraced increases in both full and part-time employment for both men and women. Overall, there was an increase of 349,000 (1.9 per cent) people in employment describing themselves as full-time and 954,000 (21.6 per cent) describing themselves as part-time. Using usual hours, rather than the job holders' description, to distinguish full and part-time jobs, there was an increase of 488,000 (2.7 per cent) in full-time and 815,000 (17.5 per cent) in part-time jobs.

Given the wide variety of weekly hours worked in different jobs, the total weekly hours usually worked are a more useful indicator of the amount of labour input to economic activity than the number of jobs or of people in work, though changes in total hours worked do not, of course, reflect any changes in the degree of skill, and hence 'quality' of labour input, exercised by the workforce.

As can be seen from tables 11 and 12, hours usually worked by both men and women in both full and part-time jobs increased each year between 1983 and 1987. In total, and including the small contribution of second jobs, there was an increase of 6.5 per cent from 887.5 million person hours worked per week to 945.5 million. Hours usually worked in jobs (including second jobs) regarded by the job holder as part-time increased by 21 per cent from 83.5 million person hours per week to 101 million, while the increase in full-time working was nearly 5 per cent from 804 million to 844.5 million.

These data are based purely on the main job held by people in employment. Between spring 1983 and spring 1987 the number of people with a second job has also increased (by some 280,000). All such work would, of course, be part-time.



A number of factors contribute to the fact that the growth of person hours worked (6.5 per cent) between spring 1983 and spring 1987 was faster than the growth of the number of people in work (5.7 per cent) and virtually the same as the growth of the workforce in employment (6.6 per cent) despite the continuing increase in the

Technical note

- their main job, plus
- HM Forces, plus

A note introducing the workforce in employment can be found on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of Employment Gazette. Descriptions of the methodology used to arrive at these estimates can be found in various articles in Employment Gazette.

Those described as in employment in the results of the Labour Force Survey are those who:

- interviewed, or

A description of the Labour Force Survey can be found in Labour Force Survey 1985, published by HMSO in 1987.

Derivation of estimates of the full and part-time workforce in employment presented in table 1.

The full and part-time female employee estimates are seasonally adjusted versions of those regularly published for Great Britain in table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette.

The full and part-time male employee estimates for June 1978 and September 1984 are taken from the censuses of employment for those dates. Estimates are now regularly published for dates after September 1984 but because only a short time series is available, these estimates have not been seasonally adjusted. The approximate estimates for dates between June 1978 and September 1984 have been derived by linear interpolation between June 1978 and June 1985 of the proportion of male employees who were part-time.

The self-employment estimates, separately for males and females, for the June of each year in which a Labour Force Survey was conducted are split between full and part-time in the proportions indicated by the Labour Force Survey for the year concerned. Estimates for other dates are, as for total self-employment, calculated by interpolation and extrapolation.

Workforce in employment The workforce in employment is the sum of:

• employeees in employment—these include second jobs as employees and those participants on government training schemes who have contracts of importance of part-time employment (in particular the emergence of work-related government training programmes). These factors include the faster growth in full-time self-employment for which relatively long average hours are worked and a small increase in average hours worked by employees in full-time jobs.

employment, plus

• self-employment-those who are self-employed in

• participants on work-related government training programmes-YTS trainees who receive work experience other than those who have contracts of employment (included as employees) plus participants in the new JTS.

• did paid work in the week prior to being

• had a job or business which they were away from during that week, or

• were on YTS, the Community Programme, the Community Industry Scheme or the Voluntary Projects Programme.





Photo: BUPA

Occupational Sick Pay Schemes

by Karen Bunt Associate Director, IFF Research Ltd

This article reports some of the main findings of a recent study by IFF Research Ltd, carried out on behalf of the Department of Social Security (DSS) into employers' current provision for short and long-term sick pay.

The last official survey of occupational sick pay dates from 1974. Since that time statutory sick pay (SSP) has been introduced and there have been many changes in the labour market. These include major changes in the structure of industry and the composition of the workforce; as well as a continuation among many employers of the trend towards providing a fuller employment package for *all* levels of staff.

Almost all employees whose earnings are above a specified level (currently £41 per week) qualify for SSP

were often being made from both sources for the same contingency. To this end SSP counts towards any occupational sick pay liability for the same period and *vice versa*. An employer can recoup all the SSP he or she pays from payments of national insurance contributions to the Inland Revenue.

Individual occupational sick pay schemes do, of course, vary widely in coverage and characteristics. The research undertaken by IFF for DSS aims to provide information on the number and type of employers who offer occupational sick pay schemes; coverage of the workforce and nature of the provision offered.

Methodology of survey

The survey was conducted in February 1988 and covered 1,125 private and public sector employers of different kinds and size range (see technical note on p. 619). Short-term sick pay was defined as payments made by the employer, over and above SSP, for up to the first six months that an employee cannot work due to sickness or disability. Long-term sick pay covers payments made to employees who have been unable to work for six months or more. This break-point is the DSS definition since it coincides with the maximum SSP payment period. Some employers, however, commence paying what they define as long-term sick pay under their own schemes after three months. Others (notably in the public sector) have a single scheme, although cover is provided for longer than six months. For the purpose of the study the latter have been considered as offering both short and long-term cover.

Coverage of employees

The survey shows that the large majority (91 per cent) of employees work in establishments offering an occupational sick pay scheme. The level of cover has increased significantly over the last 14 years. In 1974 the proportion covered was 80 per cent. This increase in cover has come particularly among manual grades. Some 88 per cent are now covered by a sick pay scheme, compared to less than two-thirds in 1974. However, they are still less likely to be covered than non-manual grades (93 per cent).

Overall, there is little or no difference in the level of coverage of the workforce by sex or work status (full or part-time employees). The marginally higher proportion of women covered (92 per cent compared to 90 per cent for men), reflects the fact that they are more likely to be employed in service industries (where coverage levels are higher) and non-manual occupations. In 1974 there was also little difference in the level of coverage by sex, but at that time men were marginally more likely to be covered than women (80 per cent compared to 78 per cent). Over half (58 per cent) of all employees are employed in establishments offering long as well as short-term cover.

Employers offering cover

A major contribution to the high incidence of cover is the proportion of the workforce employed in the public sector (30 per cent) and large private sector establishments employing 200 or more people (38 per cent). Both these groups of employers are significantly more likely to offer a sick pay scheme and in particular to provide both short and long-term cover.

While size is the main determinant of whether sick pay cover is provided, industrial activity also has a bearing. (The industry sector groupings used in this research were designed to reflect the different employment environments and incidence of industrial injury—see technical note on p. 619). Service industries are more likely than manufacturing establishments to provide any cover and offer both long and short-term sick pay.

Among the manufacturing sector there are some interesting variations in the coverage offered:

- 'Old style' (traditional) manufacturing establishments such as mechanical engineering, automotive and textiles, typically being large concerns are most likely to offer a sick pay scheme.
- *Hazardous industries* (such as mining and construction), which includes a large proportion of small construction firms, are least likely to provide sick pay.
- 'New' manufacturing industries (such as electronics and food and drink) are less likely overall than old style manufacturing to offer any cover, but those that do are twice as likely to offer both long and short-term cover. (This seems to reflect the need felt by employers in this sector to offer a good package to attract staff.)

The lower proportion of retail establishments covered by sick pay schemes reflects the large number of small independent employers in this sector.

All the 46 major public sector organisations surveyed offer an occupational sick pay scheme and all but two provide both short and long-term cover, see *table 1*.

Table 1 Employers offering sick pay schemes by business activity

	Private s							Public
	Total	Hazard- ous industries	'Old' manufac- turing	'New' manufac- turing	Retail	Financial	Other private	sector
							Thousands	Nos.
Base: All employers = 100 per cent	1,130	100	72	71	565	186	136	46†
ncidence								Per cent
Total short or								
long-term scheme	56	43	63	54	52	63	71	100
short-term only	42	36	54	38	39	46	50	4
long-term only	*	*	_		_	1	1	*
both	14	7	9	16	13	16	20	96
No short or								1 Martin
long-term	44	57	37	46	48	37	29	

↑ Actual figure: Public sector interviews were conducted centrally and covered major public organisations. = less than ½ per cent. = eit = oil

have been in their present job. There are two rates, depending on the employee's average weekly earnings. An employer's liability lasts for a maximum of 28 weeks in any spell of sickness; if sickness lasts longer than 28 weeks the employee will usually get invalidity benefit from DSS.

SSP and occupational sick pay schemes work in tandem. Indeed one of the Government's stated objectives in introducing SSP was to reduce the duplication of work and cover between employers and the State, where payments

when they are off work sick, irrespective of how long they

Eligibility for sick pay cover

Not all employees at an establishment with a sick pay scheme will necessarily be covered. About half the short and long-term schemes (50 per cent and 47 per cent respectively) have exclusion clauses. The two most common exclusion clauses are:

- Length of service. The qualifying period is typically
- between three to 12 months (six to 12 months for long-term schemes).
 Hours of work. Only full-time staff are covered under the terms of such a scheme. Full time is
- under the terms of such a scheme. Full-time is typically defined as 30 or more hours a week. It is the retail sector which employs large numbers of part-time staff, which is most likely to operate this exclusion clause.

Short-term sick pay provision

There are estimated to be 633,000 private sector establishments offering short-term cover. The nature of the provision they provide is as follows:

- *Waiting days.* A quarter of all schemes impose waiting days on all or some of their employees, before they can claim sick pay. The typical waiting period is three days, which is in line with SSP provision.
- *Duration of payments.* Payments are usually made either for a fixed period (typically three months) or vary depending on the length of service of the employee.

• Level of payment. The majority of private sector (83 per cent) and public sector schemes (74 per cent), top up SSP to full *basic* pay.

The research assessed the extent to which the quality of provision offered by a scheme varied by job grade. This occurred in only a minority (6 per cent) of private sector establishments offering short term cover. However, this variation occurred in 54 per cent of large manufacturing establishments, where benefit differentials between blue and white collar workers are more firmly entrenched.

In the public sector 13 out of 46 organisations surveyed vary provision by job grade. These are typically those organisations with a large proportion of manual workers.

The most notable difference among schemes where the quality of provision varies by job grade, is in the imposition of waiting days. These are imposed on 43 per cent of manual employees compared to only 18 per cent of non-manual grades.

Long-term sick pay provision

About 109,000 private sector establishments operate a formal *long-term* sick pay scheme. Payment of long-term sick pay commonly commences after six months, but in small concerns, it is more likely to be paid after three months. This may well reflect the fact that small concerns are less well able to absorb the costs of expensive sick pay provision. The levels of payment on long-term schemes are, as noted below, significantly lower than on short-term ones.

The nature of the provision offered varies as follows:

Convalescing at Benenden Hospital.

618

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Photo: Trevor Godfree/The Post Office and Civil Service Sanatorium Society

- Level of payment. As would be expected, the levels of payment are much lower than on short-term schemes. Only 12 per cent provide full *basic* pay. Most schemes pay a flat rate or percentage of salary.
- Duration of payments. While 42 per cent of the private sector schemes will continue payments until retirement, about a quarter (23 per cent) have a time limit. Public sector schemes are more likely to have a time limit (64 per cent). Schemes with a time limit typically last for at least one year. Well over half the private schemes (59 per cent) and the majority of public sector organisations (84 per cent) offer employees early retirement, if it is established that they will never be able to work again. In these circumstances the employees pension entitlements will usually be affected, as a consequence of the smaller number of years of service.

Employers' attitudes to sick pay and SSP

Most companies (64 per cent) decided to offer occupational sick pay schemes as part of a general improvement in employees terms and conditions. The need to offer a competitive package to attract staff was also a factor, particularly among new style manufacturing

Technical note

Private sector

The survey covered a national sample of 1,079 private sector establishments, employing one or more persons (that is it covered all sizes of establishments except single worker units).

Quotas were set by industry sector and size of establishment (number of employees). The industry sector groupings were designed to reflect the differing employment environments, since this may affect the incidence and nature of sick pay provision, as well as industrial injury statistics.

The survey covered and is representative of all the private sector except agriculture. The information on sick pay cover among agricultural employees could not be obtained through a survey of farming establishments. The information for this sector was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Agricultural Wages Board and is presented separately in the report.

The stratification of the sample by establishment size reflected the distribution of *employment* rather than *employers*. It was designed to oversample larger establishments which are more important in employment coverage terms (firms with more than 10 employees account for 25 per cent of establishments, but 81 per cent of the workforce).

Results for the private sector were weighted to take account of any sampling imbalances and scaled up to population estimates of total private sector establishments and employment. The population estimates used were based on the 1984 Census of Employment.

The private sector sample was drawn from the IFF Master File, a computerised database of some 45,000 establishments with 50 or more employees. Smaller establishments were sampled from British Telecom's Business Subscriber Files.

industries.

The general feeling is that there are no major abuses of sick pay schemes by employees or of self-certification in particular, although some larger employers consider the self-certification scheme needs careful supervision.

The introduction of SSP has not had a major effect on employers' own short-term schemes. Over 90 per cent of employers felt it had made no difference to their scheme and 6 per cent said it had led to an improvement. In only a handful of cases had it led to employers reducing the level of their provision. The only major criticism of SSP is the increased workload on employers. This is most keenly felt by small employers. From the employees point of view, it is seen to be a much quicker and more convenient system for claiming benefit.■

Occupational sick pay schemes

Copies of the full report on the results of this survey are available price £6.25 from: Department of Social Security, Canons Park Government Buildings Honeypot Lane Stanmore Middlesex HA7 1AY

Public sector

In the public sector, (which includes the Civil Service, Health Service, Local Authorities, education, utilities and nationalised industries), a total of 46 organisations were covered. Interviews were conducted at the top level, rather than at individual establishments, but covered the whole organisation. The main reasons for not using an establishment based sampling approach were that within the public sector, there is greater centralisation of policy making and execution and employee records are held centrally.

Results for the public sector were analysed separately, but included in the employment tabulations.

Conduct of the survey

The survey was conducted in three stages:

- A short telephone interview to determine whether the employer offered sick pay cover and to obtain basic details of the workforce.
- Employers offering a sick pay scheme were then sent a data sheet to collect information on the number of employees covered by sex, work status and job grade.
- Follow-up interviews were then conducted either by telephone or personally (in the case of larger establishments) to obtain details of the scheme.

The fieldwork was conducted between February 1 and 26, 1988. Interviews were conducted with 87 per cent of qualifying contacts.

Free Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 582

British business needs



Weekly export and industrial news from the DTI

... because we have the facts; statistics for that vital insight into the country's economy; news from the Department of Trade and Industry and other government departments about the latest developments affecting business activities at home and abroad; feature articles aimed at keeping you up-to-date with the ever-changing worlds of industry, commerce and management.

See what we mean by filling in the coupon below for a free issue.

together with subscription details.	Please send me a complimentary copy of British Business
Name	
Job title	
Company	
Address	
	Postcode

Topics

Education vouchers — pilot scheme for the unemployed wins local approval

The affluent Borough of Richmond-upon-Thames is not the first place that comes to mind when thinking of the needs of the unemployed. It has, however, played host to an interesting pilot scheme to extend training opportunities for unemployed people

Organised by the Department of Education and Science's REPLAN programme and Richmond Adult and Community College, unemployed adults were offered an opportunity to buy a £5 voucher (now increased to £5.75). This entitled them to enrol on as many courses as they wished to attend at the college for one term. In practice this meant that some courses which were previously undersubscribed and unviable could now stay open. It was found 80 per cent of the

unemployed participants opted for popular, already viable courses, making the subsidies for the marginal courses easy to absorb. In its first year (1985-86) 451 unemployed people were recruited to the college, and the net cost of the scheme was about £1,500-or less than £4 per student. This enabled many more unemployed people to return to

education, and provided a greater

Rates and the Retail Prices Index

Employment secretary Norman Fowler has reconvened the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee to examine a number of issues affecting the construction of the RPI

The committee, under the chairmanship of Ivor Manley, deputy secretary at the Department of Employment, will be looking in particular at the forthcoming abolition of domestic rates and the effect this is likely to have on the Retail Prices Index. A further issue concerns how holiday expenditure should be treated in the RPI. At present it is excluded. The Retail Prices Index

Advisory Committee first met in 1947 and has had nine series of



Car maintenance course for unemployed people.

well as a bigger contribution by the college to its local community. Many-but no means all-local education authorities have a policy to waive or reduce course fees for the unemployed. The apparent success of the voucher scheme shows what can be done by

enterprising colleges in areas where authorities do not allow these concessions

By the end of the first year it was found two-thirds of the vouchers had been sold to women and onethird to men. Of these 40 per cent were aged 21-35. Another 30 per choice of courses for all students as cent were aged 35-50. 60 per cent

meetings since then. The last took

place between 1984 and 1986

culminating in a major report

(Cmnd 9848) which addressed a

wide range of issues including the

treatment of subsidies, discounts

recommendations made in 1986

were accepted, but some of the

longer-term proposals are still being worked on and will be under

review in the series of meetings

As the abolition of rates in

Scotland takes place in April 1989

submit a first report before then,

probably be dealt with in a second

while the remaining issues will

report, to be submitted during

1989.

which begin on November 3.

the committee is expected to

and housing costs. All the

Tourism supports over 20 per cent of all jobs in transport industry, says the report.

Tourism: top for growth

Between 1979 and 1985 tourism growth—in terms of output foreign currency earnings and employment-exceeded that of the rest of the British economy, according to a report commissioned by the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board. Looking to the future, it

There was little evidence that

certain subject areas.

estimates productivity in the employment sectors of hotels and catering, transport, retail distribution and recreational and cultural services is likely to grow by between 1.5 and 2 per cent a year.

On average each voucher was

used to enrol for 2.4 courses and the opportunity to select whatever

Almost all students said they

chose the courses out of personal

thought their choices would help

Initial publicity for the scheme

was restricted to an article in the

produced such an overwhelming

response that no further publicity

emerged that most of the students

who enrolled in subsequent terms

had heard about the scheme from

Copies of Educational Vouchers for Unemployed Adults are available free from the Adult Training Promotions Unit, Room 2/2, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1

other previous students at the

college. □.

local paper and some leaflets

distributed in the town. This

exercise was undertaken. It

interest, but over half also said they

educational experience the

participants considered

appropriate was greatly appreciated.

them get a new job.

Tourism and Productivity by Professor S Medlik is available from the BTA/ETB, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ. Price £25

NOVEMBER 1988 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 621

Photo: Crown copyright were receiving unemployment benefit while 20 per cent were on supplementary benefit. 41 per cent

had never used the college before and 37 per cent had left full-time education before they reached the age of 16. course choices were limited to

Topics

Inner city training -some key lessons

Success in regenerating Britain's inner cities requires a threepronged approach to training, says a report* published last month. It is the third in a series looking at the outcome of training projects set up by the Department of Education and Science, the Training Agency of the Department of Employment and others.

Based on a review of schemes in Birmingham, Newcastle, London and Glasgow, the report says that as well as extending the skills of the existing workforce, successful training developments involve improving the job prospects of the unemployed and helping employers solve recruitment problems

Certain key characteristics of successful training schemes are identified.

• they are business oriented rather than training orientedcompanies seek solutions to business problems and agencies must be able to link training with

"Employers cannot afford to ignore the problem of alcohol and drug abuse at work any longer." So says the Institute of Personnel Management.

The Institute is helping to tackle jointly prepared by the IPM, this problem by organising a one-Alcohol Concern and the Standing day conference on December 6 Conference on Drug Abuse, due to entitled 'Alcohol and Drug Abuse at Work'.

Representatives from leading British companies, including Conoco (UK), GEC, Marconi and British Telecom, will be discussing the problems they have encountered and their positive methods of combating these abuses. Specialists in the alcohol and drug abuse field will be

Advice line

The Department of Social Security's free telephone advice service—Freeline Social Security 0800 289188, is being extended for Urdu and Punjabi speakers.

The new number for Urdu speakers is 0800 289188 and for Punjabi speakers 0800 5231360. All calls are free and confidential

NOVEMBER 1988

622



other business development

services; • they offer a wide range of services, providing information and advice on business services and training audits as well as training itself;

Alcohol and drug abuse at work

of what employers are doing to

protect their employees and the

A code of practice and a book

needs of the organisation.

NTT '88, the Fifth National

Conference and Exhibition on

Conference Centre, London.

Course designed for women

a change of career in mid-life-

called 'IT for the Terrified', it

explains and demystifies all kinds

of office technology and it gives

products and services.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Learning Technology, takes place

During the conference, many

exhibitors will be launching new

on November 8-10 at the Wembley

One of these is an Open College

returning to work and men seeking

• they allow active employer participation in training developments-employers increasingly see the benefits of establishing better training facilities and improving the skills of the local community; and

• they are proactive-training providers need to market their

development corporations bring considerable benefits, enabling

providing a comprehensive analysis be published later this year, will be

Terrified of technology?

Looking for a cure?

services actively rather than wait Road, London SE1 7PH

training services to be co-ordinated into training strategies for areas of urban regeneration. This in turn provides a better base for firms moving into an area. * New Training Initiatives 3: Inner Cities is available free from the Adult Training Promotions Unit, Room 2/2, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York

given free of charge to each

Administrator, Institute of

London SW194UW.

Personnel Management, IPM

participants the chance to get to

One of the objectives of the

course is to provide people with a

opportunities. The course lasts 30

For further information on NTT

grips with the modern office

springboard into further

hours and costs £34.95.

'88, contact: Tessa Berry,

Blenheim Oueensdale Ltd.

Blenheim House, 137 Blenheim

Crescent, London W11 2EQ (tel

technology-based

01-727 1929)

environment.

delegate attending the conference.

Further details: Conference

House, Camp Road, Wimbledon,

for companies to approach

partnership between employers,

development agencies such as

enterprise agencies and urban

training providers and

The report also says that training

them

UK small business holds firm

The boom in small business growth is gathering pace and is only likely to be checked by a shortage of skilled and trained labour, especially in Southern England. according to the latest Quarterly Survey of Small Business in Britain A record proportion of the 983 respondents reported an increase in sales over the past year. Employment too has also been climbing, with 31 per cent increasing employment over the previous year against 9 per cent reporting a decline. The number of respondents expecting to shed labour has also fallen to its lowest point since the survey began in 108/

The report identifies 'shortage of skilled and trained labour' as being the most important problem facing small businesses in Britain

today. 'Finance and interest rates', usually the number one problem, has now slipped to second place, though most respondents had replied to the survey before the recent rises in interest and mortgage rates. The Budget effects apparently continue to be felt and the third problem, 'total tax burden', is no longer quite as important to small businesses.

Copies of the survey are available from the nall Business Research Trust, Francis House Francis Street, London SW1P IDE or from the National Westminister Bank, Small Business Sector, Project Section, 8th Floor, Finsbury Court, 101-117 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1EH. Price £15 (annual subscription

Redundancy notifications

The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 during the six months April-September 1988 are given in the table below:

1988

Apr May June	25,951 17,379 29,630
July	29,030
Aug	21,809
Sept	17,950

Note: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending ndancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits.



Quiet

revolution for the over fifties

Employee retirement counselling by large companies is not a new oncept in the UK, but the newly nnounced Association of Retired Persons (ARP) aims to stimulate much wider awareness of retirement issues

The association hopes to change many people's negative attitudes and enhance the quality of life for the retired by harnessing their growing economic and social strength.

Rural tourism

For those towns in rural England that have not yet woken up to examining their latent tourism potential, the English Tourist Board and the Rural Development Commission are launching a ompetition

rural development areas have the chance to win the services of a top consultant to help guide or implement plans to strengthen the local economy through tourism. A major part of these activities is directed at the most deprived rural areas in England where loss of agricultural and industrial jobs is causing social and economic problems. The competition will be judged on untapped tourism potential, environmentally sensitive proposals and a real commitment

om the proposer organisationsooth financial and organisational. Entries should be sent to rural development area committee by December 31. For further information telephone Paul Dalgleish on 01-276 6969.

Robert Rose, chairman of the ARP, believes that the association has enormous potential for national and local lobbying on issues of concern to its members. The ARP also hopes to offer grants for research into retirement and ageing as well as offering a benefits

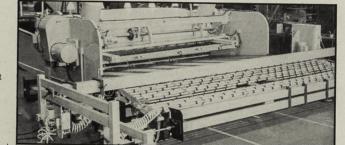
Topics

package to members. It is currently negotiating various discount travel, insurance and other schemes which will repay the annual membership fee. The association intends to be selffunding through the fee and will not seek charitable status or Government grants.

Figures from the Central Statistical Office report that savings are dominated by people over 50 years of age, who also have a 13 per cent higher spending profile than average on holidays. cars and consumer durables. Their disposable wealth is increasing faster than any other segment of the population.

Mr Rose hopes that soon there will be ARP social clubs, theatre groups and book clubs throughout the various regions, run by members themselves. The complete package of benefits will be launched at the RETIREX Exhibition, the Barbican Centre, London on December 1-4 (See accident every other day and 'Diary dates'). injured and maimed every year,"

ARP membership is £6 a year (£8 after January 1, 1989). Membership is available from ARP membership, Borough Woods House, Shillingford, Bampton, Devon EX16 9BL.



Metal cutting quillotin Photo: Crown copyright **Cutting safety standards**

The Health and Safety Executive introduced, and a programme for has issued a series of information implementation is included. guides designed to reduce serious accidents in trades where reducing the number of accidents hazardous cutting operations take in the meat processing trade. This

place. These include metal and plastic cutting guillotines where over 100

accidents have been investigated in the last two years. All three HSE guides are available from HMSO. Safety in the use of metal cutting guillotines £2.75 ISBN 0 11 85455 0; Safety at New guidance has also been released for using power-operated power operated paper cutting guillotines £2.25 ISBN 011 8854607; Safety in meat paper guillotines, which in some cases means additional safety preparation—Guidance for Butchers £3.50 ISBN 011 885461 5 practices will need to be

'Appalling conditions' in safety blitz

A new report on construction safety and the small contractor has been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The 16-page report, Build Safety, is in a magazine format and is packed with useful information for those in control of predominantly small sites and those who work on them. It sets out to convince any remaining doubters that construction is a dangerous industry and more dangerous than it need be. Copies of the free report will be distributed to contractors all over the country-many of whom have never had any previous contact

with HSE-as well as employers'

organisations and trade unions.

Launching the document in

London, the new chief inspector of

factories, Tony Linehan, appealed

to everyone in the industry to read

"Someone in Great Britain dies

the report and learn the lessons

thousands of others are seriously

Mr Linehan said. "Construction is

a very dangerous industry but the

vast majority of accidents could be

how to help workers avoid them.

The third guide focuses on

has suffered five fatalities and 618

major injury accidents in the last

two years.

prevented and this report spells out

as a result of a construction

contained in it

The report also includes a study of the results to date of the nationwide series of blitzes on small sites which was started in May 1987 and ends later this year. "Inspectors have come across

some appalling conditions during this initiative and they have had to stop work on one in five of the sites they visited as a result " Mr Linehan said. "The report tells contractors what they can do to avoid dangerous practices on their sites, because we want to help them work effectively and safely. Mr Linehan concluded:

"Contractors may find that ignorance kills and they will have a lot of explaining to do to inspectors, victims their families and in many cases magistrates and iudges in the courts "

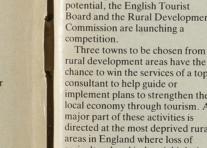
Copies of Build Safety are available from all HSE area offices and public inquiry points (tel London 01-221 0870, Bootle 051-951 4381 or Sheffield 0742 752539.

Diary dates

Major conferences and events taking place over the next few months include:

• RETIREX 88 Exhibition. December 1-4 at the Barbican Centre, London, will be the largest ever exhibition of its kind, with over 150 exhibitors aiming to provide information and advice to anyone thinking about or already in retirement Topics covered will include planning financially for retirement, sport and exercise. living abroad, and health. Above all, the accent will be on enjoyment of leisure time, with a daily tea-dance as well as cookery demonstrations, indoor bowls and a theatre company.

• The Enterprise Training Centre. 63-65 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD (tel 01-403 0300) is running series of one and twoday courses on various dates throughout November and December this year. Course fees are payable and range from £115 to £230 inclusive of lunch and VAT, though organisations sending more than one delegate will obtain a 20 per cent discount for each extra delegate. Among subjects to be covered are: Effective speaking, rapid reading, time management, and finance for the non-finance manager.



Topics

Careers

Careers and Educational Opportunities aims to provide librarians and information staff as well as trainers and educators, with a basic synopsis of the scope of careers information material available. It is a useful introduction to the subject in that its references to 'further reading' are interspersed in the narrative rather

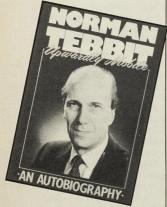
than just added on as a book list.

Careers and Educational Opportunities by Ray Prytherch, published by Gower, Gower Hou Croft Road, Aldershot, Hants GU11 3HR. Price £10.95. ISBN 0 566 03570 7.

Tebbit's times

Norman Tebbit has made a reality of his vision of Britain and during his time as a Cabinet Minister and Employment Secretary, has overseen radical changes to British society. How that has been achieved makes Norman Tebbit's autobiography, Upwardly Mobile, interesting reading for friend and foe alike

His career before entering politics was instrumental in shaping his attitude to unions-which later saw fruition during his time as Secretary of State for Employment.



The book reveals Mr Tebbit's thoughts on arrival at the Department of Employment and the major problems he faced. After initial "culture shock", he believes morale improved as he set about changing legislation with "a mixture of menace and responsibility'

Certainly this is a story about a man with a clear sense of purpose, who enjoys the cut and thrust of arguing his point of view in high places.

Upwardly Mobile by Norman Tebbit, published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 91 Clapham High Street, Iondon SW4 7TH. Price £14.95. ISBN 0 297 79427 2.

NOVEMBER 1988 624





-one of Britain's successful franchises. Mixamate

Franchising-the way to success?

Franchises have been playing an increasingly significant role in Britain's business economy over the last ten years. Now a new book The Good Franchise Guide is available for anyone interested in this area of business enterprise.

The book provides hard facts and new ideas about franchising. the compilers of the guide questioned over 200 individuals operating 80 different franchises around the country. These ranged from household

names to one-man-band operators,

and the book gives an objective picture of the advantages and disadvantages of each Nevertheless, the authors are critical of many of the practices used by franchises and their recruitment consultants as ways of encouraging unsuspecting franchises to sign up, and their guide gives clear guidance on how to avoid the dangers.

The Good Franchise Guide by Tony Atwood and Len Hough. Published by Kogan Page Ltd, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN.

Whitleyism

Examining the inception and development of 'Whitleyism' from 1917 to the eve of the Second World War, The Origins of Public Sector Industrial Relations by John Sheldrake, is a contribution to the current debate concerning the value of collective bargaining based on the Whitley model

Public sector industrial relations are still firmly based on proposals formulated by the Whitley Committee nearly 70 years ago. Most of the major public sector bodies (gas, electricity, water) have a chapter to themselves.

The Origins of Public Sector Industrial Relations by John Sheldrake, published by Avebury. Price £19.50. ISBN 0566 05659 3.

Critical training

Constructive Criticism is a trainingbased video package produced by Wyvern Business Training and Paul Management Associates. It deals with ways to receive and give criticism effectively, with the objective of enhancing the training of managers in leadership, appraisal, discipline, coaching and interviewing.

Consisting of two videos and a trainer's guide, the package is flexibly designed so that trainers can use it for anything from a ten-minute input to a full-day's course.

The entire programme costs £650 to buy, and £100 to rent (plus VAT). It can be previewed free of charge by professional trainers by contacting Mrs Debbie Cole. Wyvern Business Training, 6 The Business Park, Ely, Cambs CB7 4JW (tel 0353 665544). □

Perceptions of share schemes

Under favouring legislation, employee share schemes have spread rapidly in industry and commerce. The idea of a "share owning society" is being placed alongside that of a "property owning democracy". But what is the response from the ordinary

worker? A new book Share Schemes-As Workers See Them has just been published by the Policy Studies Insitute, aimed particularly at employers and managers charged with the development of share schemes

The study challenges many existing beliefs on workplace share ownership and identifies key Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Mackays of Chatham plc. Originated by Area Graphics Ltd, Letchworth, Hertfordshire

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

attitudes which must continue to change if the share schemes are to make a stronger impact.

Overall, the authors found trade union members had a favourable response to company share schemes, though some would like to see their unions running them.

They then go on to discuss the possibility that shares could increasingly substitute for salaries in the future but conclude that for the present this would be too radical a step.

Share Schemes by Michael Fogarty and Michael White is available from bookshops or directly from the Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR. Price £6.95 ISBN 0 85374 3290



Dd No. 0290869 C84 11/88