

Employment Gazette

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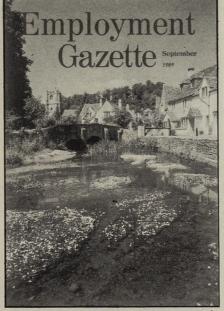
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Castle Coombe, Wilts. Britain's countryside is providing fertile soil for many new kinds of jobs. See feature on p 473 Photo: West Country Tourist Board.



What are large companies doing to create local jobs? And why? See p 478.



Information from a national survey of 1980 graduates and diplomates, describing their employment and training experiences, is presented on p 492.

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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 SW1H 9NF.

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

General information	The Employment Act 1988 A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions PL854	A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages PL81
Your guide to our employment training and	and trade union law provisionsPL854A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984PL752	Industrial tribunals
enterprise progammes	la da esta da esta esta da tra la com	
Details of the extensive range of DE employment and training programmes and business help PL856	Industrial action and the law A guide for employees and trade union members PL869	Industrial tribunals procedure— for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (198
Action for jobs	Industrial action and the law	and the second
The above booklet translated into: Bengali PL843 (Bengali) Cantonese PL843 (Cantonese)	A guide for employers, their customers and suppliers PL870	Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc,
Cantonese PL843 (Cantonese) Gujerati PL843 (Gujerati)	The law on unfoir diamianal	Act 1974 ITL1
Hindi PL843 (Hindi)	The law on unfair dismissal— guidance for small firms PL715	Recoupment of benefit from
Punjabi PL843 (Punjabi) Urdu PL843 (Urdu)		industrial tribunal awards—a
Vietnamese PL843 (Vietnamese)	Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employersPL714	guide for employers PL72
	Individual rights of employees—	Sex equality
E	a guide for employers PL716	Sex equality
Employment legislation	Offsetting pensions against	Courdination in an alcument
	redundancy payments—a guide	Sex discrimination in employment
A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.	for employers RPLI (1983)	Collective agreements and sex discrimination
1 Written statement of main	Code of practice—picketing	A CONTRACT OF CONTRACT STREET,
terms and conditions of employment PL700 (1st rev)	Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements	Equal payA guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970PL74
2 Redundancy consultation		Equal pay for women—what you
and notification PL833 (3rd rev)	Taking someone on? A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law	should know about it Information for working women PL733
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718 (4th rev)	employmentiaw	
insolvency or employer (Hurrov)	Fact sheets on employment law	Miscellaneous
4 Employment rights for the	A series of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees	
expectant mother PL710 (1st rev)	and employees	The Race Relations Employment
5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety	Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL865	Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers PL748
regulations PL705 (1st rev)	Trade union executive elections PL866	Jobshare
6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PL703	Trade union funds and accounting records PL867	A share opportunity for the unemployed PL82
	Trade union political funds PL868	The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations
8 Itemized pay statement PL704 (1st rev)	Trade union political funds PL868	for use of employment agency and employment business services PL594 (4th rev.
9 Guarantee payments PL724 (3rd rev)	and the second way we have been and	
10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (2nd rev)	Overseas workers	Prompt payment please A guide for suppliers and buyers PL832 (1st rev
11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL711	Employment of overseas workers in the UK Employers' guide to the work permit scheme OW5	A.I.D.S. and employment An attempt to answer the major
12 Time off for public duties PL702	Employment of overseas workers in the UK	questions asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but also part of a wider public information campaign PL811
13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (5th rev)	Training and work experience scheme OW21(1982)	
		Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training or vocational
14 Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal PL707 (2nd rev)	A guide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK OW17	courses. Open to people over 18.
15 Union secret ballots PL701 (1st rev)		Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers PL859
16 <i>Redundancy payments</i> PL808	Wages legislation	Drug misuse and the workplace
Limits on payments PL827	The law on payment of	- gries en emprojone
Union membership and non-membership rights PL871	wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810	<i>Working for yourself</i> What you need to know
T LOTT		

Midlands survey says: match up

mployers and unemployed people in the West Midlands must change their attitudes owards each other if the problems of skill nd general labour shortages are to be olved.

Results from an Employment epartment commissioned survey, to be blished in the next few weeks, reveal that any local employers seem unaware of a ool of longer-term unemployed people in heir area while others have a negative ttitude towards this group - even though nemployed people could often fill many of he vacancies available.

The attitude of many of those seeking work also poses a barrier to their e-employment. Less than half the inemployed people interviewed stated they would be willing to travel for more than half in hour each way to work.

Yet at the time of the survey, this spring, there were nearly 50,000 unfilled job vacancies in the West Midlands even though there were 129,400 unemployed people claiming benefit. The survey also found that:

- 90 per cent of the vacancies were for full-time jobs;
- 40 per cent of current vacancies are for manual workers, split more or doorstep less evenly between skilled and unskilled;
- 23 per cent of longer-term unemployed people had not sought work in the previous seven days;
- 12 per cent had not tried during the last four weeks; and
- 4 per cent of those interviewed had never looked for work.

Over 900 West Midlands employers, of all industries and sizes, were interviewed by British Market Research Bureau in May this year. Harris Research Centre Ltd interviewed over 2,000 unemployed people aged 18-60 who had been unemployed for at least six months in April. The geographical area covered was Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley and Sandwell, Wolverhampton and Walsall.

The survey confirms the findings of a similar one carried out in London in the summer of 1988, which found that employers were complaining of shortages of staff at all levels despite the existence of large numbers of unemployed people who could fill many of the available vacancies.

Commenting on the Midlands' survey, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "The conclusion of this report is clear. Unemployment can be reduced further. Employers must change their attitudes to

The hotel and catering business is just one sector in the Midlands with unfilled vacancies. A specialist Jobshop and Jobclub, soon to open in Birmingham, will help

long-term unemployed people and look to the pool of skills they have on their

"Unemployed people must also be more realistic, particularly in the time they are prepared to spend travelling to work. With more flexibility many would be able to find work in the areas which have vacancies."

As the supply of school leavers is soon to fall it makes good business sense, said Mr Fowler, for employers to recruit from the longer-term unemployed.

To encourage this and help inject more flexibility into the local labour market the West Midlands Employment Service has taken a number of steps:

Marketing the unemployed: Local office managers are visiting employers to explain the need to recruit unemployed people. Compacts, whereby employers agree to interview people from a Restart course or from a Jobclub before advertising vacancies, are being negotiated.

No limits to jobs: Birmingham/Solihull ES is encouraging mobility by improving access for inner city residents to vacancies in the more buoyant outer city. Fares for interviews are paid and successful job applicants are given a free 12-week travel

Hotel and catering projects: Following reported recruitment difficulties, a specialist Hotel and Catering Jobshop in

News Brief



Birmingham will be opened in October. A specialist Hotel and Catering Jobclub opens later this month.

Special needs: A multi-lingual Jobclub was opened in May. The ES also offers literacy courses, English as a Second Language Restart courses: and Jobclubs for disabled people in selected areas.

Job preparation pilot: Since May Birmingham/Solihull has been offering its own version of the Job Interview Guarantee scheme where customised pre-recruitment courses are tailored to specific employers' needs, with a guaranteed job interview for each person who completes the course.

Six more TECs

take off

Development funding for six more Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) has been announced by **Employment Secretary Norman** Fowler.

A total of £750,000 will be available to set up the new groups, which will be Kingston and Merton; Thames Valley; North Nottinghamshire; North Yorkshire; Wigan and Wearside

They bring the total number of TECs at the development stage to 25, with over 50 more applications in the pipeline. Kingston and Merton is the first group in London to be granted development funding.

"Training and Enterprise Councils are crucial for the future prosperity of this country," Mr Fowler said. "They will have a major role in ensuring that we meet the challenges of the single European market.

"It is very encouraging to see the pace of development and the level of interest in TECs," Mr Fowler continued. "It is proof that, across the country, business leaders are responding to our initiative and planning for training and enterprise in their own areas. We are already ahead of the schedule of development which envisaged the establishment of about 80 TECs over a three to four-year period.

"There is also no doubt that we have the support of leading businessmen throughout the country."

News Brief

News Brief

Bright ideas from Britain's shop-floor 'boffins'

a year has won a national competition.

Richard Topping, who works as a quality engineer in IBM's Greenock plant, developed a machine to replace defective components from a printed circuit board. It was devised and perfected while adapting household objects in his loft.

savings made by his invention in the first two years it is used, and could see the device go worldwide. Winning the competition gained him two tickets to America.

Mr Topping has applied for a patent and a grant from the Scottish Development Agency so that the machine can be produced in Scotland.

Money saver

winners. Julia Fairish, from Bishop Auckland, a machine operator with Glaxo, devised a simple but ingenious way of costly stoppages. The company is saving an ideas from their shop floor 'boffins'.

An invention which saved IBM UK £50,000 estimated £54,000 a year, and the inventor has been given £13,000 for her idea.

William Brown, sales administration manager for Coloroll Group, Stoke-on-Trent, saved the day and an order for 200,000 musical mugs valued at £100,000 with his idea of placing the computer chip into a heat sealed polythene envelope to He is to receive 25 per cent of the separate it from the resin holding it in place

Problem detector

Mark Glennon, a systems development officer with British Telecom, Leeds, invented a computer program to analyse introduce Employment Training statistics and focus on telephone circuits which are causing service problems. BT estimated the savings to be more than £520,000 a year.

The competition was run by the The competition produced three other Industrial Society and the United Kingdom designed to help. Over one-third of t Association of Suggestion Schemes people joining the programme have be (UKASS) which claim that savings to British industry could total £300 million if ridding the antibiotic production line of every organisation in the country would, residents; 12 per cent are people w fallen bottles which had been causing through suggestion schemes, encourage

Over-50s seize job opportunities

The decision by B and Q to staff its new Macclesfield store with people over 50 has brought more than 600 applications.

Seeking to fill 60 vacancies, B and Q arranged open days and subsequently interviewed more than 120 applicants.

Training

Of the people already taken on, the oldest is a 61-year-old warehouse supervisor. Many of the new recruits have already begun training, specifically designed for mature recruits. The Macclesfield DIY store where they will work is due to open next month.

B and Q anticipates there will be about 6,500 jobs available across the country for older people over the next 12 months.

Experience

Personnel director Janet Rubin said: "New employees of this age group will bring a wealth of experience ... our customers will feel confident about taking advice from them."

She commented that experience had shown that people of this age group are more settled and staff turnover is accordingly much lower.

With the removal of the earnings limit in the last Budget, people drawing state pensions can, from October, take on jobs without affecting their pension payments.



Sandra Batho (left), department manager at B and Q's Crewe store, with a potential job applicant at B and Q's open day for the new Macclesfield store. The company has developed a special training scheme to meet the needs of its new recruits

ET tops 200,000

More than 200,000 men and women are taking part in Employment Training, the Government's programme for long-term unemployed people.

Announcing 'this significant achiev ment'. Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that Employment Training had grown faster than any adult training programme. At the same stage in the development of the Communi-Programme, the total had reached on 70.000.

Mr Fowler added that the achieveme was particularly notable as there had be a huge reduction in the group for whom t programme was designed.

Since I announced the decision November 1987, unemployment has fall by 800,000 and longer-term unemployme has fallen by 500,000.

'It is also clear that ET is providi training for the people it was specifica unemployed for more than two years. H of the trainees in England are inner c disabilities; and 10 per cent are from ethr minorities. We are taking further steps encourage people from ethnic minori groups to take part in ET and to open u new training opportunities with employe in inner cities. It is particular encouraging at a time when we need draw more people into employment that third of all trainees are women."

More than 1,000 companies are no providing training places under E including such household names Ferranti, Grand Metroplitan, Pilkington Laings, Comet, Wimpey, IBM and ICI.

Help for disabled

A special telephone unit installed of Basildon Enterprise Agency is helping a deaf man run his own business.

Bob Barclay, deaf from birth, runs spectacle repair business from home in Laindon, Essex. Communication difficulties were causing him enormous problems until the agency put in the £200 unit, a portable minicom telephone. Eob can now communicate via the agency by means of a keyboard and VDU.

The agency is also helping Uniscan, a company which began in its workshops and is making a revolutionary walking aid now designed to give mobility and independence to users of all ages. The walker can be used as a shopper, tea trolley or commode; it has a fold-up seat and is lightweight and collapsible for easy transportation and storage.

Taking control

Young people set up businesses to 'take control' of their own lives, rather than for money or because they are unemployed. This is revealed in a report from

Livewire, an organisation which aims to encourage youth enterprise. The 16-25 year olds surveyed claimed

that advice from each other and from people in business' was the most useful, while getting money and using it well is their biggest headache.

The survey looked at 1,000 businesses un by people over 21, of which 54 per cent were male and 46 per cent female. Of the otal, 84 per cent were single and 95 per cent had some kind of formal academic nualification (88 per cent had 'O' levels). Over half of those interviewed (54 per cent) had attended recognised business raining sessions, but while they all wanted more, only 38 per cent said they would be going for training. Instead, most opted for non-traditional forms of training.

The Young Entrepreneurs report is available from Livewire, 60 Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5JG, price £5.

Building sites a deadly attraction

The Health and Safety Executive has reminded contractors that their building sites hold "a deadly attraction" for children.

The warning followed the release of provisional figures which showed that three children were killed and 47 seriously injured last year.



Overnight success. 22-year-old Colin Rafferty from Hartlepool has won the UK Livewire award for Britain's top young entrepreneur. Colin started business, designing and manufacturing bedroom furniture, at the beginning of this year, and already has nine full-time employees. He is pictured here with his wife and Richard Branson, who presented him with the award.

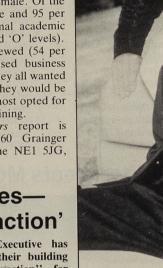
Jeffrey Hinksman, the HSE's senior area director for London South and head of the HSE's Construction National Interest Group (NIG) admitted that it was not easy to keep inquisitive children out "but contractors have to face up to the difficulties, bearing in mind the appalling risks.

He commented that sites should be surrounded by perimeter fences at least two metres high to keep younger children out

Mr Hinskman added: "Parents and teachers also have an important role to play in making sure children get the message-building sites are dangerous places, keep off them!"

Last year HSE inspectors investigated accidents in which:

> • a nine-year-old girl was killed when a manhole ring on which she was playing fell on top of her. The half-ton ring had been stored upright;





- an eight-year-old girl was killed when she fell down a five metre deep shaft in which her ball had landed. A guardrail around the uncovered shaft gave way as she looked for the ball;
- a ten-year-old boy was suffocated when a pile of sand, in which 'a den' had been hollowed out, collapsed on top of him.

The HSE has re-published its revised guidance note Accidents to children on construction sites which lists precautions to be taken by contractors if a perimeter fence is ineffective or impractical. These include fencing or covering openings and excavations, storing manhole rings and similar articles on their sides, reducing the size of heaps of sand, immobilising vehicles and plant, and locking away toxic, flammable and otherwise dangerous materials at the end of the working day. Guidance note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites ISBN 0 11 885416 X is available from HMSO or booksellers price £2.

News Brief

Fraud investigators save £62.5 million

taxpayers £62.5 million, according to Department of Employment statistics.

The savings-a £7.5 million increase on the 1987-88 figure-were made after Employment Service fraud investigators examined 436,000 cases which led to 87,000 people withdrawing their claims to benefit.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "The great majority of benefit claimants are genuine, but there is clear evidence that there is a significant number of people who are working and claiming benefit illegally at the same time."

He added: "We are dealing here with employed people who are claiming benefits intended for the unemployed. That cannot be justified and the Department will do everything in its power to combat this abuse.

Mr Fowler reported that there were about 600,000 unfilled job vacancies throughout the country. The 1988 Labour Force Survey had also suggested that there

Joining forces

Three professional bodies have joined forces to launch a professional management foundation course.

The institutes involved are the Institute of Administrative Management, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and the Institute of Personnel Management. They are all members of the Consultative Council of Professional Management Organisations (CCPMO).

Developed in response to the call for common standards in management education, the new foundation course will provide junior and potential managers with a high level of basic business education, as well as entry to the next level of the institutes' professional participating qualifications.

It will cover Management Processes and Functions, the Corporate Environment, Human Resource Management and Management Information Systems.

The course has a potential 'catchment' of at least 10,000 students and is to be piloted from this month by six colleges: Suffolk College, Staffordshire Polytechnic, Doncaster Metropolitan Institute, Ealing College, New College in Durham and Tilehill College in Coventry.

A shared entry course is a novel step for overseas. British professional institutions, but 'streamlining' the foundation programmes will mean more flexibility and efficiency, occasion of the annual 'Come to Britain' reduce course proliferation and provide Awards-the so-called tourism Oscars assurances of standards across a range of --which are given to standard-setting new professional interests.

Fraud investigators last year saved were large numbers of people whose entitlement to benefit was 'questionable'. Special drives to tackle fraudulent claims have been mounted by the Employment

Service:

- An investigation at the Birmingham Convention Centre site resulted in 128 people, mostly unskilled but taking home an average weekly wage of £260, withdrawing claims to benefit, saving around £100,000.
- In Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire around 1,300 people working in vegetable fields and packing houses were investigated, leading to 673 withdrawing claims and saving £524,000.
- In East London a special operation with the Inland Revenue and the Department of Social Security led to 173 people working in small clothing firms withdrawing their claims to benefit, saving £275,000. • An exercise along the South Coast

Albert beats MOMI

from Southend to the Isle of Wight saved £1.05 million by concentrating on mini-cab drivers and seasonal workers in hotels, holiday camps, amusement centres and other tourism related industries. I resulted in 1,100 claimant withdrawing their claims to benefit

- The Inner London Fraud Team targeted casual catering an security staff employed at Ear Court and Olympia exhibition Savings of £31,000 resulted and 9 cases of benefit fraud wer revealed.
- A further investigation in the West Midlands revealed that peopl registered with employmen agencies for temporary of permanent work did not declard when signing on. The exercis involved 2,350 investigations, wit 1,100 people withdrawing the claims, yielding savings £800,000.

RPI goes to CSO

separate government department under the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It takes responsibility for the retail prices index, previously handled by the Department of Employment. The Business Statistics Office and all statistical series from the Department of Trade and Industry (including the overseas trade figures) have also been transferred to the new CSO.

Priorities

The department will have greater direct responsibility for compilation of the national accounts and for associated collection of data from businesses.

CSO director Jack Hibbert said: "The main reason for the change is to bring under one management more of the work underlying the compilation of macroeconomic statistics. This should make it possible to decide priorities and tackle problems in a more effective and coordinated way."

Efficiency

The change follows an efficiency scrutiny-the Pickford report-which examined the production of government economic statistics.

Mr Hibbert added: "The CSO values its reputation for honesty and integrity very NW6 2EG (tel 01-625 7111).

Ministerial responsibilities

Ministers at the Department of Employment have been allocated their responsibilities by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler. They are:

Minister of State Tim Eggar: Europe: other international matters; small firms and enterprise; training, and Training and Enterprise Councils; Employment Service; inner cities; and Financial Management Initiative.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Patrick Nicholls: Employment Training; YTS; industrial training boards; Open College; industrial relations legislation; health and safety; equal opportunities; Wages Councils; redundancy payments; ACAS; and assisting on small firms and enterprise.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Lord Strathclyde: tourism; disabled people; work permits; statistics; research; local/regional employment issues; employment agencies; and energy conservation.

The Central Statistical Office has become a highly. It will continue to be completely open about its methods and invite public scrutiny and comment. I am confident that standards.

News Brief

Link-up

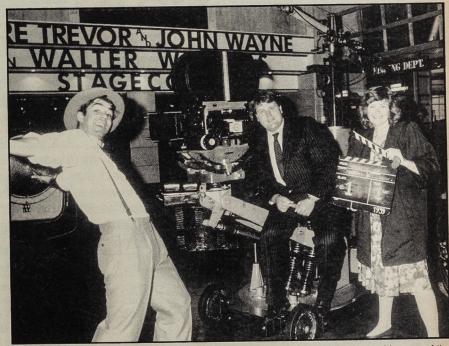
• Instant access to Labour Force Survey statistics is available through a partnership between the Department of Employment and the private sector.

A link-up between the DE's statistics division and a commercial bureau, Quantime Ltd, will provide customers with a selection of variables for use on their own microcomputers; dial-up facilities to access the bureau's mainframe computers; or tables specially run by Quantime.

Information

The subject areas covered by the Labour Force Survey include employment and unemployment based on internationally agreed definitions and characteristics such as age, occupation, hours of work, and ethnicity.

Further information is available from Quantime's Labour Force Survey Support Department, 67 Maygrove Road, London



Take one. Lord Strathclyde (centre) sets the camera rolling on a visit to London's Museum of the Moving Image, his first as Tourism Minister. Also pictured are Helen Mackintosh, MOMI's marketing manager, and one of the many actors at the Museum who play the parts of stars of the screen



Award-winning Albert Dock, Liverpool.

Although the tourism industry has performed very well, said Employment Secretary Norman Fowler, it must ensure that it maintains standards so as to attract the increasingly discriminating tourist from

He stressed the Government's commitment to the industry on the developments in the tourism industry.

There were 35 winners in various categories but the top prize went to Liverpool's Albert Dock, which narrowly beat London's Museum of the Moving Image. The other award winners ranged from the Scottish Deer Centre in Cupar to the Teddy Bear Museum in Stratfordupon-Avon, from Bodelwyddan Castle in Clwyd to La Valette Underground Museum in Guernsey. Leisure parks, heritage centres and even a river bus service were all among the winners.

New rules for TU elections in force

the organisational and technical changes Section 12 of the Employment Act 1988, now being implemented will also enable us which extends the existing duty on trade to achieve a significant improvement in unions to hold elections for voting members the quality of government economic of their principal executive committees is now in force.

This section of the 1988 Act, which received Royal Assent last May extends to the general secretary and president of a union, and to non-voting members of a union's principal executive committee, the requirement for regular elections by secret postal ballot under independent scrutiny, which already applies to voting members of a union's principal executive committee through Part 1 of the Trade Union Act 1984

The extension applies to those who are members of the committee under the union's rules and to those who, under the rules of practice of the union, are entitled to attend and speak at meetings of the committee other than in an advisory

capacity. Special register bodies, certain people holding the position of general secretary or president for a period of not more than 13 months, and people to whom the extension would otherwise apply, but who are approaching retirement age, are excluded from the extension.



The leaders of the revolution

Ir Ray Way,

Four months ago, Bob Reid, Chairman of Shell UK, had a few words to say about the proposed Training and Enterprise Councils. Quite simply, he thought they might spark off "a second Industrial Revolution."

Well...meet the revolutionaries.

ony Saint,	Mr David Pollard,
ctor,	General Manager,
sh Aerospace	Modex Automation Ltd,
mercial Aircraft plc,	HAMPSHIRE.
TFORDSHIRE.	in the office.
HORDSHIRE.	Ma Tanu Wieman
0.1	Mr Tony Wetton,
eon Grice,	Director,
rman,	Unisys Ltd,
ge Aluminates	MILTON KEYNES.
national Ltd,	
EX.	Mr Chris Sharp,
	Managing Director,
ric Dancer,	Northern Rock,
aging Director,	TYNESIDE.
ington Crystal,	
ON AND	Mr Tony Cann,
NWALL.	Chairman,
	Terminal Display
lalvern Goodall,	Systems Ltd,
aging Director,	EAST LANCASHIRE.
dall's Caravans Ltd,	LAST EARCASTINE.
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LEES.	Chairman and
	Managing Director,
ick Emslie,	Century Oils Group plc,
utive Director,	NORTH WEST
Consortium plc,	MIDLANDS.
IBRIA.	
	Mr Danny Ward,
oger Barnes,	Director,
ations Director	Teesside Works,
General Manager,	British Steel
ey Radar Ltd,	Corporation,
OF WIGHT.	TEESSIDE.

They're the first of many.

Not a bunch of desperadoes, but the leading lights behind some of Britain's most successful companies.

And, as of now, the custodians of the first TECs in England and Wales.

Responsibility for local growth in 19 busi-Ar Richard Field OBE, Chairman, 1 & Dyson plc. ness communities will be in their hands.

> Funding has so far been awarded to TECs in areas as far apart as Cornwall and Tyneside. They represent the most radical development in training and enterprise that this country has ever seen.

SRAINIA .

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Join the revolution and find out what's happening in your own business community by contacting your Training Agency Regional Director.



Careers in the country

by Hilary Brand

Anyone who has ever caught the 8:38 to London Bridge, or travelled eyeball to armpit round the Circle Line will have fantasised about a job amid green fields with perhaps a view of distant purple hills. Hilary Brand goes in search of a green, pleasant workplace and finds it is perfectly possible to be out milking the goat while your day's work bleeps its way to the Stock Exchange.

Anyone who has crawled from Spaghetti Junction to the Bull Ring on a Monday morning will have dreamt of a drive to work along quiet country lanes or a quick stroll from the breakfast room to the workshop in the barn. But the harsh truth of the matter is that the loss of traditional rural jobs, which began two centuries ago with the industrial revolution, is still under way.

Even with cutbacks in heavy industry, the trend appears set to continue, as studies suggest that up to one-fifth of all

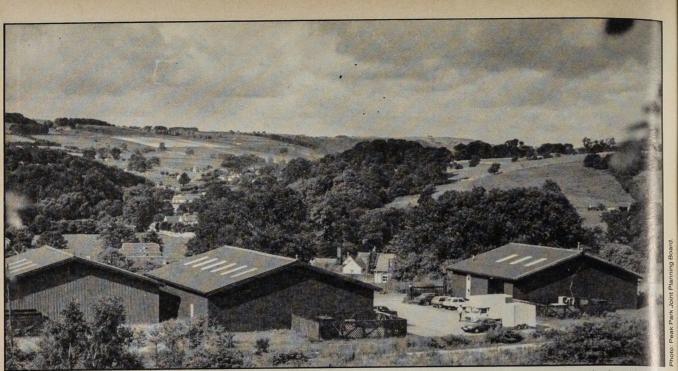
SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 472

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farmland may be surplus to requirement by the end of the century. And the English Tourist Board has projected a further loss of agricultural jobs of between 70,000 and 150,000 in rural areas by the year 2000.

And yet with the advent of information technology, lighter, cleaner industries, plus the tourist boom, there are solutions available to ensure that the countryside can remain prosperous. But, as always, alongside the potential are problems. It is this mix of opportunities and



New life came to redundant Bakewell Station in the heart of the Peak District, when industrial units were built to house businesses ranging from hi-tec hand-made chocola

obstacles that the Rural Development Commission is looking to tackle.

The Commission was set up in 1909 by David Lloyd George, a man who knew first-hand the effects of unemployment on his rural Welsh community. The Development Commission merged with its main agency CoSIRA (the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas) in April last year. In its work of bringing back employment to the countryside, it is currently helping to create some 5,000 job opportunities each year.

The areas that were most in need of additional employment have been given a priority as Rural Development Areas. The Commission is pouring the bulk of its effort and resources into these areas, covering 28 counties and 35 per cent of England. (Scotland and Wales have their own development agencies.) The economy of those areas has already started to improve so that today unemployment in most of them has fallen to below the national average.

The Commission is not in the business of bringing great gashes of industrial blight to the rural landscape. Most of its work is with individuals and small companies hoping to set up or expand in workshops, offices and small factories across the country.

Off the ground

It provides resources for individuals like Peter Flynn, who left the Army Air Corps two years ago with nothing but a good idea.

He wanted to develop a new type of microlight aircraft, putting together a ram-air parachute with an engine which would allow it to climb as well as descend. With a few minor crashes and surprisingly little teething trouble he managed to develop a prototype, carrying one man and a substantial payload at 35 mph.

He launched it at Farnborough Air Show in September last year with a success which every major aircraft manufacturer must envy, making firm sales of 140 microlights, where only ten would have secured the future of the company.

In business terms, however, Peter Flynn's other

achievement was to raise the £250,000 needed to get company, Power-Chute Systems International, off t ground. Using the Business Expansion Scheme run by t Inland Revenue, he was able to do this.

With adequate capital, his next need was for premise and this was where the Rural Development Commission came in, helping him to find a redundant bus garage in t village of Canon Pynon in Herefordshire. Trained ae engineers and fitters were recruited from the surroundi area, and the firm was set to go for its target of produci 20 aircraft a month.

The only major panic in production came in producir an airworthiness certificate in time for the opening of th Farnborough Air Show. The Rural Development Commission again took a hand. Its structural enginee Mike Francis, (more used to calculating the strength of roof trusses) checked the calculations of the aircraft construction. A few minor points were put right, the Civ Aviation Authority worked overtime to help, and the certificate was granted on the evening before the sho

The surprisingly large lifting power of the Power-chu aircraft makes it valuable for use in crop-spraying, rand and game park supervision and military purposes, as well as for leisure. It can be produced quite cheaply and sels for £6,400-an attractive proposition for buyers from as far afield as Japan, Germany, Australia and the US The buses no longer run at Canon Pynon, but Peter Flynn's business is taking off.

Millstones recycled

It seems there is no lack of enterprise and manpower in the countryside; often the major problem is in getting premises with planning permission for industrial use.

Many workshops and small factory units are built for the Rural Development Commission by English Estates (the Government industrial property agency). These are in carefully chosen sites and, where possible, built from traditional materials to blend with the existing landscape. They have been very popular: even in remote areas such as the Lizard in Cornwall, the letting rate is 90 per cent.

The countryside is littered with old buildings-barns,

stables, schools, chapels. At best they are a wasted asset and at worst a millstone round their owner's neck. The Commission brings life to these old buildings by providing grants for conversion into workshops or for tourist purposes (up to 25 per cent in Rural Development Areas). Elsewhere, the Commission may just have an advisory role but in total is involved in approximately 2,000 buildings per year being converted.

But it has competition. An increasing number of old ndustrial buildings are being bought up and converted into luxury housing-often as second homes. In Chipping Norton, the old Bliss Tweed Mills are being converted into up-market apartments. The Centre for Rural Studies based at the Royal Agricultural College reports that the majority of the countryside's traditional workplacesparns-that come up for conversion are now being turned nto luxury homes.

Nevertheless there is still scope for the 'remains' of ong-declined industries to provide accommodation for ew ones.

Aill for canoes and knitting

Alison Stephens has taken her knitting business, Alison lizabeth Originals, into just such a converted building, n old mill near Harrogate, which she shares with Wild Water, a canoeing specialist. The RDC's local business dvisor was instrumental in finding the premises as well as warding a grant and providing general information and

Alison—who recently won the best established business ward in the national Shell 'Live Wire' competition for new entrepreneurs-found business boomed so rapidly it outgrew her home. She has used the prize money to buy a computer to expand her mail-order business as well as to help with the wholesale and retail of her designer itwear. Alison only employs one other worker on her new premises, but has 30 outworkers dotted around the country.

"There is considerable demand abroad for hand-knit garments," says Alison, who is hoping her exclusive umpers and cardigans will soon be winging her way to ready markets in Europe, the USA and Japan.

Future patterns

Knitting and crafts have been traditional outworking ndustries for many years but a newcomer has recently joined the ranks. Information technology is a growth industry ideally suited to the outworker approach. Moreover, its highly paid professionals are set to change the image of outworking as the domain of exploitive sweated labour.

With the advent of computers, modems, answerphones and fax machines, it is perfectly possible to live in a remote cottage with only a dirt track and a telephone wire linking you to the rest of civilisation, and still to work in constant touch with London, New York, Paris or wherever

Seeing opportunities

'Steve' Shirley, founder of the FI Group, is someone who saw the possibilities of working from home before the rest. She had already developed a career in computers when her severely handicapped son was born, but was able to turn what most would consider the limitations into an opportunity. What she now needed was flexibility, and she realised the potential of working from home, using new technology as a link.



At first, she found it hard going: "Women were not welcome in industry. I had to change my name from Stephanie to Steve in my selling letters, before I got a single interview with a prospective client." The FI Group is now a nationwide systems consultancy with yearly profits of over £1 million. It still operates from a relatively small headquarters in Berkhamsted, but has a workforce of more than 1,000, mainly freelance, throughout the country.

Telehuus communication

world.

Now, 26 years later, she is still working from home and still enjoying the flexibility. But in the meantime she has built up a company which forms an electronic network across the country and, more importantly, a human network of very experienced information technology professionals, mainly women, working from home.

Another idea, developed in Scandanavia, is that of the 'telehuus' or tele-cottages-local information technology centres which open up the information age to remote rural areas. These are equipped with micro-computers, telephones, fax machines and even satellite receiver dishes, allowing freelance work by rural residents. In addition they offer a computer service for established local businesses, providing such things as accounting, spread sheets and desk-top publishing to small firms which could not previously have had access either to the equipment or the skilled personnel. In Sweden there are now several dozen such tele-cottages and they are spreading rapidly across Europe and indeed across the

It has been suggested that Britain's creaking and under-used village halls could forsake their roles as the home of jam, jumble, Boy Scouts and amateur dramatics, in favour of becoming information technology centres.

Alison Stephens (story left) prepares a designer hand-knit pack from he office in an old mill near Harrogate

"Shame" I hear you cry. "It would never have happened in Doris Archer's day." But according to Howard Newby, Professor of Sociology at Essex University, it is this very reverence for tradition, usually among newcomers to the rural communities, that is killing off the life of the countryside.

"Our rural villages are no longer agricultural communities. They are urbanised dormitories for the professional and managerial classes and retreats for the affluent and the retired. Their perception of rural life is almost wholly a visual one-the view through the drawing room window. They will fight to protect this image of an idyllic rural haven and to keep their villages 'unspoilt'.

The irony, he said, is that by resisting change towards new technology-based work they provoke far more widespread change in the social life of the community. "The village looks pretty but socially and economically it is no longer a working community."

Born-again village

Prettiness alone, it seems, it no guarantee of village survival. Allenheads is a tiny community high up in the North Pennines-recently designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. But only a few years ago Allenheads seemed doomed. A magazine article on the decline of upland Britain singled it out as the village in steepest decline-remote, worked-out and ready to die.

The 160 villagers had other ideas. Galvanised into action, they formed a company; 85 per cent of the villagers joined. They appointed a full-time manager, David Flush, appealed to various public and private bodies for fund and support, did feasibility studies and swung into action.

The remarkable result is a transformed village. They have converted an old crumbling inn into a complex housing a village store, a conference centre and holiday flats. A new Post Office and pub have been opened. Work is going on to convert former stables into two workshops and a cafe. A derelict smithy is being restored to a working blacksmith's and a museum. Environmental work has been done on the river course and a trout farm has opened. An old hydraulic engine from the lead mines is to be restored and displayed in the centre of the village.

Ninety-nine per cent of the land around the village is owned by Lord Allendale. At first the estate was sceptical of the villagers' plans but gradually realised they were in earnest and that things could be done. The estate, too, joined in the revival, turning redundant buildings into workshops housing a stonemason and a craftsman making Northumbrian pipes.

The project is a classic example of co-operation between different agencies. The Rural Development Commission gave £50,000 and has lent the services of its management accountant to monitor financial progress. The Manpower Services Commission, the District Council, the County, the Countryside Commission and local businesses all worked together in providing support.

But the project remains primarily a triumph of the determination of the villagers themselves. The Prince of Wales visited the village in February last year and praised it as an example of what could be done when people began working together for the good of their own community.

Wanted: townies

Even so, Allenheads, like many other rural communities, cannot make it alone. To survive it must woo that loved and hated creature the tourist, to sleep in its beds, drink in its pubs, picnic on its river bank and troop through its museum on rainy days.

Rural tourism is on the brink of a new era, according to the English Tourist Board, which sees England's green and pleasant land as one of its most valuable assets. A recent conference, 'Visitors to the Countryside', was promoting just that-aiming at increasing tourism income by 20 per cent in rural areas.

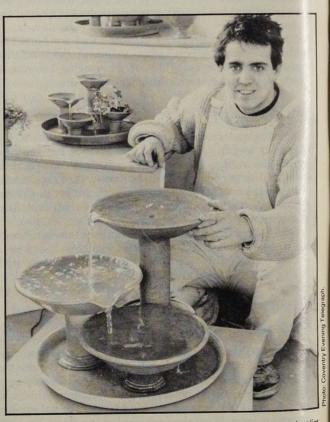
That income is already considerable; it is estimated that visitors to the countryside spent £3,000 million in 1986-£2,000 million of that on day trips. The short country break-up to three nights-has also grown considerably in the last ten years, with licensed hotels showing a dramatic increase in popularity.

Farmers, forced into diversification by food surpluses and changes in EEC policy, have been stepping into the role of 'mine host'. Bed and breakfast, camping and caravanning, 'pick your own' and pony trekking have all been developing as farmers' sidelines: with, in some cares, the sideline growing to become the farmer's n in business.

Farmers can even go back to college to ain qualifications such as City and Guilds in 'farm-baled tourism', or 'guest house and small establishment management'. In Herefordshire, the Heart of England Tourist Board has joined forces with Hereford Technal College, to run short courses on rural tourism. These include the 'Herefordshire Hamper' project linking loal food producers and farm holiday operators on a cou se covering all aspects of catering and promoting lo specialities.

For other farmers, diversification has meant learn new trades such as horse-breeding or quarryinggrowing new crops like the Isle of Wight farm that exports garlic to France. And above all, it has meant learning publicise their product.

One factor that has arisen as a disincentive for farm rs



Darren Phillips persuaded Lord Daventry to let him take over a derelic smithy on the estate in Warwickshire. Now Darren creates ceramics such as these waterfalls from his new studio pottery.

to go public on their businesses, is the lack of rates on farm buildings. Farmers are often reluctant at first to declare a non-agricultural use for their properties for fear of increased rates, and therefore slow to get involved with marketing or formal business proposals.

Goods to market

But whether you are selling garlic or a weekend on the grouse moors, marketing remains the key. It often involves the banding together of several small businesses in a common aim. Such a group is the Wiltshire Larder, launched in August last year by 22 local food producers to promote their speciality food and drink. Or there is Hadrian's Wall Farm Holidays, a consortium banding together in competition with major hotel chains and holiday operators. Another example is the Kielder Autumn Breaks campaign-bringing together different establishments to market the region in the 'off' season, when normally very little money would be flowing into the

The English Tourist Board has suggested a 'Know Your Countryside' campaign whereby the Staffordshire and Shropshire countryside, for example, might be given a puild-up in Birmingham, or Londoners might be tempted o venture into deepest Essex.

Potential for change

It seems that we in Britain do indeed need to know our countryside and its potential. We also need to assimilate the potential changes new technology could make.

Rhys Taylor of ACRE (Action for Communities in Rural England) is co-author of the book $Countrywork^1$. In the introductory chapter of the book, an in-depth study of rural job creation, he says this:

"The greater internationalisation of businesses is being

Countrywork, a study in rural job creation, published jointly by ACRE (the national association of rural community councils) and The Planning Exchange, in conjunction with the Rural Development Commission and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies

Developing rural opportunities

The Rural Development Commission has a budget of £38 million this year, grant aided by the Department of the Environment. What is it doing with the money?

• It provides an overview of all matters relating to the economic and social development of rural England (Scotland and Wales have their own development agencies) and works alongside the private sector, local authorities and other public agencies to research and recommend necessary action to the Secretary of State and others.

- An important step during 1987-88 was the setting up of an Economic Advisory Panel to provide guidance to the Commissioners on matters affecting the rural economy. The EAP also acts as a channel for the voluntary County Business Committees which provide valuable ground support.
- Its Business Service runs 31 offices throughout the country, offering advice on marketing, finance, planning permission and production techniques.
- Where the private sector may be reluctant to invest, it can offer incentives to new and expanding businesses. For example, it offers loans up to a maximum of £75,000 (30 per cent of the project cost) with a repayment period of 20 vears.
- It provides grants for marketing (last year subsidised by the Employment Department):
- 1. An Exhibitions Grant of up to £500 (50 per cent of costs) provided for small firms to rent space at major

by 1992.

"The Henley Centre for Forecasting predicts that the shift of working styles could have the effect of further inflating house prices in attractive rural locations, but also of less congested city streets and fewer road accidents. More homeworking might reduce stress and increase productivity, not least by the time which might otherwise be lost during commuting. The need for second cars for such rural residents would fall. The custom for village shops might well increase." As we look to new technology and take a leaf from the

home for . . ."

• Along with the Training Agency, the Agricultural Training Board and skillcentres, the RDC provides training opportunities, often in traditional crafts, but also in modern skills. Its New Entrants Training Scheme for young people links on-the-job experience with periods of

intensive training. • The majority of the Commission's budget is spent on the provision of workplaces-either new premises built and managed by English Estates, or 50 per cent funded by the RDC and built by local authorities-or on renovating old buildings through its Redundant Building Grants.

• The Commission seeks to promote the provision of housing for local people and village amenities such as shops and transport. Its Rural Transport Development Fund, with up to £1 million per year available from the Department of Transport, advises and finances the setting up of rural transport schemes.

accompanied by a decentralisation of the productive work. In other words, larger firms are being broken down into smaller units, but under the same ownership. Many skilled tasks are being sub-contracted, often to former direct employees. This has the effect of breaking down mass workplaces into numerous smaller ones; a process that is most advanced in Japan, where robot technology is very widely used to automate former mass labour tasks. "In December 1988, a random sample survey of British workers, by the company Empirica UK, showed that 23 per cent of workers and 35 per cent of decision-makers (managers) were interested in working from home by computer rather than working in an office. British Telecom, not exactly a disinterested party, predicts 4 million home-based telephone-linked computer workers

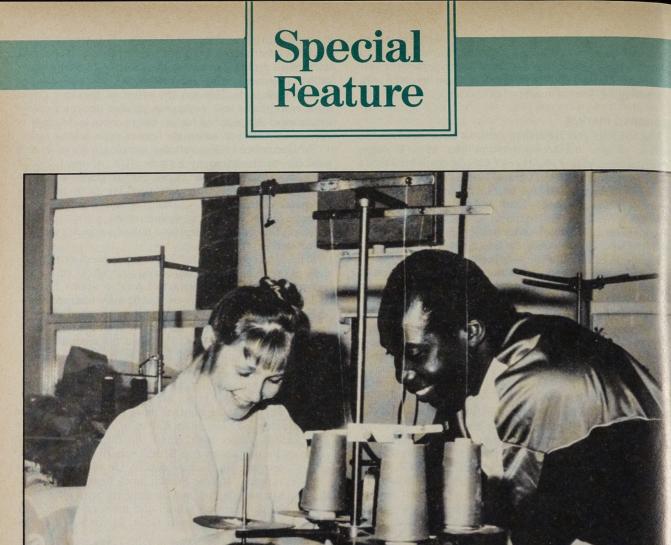
books of Sweden and Japan, we might do well to consider France. There may be another more traditional factor we have overlooked. Jonathan Raban in a recent article in The Sunday Times highlighted the difference between compact French towns and British suburban sprawls, and put it down to one factor-lunch! He remarks on the "holy reverence" for the French lunch being shown in "a thousand private homes and apartments across the town. For lunch, children left school and husbands abandoned offices to return to the family table. Lunch was the great deterrent to commuting.

"If only the British could master a lunch worth coming

shows. The majority of firms reported orders and inquiries which fully justified the expenditure.

2. A Marketing Consultancy Grant of up to £1,000, again meeting 50 per cent of the cost. Initially this did not attract the number of applications expected because many small firms had not thought of employing a marketing consultant-and many consultants had never worked for rural firms. However, soon a steady stream of applications trickled through.

A total of 60 marketing seminars were also arranged throughout rural England last year.



Two body building champions started a sports clothing design business Shique Physiques with help from their local enterprise agency in Bu Lancashire. Sonia Walker (left) and Eugene Laviscourt who both held, respectively, Miss and Mr Universe titles.

Companies' role in charitable job creation

by Hilary Metcalf, Richard Pearson and Ron Martin

Institute of Manpower Studies

The 1980s have seen a growth in 'economic localism' - economic policies aimed at individuals and individual areas. Private sector localism, or corporate social responsibility, has been an important strand in this growth.

Corporate social responsibility was relatively unknown in Britain before the late 1970s, but the events of the early 1980s, large-scale redundancies, growing unemployment and urban riots, made local economic development a recognised legitimate activity for businesses. Since then the involvement of businesses has snowballed.

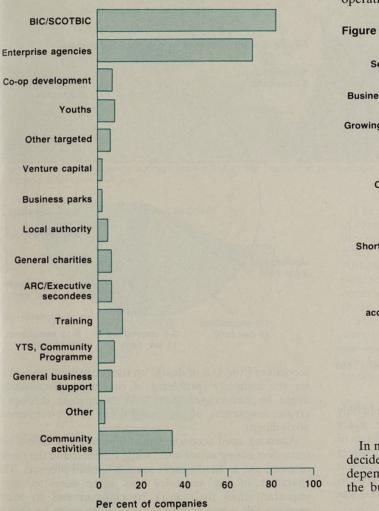
This growth may be best exemplified by the growth of Enterprise Agencies and Enterprise Trusts¹, which were established on a local basis to encourage small-scale enterprise and through which a large proportion of companies' assistance is now channelled. The first was established in 1978 and slow growth brought the number to 23 in two years. By 1983 there were in excess of 100 and by last year more than 400.

Despite the high profile now accorded to company support, little systematic evidence existed on the reasons for or the extent of company involvement. This article summarises some of the main findings of a recent study which examined the nature and reasons for corporate involvement in job creation, the needs of the job creation agencies and the lessons for the future for companies. agencies and recipients¹. The research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, involved surveys of more than 400 companies and 200 agencies believed to be contributing, and case study interviews with 40 of them. The main field work was conducted at the end of 1987 and in early 1988.

Initiative supported

Company charitable support for jobs may be given in three main ways: to final recipients (an individual trying to establish their own business), to agencies which help establish or maintain businesses (Enterprise Agencies and Trusts, Co-operative Development Agencies) and to public sector schemes (local authority sponsored schemes) figure 1^2 .

Figure 1 Job creation supported by companies



Hilary Metcalf, Richard Pearson and Ron Martin, Stimulating Jobs: The Charitable Role of Companies, IMS Report 166, available from the Institute of Manpower Studies, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF, price £21 (IMS subscribers and not-for-profit organisations £14). The authors would like to gratefully acknowledge the support of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust for funding the study.

² For the purposes of this study 'charitable job creation' was taken to be financial or other support, outside a company's normal line of business, which helped create or maintain jobs which otherwise would not have existed or would have disappeared. Figure 1 shows all the activities that companies considered to tribute to job creation.

³ The high percentage giving support to BIC, SCOTBIC and Enterprise Agencies or Trusts was partly a result of the sample selection methods. Of more significance

is the relatively small proportions giving support in other ways. ⁴ The problems were threefold. Firstly, many companies did not separate expenditure on job creation from other charitable expenditure; secondly, some companies did not keep aggregate data on donations because they came out of several budgets; and, thirdly, some types of sponsorship were not costed or the methods of costing varied.

Job creation—company expenditure In total, the amount those companies gave to job creation was difficult to determine due to the different ways budgets were assessed. Usually, job creation was impossible to separate from other charitable donations and many elements, notably employees' time were not costed⁴. However, when total expenditure on job creation could be identified, it was notable that the total budget was often relatively small (typically £50,000 upwards).

Support took many forms: money, goods, services and employees' time and expertise. The most common forms were finance, (84 per cent), professional advice, (73 per

The survey found support for a wide range of agencies and state initiatives, covering agencies solely concerned with job creation and those with wider remits. Eighty-four per cent of companies were affiliated to Business in the Community (BIC) or Scottish Business in the Community (SCOTBIC) and 74 per cent gave help direct to Enterprise Agencies or Trusts³. In addition 17 per cent supported other agencies whose main aims were job creation activities and 8 per cent supported Co-operative Development Agencies, figure 1.

While all companies assisted job creation through agencies or the public sector, a minority, 32 per cent, also channelled support direct to final recipients, by-passing intermediary agencies. The types of jobs helped through direct support were similar to those helped through agencies, except a larger proportion of companies gave direct support to community businesses and cooperatives, figure 2.

Self-employed **Business formation** Growing businesses Declining businesses **Co-operatives** Community business Short-life projects Workshops Office accommodation Other All 10 15 20 25 30 35 5 Per cent of all respondents

Figure 2 Companies' direct support

In most companies the type of initiatives supported was decided ad hoc and not strategically. Most involvement depended on the preference of individuals administering the budget, and on external requests.

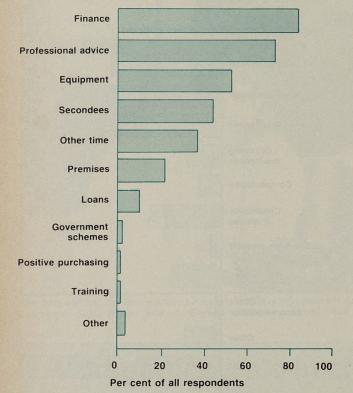
Company support

¹ The difference between Enterprise Trusts and Enterprise Agencies is largely one of geography and nomenclature, the former being in Scotland and the latter in England and Wales.

cent), and equipment, (53 per cent), *figure 3*. Employee participation, in all its forms, was important, being given by 83 per cent of the companies in total.

The type of support was conditioned by a number of factors. Ease was often important: money was often seen as easy, whereas employees' time and secondment might be restricted by tight staffing levels. Employees' own input was sometimes desirable for several reasons: to demonstrate the company's commitment to the community, to improve employee morale, and, in the case of secondment, to assist manpower planning. Sponsorship in kind was most common where companies had redundant equipment to give. Different patterns of sponsorship were found among different types of companies, partially linked to these factors.

Figure 3 Types of company sponsorship

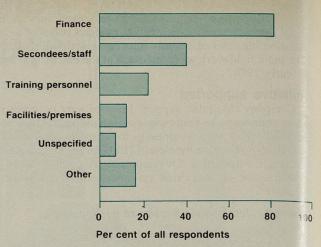


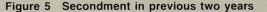
The support that agencies themselves most wanted only partially matched the pattern of company support, *figure* 4. Finance was regarded as one of the most useful forms of support by over 80 per cent of agencies, with secondees and staff by only 40 per cent. The greatest mismatch was in personnel for counselling and training sessions, seen as very useful by only 22 per cent of agencies, while this was given by at least 73 per cent of companies.

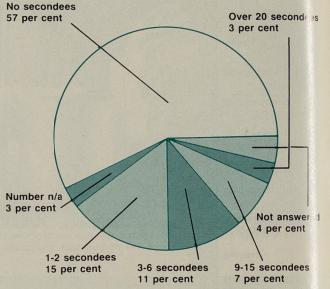
Secondment

Secondment raised major issues for both companies and agencies; 43 per cent of companies had made secondments, with 10 per cent seconding more than eight people in the last two years, *figure 5*. Secondment tended to be of managerial and professional staff and no evidence of seconding other types of staff was found. Most companies seconded staff immediately prior to retirement, while some seconded mid-stream, usually for career development or manpower planning reasons. This was particularly interesting as most companies which did not second appeared to think of secondment in terms of mid-career, which they saw as problematical for

Figure 4 Most useful types of company support







secondees ('the kiss of death' on the secondees' career) of for the company (problems of coverage). Secondme might be encouraged from such companies through greater awareness of the possibilities of pre-retireme secondment.

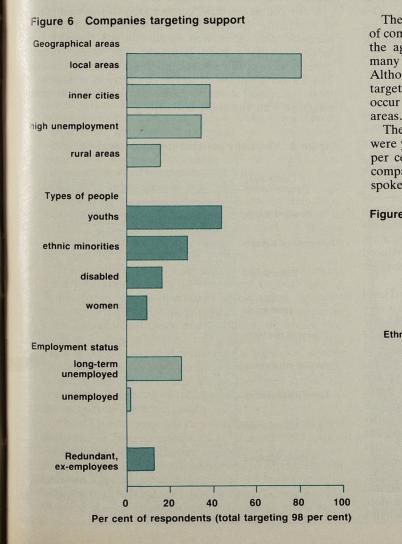
Agencies used secondees in different ways. Some h d secondees acting as advisors, while others found they we e of more use as fund raisers and on special projects. T e character of the secondee was often seen as more important than their work background and so may agencies felt it was very important for them to be able o interview potential secondees and refuse those w o seemed unsuitable.

Targeting support

Targeting help towards particular groups in the community may be a very important way in which companies and agencies may help the most deprived and those with greatest needs; 98 per cent of companies targeted support. In contrast, only about one-third of agencies targeted their support, other than to their local area. Targeting took place in three main ways: geographically, by recipients' personal characteristics and by recipients' employment characteristics. The extent of targeting is shown in *figures* 6 and 7.

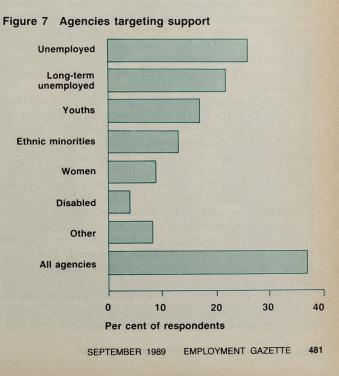


Two local enterprise agency 'success stories' talk to Jan Leeming at the Business in the Community's "Enterprise Works!" marketing launch in London's Docklands this year.



The most popular targeting, undertaken by 81 per cent of companies and nearly all agencies, was to areas local to the agency or establishments of the company. Indeed, many companies restricted support to local areas. Although inner cities and high unemployment areas were targeted by a large minority of companies, this tended to occur only where the company had a presence in such

The main group targeted by personal characteristics were youths, targeted by 44 per cent of companies and 17 per cent of agencies. The popularity of this group with companies may be summed up, as one company spokesperson put it: "Youths are one of the trendy areas



at the moment." Although ethnic minorities were targeted by 28 per cent of companies, it appeared that most targeting was the result of concentrating support on localities which happened to have a high ethnic minority population rather than targeting ethnic minorities themselves. Indeed, many companies were wary of targeting this group, seeing it as politically contentious.

About a quarter of both companies and agencies targeted the long-term unemployed. Although a similar percentage of agencies targeted the unemployed in general, very few companies targeted this group. Other types of targeting by employment status was rare and was largely confined to companies targeting their redundant ex-employees.

To target or not?

While most companies targeted their support, perhaps half of it fell on particular groups because they happened to live in the locality rather than because companies wished to help a specific group. There also appeared to be a general wariness among many companies towards deliberately targeting groups of individuals, other than youths. This was problematic for agencies. As an area becomes more deprived, its access to company funds is reduced and agencies in rural areas in particular, or with little major company presence, found it more difficult to raise funds.

The importance of targeting by agencies was conditioned by the social composition of their locality, the people running the agency and their beliefs about the function of the agency, in particular whether it was established to assist the deprived or to create jobs. This perhaps underlined the difference in approach to targeting between companies and agencies, as economic development rather than the alleviation of deprivation, was a more common aim for companies.

Organising support

The organisation of support within the company was important for three main reasons. Firstly, organisation affected the ease with which agencies might access support: the diversity of organisation makes contacting the right person or level difficult for agencies, although this may be greatly ameliorated by good communication within the company. Secondly, the degree of professionalism and resources with which funds were allocated affected the effectiveness of support and its continuance. Thirdly, allocating job creation responsibilities formally to one or more jobs reduced reliance on individual interest and so helped ensure its continuance.

Policy decisions were taken at head office or board level in nearly all of the companies. However, this was at a very broad level and day-to-day decisions were the responsibility of a specified individual in 55 per cent of companies. Nearly all of these individuals were based at head office. Less than a third, 30 per cent, of companies, had formalised responsibilities in an individual's job description, while a similar percentage, 29 per cent, had a department or unit with specific responsibility for job creation. The approach towards job creation was partly conditioned by the department in which job creation was located, usually public affairs or personnel. The former tended to emphasise the publicity role of support and the latter manpower planning and employee morale benefits.

Despite the number of companies with established individuals or departments administering job creation, few companies allocated support strategically. Few had a

policy on the allocation of support and much was ad hoc. However, a small number of general criteria were often important. Firstly, many companies would not give support unless they had a presence in the area to be supported and, in most cases, support would be given to local areas whether or not they were deprived. Secondly, employee involvement in the project was often a condition, for example an employee being on the board of the agency. Sometimes companies needed to feel their funding would act as leverage. Finally, some companies needed to see the support would benefit their company. Thus the effectiveness in assisting the community, as a criterion for giving support, tended to be lacking.

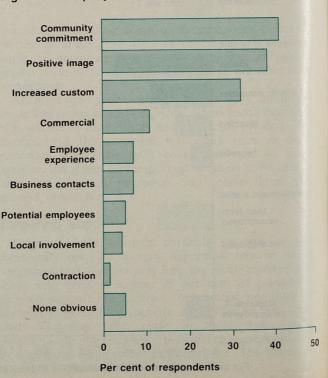
This was an important finding for the way agencies my to gain support. Nearly all agencies knew that most companies only gave support where they had a presence but, in trying to persuade companies to give, agences tended to concentrate on the community benefits. In fact, we found companies were very interested to hear of he benefits to themselves of support. This was often because a presentation of the company benefits could be used to convince others in the organisation to maintain support Many agencies were unaware of this and were retic m about emphasising company benefits.

Benefits to companies

The potential for benefits to the companies guided the allocation of support to some extent in about 40 per cent of companies, with the influence being strong in about c e quarter of companies. However, the assessment vas usually informal and subjective.

Many companies saw 'commitment to the communi as a benefit, figure 8. This was a loose term taking n altruistic motives as well as commercial benefits from being seen as a good company. The other comm benefits were positive public image and increased custo The former contributed to the company in a number ways: increased custom, easier recruitment and bet relations with the local authority.

Figure 8 Company benefits from job creation





lew co-operative and community enterprises in Swindon are aided by Bootstrap Enterprises, with help from Allied Dunbar.

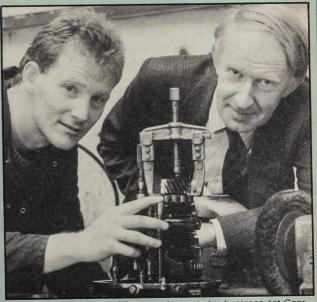
Financial services

Allied Dunbar, has 2,000 employees and nearly 5,000 self-employed workers. Most employees work at the Head Office in the South West where the job creation activities took place. Out of a charity budget of £250,000 pa, the company gives about £100,000 to job creation and related activities. In addition, branches have a small budget of £100 to £500.

Job creation is overseen by an independent trust which is serviced by a Community Affairs department. Employees in this department are deliberately recruited from outside the company to bring in new ideas. The manager in charge of job creation had previously worked in economic development for a local authority, which significantly affected the approach towards job creation. The local economy has been assessed as a whole and ideas developed on how to redress disadvantage most effectively. Where appropriate Allied Dunbar works in partnership with the local authority or other groups.

The company plays a proactive role in establishing initiatives and agencies in the area. In particular it concentrates on co-operative development agencies because of their community nature, giving the agencies both financial assistance and guidance. Successes also include having supported a community group which grew into a community business. In addition to money, the company gives equipment, advice, and employees' time. It has also set up stalls in the head office for enterprise agency supported businesses to sell direct to its employees at Christmas.

Allied Dunbar sees job creation support and its own business as interconnected. It has already been encouraging local purchasing of goods by the company. In the future it will be looking at closer integration between job creation and the personnel department, to help tap in disadvantaged groups in the labour market to solve the company's own recruitment problems.



Examples of good practice

The director of corporate affairs oversees job creation activities, in close liaison with the public relations department. All approaches for support, to branches or other employees, are sent to these departments. Requests are measured against the company's general support strategy and, if acceptable, are discussed with the relevant local branch, as funding is only given to projects in which a local employee will be involved. Generally the branch would then take over.

discontinued.

Brewing and distilling

United Distillers in Scotland employs 8,000 people, many in small distribution plants. Recently redundancies were made in the business and an important impetus for involvement was to build a good image for the company and corporate image for the

The total charity budget is £250,000-£300,000 pa and is concentrated on employment initiatives. A large part of the budget was allocated to five secondees. Support is concentrated on enterprise agencies, 12 receiving funds from between £1,000 and £10,000 pa. In addition, a manager is on the board of each agency and the company helps with advice, expert assistance (advertising, design), equipment, property and through hosting meetings. Funding is given for up to three years at a time, reviewed annually. A long-term funding commitment is seen as essential for the recipient to be effective and in only one case had funding been

An important strand in company support is 'enlightened self-interest'. The company assists the community and also reaps benefits itself. These benefits are seen as an important influence on the continuance of support and guide which projects are assisted. The main benefits sought are good public relations, improved employee morale and the achievement of a corporate identity. In addition, secondment has been used to ease organisational change after redundancies.

Left: Gary Taylor, reconditions gearboxes in his business 1st Gear Right: project manager Bill Spalding from Paisley Enterprises Trust.

Obviously the type of support and agencies supported affected the benefits achieved. Companies supporting Enterprise Trusts and Agencies tended to gain more benefits than those supporting other agencies. This appeared to be because Enterprise Trusts and Agencies offered benefits to certain types of companies in particular, such as financial companies, and these companies were attracted to take advantage of the potential benefits. Targeting—of youths, inner cities and high unemployment areas—appeared to confer public image improvements in particular.

Commitment to the community, as a benefit, was more common among companies which gave support in ways other than money, (equipment, secondees and other staff time). This appeared to be partly due to self-selection: companies that wanted greater community commitment chose these methods of support while others chose financial support, an easier option.

National and local government

Nearly all agencies had a good working relationship with at least one of their local authorities and this was considered to be very important. The most common form of contact was through sponsorship, 86 per cent. In addition, two-thirds received local development information and nearly half had some input into local authority policy making. However, some agencies would like to have had greater liaison, for information and policy development. In general agencies were very keen to have local authority sponsorship and found authorities very helpful; but agencies were increasingly worried about local authorities cutting back their funding for their own financial control needs.

Companies, too, saw local authorities as playing a very important and often crucial role in assisting job creation and considered them to usually be very supportive of agencies. The main benefits companies saw were that local authorities had the most informed view about an area's needs; their support encouraged companies' support; they were a useful source of information for both companies and agencies; and they often could provide premises and land for business development.

Even though contact with government agencies was less extensive, 78 per cent of agencies received financial support in some form from the Government and for a quarter of agencies the Government was their main sponsor. Many agencies expressed concern about government funding: it entailed too much bureaucracy and conditions, it shaped the work they did and restricted their ability to react flexibly and quickly. Notably, the Scottish Development Agency seemed to avoid these problems.

In addition some agencies would like the Government to provide more indirect assistance either through incentives to companies or through partnerships with the agencies. In particular agencies felt they could contribute to development of initiatives on small businesses. (The survey was conducted prior to proposals being published for Training and Enterprise Councils as a main channel for government funding of enterprise, training and other support to small firms).

Mixed views were expressed on the role of central government and local initiatives: some companies felt the Government could increase its role, while others did not see local job creation as the Government's busines. Suggestions ranged from Government raising the profile of corporate job creation to encourage further support (in equal number thought that companies were already overstretched); improved co-ordination between government departments and local authorities; the Government matching company donations; tax incentives; and making government funds available locally to be allocated as local job creation participants saw fit.

Future roles

A crucial influence on the future of enterprise agencies will be the availability of support. Charitable demands in companies are growing as the Government shits responsibilities from the state to charities and individuals. It is likely that agencies will face increasing competition for company resources, while at the same time lo al authorities are reducing their assistance. As a precaution, some agencies have been moving into more form al partnerships with their local authorities and businesses or started selling more services commercially. However, the latter has its own dangers as activities may become less directed towards the most needy.

Enterprise agencies are now standing at a crossroals. Their formation was prompted by unemployment combined with an increasing emphasis on an enterpre culture. Some agencies now question the effect thir concentration on new small businesses can have in unemployment. At the same time the decreasing concern over unemployment is pushing agencies to seek a new role. The changes and pressures over the next few yee's may result in the focus of agencies shifting from j b creation to skill shortage identification and training. The strategies adopted by the new TEC's and how the agencies relate to them will also be important.

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TRAINING SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 485	





Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls talks to students on a two-year course in display, at the College for Distributi

Confronting the skill shortage A 'snap-shot' of the NCVQ's impact on retailing

by Dr Bob Houlton Co-operative College, Stanford Hall

What do people working literally on the shopfloor think of the new approach to vocational gualifications? The answers, strangely enough, have helped to boost graduate recruitment for managerial posts.

In April 1986 a group of personnel and training officers from several retail companies gathered at Marks and Spencer's headquarters in Baker Street, London. They were all rivals in the annual graduate recruitment 'milk round' of British Universities and Polytechnics. Each had experienced the indignation of seeing a prized recruit reject an offer in favour of joining another retail company. Also, because of graduate 'jobhopping', they had a keen insight into the strengths and weaknesses of each other's management training programme.

However, uniting the competitors was their common belief that graduate careers in retailing were generally undervalued by teachers, headteachers, lecturers, careers advisers and by undergraduates. Moreover, they felt the special blend of technical, numeracy, merchandising, and

human relations skills which are needed by today's successful store manager was not appreciated by people in higher education.

Modern retailing has experienced a technological revolution as new methods of distribution have been linked to information technology. Store managers have the vital tasks of managing the new technology at the 'sharp end', leading their staff, coping with an ever increasing stream of new products, responding to legislative changes and making sure no-one loses sight of the fact that the focus of all this activity is the consumer.

Following the 1986 meeting, the Consortium of Retail Training Companies (CORTCO) was formed.¹ Modelled on the teaching company partnerships in engineering, CORTCO provided a retail forum for graduate recruitment. The Consortium quickly devised an action programme to contest the view that retailing distribution lacked 'intellectual challenge'

Lecturers in higher education were the first to be targeted. One reason for the low profile of retailing in undergraduate courses was the lack of suitable illustrative materials which could be used in teaching and project work. Interviews with newly recruited graduates confirmed the suspicion that tutors often used examples and models in their lectures and seminars which were drawn either from manufacturing industry or the financial sector. Unconsciously, teachers in higher education were overlooking an industry with a combined turnover in excess of £100,000 million a year and employing 10 per cent of the labour force.

Case studies

Consciousness had to be raised. An annual series of case study conferences was instituted to provide a forum for professors and lecturers to meet the leading management practitioners in the industry. Reflecting the inclusive recruitment pattern of the industry, academics from all disciplines were invited to the conferencesalthough teachers in the management sciences were in the majority.

The most recent conference provided a good example of the range of intellectual challenges that retail distribution currently provides-ranging from electronic data interchange to the role of in-house architects, from customer relations in US supermarkets to changing fashions in toy merchandising, and from food testing laboratories to site developments. The Consortium also provided access for a mixed university/polytechnic team of lecturers, drawn from the conferences, to develop their own in-depth case study of the transformation of Woolworths from an ailing subsidiary of an American parent to the modern innovative Kingfisher Group of companies².

A second target was the undergraduate population. All the associates in he Consortium had developed highly successful and productive YTS programmes. The value of structured work experience prior to employment was therefore well known.

With help from the Distributive Industry Training Trust the Consortium devised a special pilot ten-week summer

¹The Consortium includes the following companies: ASDA Stores Ltd; The Boots Company plc; Comet Group plc; CRS Ltd; CWS Ltd; Dixons Stores plc; Gateway Foodmarkets Ltd; House of Fraser (Stores) Ltd; Marks and Spencer plc; Safeway plc; J. Sainsbury plc; Woolworths plc. The secretariat of the Consortium is provided by the Co-operative College Trust, Stanford Hall, Loughborough. This case study will be published later this year.

³The Distributive Industry Training Trust was set up in 1984 to administer the residual assets of the industry's statutory training board. It has provided turnkey funding for a large number of projects in the distributive sector and in further and higher educatio

486 SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE undergraduates were working. This proved to be an illuminating suggestion. The National Retail Training Council had completed its initial work on the NCVQs' four levels of competence-with two qualifications, offered in association with City and Guilds, accredited by the NCVQ at levels I and II: Level I — primarily routine and predictable work, or work which provides the basis for progression

changed:

work experience programme for undergraduates. Drawing on the best elements of junior management training schemes and YTS, the undergraduates were offered a unique opportunity to experience the challenge of retailing first hand.

Over 900 undergraduates applied for the 62 places available on the 1988 programme. The comments from their in-depth evaluation forms, completed when they had returned to their studies, indicated that attitudes had

"The greatest benefit was working in a team. I've never worked in a team before, always working on my own and . . this was one of the best aspects-working in a team and coping with the associated problems."

"All in all it has been a worthwhile experience."

"It's a marvellous opportunity for anyone lucky enough to get on the programme."

"Quite apart from the unique opportunity it has offered me to see many different aspects of training, it has been tremendous fun. I come away from this programme with a great deal of knowledge and some concrete ideas. I now realise the potential of a career in retailing."

An integral part of the work experience programme was a residential training week modelled on many short intensive management training courses run at Stanford Hall and other centres used by the retail industry.

With a 12-hour daily programme, the undergraduates were introduced to a form of education and training which none of them had previously experienced. Group work, syndicates, visits to manufacturers and distribution centres, group presentations and reports and a formal debate on manufacturing versus retailing, chaired by Lord Graham of Edmonton, were all featured in the programme.

From the outset the Consortium had decided the undergraduates should undertake a research project as an integral part of their ten-week experience. The need was for a project which would develop and test the undergraduates' skills and provide useful information for the industry.

At this point the Occupational Standards Branch of the Training Agency made a suggestion: "Why not examine the attitudes of store employees to the embryo retailing qualifications emerging from the National Council for Vocational Oualifications?"

A 'snapshot' of attitudes would be very useful, would not demand the statistical rigour of a commercial survey, and would have a useful by-product in placing NCVQ on the working agenda of the store managers where the

Level II — broader and more demanding range of work with more individual responsibility and autonomy than Level I

Level III — skilled, complex and non-routine work with supervisory elements

Level IV - complex, technical, specialised and professional work including work involving design, planning and problem solving, with management responsibilities.

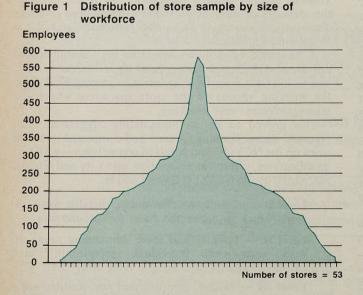
The provisional competences at each of the four levels were incorporated into a standard interview schedule for the undergraduates. Their task, in partnership with their store managers was to interview, if possible, 11 employees in each store in the following numbers:

NCVQ level	Number of interviewees	
1.0.000000	5	
2	3	
3	2	
4	1	
All	11	

Guidance given to the undergraduates for selecting their sample was limited. They were provided with a detailed outline of the NCVQ levels and a morning's briefing from the staff of the NCVQ during their residential training week. However, this limited knowledge proved sufficient to make them relative 'experts' when they returned to their stores.

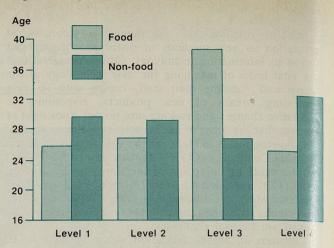
No self-respecting researcher would be happy with what was clearly a straw poll and not based on a representative sample. Giving such a high degree of latitude to untrained interviewers was a high risk strategy for CORTCO. Not only were the potential results of the survey suspect from the outset but the very exercise ran the risk of alienating the store managers. A great deal rested on the skills and common sense of the undergraduates. They had to be trusted to do this difficult task to the best of their ability. They succeeded to an extent that no-one was prepared to predict.

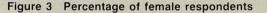
Fifty-nine of the 61 undergraduates completed between them more than 640 individual interviews, made their preliminary calculations in their own time and returned their survey documents complete with a wealth of personal accounts. The size of the stores ranged from a small electrical retail outlet with nine staff to a large 580-employee hypermarket. Figure 1 shows the distribution of stores in the sample by the number of employees.

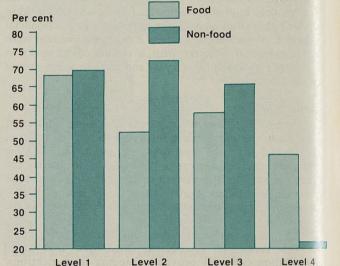


All the respondents were asked whether they were in favour of the introduction of a competence-based qualification. The good news for NCVQ was the virtual 100 per cent support for the concept at all four levels in the shops surveyed.

Figure 2 Age distribution of respondents

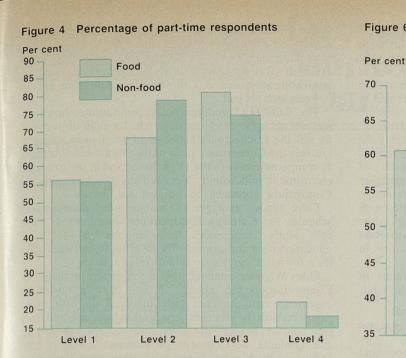


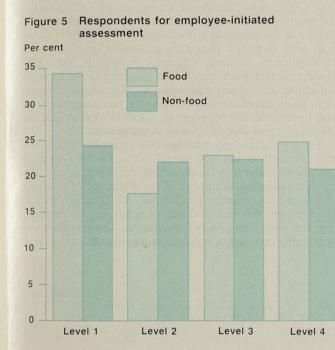




One surprise for the training officers who studied t results was the age distribution of the respondents. Th had assumed that Level 1 would be exclusively You h Trainees. However, the age distribution of the leves chosen by the CORTCO undergraduates and store managers, shown in figure 2, indicates that the average a e of their sample was considerably greater than the 16 o 17-year-old entry level. However, the distribution respondents in respect to gender did correspond with expectations (figure 3) though the higher percentage of part-time employees at Levels 2 and 3 compared to Level 1 in the interview caused some surprise (figure 4).

NCVQ accredited qualifications will recognise the talents that people have developed at work. So, many experienced employees will want to see their competence recognised by a national certificate. The undergraduates inquired whether the shop-floor workers, felt, as part of obtaining an NCVQ accredited qualification, they should take the initiative in asking an employer for a workplace assessment of their skills. Inevitably, a proportion were in the 'don't know' category, But, as figure 5 illustrates, almost one-third of those in food at Level 1 thought they should take the initiative. The percentage in non-food and at other levels was significantly lower.





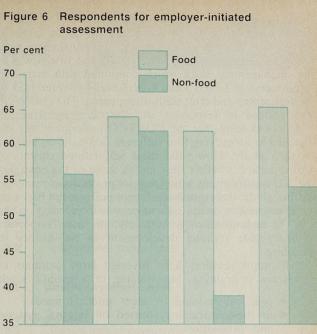
3. 4 5 6. 8.

The poll also revealed that the decline in the supporters of employee-initiated assessment at Level 2 was matched by a rise in support for employer-initiated assessment in figure 6. However, this also shows a sharp drop in confidence in the employer in non-food at Level 3 which is not matched by a corresponding rise in employee-initiated assessment. The explanation of this may be contained in figure 2 which revealed that the Level 3 respondents in food were more than ten years older than those in non-food.

This part of the poll alerted training officers in CORTCO to the possibility that the introduction of competence-based qualifications may appear threatening to higher grades of employees. This possibility had been widely overlooked.

The poll included an attempt to encourage employees to define their own skills. Every respondent was given a statement and a question:

Trainees being assisted with self-assessment.



Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Level 4

"You have mastered a range of skills in your current job. Which do you consider to be the three most important?"

In total there were more than 2,000 responses. These were sorted according to grade and then the responses were analysed into categories. Seven of the categories at Level 1 were self-evident. But the eighth category did not conform to the normal definition of skill. Many of the respondents referred to such features as patience, being observant, having initiative, being happy at work, common sense, having a nice appearance, being reliable. There were so many responses of this nature that they were placed in a special category labelled 'personal'

The ranking of the categories at Level 1 were: Dealing with the public Dealing with stock Personal Dealing with money Craft skills (butchery, films etc.) Housekeeping

Presentation

Performance (efficiency)



At Level 2 a new category of skills appeared which was not present in the Level 1 respondents. These included terms like delegation, organising, administration, staff relations, training ability. These were the first traces of the management skills which continued with increased prominence at Levels 3 and 4. At Level 4 all references to housekeeping and craft skills disappeared. The changes in the pattern of responses are illustrated by figure 7.

It would seem that the CORTCO undergraduates did succeed in identifying four different occupational cohorts in their study. How valid these self-defined clusters of skills are and whether they match those of the emerging NCVO qualifications would require professional research. Although the undergraduates' straw poll was not based on a representative sample, its value was in focusing on the NCVO system which is, arguably, the most important industry-wide training development in the history of retailing.

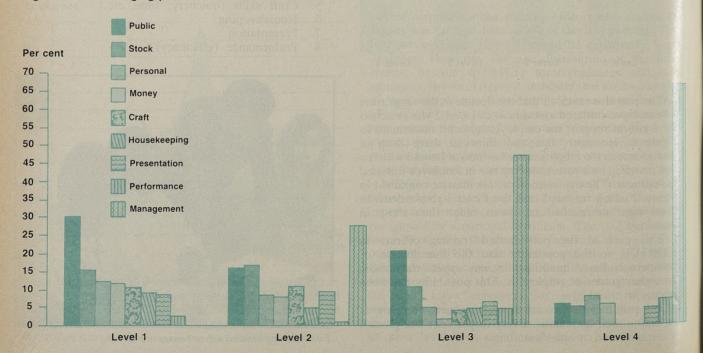
All major retailers have invested large amounts of resources in training, but training of a specific kind:

- practical training to meet internal needs;
- on-the-job training focused on internal systems and procedures;
- developmental training based on intra-store and inter-store mobility and designed to develop an employee's potential (and test their commitment).

As recently as the late 1970s, in a number of major multiples, everyone started their career in the stockroom or on the shop-floor. So the undergraduate survey provided a useful snapshot of a training system in transition from being largely driven by internal needs to one founded on competence-based qualifications which are valid and recognised throughout the industry.

Retailing is a fast moving industry. Everyone from senior executive to local store manager is used to absorbing and acting on information from a variety of sources. Thus the findings from the graduate survey confirmed there was a green light on the shop floor for the introduction of new NCVQ qualifications. The possibility that there is an area of skills in the personal area not currently reflected by the initial NCVQ accredited qualifications is seen as a challenge by the National Retail

Figure 7 The changing pattern of self-defined skills



Council/Training Agency working party. Whether there is a problem with Level 3 staff attitudes to assessment is something members of the Consortium are now trying to establish. But to provide one definite answer and two interesting questions is a reasonable result from any ad hoc research project.

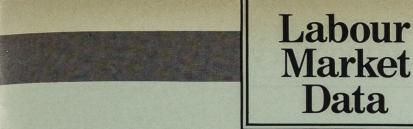
The CORTCO undergraduate programme, however, was not set up to carry out research. Its main objective is to sell the intellectual challenge of retail management Outside the Consortium, each of the companies continues to compete fiercely in the High Street and in the graduate recruitment 'milk round'. Yet each has found valuable the Consortium approach to educational liaison.

Clive Shaw, manager of management development schemes for Gateway Foodmarkets, commented: "Th case study conferences have enabled us to mee educationalists and careers officers from higher educatio and to build on these initial relationships."

Giles Wigoder, management development manager (Comet Group plc, noted: "It has been a rewardin experience and has not only involved us with othe retailers, with the inherent benefits that have resulted from that contact, but has also given us a new springboard for our graduate development programme.

Perhaps the biggest change arising from the Consortium has been with The Boots Company plc. Christophe Glass, the professional recruitment manager, reports: "Prior to the company's involvement with CORTCO w had only recruited pharmacy graduates into our stor management training scheme. Following the 198 undergraduate work experience programme we have se up a graduate training scheme for retail store managemen with an expected intake of 20 people, including two from the undergraduate programme. CORTCO provided th launching pad for this new development.'

Having established a bridgehead in higher education the Consortium has now targeted the school system. intends to make sure headteachers, careers teachers, an subject specialists are aware of the challenge of retailing An in-service training programme for teachers will be piloted later this year and school heads will be recruited for the next case study conference. The retailers an marketing themselves very, very seriously.



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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1989

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

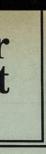
September 14, Thursday October 19, Thursday November 16, Thursday

September 15, Friday October 13, Friday November 17, Friday

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

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



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Retail Prices Index

Tourism

October 4, Wednesday November 1, Wednesday November 29, Wednesday

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom rose by an estimated 181.000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1989 and by 598,000 in the year to March 1989. The rising trend has now continued for six years.

Manufacturing employment in Great Britain fell by an estimated 30 000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1989, indicating that employment in this sector is now on a downward trend following the fairly level picture seen in the previous year

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 21 300 between June and July to reach 1.789.000, the lowest level for over eight and a half years. The unemployment rate remained at 6.3 per cent of the workforce. Unemployment has now fallen by 1 345,000 over 36 consecutive months since the peak in July 1986

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to June 1989 was 9 per cent (provisional estimate). This is a 1/4 percentage point lower than in May and each of the previous three months

Latest productity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the second quarter of 1989 was 51/2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1988, the lowest annual growth rate since July 1988.

The annual rate of inflation was 8.2 per cent for July, compared with 8.3 per cent for June. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments fell slightly to 5.8 per cent for the 12 months to July from 5.9 per cent for June

It is provisionally estimated that 2.8 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1989. This compares to 2.1 million days lost in . the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending June 1989 of 10.1 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,440,000 visits to the United Kingdom in May 1989, while United Kinadom residents made about 2,430,000 visits abroad

Economic background

Provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suggest that the level of economic activity

in the first guarter of 1989 was 11/2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1988 In the first quarter of 1989 the

average number of GDP at constant factor cost was 11/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1988 However, this estimate is affected by the erratic guarterly paths of the expenditure and income measures of GDP. On this occasion a more informative comparison may be between the latest half year (the fourth quarter of 1988 and first quarter of 1989 combined) and the corresponding period a year earlier: over this period the average measure of GDP arew by 21/2 per cent.

Between the fourth quarter of 1988 and the first guarter of 1989 the average measure of GDP increased by 1/2 per cent. The output based measure, GDP(O), which is usually the most reliable indicator of short-term change, was unchanged in the first quarter of 1989 compared with the previous quarter, following an increase of 1/2 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1988

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom 1985 = 100

For the second quarter of 1989 a unchanged. preliminary estimate of GDP is available for the output based measure only, (GDP(O)). This suggests that in the second quarter the output of the whole economy was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter

Output of the production industries in the second quarter of 1989 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1 per cent compared with both the previous quarter and the corresponding period a year

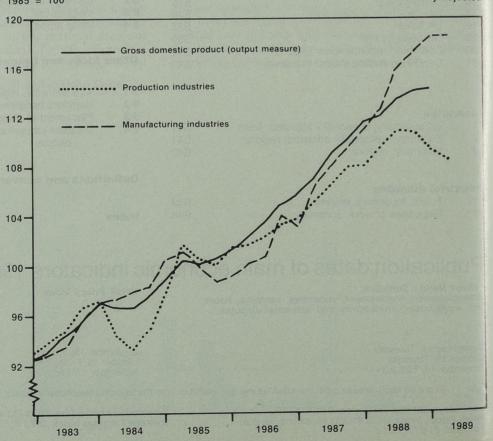
Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1989 was little changed from the previous quarter and 51/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing between the latest two quarters, there were increases of 2 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco and of 1 per cent in 'other manufacturing'. The output of the chemicals industry and of textiles and clothing fell by 1 per cent, that of 'other minerals' by 2 per cent, and the metals industry by 4 per cent. The output of the engineering and allied industries was

Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since last July. In the second guarter of 1989, total output of this sector fell by 31/2 per cent compared with the previous quarter but was 16 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates suggest that in the second quarter of 1989 consumers' expenditure was £66 (billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), an increase of 1/2 per cent above the level of the first quarter of 1989 and 5 per cent above the same period last year. The estimate for the second guarter reflects the slower growth in retail sales The latest provisional figures for

retail sales show a small fall (in volume, seasonally adjusted) between June and July, and suggest that the underlying trend has been broadly flat during the year. Comparison of the latest three months with the corresponding period last year

Seasonally adjusted



the volume of retail sales, the **United Kingdom** lowest such annual increase since Million October 1982.

Total consumer credit outstanding is estimated to have been £44-8 billion (seasonally adjusted) at the end of the second quarter of 1989. The rise in the second quarter in the amount outstanding at £1.5 billion and higher than the £1.3 billion increase in the previous quarter. was largely due to increases in the amounts outstanding to retailers and finance houses and other specialist credit grantors. It was, however, the same as the average increase for the previous four quarters.

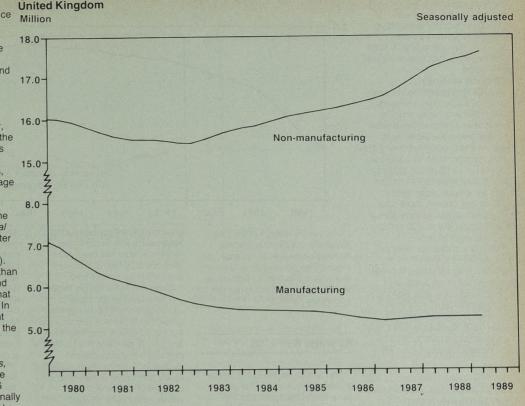
The provisional estimate of the manufacturing industries' capital expenditure in the second quarter of 1989 is £3,138 million (1985 prices and seasonally adjusted). This is over 13 per cent higher than that for the previous quarter, and almost 8 per cent higher than that for the second quarter of 1988.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

The provisional estimate of stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in the second quarter of 1989 is £466 million (1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) following a fall in stocks of £41 million in the previous guarter. Manufacturers increased their stocks by £92 million following a rise of £337 million in the first quarter of 1989. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £93 million in the second quarter following a fall of £176 million in the first. Retailers' stocks rose by £281 million, more than offsetting the fall of £202 million in the previous quarter. The current account of the balance of payments in the second

quarter of 1989 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4.6 billion, compared with a £4.8 billion deficit in the previous quarter. Visible trade in the second quarter was in deficit by £5.8 billion, following a £5.9 billion deficit in the first quarter. In the second quarter a surplus on trade in oil of £0.2 billion was offset by a deficit on non-oil trade of £5.9 billion. The volume of exports rose by 1/2 per cent in the second quarter of 1989 and was unchanged from the corresponding period a year earlier. Total import volume in the second quarter was 21/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in July 1989 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £1.4 billion (ie: a net repayment), bringing the total for the first four months of 1988-89 to minus £1.4 billion. In the first four months of 1988-89 the PSBR was minus £3.2 billion. Privatisation proceeds were close to zero in July. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is

shows a rise of only 21/4 per cent in MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT:



provisionally estimated to have been £0.4 billion in the first four months of 1989-90, compared with minus £0.4 billion in the first four months of 1988-89. Sterling's effective exchange

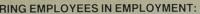
rate index (ERI) for July 1989 rose by 11/2 per cent to 92.3 (1985=100). The currency rose by 41/2 per cent against the \$US and by 2 per cent against the Japanese yen, but was little changed against the deutschemark FBI was 21/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding month a year industries employment continues earlier; over the period sterling fell by 41/2 per cent against the \$US and by 2 per cent against the deutschemark, but rose by 1/2 per cent against the yen The UK base lending rate

increased by 1 percentage point to 14 per cent on May 24, 1989. It was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 71/2 per cent by May 17, and then increased to reach 13 per cent on November 25, 1988 before moving to its present level.

Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries, ie: the manufacturing and energy and water supply industries, in Great Britain in June 1989.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by an estimated 30,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1989, indicating that employment

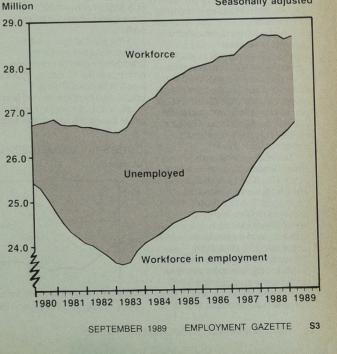


in this sector is now again on a downward trend following the fairly level picture seen in the previous year. Month-to-month changes can be erratic; in June there was a very small increase of 1,000, compared with falls of 17,000 and 14,000 in April and May. Over the year to June 1989, estimates of numbers in employment in manufacturing industries fell by 33,000, compared with a fall of 71,000 in the previous 12 months and of 67,000 in the 12 months to June 1987. In the energy and water supply

on a downward trend, falling by 2,000 in June, 9,000 in the second quarter of 1989, and 25,000 in the vear to June.

Figures for employees in the rest of the economy and the workforce in employment in the United Kingdom (which comprises employees in employment, selfemployed people, members of HM Forces and participants in workrelated government training programmes) remain essentially as reported last month except for small revisions reflecting some late data now available for employment

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom Seasonally adjusted



in the service sector. The estimated increase in the workforce in employent was 181,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1989 and 598,000 in the year to March 1989. The rising trend has now continued for six years.

Overtime working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell a little to an estimated 13-63 million hours per week in June a level similar to those seen last year before the increase in overtime which occurred during the winter months. It can be compared to a level of 13.79 million hours per week in May and of 13-44 million hours per week in June 1988. Hours lost through short-time

working in manufacturing in Great Britain remain low at 0.30 million hours per week in June.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain (which takes account of overtime and short-time working as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 100.7 in June (1985=100), compared with 100.8 for May and an average of 100.8 over the second quarter of 1989

Unemployment and vacancies

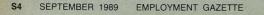
The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by a further 21,300 between June and July to 1,789,000, 6.3 per cent of the total workforce. On a consistent basis the continuous fall since July 1986 has now reached 1,345,000 over 36 consecutive months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the Second World War. Unemployment is now at its lowest level for over eight and a half vears

Total unemployment fell in all regions. However, male unemployment rose very slightly in East Anglia for the second month in succession

Over the 12 months to July the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in Wales (2.4 percentage points) followed by the West Midlands (2.3 percentage points) and the North (2.2 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate was 1.7 percentage points

The unadjusted total of uemployment claimants in the UK was 1 771 382 in July (6.2 per cent of the workforce) a rise of 28,241 since June. The unadjusted total rose in all regions except the North, where it fell by 1,174.

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell to 219,900 in the month to July, with the majority of the fall concentrated in the South East. Wales showed a small increase in vacancy stocks and



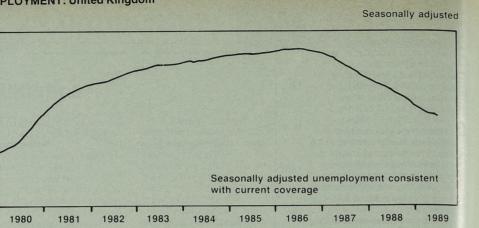
UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom

Million

3.5

2.5

15



there was no change in the East Midlands, but all other regions showed decreases in vacancy stocks. The general fall reflects an increase in placings by jobcentres, together with a fall in the number of vacancies notified.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to June 1989 was 9 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point below the corresponding rate in May.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to June was 9 per cent, 1/4 per cent point below the corresponding rate in May. Within this sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was unchanged from the 9 per cent figure of each of the previous 5 months. Because overtime working in manufacturing was only 2 per cent higher than a vear earlier, it is estimated that hours worked made only a small contribution to the increase in average manufacturing earnings. Major bonus payments were also only slightly above their corresponding level of a year earlier

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to June was 83/4 per cent. This is unchanged from the revised May figure, and 1/4 percentage point below the April figure. In this sector

Thousand

400

200

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom

1981

1980

1982

1983

general upward pressure from increased settlements in the months to May has been more than offest by the much lower settlement for nurses and midwives in 1989 than in 1988.

There is no single factor to explain the slight fall in earnings growth up to June. A reduction in the contributions from overtime and bonus payments has played a part and there is also some evidence of compositional effects as the proportion of part-time staff on payrolls increase. The substantially lower nurses settlement in 1989 compared with 1988 continues to contribute while recently publicised high settlements have yet to feature in the index

Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months to June 1989, manufacturing output was 51/4 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1988. However, the figures for the last few months suggest a slow down in growth and the estimated trend growth rate is now put at 41/2 per cent. With employment levels now slightly below those of a year earlier, the annual growth rate in productivity for the three months ending June, at 51/2 per cent, was the lowest since July 1988, but still within the 51/2 to 61/2 per cent band where it has been for the past ten months

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the

1984

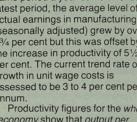
1985

over 3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. For the latest period, the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by over 83/4 per cent but this was offset by the increase in productivity of 51/2 per cent. The current trend rate of growth in unit wage costs is assessed to be 3 to 4 per cent per

three months to June 1989 were

Productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the first quarter of 1989 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1988. Output rose by 21/2 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1989 but this was accompanied by a 2 per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that the growth in output and productivity would have been about 1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1989 (and about 1/2 per cent higher in each of the previous two quarters) but for the loss of output due to the Piper Alpha disaster and other recent oil industry interruptions. Unit wage cost figures for the

whole economy for the first quarter of 1989 show an increase of almost 81/2 per cent over the first quarter of 1988 Wages and salaries per head rose by about 81/2 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1989, and this was only whole economy productivity. Here again the rate of growth of unit 1 percentage point lower in the first quarter of 1989, and about 1/2 percentage point lower in each of the two previous quarters but for



marginally offset by the increase in wage costs would have been about

the recent oil industry interuptions 10 Seasonally adjusted About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres 0 1989 1988 1986 1987 1980 1981 1982

Prices

for May.

The 12-month rate of increase in

the Retail Prices Index edged

and June. If mortgage interest

per cent from the 5.9 per cent

Between June and July the

following 8.3 per cent in both May

payments are excluded, the annual

rate similarly fell back slightly to 5.8

recorded for June and 6.0 per cent

overall level of prices increased by

0.1 per cent, the same as between

the corresponding months a year

ago. There were price increases

for a range of goods and services

including non-seasonal foods and

however, some price redutions for

alcoholic drinks. There were,

seasonal foods, clothing and

down to 8.2 per cent for July,



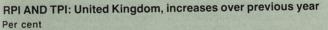
footwear - reflecting summer sales

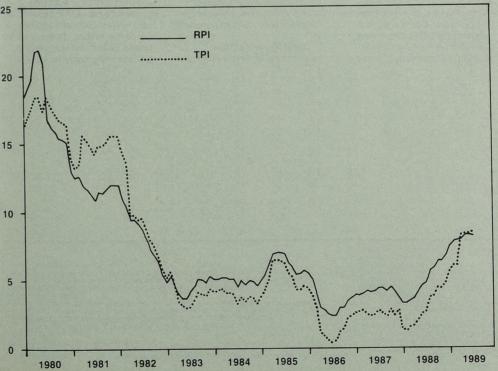
and for petrol The Tax and Price Index

increased by 8.5 per cent in the year to July, up slightly from the 12-month rates of increase for both May and June. The contrast between this and the small fall in the annual rate for the RPI reflects rounding

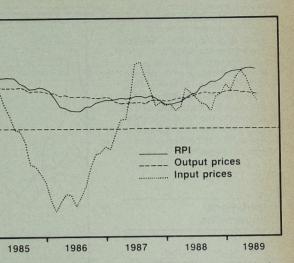
The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products fell slightly to 4.8 per cent (provisional estimate) for July, having been at 5.0 per cent of a little above during the first half of the year. The annual rate of increase in prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell further from the peak of 7.9 per cent for April, to reach 3.9 per cent (provisional estimate) for the year to July

It is provisionally estimated that 228,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June 1989. The largest stoppage occurred on the railways (97,000 working days lost), the second largest being in broadcasting (31,000 working days lost). This June 1989 figure compares with 176,000 working days lost in May 1989, 306,000 in





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



Industrial disputes

June 1988 and an average of 574,000 for the month of June over the ten-year period 1979 to 1988. In the 12 months to June 1989 a provisional total of 2.8 million working days were lost compared to a figure of 2.1 milion days in the

previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending June 1988 of 10.1 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12 month period are 1.2 million days lost by postal workers and 0.5 milion in shipbuilding.

During the 12 months to June 1989 a provisional total of 686 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 883 stoppages in the 12 months to June 1988 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending June 1988 of 1,382 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 1.440.000 visits to the UK in May 1989 of which 850,000 were by Western European residents. 330,000 by North American residents and 260,000 by residents of other areas

In the same month an estimated 2,430,000 visits abroad were made by UK residents. This total was made up of 2,100,000 visits to Western Europe, 160,000 visits to North America and 170,000 vists to other parts of the world.

Overseas residents spent an estimated £495 million in the UK in May 1989, while UK residents spent £645 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £150 milion on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month

Estimates for the 12 month period June 1988 to May 1989 indicate that overseas residents made 16,600,000 visits to the UK 7 per cent more than in the period June 1987 to May 1988.

UK residents made an estimated 29.9 million visits abroad in the period June 1988 to May 1989,

9 per cent more than in the previous 12-month period.

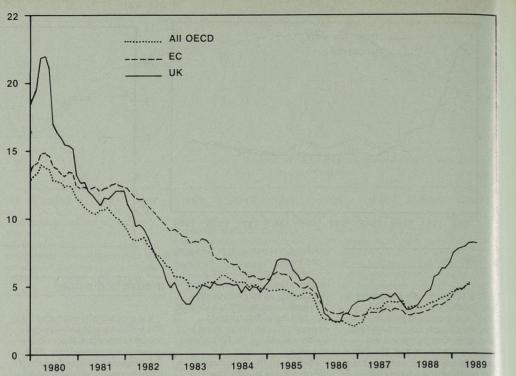
Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the period June 1988 to May 1989 was about the same as for the previous 12-month period, at £6,255 million. Over the 12 months to May 1989, UK residents spent £8,440 million abroad, an increase of 12 per cent 20 over the previous 12 months. The resulting estimated deficit on the travel acount of the balance of payments for the 12-month period was £2,185 million, compared with a deficit of £1,302 million for the previous 12 months.

International comparisons

Latest figures show that employment is continuing to rise in the major OECD countries, data are not yet available for France and Italy but in the other five major OECD economies, civilian employment rose by an average of 2.1 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1989. The largest rise was recorded by the United States with an increase of 2.4 per cent followed closely by the United Kingdom with a rise of 2.3 per cent. vary from country to country), Canada experienced a rise of 2.1 per cent compared with 1.7 per cent for Japan and 1.0 per cent for West Germany

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece, Denmark and Ireland) and rate has increased. is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other industrialised country (as listed in table 2.18). More recently, taking the average for the latest available three-month period compared with

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year Per cent



the previous three months (dates unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any other industrial country (as above), except Australia, Spain, Finland, and Belgium and Austria where it fell by the same percentage change (0.3 points). Countries where the unemployment rate has remained stable over the period include West Germany and France: in some countries, for example Norway, the The increase of 8.3 per cent in

United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to June was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole and the OECD countries (both 5.2 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer

cent in the 12 months to June while in West Germany the rise was 3.1 per cent. Over the same period consumer price inflation in the United Statees (5.2 per cent). Canada (5.4 per cent) and Japan (3.0 per cent) was also less than in the United Kingdom, Generally the rate of inflation has recently been increasing in all these major economies. In making these comparisons it should be noted that they can be affected by differences in the construction of the price indices. For example, the treatment of owner-occupiers' shelter costs varies between countries (see footnote (2) to table 6.8).

prices in France rose by 3.6 per

Latest figures from the International Monetary Fund show

that in 1988 the United Kingdom's manufacturing productivity growth was greater than in Canada, the United States, France and West Germany, but less than in Italy and Japan. Since 1980, which marked the end of the period of slower growth experienced by most countries in the 1970s, the growth in UK manufacturing productivity has been about 51/2 per cent a year. This is faster than in any major industrialised country. In the year to the first quarter of 1989, manufacturing productivity in the United Kingdom rose by about 61/4 per cent, compared with growth of 6 per cent in Japan, 5 per cent in West Germany and Italy, 4 per cent in France, 3 per cent in the United States, and no growth in Canada in the equivalent period.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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		average measure ^{2,17}	,	GDP ^{3,4,17}		Index of o Production			ufacturin Istries ^{1,6}	ng	Index of production OECD countries		Real perso disposable income	onal	Gross to profits o compan	of	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 10	Stall Constant		5 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100) %	£ billior	n %	6
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988	Q2 Q3 Q4	62.8 64.2 65.2	6.1 5.9 5.7	118.7 120.1 121.0	7.0 6.4 5.9	13.97 13.87 14.34	14.8 12.9 9.4		.9r .9 .7	16.0 11.9 4.9	5.8 5.6 6.1	26.1 19.1 13.0	19.2 19.1 19.2	0.5 -1.0	0.57 -0.26 1.51	8.5 11.5 12.5-12.	
989	Q1 Q2	65.5 66.0P	4.1 5.1	121.5 122.3	3.8 3.0	··· ··	 		8 1	3.7 6.9	6.1 • •	19.6 	19.3 	1.0	0.47	13 	
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		Visible trad				Balance of pa				-	titiveness	Prices Tax and p		Producer p	rices inde	x+6,16	Card October
		Export vol	ume'	Import volur	ne'		alance	rate ^{†1,14}	exchang	ge Normal labour	costs ¹⁵	index ^{†16}	JIICE	Materials a	the second second		-
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion £	billion	1985 = 10	00 %	1985 =	100 %	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100)
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		87.6 94.7 100.0 103.6 109.0 108.4	2.3 8.1 5.6 3.6 5.2 -0.6	87.0 96.9 100.0 106.9 114.4 129.0	8.6 11.4 3.2 6.9 7.0 12.8	-4.6 -2.3 -8.7 -10.2 -	2.1 1	105.3 100.6 100.0 91.5 90.1 95.5	-7.4 -4.5 -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0	101.7 99.2 100.0 95.4 97.7 109.0	-6.1 -2.5 0.8 -4.6 2.4 11.6	87.9 91.3 96.1 97.9 100.4 103.3	3.9 3.9 5.3 1.9 2.6 2.9	100.0 92.4 95.3 98.4	-7.6 3.1 3.2	95.0 100.0 104.3 103.3 113.2	
1988	Q2 Q3 Q4	111.4 109.3 106.6	3.7 -0.5 -3.1	127.7 133.7 135.0	14.1 13.6 13.0	-4.5 - -5.7 -	2.9 3.5 5.6	96.6 95.2 96.7	6.9 5.2 4.3	111.4 108.7 110.3	13.9 11.1 7.6	101.9 103.5 105.9	2.1 3.5 4.5	97.8 98.8 100.1	3.7 3.7 3.8	112.6 113.9 115.2	
1989	Q1 Q2	110.8 111.5	4.3 0.1	140.7 144.4	17.4 13.1	-5.9 - -5.8 -	4.8 4.6P	97.1 93.6	3.9 -3.1			107.9 110.4	6.0 8.3	102.8 104.4P	6.1 6.7	116.8 118.2P	
1989	Jan Feb Mar	115.0 104.1 113.2	1.2 2.3 4.3	145.4 138.2 138.3	13.6 13.0 17.4	-2.0 - -2.2 -	1.7 1.8 1.3	97.9 97.3 95.9	4.5 5.1 3.9	 	 	107.1 108.0 108.5	5.6 6.1 6.1	104.0 101.9 102.4	6.0 5.3 7.0	116.4 116.8 117.2	
	Apr June June	108.4 110.8 115.3	0.9 1.4 0.1	143.5 141.8 147.9	15.2 14.1 13.0	-2.2 -1.7	-1.8P -1.3P -1.5P	95.4 94.3 91.1	1.4 -1.6 -3.2	 	 	109.8 110.5 110.9	8.3 8.4 8.4	103.9 104.7 104.6P	7.9 7.2 5.1	117.8 118.3 118.6P	
	The second second							92.3	-3.4			111.1	8.5	103.3P	3.9	119.0P	

r=Series revised from indicated entry.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
*For some indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) For details of this series see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.



bolishtectuating assets leased to manufacturers.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 Average of daily rates.
 Mex index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
 Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
 UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for Production Industries and the output-based and average estimate of GDP) has been affected since July 1986 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

EMPLOYMENT •1 Workforce‡

Quarter	Employees in	employment*		Self-employed	HM	Work related	Workforce	Workforce‡	
	Male	Female	All	— (with or without employees)†	Forces**	govt. training programmes††	in employment‡‡		
UNITED KINGDOM					A COLUMN TO A C		-	-	
Inadjusted for seasona	al variation					055	01051	00.005	
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	11,800 11,929 12,079 12,127	9,775 9,959 10,026 10,225	21,575 21,889 22,105 22,352	2,802 2,860 2,891 2,923	320 319 319 317	255 311 383 366	24,951 25,379 25,699 25,958	28,095 28,284 28,569 28,654	
1988 Mar June	12,152 12,234	10,202 10,335	22,355 R 22,568	2,954 2,986	317 316 315	343 343 369	25,968 26,212 26,417	28,561 28,553 28,728	
Sept Dec	12,321 12,286 R	10,395 10,541	22,716 22,827 R	3,017 3,048	313	408	26,596 R	28,642 §R	
989 Mar	12,240 R	10,492 R	22,732 R	3,079	310	448	26,568 R	28,528 §	
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal	variation								
1987 Mar	11,860	9,838	21,698	2,802	320	255	25,074	28,201	
June	11,933	9,945	21,878	2,860	319	311	25,368	28,360	
Sept	12,019	10,038	22,057	2,891	319	383	25,651	28,486	
Dec	12,111	10,154	22,266	2,923	317	366	25,872	28,552	
1988 Mar	12,210	10,265	22,475	2,954	317	343	26,089	28,655	
June	12,237	10,323	22,560	2,986	316	343	26,203	28,628	
Sept	12,262	10,408	22,671	3,017	315	369	26,371	28,628	
Dec	12,270 R	10,467	22,737 R	3,048	313	408	26,506 R	28,548 R	
1989 Mar	12,297 R	10,554 R	22,850 R	3,079	310	448	26,687 R	28,606 R	

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. * Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the reg lar sample inquiries of the section of the molecular of the section. * Estimates of the section of the section. * Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1988 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1988. The provisional estimates is given in the article on p 182 of the April 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*. * HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on rele se leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980		All industries and services		acturing ries	Produc			ction and ruction tries	Service industri			Ď	energy	e tion	ę		ical nents
	All employ ee s	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 en and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical angineering	Office machinery, electrical and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-3 4 37
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
1983 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	20,729	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,935	13,503	13,464	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 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
1986 June	21,088	21,076	5,133	5,146	5,663	5,676	6,630	6,645	14,149	14,113	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
1987 June	21,398	21,386	5,066	5,079	5,556	5,569	6,543	6,557	14,553	14,518	302	197 .	293	417	344	708	745
July Aug Sept	21.612	21,564	5,087 5,103 5,125	5,081 5,087 5,090	5,574 5,590 5,614	5,568 5,574 5,579	6,620	6,581	14,663	14,675	329	194 193 195	293 293 294	419 422 425	345 347 348	707 710 710	747 752 755
Oct Nov Dec	21,856	21,772	5,131 5,140 5,140	5,101 5,112 5,116	5,616 5,624 5,624	5,585 5,596 5,601	6,632	6,609	14,916	14,856	307	192 190 191	293 294 294	426 427 427	349 348 349	709 713 713	755 755 757
1988 Jan Feb Mar	21,859	21,978	5,110 5,116 5,126	5,133 5,144 5,150	5,591 5,592 5,599	5,613 5,620 5,622	6.617	6,643	14,950	15,031	292	186 183 181	295 293 291	426 428 429	347 349 350	715 716 715	750 752 756
April May	22,039	22,062	5,123 5,127 5,137	5,151 5,152 5,150	5,586 5,588 5,599	5,614 5,613 5,613	6,619	6,632	15,159	15,127	294	172 171 173	291 290 290	429 429 430	350 350 352	715 720 720	753 750 748
June July Aug		22,173	5,159 5,170 5,185	5,153 5,155 5,150	5,618 5,630 5,645	5,612 5,614 5,610	6.662	6,624	15,238	15,251	319	170 170 171	289 290 289	433 435 436	355 358 357	725 727 733	752 755 754
Sept Oct Nov	22,218	22,173 22,239 R	5,175 5,173 5,177	5,141 5,144 5,152	5,627 5,628 5,633	5,597 5,599 5,608	6.649	6,624	15,382 R	15,318 R	296	168 168 168	288 288 288	435 436 436	357 358 358	729 731 734	754 753 752
Dec 1989 Jan Feb Mar		22,239 R	5,177 5,141 5,128 5,123	5,162 5,155 5,147	5,593 5,578 5,569	5,615 5,606 5,593	[6,594]	[6,620]	15,357 R			165 164 162	287 287 284	434 433 433	356 356 356	735 736 737	746 745 745
Apr May June	22,200 11	,oo11	5,102 5,090 R 5,104	5,130 5,116 R 5,117	5,544 R 5,530 R 5,541	5,572 R 5,555 R 5,554			3	-		158 156 R 153	[284] [284] R [284]	431 430 R 430	358 356 R 358	736 736 735	738 734 R 736

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

Quarter	Employees	in employ	ment*			Self-employed		
	Male		Female		All	(with or withou employees)		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time				
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seaso	anal variation							
1987 Mar	11,541	869	9,544	4,207	21,084	2,742		
June	11,669	888	9,728	4,266	21,398	2,801		
Sept	11,818	882	9,794	4,217	21,612	2,832		
Dec	11,866	922	9,990	4,327	21,856	2,863		
1000 Mar	11,892	913 R	9,968	4,284	21,859	2.895		
1988 Mar June	11,972	935	10,099	4,328	22,071	2,926		
Sept	12,059	915	10,159	4,300	22,218	2,957		
Dec	12,024 R	906 R	10,302	4,421 R	22,326 R	2,988		
1989 Mar	11,980 R	901 R	10,255 R	4,394 R	22,235	3,019		
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for season	al variation							
1987 Mar	11,599		9,607		21,206	2,742		
June	11,672		9,714		21,386	2,801		
Sept	11,759		9,805		21,564	2,832		
Dec	11,852		9,920		21,772	2,863		
1988 Mar	11.948		10,030		21,978	2,895		
June	11,974		10,087		22,062	2,926		
Sept	12,001		10,171		22,173	2,957		
Dec	12,009 R		10,229		22,239 R	2,988		
1989 Mar	12.036 R		10,316 R		22,352 R	3,019		

THOUSA

1989 Mar12,036 H10,316 H22,352 H3,01931043826,119 H27,929 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 (up to September 1988) and ET participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland
schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other
management training scheme participants the self-employeed, 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 (see of Employment Cazette.
The distributed for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the changes of the changes in the changes. No adjustment has been made for the changes of the changes resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in
september 1988, for under 18 year lods, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers
included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes.

	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
1987 June	239	252	296	545	533	500	486	987	1,217	2,079	1,097	892	440	2,309	1,987	1,649	1,270	1,614
July Aug Sept	239 239 242	251 251 252	299 297 300	549 549 552	536 538 537	507 510 515	488 489 489	1,006	1,228	2,092	1,115	907	448	2,372	2,017	1,588	1,279	1,618
Oct Nov Dec	244 244 244	253 251 250	298 299 301	554 555 551	539 539 538	517 518 521	488 491 490	1,008	1,236	2,212	1,085	909	452	2,417	2,030	1,695	[1,286]	1,59
1988 Jan Feb Mar	242 242 242	248 248 247	300 300 300	543 536 540	535 535 536	517 522 524	488 488 489	1,018	1,248	2,124	1,082	915	456	2,457	2,046	1,716	[1,294]	1,61:
April May June	242 242 242	243 242 241	298 300 299	539 540 546	537 534 535	529 530 532	488 489 491	1,019	1,270	2,116	1,157	928	463	2,499	2,055	1,702 R	[1,298]	1,67
July Aug Sept	242 241 242	238 235 238	297 298 299	551 552 553	537 533 532	536 540 544	493 495 497	1,016	1,280	2,139	1,169	940	476	2,564	2,060	1,625	[1,303]	1,68
Oct Nov Dec	242 242 241	235 234 233	299 300 300	554 551 549	528 526 526	542 547 549	495 496 500	1,015	1,292	2,230	1,149	943	473	2,602	2,011 R	1,714	[1,306]	1,66
1989 Jan Feb Mar	239 240 240	232 229 228	296 296 295	538 534 532	521 517 513	545 544 547	499 497 499	[1,024]	1,294	2,165	1,136	942 R	476	2,630	[1,996] F	1,729	[1,311]	1,67
Apr May June	240 239 R 237	228 226 226	292 R 291 R 290	532 536 R 540	506 R 500 R 505	542 R 542 R 547	500 500 R 500											

These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1.7.

EMPLOYMENT . 1 Workforce‡ HOUSAND Work related
govt training
programmes††Workforce
in
employment‡‡ HM Forces** Workforce‡

320	245	24,392	27,408
319	303	24,819	27,599
319	373	25,136	27,876
317	356	25,392	27,968
317	334	25,404	27,879
316	335	25,648	27,873
315	359	25,850	28,045
313	398	26,024 R	27,963 R§
310	438	26,002 R	27,853 R§
320	245	24,513	27,513
319	303	24,808	27,673
319	373	25,088	27,798
317	356	25,309	27,867
317	334	25,523	27,972
316	335	25,638	27,945
315	359	25,804	27,947
313	398	25,937 R	27,870 R
310	438	26.119 B	

EMPLOYMENT 1 0

•3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*: production industries

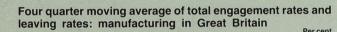
GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 198	88 R		Apr 1989	R		May 1989	PR		June 198	9	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,971.8	1,627.5	5,599-2	3,922.5	1,621.8	5,544.3	3,910.6	1,619-2	5,529.8	3,911.9	1,629.0	5-540-9
	2-4	3,582.1	1,554.7	5,136-8	3,553-2	1,549.3	5,102-5	3,543.7	1,546.7	5,090.4	3,547.5	1,556-1	5,103.7
Manufacturing industries	2-4	389-6	72.8	462.4	369-4	72.5	441.8	367.0	72.5	439-5	364-4	72.9	437-2
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	126.5	4.6	131.2	115.3	3.0	118-3	113.6	2.9	116.5	109-9	2.8	112.7
Electricity	161	116-2	29.1	145·3 80·9	[115·2 [57·7	29-4 21-8	144·5 79·5	[115·2 [57·7	29-4 21-8	144·6 79·5	[115·1 [57·7	29·4 21·8	144·5 79·5
Gas	162	59.3	21.6		and the second		and the second	in the second		· · · · ·			
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	598·2	184-3	782.5	600.8	187.7	788·5	599 ∙0	186-6	785.6	599.5	188-4	787.9
letal manufacturing	22	144.1	20.9	165-0	140-2	20.5	160.7	140.1	20.3	160-4	139.0	20.1	159.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	183-5	55·2	238.7	187.2	56.8	244.0	187.7	56·7	244-4	188-6	57.4	246.0
Chemical Industry/man-made fibres	25/26	247.0	105.0	352-1	250.4	107.3	357.7	249.2	106.7	355-9	249.8	107·7 23·0	357.5
Basic industrial chemicals	251	106.7	21.9	128.6	109.3	23.0	132.3	108.8	22.8	131.6	108-9	23.0	131.9
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/ 260	140-4	83·1	223.5	141.1	84.4	225-4	140.4	83.8	224.3	140.9	84.7	225.6
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,771.5	478.7	2,250.2	1,753-8	480·1	2,233.9	1,748.4	478·7	2,227.1	1,742.8	481.2	2,224.0
Metal goods nes	31	233-2	65-9	299.0	227.8	64-4	292.2	227.1	64-4	291·5	225.7	64·1	289 .8
		603·7	116-5	720.2	615.8	120.4	736-1	615.9	120.1	736-0	614.1	120.7	734-8
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	68.1	7.8	76.0	71.5	7.8	79.3	71.3	7.7	79.0	71.4	8.1	79.4
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64.6	9.6	74.2	67.0	9.8	76-9	66-9	9.9	76-8	66.9	9.9	76.7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	436-6	90.0	526.7	442.3	93.3	535.6	442.8	93.1	536.0	441.3	93.6	534·S
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	71.8	31.4	103-2	71·2	32.9	104.0	72.7	33.0	105.7	72.8	33-2	106.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	370-5	171.4	541.9	363-6	169-0	532-6	359-1	167-9	527.0	359.0	170.0	529 .0
Wire, cables, batteries and other	Standar Mar	0100	Contraction of the	1 Standard									
electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	137.8	54.2	191.9	137.3	53.4	190.7	134.2	53.3	187.5	135.1	54.6	189.7
Telecommunication equipment	344	110.1	50.8	160.9	109.7	51.7	161.4	108.7	50.9	159-6 179-9	107·4 116·6	50·6 64·8	158·0 181·4
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345/348	122.6	66.4	189.1	116.5	63-9	180-4	116-1	63.7				
Motor vehicles and parts	35	211.3	30.6	241.9	208.9	31.0	240-0 87-3	208-0 78-3	31·3 8·9	239-4 87-2	206-6 77-8	30.7 8.9	237·3 86·7
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers caravans and parts	351 352/353	81·2 130·1	9·1 21·5	90·3 151·6	78-4 130-5	8·9 22·1	152.6	129.7	22.4	152.2	128.8	21.8	150.6
Bodies, trailers caravaris and parts	352/355							197.5	28.9	226.4	196-9	29.0	225.8
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364	210.9 130.3	30-2 20-6	241·1 150·9	198-7 124-6	29·1 19·5	227.7 144.2	124.0	19.4	143.4	123.2	19.4	142.6
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/				74.0	9.5	83.5	73.5	9.5	83.0	73.7	9.5	83.2
	365	80.6	9.6	90.2									
Instrument engineering	37	70.2	32.7	102.9	67.9	33-4	101.3	68·1	33-2	101.2	67.7	33.6	101.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,212.4	891·7	2,104.1	1,198.6	881.5	2,080.0	1,196-2	881.4	2,077.6	1,205.3	886.6	2,091.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	317.0	228.8	545.8	308.5	223.9	532.4	309-5	226.1	535.7	312.0	227.7	539·7
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	54.6	38.3	92.9	53.4	36·6 25·3	90·1 90·3	53·3 65·6	36·7 25·4	90·0 91·0	53·8 65·7	37·2 25·5	91·0 91·2
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco	424-428 413-423/	67.9	25.2	93-1	65.0	25.3							
manufacture	429	194.5	165.3	359.8	190.0	162.0	352.0	190.6	164-0	354.6	192.4	165.0	357.4
extiles	43	114.1	109-3	223-4	106-3	100.3	206-6	106-3	97.5	203.8	106.1	100.3	206.4
Footwear and clothing	45	76.8	217.7	294.5	73·3	210.1	283-4	71·8	208-9	280.6	75 ∙1	208-6	283 .7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	174.6	41.6	216-2	173.0	41.7	214.7	171-4	41.6	213-0	174-4	42.5	216.9
		315-0	176-3	491.3	314.6	185-5	500·1	314-2	185-8	499.9	313-9	186-5	500 .5
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products	47 471-472	98.0	44.6	142.6	96.3	46.1	142.3	96.1	45.9	142.0	95.9	46.1	142.0
Printing and publishing	475	217.0	131.6	348.7	218.3	139.5	357.8	218.0	139-9	358.0	218.0	140.5	358.4
Rubber and plastics	48	156-4	69·3	225.7	160-2	70.7	230.9	160.2	71.6	231.8	160.9	71.7	232 .6
Other manufacturing	49	51.3	39.3	90.6	56-5	39.8	96-3	56.9	40.5	97.3	56·8	40.8	97 .5

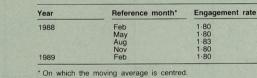
* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.6 Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: 1.6 March 1989 and June 1989

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	March 1	1989					June 1	989				
	or class	Engage	ement rate	ge i se	Leaving	g rate		Engage	ement rate		Leaving	rate	
SIC 1980	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	1·1 1·0 1·1 0·9	1.6 1.2 2.0 1.6	1.2 1.0 1.3 1.1	1.0 0.9 1.4 0.9	1.8 1.7 2.1 1.8	1.2 1.0 1.5 1.2	1·1 0·8 1·5 1·1	2·3 1·4 2·5 2·5	1·4 0·9 1·8 1·5	1.1 1.0 1.5 1.0	1.9 1.8 2.5 1.7	1.3 1.1 1.7 1.2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	1.4 1.6 1.4 2.4 1.3 1.1 1.0 1.5	2:2 2:5 2:4 2:0 2:1 2:0 2:0 2:3	1.5 1.8 1.6 2.3 1.5 1.2 1.1 1.8	1.6 1.6 1.8 1.7 1.6 0.8 1.5 2.2	2:5 3:1 1:7 2:6 2:4 1:7 3:2	1.8 1.9 1.8 2.2 1.9 1.0 1.5 2.5	1.4 1.8 1.6 0.9 1.4 1.0 1.0 1.5	1.9 2.5 2.0 1.2 1.9 1.0 1.3 2.0	1.5 2.0 1.7 1.0 1.6 1.0 1.0 1.7	1.6 1.9 1.7 1.8 1.5 1.3 1.1 1.9	1.9 1.8 1.7 2.2 2.0 2.0 1.7 2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $
Other manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textilies Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 2.1\\ 2.3\\ 1.2\\ 1.8\\ 3.6\\ \end{array}$	2.2 2.1 2.0 2.7 2.2 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.2 \\ \end{array} $	1.8 1.7 2.1 1.0 2.8 2.1 1.4 2.0 1.8	2:6 2:9 2:2 1:0 2:3 3:1 2:3 3:1 4:2	2·2 2·1 1·0 2·4 2·3 1·7 2·3 2·8	2.1 2.7 1.7 2.4 1.9 2.4 1.3 1.9 3.1	2.6 3.3 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 5.1	2·3 2·9 2·0 2·2 1·9 2·4 1·7 2·0 4·0	1-8 1-8 1-7 1-5 3-1 2-0 1-6 1-6 1-7	2:5 2:6 2:3 2:0 2:6 1:7 2:2 2:7 4:7	2.1 2.0 1.7 2.7 1.9 1.8 1.9 3.0
Total all manufacturing industries		1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8

te: The engagement and leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended March 11, 1989 and June 10, 1989 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.



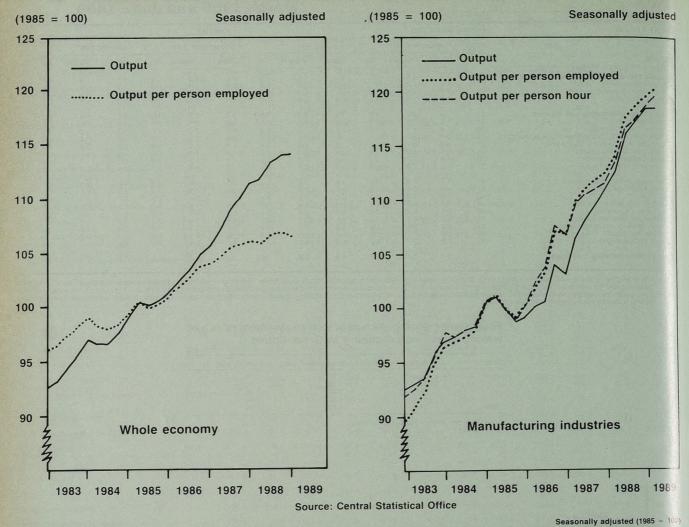


3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 Engagements •••••• Discharges (and other losses) 0.5

Leaving	g rate
1.75	
1.78	
1;80	
1.80	
1.80	

1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989

EMPLOYMENT 8 Indices of output, employment and productivity



	Whole eco	nomy		Production Divisions	n industries 1 to 4		Manufacturi Divisions 2	ng 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		92·1	93.7	102-0	91.9	93.4
1984	97.0	98.6	98.0	94.9		94·1	97.6	100-5	97.2	97.7
1985	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	102.2		105·0	101.0	98-0	103.0	103.3
1987	107.8	102.8	104.9	105.8		110·1	106.6	97-2	109.7	109.3
1988	112.6	106.0	106.3	109.5		112·9	114.0	98-7	115.5	114.5
1983 Q1	92·6	96·5	96·0	93·0	104·2	89·2	92+5	103·3	89·5	91·9
Q2	93·2	96·6	96·5	94·0	103·1	91·2	93+0	102·3	90·9	92·5
Q3	94·5	97·0	97·4	94·9	102·2	92·9	93+6	101·5	92·3	93·5
Q4	95·6	97·5	98·1	96·7	101·6	95·2	95+7	100·9	94·9	95·4
1984 Q1	97-0	98·0	99-0	97·2	101·1	96·1	97.0	100·5	96·5	97·7
Q2	96-6	98·3	98-2	94·3	100·9	93·5	97.3	100·4	96·9	97·3
Q3	96-6	98·7	97-9	93·2	100·6	92·6	97.9	100·6	97·3	97·9
Q4	97-6	99·2	98-4	94·9	100·6	94·4	98.3	100·4	98·0	98·1
1985 Q1	98·9	99·6	99·3	97·9	100·4	97-5	100-5	100·2	100·3	100·4
Q2	100·4	99·9	100·5	101·6	100·2	101-4	101-1	100·1	101·0	101·1
Q3	100·1	100·2	99·9	100·5	99·9	100-6	99-8	100·0	99·8	99·8
Q4	100·6	100·3	100·3	100·0	99·4	100-6	98-6	99·7	98·9	98·8
1986 Q1	101·3	100·3	101·0	101·4	98·7	102·8	99·1	99·1	100·0	100-0
Q2	102·3	100·4	101·9	101·7	97·6	104·2	100·1	98·3	101·9	102-2
Q3	103·4	100·6	102·7	102·4	96·8	105·8	100·6	97·4	103·3	103-6
Q4	104·8	101·0	103·7	103·3	96·3	107·2	103·9	97·1	107·0	107-5
1987 Q1	105-6	101·5	104·0	103·8	95-8	108·4	103·0	96·7	106.6	106·7
Q2	107-0	102·3	104·6	105·1	95-9	109·5	106·2	96·9	109.6	109·4
Q3	108-8	103·2	105·4	106·4	96-2	110·6	107·9	97·4	110.8	110·3
Q4	110-0	104·1	105·7	107·8	96-5	111·7	109·3	97·9	111.7	110·9
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.4 111.9 113.3 113.9	105·1 105·7 106·3 106·7	106-0 105-8 106-6 106-8	107·8 109·3 110·5 110·4	96·9 97·0 97·0 97·0 97·0	111-3 112-7 113-9 113-8	110·8 112·4 115·8 117·0	98·5 98·8 98·9 98·8	112·4 113·8 117·2 118·4	111.5 113.2 116.4 117.2
1989 Q1 Q2	114.1	107.2	106-4	109·2 R 108·4	96·9 96·5	112·7 R 112·3	118·2 R 118·3	99·1 98·5	119-4 R 120-1	118-4 R 119-4

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

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S12 SEPTEMBER 1989

EMPLOYMENT 1.9 Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (6) (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5) (6)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: season				- (Thousand
Civilian labour force 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,741 27,850 27,872	7,507 7,557 7,598	3,374 3,402 3,394	 	12,738 12,740 R 12,790	 	··· ··	27,470 27,524 27,560	 		23,179 23,086 23,433	60,010 60,410 60,310	 	2,093 2,099 2,112	13,757 13,793 13,899	4,390 4,379 4,387	3,231 3,242 3,254	117,695 118,205 118,548
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	27,881 28,042 28,167 28,234	7,644 7,688 7,753 7,734	3,418 3,416 3,436 3,434	 	12,902 12,989 13,034 13,118		 	27,618 27,692 27,733 27,774	· · · · · · ·	 	23,414 23,331 23,456 23,462	60,507 60,760 60,888 61,163	· · · · · · ·	2,126 2,133 2,139 2,145	14,034 14,323 14,455 14,532	4,412 4,417 4,419 4,439	3,267 3,273 3,285	119,085 119,714 120,046 120,552
Q4 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3	28,234 28,338 28,313 28,313 28,235 R	7,807 7,886 7,948 7,985	3,438 3,418 3,423 3,440	··· ··· ···	13,204 13,236 13,304 13,353	 	 	28,915 29,021 29,051 29,065	· · · · · · ·	 	23,594 23,891 23,836 23,550	61,402 61,609 61,727 61,919	 	2,145 2,142 2,171 2,136	14,590 14,624 14,696 14,623	4,459 4,467 4,470 4,490	 	121,045 121,352 121,881 122,388
Q4 1989 Q1	28,235 h 28,296 R	8,111			13,447			28,983				62,222		2,122	14,705	4,503		123,291
Civilian employment 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,423 24,568 24,658	6,917 6,935 6,958	3,272 3,305 3,285	·· ··	11,522 11,524 11,589		20,929	25,231 25,322 25,388	 	 	20,594 20,538 20,700	58,384 58,651 58,630	 	2,052 2,058 2,068	10,778 10,840 10,937	4,274 4,262 4,272	3,204 3,217 3,230	109,257 109,967 110,428
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3	24,754 25,049 25,332	7,026 7,056 7,123	3,280 3,286 3,303	 	11,676 11,815 11,905 12,049	 	21,003	25,442 25,467 25,488 25,505	 		20,657 20,419 20,796 20,649	58,761 58,946 59,189 59,505	 	2,077 2,091 2,099 2,097	11,075 11,357 11,493 11,594	4,323 4,331 4,334 4,362	3,244 3,246 3,260	111,233 112,200 112,843 113,475
Q4 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3	25,555 25,772 25,888 26,056 26,193 R	7,117 7,233 7,304 7,382 7,444	3,311 3,320 3,293 3,300 3,318	··· ··· ··	12,171 12,224 12,261 12,320	··· ··· ··	21,000	26,714 26,753 26,787 26,829	··· ··· ···	 	20,694 20,968 20,967 20,700	59,792 60,092 60,165 60,408	 	2,094 2,073 2,105 2,046	11,684 11,719 11,811 11,895	4,384 4,395 4,398 4,423	 	114,152 114,688 115,202 115,843
Q4 1989 Q1	26,377 R	7,585			12,431		····	26,980				60,822		2,016	12,053	4,442	••	116,900
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 194 Civilian labour force: Male Female All	88 unless stat 16,327 11,910 28,237	ed 4,698 3,209 7,910	2,040 1,390 3,430	2,413 1,713 4,126	7,422 R 5,853 R 13,275	1,485 1,280 2,765	13,337 10,250 23,587	17,564 11,441 29,005	2,490 1,394 3,884	898 407 1,306	14,885 8,832 23,717	36,930 24,730 61,660	3,742 2,088 5,830	1,175 973 2,148	9,577 5,057 14,633	2,324 2,147 4,471	2,066 1,230 3,297	Thousand 66,927 54,742 121,669
Civilian employment: Male Female All	14,695 11,201 25,896	4,383 2,959 7,341	1,973 1,335 3,308	2,223 1,437 3,660	6,876 5,368 12,245	1,413 1,196 2,609	12,254 8,890 21,144	16,365 10,398 26,763	2,362 1,236 3,598	722 352 1,074	13,645 7,187 20,832	36,020 24,080 60,110	3,422 1,829 5,251	1,139 940 2,079	8,109 3,672 11,780	2,287 2,112 4,399	2,054 1,218 3,273	63,273 51,696 114,968 Per cent
Civilian employment: proportio Male: Agriculture Industry Services		7.0 34.9 58.1	7·3 48·9 43·8	3.5 38.0 58.6	5.9 35.0 59.0		 	 	22.6 33.6 43.8	··· ·· ··	9·9 37·8 52·4	6·9 38·6 54·5	 	8·3 38·3 53·4	15·4 39·6 45·0	5·5 43·3 51·1	7·7 46·9 45·4	4·1 36·1 59·7
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.0 16.8 82.1	4·3 13·7 82·0	9·4 21·1 69·5	1.5 13.6 84.9	2·8 13·6 83·6	 	 	 	35·4 17·2 47·4	 	9·9 22·7 67·3	9·4 27·5 63·2	 	4·1 12·0 83·8	12·3 16·8 70·9	2.0 14.5 83.4	4·8 21·5 73·8	1·4 15·7 82·9
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2·3 29·8 67·9	5·9 26·4 67·7	8·2 37·7 54·2	2.7 28.4 68.9	4·5 25·6 69·8	5·7 28·2 66·1	6·8 30·4 62·9	··· ··· ··	27·0 28·0 45·0	15·3 27·8 57·0	9·9 32·6 57·5	7·9 34·1 58·0	4·7 27·1 68·2	6·4 26·4 67·1	14·4 32·5 53·1	3.8 29.5 66.6	6·6 37·4 56·0	2·9 26·9 70·2

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

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

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

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

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	TIME					2			
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	ked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	ff for whole (or part of v	veek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hourslo	ost	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	1,198 1,209 1,297 1,329 1,304 1,359 1,464	29.8 31.5 34.3 34.0 34.2 36.1 38.4	8.3 8.5 8.9 9.0 9.0 9.3 9.5	9.93 10.19 11.39 11.98 11.72 12.68 13.95		8 6 4 5 4 2	320 244 238 165 192 148 95	134 71 40 24 29 21 16	1,438 741 402 241 293 207 154	10.7 10.2 10.4 10.2 10.1 10.0 9.7	142 77 43 28 34 25 18	3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7 0.9 0.7 0.5	1,776 1,000 645 416 485 364 249		12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4 14·8 13·8
Week ended 1987 May 16 June 13	1,353 1,396	36·4 37·2	9·3 9·3	12·65 12·97	12·46 12·88	3 3	129 129	23 14	229 132	10·1 9·4	26 17	0·7 0·5	358 262	378 322	13-9 15-2
July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	1,334 1,268 1,377	35·3 33·5 36·0	9·4 9·4 9·5	12·54 11·88 13·09	12·56 12·81 13·13	4 3 2	172 116 89	16 15 12	153 124 104	9·9 8·4 8·7	20 18 14	0·5 0·5 0·4	325 240 193	343 285 250	16·4 13·6 13·6
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	1,468 1,516 1,476	38-2 39-3 38-6	9·7 9·5 9·7	14·10 14·24 14·32	13·37 13·33 13·48	3 3 3	117 105 106	15 15 14	140 245 118	9·5 15·9 8·5	18 18 17	0·5 0·5 0·4	264 395 224	274 401 264	14·5 19·5 13·5
1988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	1,370 1,433 1,452	36·1 37·7 38·2	9·3 9·3 9·4	12·72 13·33 13·59	14-13 13-48 13-47	3 3 2	127 102 80	19 23 20	179 237 206	9·6 10·5 10·4	22 25 22	0·6 0·7 0·6	306 339 286	238 266 230	14-0 13-5 13-2
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	1,445 1,500 1,424	38·1 39·5 37·4	9·1 9·2 9·5	13·14 13·85 13·47	13-43 13-67 13-44	2 1 1	72 49 47	19 17 17	170 171 157	8·9 9·9 9·1	21 19 18	0-5 0-5 0-5	241 221 203	220 231 256	11.6 11.9 11.0
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	1,425 1,351 1,428	37·1 35·2 37·4	9·8 9·6 9·7	13·95 13·00 13·79	13-97 13-94 13-92	4 2 2	155 98 90	14 13 11	149 142 94	10·8 10·6 8·7	18 16 13	0-5 0-4 0-3	303 240 184	315 289 245	17·2 15·1 14·1
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,561 1,592 1,581	40·9 41·5 41·4	9·8 9·8 9·9	15·34 15·60 15·65	14·51 14·66 14·81	3 3 2	134 101 82	13 12 13	109 126 108	8·5 10·8 8·5	16 14 15	0·4 0·4 0·4	243 227 190	250 223 222	15.0 15.9 12.8
1989 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,429 1,463 1,450	37·7 38·7 38·4	9·4 9·5 9·6	13·40 13·91 13·92	14·80 14·06 13·80	2 3 2	75 115 94	15 24 27	152 233 282	10·2 9·9 10·5	17 26 29	0·4 0·7 0·8	227 347 376	176 273 302	13·5 13·1 12·9
Apr 15 R May 13 R June 10	1,445 1,456 1,412	38·4 38·8 37·5	9·6 9·6 9·7	13·90 13·96 13·63	14·19 13·79 13·63	3 3 2	114 118 89	27 24 16	271 245 147	10·2 10·3 9·2	29 27 18	0·8 0·7 0·5	385 362 235	348 379 299	13·1 13·5 12·9
010 1000															
SIC 1980 Week ended June 10, 1989									11.6	11.7	1.0	0.7	12.8		12.6
Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products	53·3 72·6	38·7 43·6	10·1 10·6	0·54 0·77		0.2	1·3 7·8	1.0 0.2	2.1	10.9	0.4	0.2	9.9		25.7
Chemical industry Basic industrial	58·0	31.6	10.5	0.61		—	0·9 0·8	0 .1 0.1	1.0 0.9	17 ∙0 16∙3	0.1 0.1	0.1	1.8 1.7		23·4 22·7
chemicals (251) Metal goods nes Hand tools, finished	24·9 123·1	32·1 45 ·1	11·5 9·8	0·29 1·20		0.1	4.2	0.8	9·0	10.8	0.9	0.3	13.1		14.0
metal goods (316) Aechanical	62.4	39.1	9.9	0.62		-	2·2 5·3	0.6 0.6	6·6 1·9	11.0 2.9	0.6 0.8	0·4 0·2	8·7 7·1		14·5 9·2
engineering Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	259·9 122·1	51·1 49·1	9·8 9·5	2·54 1·15		0 .1 0.1	5.3	0-2	1.8	9.0	0.3	0.1	7.1		23.7
electronic	116-1	31.7	8-8	1.03		0.2	6.2	0.9	7.3	8-2	1.1	0.3	13.6		12.9
engineering Telecommunication equipment (344)	29.4	31.7	8·1	0.24		0.2	6.2			_	0.2	0·2 0·2	6.2		40·0 9·5
Motor vehicles and	81.9	39.8	8.7	0.72		_	_	0.4	4.2	9.5	0.4	0.2	4.2		
engines (351) Other transport equipment	21.5 64.7	28·6 45·8	9·7 9·6	0·21 0·62		0.1	3.3	_	_	_	0.1	0.1	3.3		40.0
Aerospace equip- ment (364)	31.4	40.6	8.6	0.27			0.8			<u>.</u>	—		0.8		40.0
nstrument engineering	23.2	34.5	8·0	0.19		—	0.2	-	_		—	-	0.2		40·0
ood, drink and tobacco (411-429) extile industry	162-4 63-2	37·3 30·3	10·4 8·9	1.70 0.56		0·4 0·2	17·0 8·6	1.0 3.2	9.3 30.0	9·3 9·5	1·4 3·4	0·3 1·6	26-3 38-6		18·8 11·4
ootwear and clothing	26.4	11.0	5.8	0.15		0.5	21.8	5.9	56-4	9.6	6.4	2.7	78·2		12.1
furniture Paper, printing and	79 .0	44.4	9.5	0.75		—	0.4	0.5	4.0	7.4	0.5	0.3	4.4		8.0
Paper and paper products	109-1	33-9	9.9	1.10		0.1	2.2	0·1	1.0	10.0	0.2	-	3.1		20.7
(471, 472) Printing and	37.1	36.0	10.7	0.40		_	0.8	 0·1	0·5 0·5	 5·0	— 0·1	_	1·3 1·9		 19·0
publishing (475) Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing All manufacturing	72·1 63·8 20·7 1,412·4	32.9 39.5 29.9 37.5	9·5 10·1 8·3 9·7	0.68 0.65 0.17 13.63		0·1 2·2	1.4 2.9 	0.1 0.2 0.1 16.0	2·3 0·8 146·5	14·6 5·7 9·2	0·2 0·1 18·2	0·1 0·2 0·5	5·2 0·8 235·2		22.7 5.7 12.9

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group numbers of the industries included

REAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF T	OTAL WEEKLY HO	OURS WORKER	BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	KED PER OPE	RATIVE
SIC 1980 lasses	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacc 41, 42
982 983 984 985 985 986 987 988 Veek ended	102-1 99-7 100-5 100-0 96-7 97-2 99-5	102-5 99-5 101-7 100-0 94-8 94-6 98-6	107-3 103-3 98-4 100-0 92-1 90-0 88-4	98-2 98-6 100-5 100-0 98-5 97-8 96-4	107-5 104-9 101-2 100-0 99-2 98-2 99-1	97-4 98-3 99-5 100-0 99-7 100-5 101-1	96-3 97-3 98-8 100-0 99-1 100-4 101-4	95-6 97-6 99-0 100-0 98-9 101-1 102-9	98-4 100-0 100-2 100-0 99-0 99-9 99-9 99-0	99·0 99·7 99·7 100·0 99·5 99·5 99·5
987 Feb 14 Mar 14	95·5 95·7	93-0	89·2	97·0	98-6	100·0 100·2	99.8	100-4	99.6	99.4
Apr 11 May 16 June 13	95·9 96·2 96·9	93.8	89.6	98·1	97-3	100·3 100·3 100·6	100.1	100.9	99-8	99·5
July 11 Aug 15 Sept 12	96·9 97·3 97·9	94.7	90-6	98-2	98.6	100·4 100·6 100·8	100-2	101.2	100-1	99.9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	99·8 99·9 98·8	96·8	90.7	98.0	98·5	101-0 100-9 100-9	101.4	102.0	99-9	99.3
1988 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	99·3 99·1 99·2	97-4	89·2	98·2	99-0	101.6 101.0 101.0	101.3	102-1	99.5	99·1
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	99·3 99·4 99·2	97.4	88·3	96-4	98-4	100·9 100·9 100·7	100.9	102.4	98·5	99-4
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	99-7 99-8 99-9	98.9	87.3	95-9	97-6	101∙0 101∙0 100∙9	101.0	102.4	99.0	99.7
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	98-9 99-0 100-7	100.5	88-9	94-9	97.4	101-4 101-5 101-5	102-4	104.7	98-9	100.4
989 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	100-2 99-5 99-0	99.3	87-5	92.0	93-4	101.7 101.1 100.8	101.9	103.8	98-4	99.0
Apr 15 May 13 Jun 15	99-0 R 98-4 R 98-3	98·1	85·8	90.4	94.5	101-0 100-8 R 100-7	101.6	102-9	98·1	99·5

Revised to take account late data now

	OVERTIM	IE			SHORT-T	IME							
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	f for whole of week		
								Hours lo	st			Hours lo	st
eek ended ine 10, 1989	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
halysis by region South East Greater London* East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Sootland	378-6 168-8 47-4 102-7 209-8 136-0 140-0 169-6 63-4 55-5 109-4	39-9 42-7 35-6 41-1 37-3 38-0 37-1 36-0 31-1 33-8 37-2	9.6 9.2 10.8 9.3 9.8 10.1 9.4 9.4 9.7 8.9 10.0	3,635.4 1,551.1 509.8 982.5 1,949.6 1,328.3 1,421.2 1,598.0 616.5 494.9 1,095.9	0.2 0.1 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.5	6·3 3·5 0·5 7·8 11·8 6·9 6·9 17·1 9·9 19·6	0.3 0.4 1.0 3.9 2.1 2.8 2.2 0.5 0.1 2.6	3.1 2.1 6.9 33.4 14.2 26.4 18.5 2.4 1.0 38.5	10-3 5-7 6-6 8-6 9-4 8-5 4-8 9-2 14-6	0.5 1.2 3.9 2.4 3.0 2.3 0.9 0.4 3.1	0.1 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.2 1.1	9·4 3·5 2·6 14·7 35·2 26·0 33·3 25·4 19·5 10·9 58·0	18.8 40.0 6.8 11.8 9.0 10.6 11.1 10.9 20.9 30.6 18.5

* Included in South East.

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1989: regions

EMPLOYMENT

12

		MALE AND F	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ‡			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATIO	N
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and ove
985	1	3,271.2	11.8	3,035-7	10-9					
)86*)87)88	Annual averages	3,289-1 2,953-4 2,370-4	11-8 10-4 8-3	3,107-2 2,822-3 2,294-5	11-1 10-0 8-0					
987	July 9	2,906-5	10-3	2,812-6	9-9	-44-6	-47·1	337	2,510	60
	Aug 13	2,865-8	10-1	2,766-6	9-8	-46-0	-41·3	287	2,522	57
	Sept 10	2,870-2	10-1	2,718-1	9-6	-48-5	-46·4	358	2,457	55
	Oct 8	2,751-4	9-7	2,663-9	9-4	54-2	-49-6	311	2,386	54
	Nov 12	2,685-6	9-5	2,604-4	9-2	59-5	-54-1	282	2,353	51
	Dec 10	2,695-8	9-5	2,568-6	9-1	35-8	-49-8	264	2,382	50
88	Jan 14	2,722-2	9-5	2,519-4	8-8	49·2	-48-2	270	2,402	51
	Feb 11	2,665-5	9-3	2,485-0	8-7	34·4	-39-8	262	2,356	48
	Mar 10	2,592-1	9-1	2,453-9	8-6	31·1	-38-2	235	2,311	46
	Apr 14	2,536-0	8-9	2,402-9	8-4	51-0	-38-8	256	2,235	46
	May 12	2,426-9	8-5	2,363-8	8-3	39-1	-40-4	207	2,176	44
	June 9	2,340-8	8-2	2,324-1	8-1	39-7	-43-3	206	2,093	42
	July 14	2,326-7	8-1	2,267·3	7·9	-56·8	-45·2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291-2	8-0	2,225-6	7·8	-41·7	-46·1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ***	2,311.0	8-1	2,191.7	7.7	-33.9	-44.1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118·9	7·4	2,157-9	7·6	-33-8	-36·5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066·9	7·2	2,105-2	7·4	-52-7	-40·1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046·5	7·2	2,037-4	7·1	-67-8	-51·4	212	1,797	37
89	Jan 12	2,074-3	7·3	1,987-8	7-0	49·6	-56-7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018-2	7·1	1,948-7	6-8	39·1	-52-2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960-2	6·9	1,916-6	6-7	32·1	-40-3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883-6	6-6	1,858-0	6-5	58·6	-43-3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802-5	6-3	1,835-8	6-4	22·2	-37-6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743-1	6-1	1,810-3	6-3	25·5	-35-4	170	1,544	29
	July 13 P	1,771-4	6-2	1,789-0	6-3	-21.3	-23.0	248	1,495	28

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 **GB** Summary

985		3,149-4	11.6	2,923-0	10-8					
986* 987 988	Annual averages	3,161·3 2,826·9 2,254·7	11.6 10.2 8.1	2,984·6 2,700·2 2,181·4	10-9 9-8 7-8					
Sec.	July 9	2,778-5	10-1	2,690-2	9-8	-44-0	-46·7	325	2,395	58
	Aug 13	2,738-5	9-9	2,644-7	9-6	-45-5	-40·7	278	2,405	55
	Sept 10	2,740-2	9-9	2,596-9	9-4	-47-8	-45·8	344	2,343	54
	Oct 8	2,626-7	9-5	2,543-6	9·2	-53·3	-48·9	301	2,274	52
	Nov 12	2,564-6	9-3	2,485-9	9·0	-57·7	-52·9	274	2,242	49
	Dec 10	2,575-2	9-3	2,451-0	8·9	-34·9	-48·6	256	2,270	49
	Jan 14	2,600-4	9-3	2,402-9	8·6	-48·1	-46-9	261	2,290	49
	Feb 11	2,545-9	9-1	2,369-7	8·5	-33·2	-38-7	254	2,245	46
	Mar 10	2,474-6	8-9	2,339-2	8·4	-30·5	-37-3	228	2,202	45
	Apr 14	2,417-7	8·7	2,288-4	8·2	50·8	-38·2	247	2,126	44
	May 12	2,310-7	8·3	2,249-2	8·1	39·2	-40·2	200	2,068	42
	June 9	2,225-1	8·0	2,210-1	7·9	39·1	-43·0	197	1,987	41
	July 14	2,208-5	7·9	2,153·6	7·7	-56-5	-44·9	272	1,896	40
	Aug 11	2,173-7	7·8	2,112·8	7·6	-40-8	-45·5	230	1,905	39
	Sept 8** ***	2,195.2	7.9	2,080.1	7.5	-32.7	-43.3	257	1,899	39
	Oct 13	2,008-4	7·2	2,047-3	7·3	-32·8	-35-4	232	1,738	38
	Nov 10	1,958-0	7·0	1,994-6	7·2	-52·7	-39-4	217	1,705	36
	Dec 8	1,938-5	7·0	1,928-3	6·9	-66·3	-50-6	206	1,697	36
89	Jan 12	1,963-2	7·0	1,878-1	6-7	-50·2	56·4	207	1,721	36
	Feb 9	1,908-1	6·8	1,839-1	6-6	-39·0	51·8	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9	1,851-9	6·6	1,807-4	6-5	-31·7	40·3	193	1,626	32
	Apr 13	1,776-0	6·4	1,750-0	6·3	-57·4	-42·7	182	1,563	31
	May 11	1,697-1	6·1	1,728-8	6·2	-21·2	-36·8	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638-9	5·9	1,704-5	6·1	-24·3	-34·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13 P	1.663-6	6-0	1,683-4	6.0	-21.1	-22.2	237	1,399	27

* Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average. *** Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UP unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected) (Outflows between August and September and October). An allowance for this distortion has been made in the seasonally adjusted figures for September.

MALE				FEMALE	and the second second				-	
UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED ‡		D '	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED ‡	MARRIED	<u>.</u>	
Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number	Per cent cent work- force †	Number		
2,251.7	13.7	2,114.3	12-8	1,019.5	9.1	921.4	8.2		1985]
2,252-5 2,045-8 1,650-5	13·7 12·3 9·9	2,148-3 1,971-0 1,607-2	13-0 11-9 9-7	1,036·6 907·6 719·9	9·1 7·8 6·0	958·9 851·3 687·3	8·4 7·3 5·8		1986* 1987 1988	Annual averages
2,008·5 1,970·3 1,973·8	12·1 11·9 11·9	1,968-3 1,936-3 1,907-2	11-9 11-7 11-5	898-0 895-5 896-4	7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7	844·3 830·3 810·9	7·2 7·1 6·9	368-4 369-0 356-9	1987	July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10
1,903-6	11.5	1,870-3	11-3	847·8	7·2	793.6	6·8	343-4		Oct 8
1,865-8	11.2	1,828-3	11-0	819·7	7·0	776.1	6·6	332-1		Nov 12
1,878-7	11.3	1,800-4	10-9	817·1	7·0	768.2	6·6	334-0		Dec 10
1,892-7	11-4	1,759·5	10-6	829·5	7·0	759·9	6·4	337.0	1988	Jan 14
1,852-1	11-1	1,731·3	10-4	813·3	6·8	753·7	6·3	330.5		Feb 11
1,803-1	10-8	1,709·9	10-3	789·0	6·6	744·0	6·2	322.5		Mar 10
1,765-7	10-6	1,674-1	10-1	770-3	6·5	728·8	6·1	316-0		Apr 14
1,692-1	10-2	1,648-8	9-9	734-8	6·2	715·0	6·0	301-6		May 12
1,632-0	9-8	1,624-0	9-8	708-7	5·9	700·1	5·9	291-8		June 9
1,606·3	9·7	1,586·7	9·5	720·4	6∙0	680·6	5·7	287·7		July 14
1,576·5	9·5	1,562·7	9·4	714·6	6∙0	662·9	5·6	286·9		Aug 11
1,594.4	9.6	 1,543·1	9.3	716.6	6.0	648.6	5.4	287.9		Sept 8** ***
1,484-2	8-9	1,522-4	9·2	634·6	5·3	635·5	5-3	265·2		Oct 13
1,454-8	8-7	1,484-6	8·9	612·2	5·1	620·6	5-2	254·9		Nov 10
1,451-5	8-7	1,439-4	8·7	595·1	5·0	598·0	5-0	249·9		Dec 8
1,473-2	8·9	1,405-4	8·4	601·1	5·0	582-4	4-9	248·7	1989	Jan 12
1,434-9	8·6	1,377-9	8·3	583·3	4·9	570-8	4-8	239·5		Feb 9
1,399-4	8·4	1,359-5	8·2	560·9	4·7	557-1	4-7	229·3		Mar 9
1,350-8	8·1	1,321.5	7·9	532-8	4·5	536·5	4·5	216·9		Apr 13
1,297-1	7·8	1,309.7	7·9	505-5	4·2	526·1	4·4	204·7		May 11
1,256-6	7·6	1,296.1	7·8	486-6	4·1	514·2	4·3	195·7		June 8
1,261-6	7.6	1,285.4	7.7	509.8	4.3	503.6	4-2	196.1		July 13 P
							UNEM	PLOYM	ENT	00
							GE	Sum	nary	2.2
2,1 63 ·7	13·5	2,031-9	12-6	985.7	9.0	891·1	8·1		1985	
2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1	13-5 12-1 9-7	2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-6	12-8 11-6 9-4	1,001-7 873-1 688-6	9·0 7·6 5·9	925-9 818-4 656-8	8·3 7·2 5·6		1986* 1987 1988	Annual averages
1,916-5	11-9	1,878-8	11-6	862-1	7·5	811-4	7·1	353-3	1987	July 9
1,879-1	11-6	1,847-2	11-4	859-5	7·5	797-5	7·0	353-7		Aug 13
1,880-8	11-6	1,818-6	11-2	859-4	7·5	778-3	6·8	342-1		Sept 10
1,813-4	11-2	1,782-2	11-0	813·3	7·1	761-4	6·7	329·2		Oct 8
1,777-3	11-0	1,741-2	10-8	787·3	6·9	744-7	6·5	318·5		Nov 12
1,789-9	11-1	1,714-0	10-6	785·3	6·9	737-0	6·5	320·6		Dec 10
1,803·3	11-1	1,674-1	10·3	797-1	6·8	728-8	6·3	323-5	1988	Jan 14
1,764·0	10-9	1,646-9	10·2	781-9	6·7	722-8	6·2	317-3		Feb 11
1,716·6	10-6	1,626-2	10·0	757-9	6·5	713-0	6·1	309-3		Mar 10
1,678·9	10·4	1,590-5	9·8	738-8	6·3	697·9	6·0	302-5		Apr 14
1,606·8	9·9	1,565-2	9·6	703-9	6·0	684·0	5·9	288-3		May 12
1,547·7	9·5	1,540-8	9·5	677-5	5·8	669·3	5·7	278-6		June 9
1,521·5	9·4	1,503·8	9·3	687-0	5·9	649-8	5·6	273-7		July 14
1,492·5	9·2	1,480·5	9·1	681-2	5·8	632-3	5·4	272-8		Aug 11
1,511.0	9.3	1,461.5	9.0	684·3	5.9	618-6	5-3	274.4	_	Sept 8** ***
1,404-1	8·7	1,441·5	8-9	604-3	5-2	605·8	5-2	252·1		Oct 13
1,375-3	8·5	1,404·0	8-7	582-6	5-0	590·6	5-1	242·1		Nov 10
1,371-9	8·5	1,359·6	8-4	566-6	4-9	568·7	4-9	237·7		Dec 8
1,391-4	8-6	1,325·3	8·2	571-8	4·9	552·8	4·7	236·1	1989	Jan 12
1,353-9	8-3	1,298·2	8·0	554-2	4·8	540·9	4·6	226·9		Feb 9
1,319-5	8-1	1,279·9	7·9	532-4	4·6	527·5	4·5	217·0		Mar 9
1,271-4	7·8	1,242-5	7·7	504·5	4·3	507·5	4-4	204·7		Apr 13
1,219-2	7·5	1,231-3	7·6	477·9	4·1	497·5	4-3	192·7		May 11
1,179-7	7·3	1,218-3	7·5	459·2	3·9	486·2	4-2	184·1		June 8
1,183-6	7.3	1,207.7	7.4	480.0	4-1	475.7	4.1	183.5		July 13 P

FEMALE

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1988 for 1988 and 1989 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier vears. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates using the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour force Survey. Later revisions will be made in the light of the results of the 1987 Census of Employment. ‡ The seasonally adjusted figures relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. See Employment Gazette for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account).

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

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2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER		ED	PER CE	NT WORKFO	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTI 985	H EAST	782.4	 527·1	255-2	8.6	9.9	6.8	728.5	8.0			495-4	233-1
986* 987	Annual averages	784·7 680·5	524·7 460·8	260·0 219·7	8-6 7-3	9-8 8-5	6·8 5·6 4·0	750·2 657·9	8·2 7·1			505-2 448-3 339-8	245-0 209-7 156-2
988 988	July 14	508·6 494·8	346·8 335·2	161·8 159·5	5·4 5·2	6·4 6·2	4.0	496·1 486·1	5·2	-19.7	-14.2	333-2 324-7	152.9
900	Aug 11	486·7 494·2	328·1 333·3	158·6 160·9	5·2 5·2	6·0 6·1	3·9 4·0	- 470·9 461·9	5·0 4·9	-15·2 -9·0	-15·7 -14·6	318.9	146·2 143·0
	Sept 8** *** Oct 13	448.1	306·4 294·4	141·8 134·1	4·7 4·5	5·6 5·4	3·5 3·3	455·3 439·6	4·8 4·7	6·6 15·7	-10·3 -10·4	314·5 303·3	140-8 136-3
	Nov 10 Dec 8	428-5 422-2	292.5	129.8	4·5 4·4	5·4 5·4	3·2 3·2	420·8 405·7	4·5 4·3	-18·8 -15·1	-13·7 -16·5	290·5 280·2	130·3 125·5
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	419·5 408·4 397·0	291.7 284.7 278.6	127-9 123-7 118-5	4·4 4·3 4·2	5·2 5·1	3·1 2·9	394·3 387·6	4·2 4·1	-11·4 -6·7	-15·1 -11·1	272.9 269.5	121-4 118-1
	Apr 13 May 11	380·3 365·5	268·2 258·6	112·1 106·9	4-0 3-9	4·9 4·8	2·8 2·7	375·1 373·6	4·0 4·0	-12·5 -1·5	-10·2 -6·9 -5·8	262-2 262-0 260-5	112·9 111·6 109·7
	June 8 July 13 P	355-2 363-3	251·9 255·3	103·3 108·0	3·8 3·8	4·6 4·7	2·6 2·7	370·2 366·1	3.9 3.9	-3·4 -4·1	-3·0	259.1	107.0
REA	TER LONDON (inclu												
985		402.5	278.4	124.1	9.4	10.8	7.3	376·3 391·3	8·8 8·0			262·7 272·0	113·6 119·4
986* 987 988	Annual averages	407·1 363·8 291·9	280·9 254·4 205·1	126-1 109-4 86-7	8·3 8·4 6·7	11·1 10·0 8·0	6·0 6·2 4·9	353·0 285·5	8·2 6·6			248·3 201·6	104·7 83·9
988	July 14 Aug 11	288-1 284-5	201·5 198·0	86·5 86·4	6.6 6.6	7·9 7·7	4-9 4-9	280·2 273·1	6·5 6·3	-9·0 -7·1	-7·3 -7·8	197-9 193-4	82·3 79·7
	Sept 8** ***	290.5	201.8	88.8	6.7	7.9	5.0	269.4	6.2	-3.7	-6.6	190.7	78.7
	Oct 13 Nov 10	265-4 253-3 249-3	186-7 178-7 176-8	78-8 74-6 72-5	6·1 5·8 5·8	7·3 7·0 6·9	4·4 4·2 4·1	267·2 259·7 249·8	6·2 6·0 5·8	-2·2 -7·5 -9·9	-4·3 -4·5 -6·5	189·1 183·6 176·9	78-1 76-1 72-9
989	Dec 8 Jan 12	243.8	173-2	70·5 68·5	5.6 5.5	6·8 6·6	4·0 3·9	242·2 235·5	5·6 5·4	-7·6 -6·7	8·3 8·1	171·2 167·2	71-0 68-3
	Feb 9 Mar 9	237·8 232·6	169-3 166-4	66-2	5.4	6.5	3·7 3·6	230·3 223·5	5·3 5·2	-5·2 -6·8	6·5 6·2	163·7 159·7	66-6 63-8
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	225-1 218-3 214-2	161·7 157·1 154·5	63·4 61·2 59·7	5·2 5·0 4·9	6·3 6·1 6·0	3.4 3.4 3.4	223.5 221.2 218.9	5·1 5·1	-2·3 -2·3	-4·8 -3·8	158·1 156·8	63·1 62·1
	July 13 P	219.5	156.7	62.8	5.1	6.1	3.5	217.9	5∙0	-1.0	-1.9	156-4	61.5
	ANGLIA	01.0	53-2	28.1	8.6	9.2	7.6	75.3	8.0			49.8	25.4
985 986*	Annual	81·3 83·4	53.9	29.5	8.6	9·1 7·8	7·8 6·2		8·1 6·6			51·4 45·8	27-4
987 988	averages	72·5 52·0	47·4 33·6	25·1 18·5	7·1 4·9	5-2	4.5	50-4 49-6	4·8 4·7	-1.8	-1.4	32·7 32·1	17-1 17-1
988	July 14 Aug 11	49·3 48·0	31·4 30·5	18·0 17·5	4·7 4·5	4·9 4·7	4·3 4·2	48.4	4.6	-1.2	-1.5	31·5 30·7	16-1 16-1
	Sept 8** ***	47·9 43·0	30·4 27·5	17·5 15·5	4·5 4·1	4·7 4·3	4·2 3·7	47·1 45·7	4·4 4·3	-1·3 -1·4	-1·4 -1·3	29.8	15.
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	43.0 41.6 41.5	26·9 27·2	14·7 14·3	3.9 3.9	4·2 4·2	3.6 3.5	43·3 41·1	4·1 3·9	-2·4 -2·2	-1·7 -2·0	28·3 26·8	15- 14-
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9	42·1 41·0	27·9 27·4	14·3 13·5	4·0 3·9	4·3 4·3	3·5 3·3 3·2	38·5 37·2 36·7	3.6 3.5 3.5	-2·6 -1·3 -0·5	-2·4 -2·0 -1·5	25·3 24·4 24·2	13- 12- 12-
	Mar 9 Apr 13	39·6 37·4	26·5 25·1	13-1 12-2	3.7 3.5	4·1 3·9	3·0 2·7	35.5	3.4	-1·2 -0·4	-1·0 -·7	23·5 23·5	12· 11·
	May 11 June 8	35·1 32·9	23·7 22·4	11·4 10·5	3·3 3·1	3.7 3.5	2.5	35·1 35·0	3.3 3.3	-0.1	6	23.7 23.8	11. 11.
	July 13 P	33-1	22.4	10.7	3.1	3.5	2.6	34.8	3.3	-0.2	-0.2	23.8	11.
SOUT 1985	H WEST	204-9	132.8	72-2	10.0	11.0	8.7	190.5	9.3			124.5	66
1986* 1987	Annual averages	205·7 178·9	131·6 115·0	74·2 63·9	10-0 8-5	10·8 9·4 7·2	8·6 7·3	195·8 172·3	9·5 8·2			126-1 111-4 86-5	69- 60- 47-
1988 1988	July 14	137·6 129·0	88·5 82·5	49·1 46·5	6·5 6·1	6.7	5·6 5·3 5·3	133·7 132·5	6·3	-4.6	-3.1	85.5	47 45
900	Aug 11	127.6	81.2	46·4 47·1	6·1 6·2	6·6 6·8	5·3 5·3		6·1 6·0	-3·7 -2·7	-3·5 -3·7	83·7 82·2	45
	Sept 8** *** Oct 13	130·3 120·6	83·2 78·0	42.7	5.7	6.4	4.8	122.9	5.8	-3·2 -4·6	-3·2 -3·5	80·4 77·3	42 41
	Nov 10 Dec 8	119·1 117·9	77·0 77·0	42·0 40·9	5·6 5·6	6·3 6·3	4·8 4·6	118·3 113·1	5.6 5.4	-5.2	-4.3	73.8	39
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9	119·6 115·3 110·2	78·5 75·8 73·1	41·1 39·5 37·1	5·7 5·5 5·2	6·4 6·2 6·0	4·7 4·5 4·2	109·1 106·3 104·7	5·2 5·0 5·0	-4·0 -2·8 -1·6	-4·6 -4·0 -2·8	71-4 69-6 69-1	37 36 35
	Mar 9 Apr 13	103-5	69·5	34.1	4.9	5.7	3.9 3.6 3.3	101-8 100-9	4·8 4·8	-2·9 -0·9	-2·4 -1·8	67·4 67·2	34 33
	May 11 June 8	96·5 90·5	65·1 61·3	31·4 29·2	4·6 4·3	5·3 5·0	3.3	100.9	4.0	-0.8	-1.5	66.9	33 32

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		UNEMPLO	YED		PER CEN	T WORKFOR	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	MIDLANDS	349.7	243.1	106.6	13.6	15.5	10.6	326.9	12.7			230.2	96.7
985 986* 987 988	Annual averages	346·7 305·9 238·0	236-8 211-1 163-0	108·0 94·8 75·0	13·3 11·6 8·8	15·2 13·3 10·2	10·4 9·0 6·8	327·7 292·1 230·1	12·6 11·1 8·5			228-1 203-5 158-7	99-6 88-6 71-4
988	July 14	235·9 233·0	160·2 158·0	75·7 75·0	8·8 8·6	10-0 9-9	6·9 6·8	228-2 223-7	8·5 8·3	-5·5 -4·5	-1·8 -4·8	157·0 154·4	71·2 69·3
	Aug 11 Sept 8** ***	233.5	158-3	75-2	8.7	9.9	6.9	218-3	8.1	-5-4	-5.1	151.1	67.2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	209·4 201·0 197·1	144·1 138·9 137·4	65·4 62·1 59·8	7·8 7·5 7·3	9·0 8·7 8·6	6·0 5·7 5·4	211.7 205.7 198.2	7·9 7·6 7·4	-6·6 -6·0 -7·5	5·5 6·0 6·7	146-8 142-4 137-6	64-9 63-3 60-6
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	198-2 191-3 184-1	138·4 133·6 129·0	59·7 57·7 55·1	7·4 7·1 6·8	8·7 8·4 8·1	5-4 5-3 5-0	192-1 186-8 181-3	7·1 6·9 6·7	6-1 5-3 5-5	-6·5 -6·3 -5·6	133·3 129·5 126·2 121·8	58-8 57-3 55-1 52-7
	Apr 13 May 11	175-2 167-9 163-4	123-2 118-3 115-5	52·1 49·6 47·8	6·5 6·2 6·1	7.7 7.4 7.2	4·7 4·5 4·4	174·5 171·9 168·9	6·5 6·4 6·3	6-8 2-6 3-0	5-9 5-0 4-1	120·4 118·8	51.5 50.1
	June 8 July 13 P	166-0	116-4	49.6	6.2	7.3	4.5	166-4	6.2	-2.5	-2.7	117.6	48.8
AST	MIDLANDS			05.0	10.5	11.9	8.4	188·2	9.9			128.7	59-5
985	Annual	202·3 202·8	136·9 136·0	65·3 66·8	10·5 10·6	11.8	8.8	 191·3	9.9			129·4 120·6	61·9 55·2
986* 987 988	averages	183-9 147-8	125-2 101-9	54·4 45·9	9·4 7·4	10∙8 8∙7	6·9 5·6	175-8 143-2	9·0 7·2			99.3	43.9
988	July 14 Aug 11	145·7 142·9	99.5 97.3	46·2 45·6	7·3 7·2	8·5 8·3	5·7 5·6	142·0 139·3	7·1 7·0	-3·3 -2·7	-2·8 -2·9	98·5 97·1	42.2
	Sept 8** ***	143.7	97.9	45.8	7.2	8.3	5.6	137-1	6.9	-2·2 -2·5	-2·7 -2·5	95·7 94·2	41.4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	130·6 126·6 125·9	90·5 88·3 88·8	40·1 38·2 37·1	6·6 6·4 6·3	7.7 7.5 7.6	4·9 4·7 4·6	134-6 130-6 126-4	6.8 6.6 6.4	2·5 4·0 4·2	-2·9 -3·6 -4·1	91-3 88-6 85-6	39-3 37-1 36-
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	128-4 125-1 121-8	90·5 88·3 86·2	38-0 36-8 35-6	6·5 6·3 6·1	7·7 7·5 7·3	4.7 4.5 4.4	122-2 120-0 118-0	6·1 6·0 5·9 5·7	-4·2 -2·2 -2·0 -4·9	-3.5 -2.8 -3.0	83·8 82·7 79·3	36-3 35-3 33-
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	116·4 110·1 106·3	82·7 78·2 75·7	33·7 31·8 30·6	5.9 5.5 5.3	7·0 6·7 6·4	4·1 3·9 3·8 3·9	113·1 111·5 110·3 108·6	5.6 5.5 5.5	-1.6 -1.2 -1.7	-2·8 -2·6 -1·5	78.6 78.3 77.5	32- 32- 31-
VOD	July 13 P KSHIRE AND HUMBI	107-9	76-1	31.8	5.4	6.5	3.9	100-0	00				
1985		305-8	212·9	92.9	13.0	15-2	9.8	281.5	12.0			199∙0	82-
1986 1987 1988	averages	315·9 286·0 234·9	220·1 201·2 165·8	95-8 84-8 69-1	13·4 12·0 9·8	15-6 14-3 11-8	10·0 8·7 7·0	294·3 270·5 226·0	12·4 11·3 9·5			207-8 192-4 160-8	86 78 65
1988	July 14 Aug 11	231.7 228.2	162·0 158·9	69-8 69-2	9·7 9·5	11.6 11.4	7·0 7·0	224·4 221·5	9·4 9·3	-5·1 -2·9	-3·9 -3·6	159·3 157·8	65 63
	Sept 8** ***	230.7	161.2	69·5	9.7	11.5	7.0	218-1	9.1	-3.4	-3·8 -3·3	155·8 153·7	62 60
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	209·7 205·5 203·1	149·2 147·2 146·2	60·5 58·3 56·9	8.8 8.6 8.5	10.7 10.5 10.4	6·1 5·9 5·7	214.5 209.5 202.8 197.6	9·0 8·8 8·5	-3·6 -5·0 -6·7 -5·2	-4·0 -5·1	150-1 145-3 141-4	59 57 56
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	206-4 200-4 194-1	148·6 144·3 139·9	57·8 56·1 54·3	8·6 8·4 8·1	10.6 10.3 10.0	5.8 5.7 5.5	193·4 189·2	8·3 8·1 7·9 7·7	-3·2 -4·2 -4·2 -5·1	-5.6 -5.4 -4.5 -4.5	138-3 135-4 132-2	55 53 51
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	187-1 179-0 172-9	135·5 130·0 125·7	51.6 49.0 47.2	7·8 7·5 7·2	9·7 9·3 9·0	5·2 5·0 4·8	184·1 181·3 178·6	7·6 7·5	-2·8 -2·7	-4·0 -3·5	130·7 129·3	50 49 41
	July 13 P	176-2	126-5	49-6	7.4	9.0	5.0	177.7	7.4	-0.9	-2.1	128-9	48
NOF	TH WEST	452-0	317.1	134.9	14.8	17.7	10.7	420-8	13-8			298.9	12
1980 1980 1980	5* Annual 7 averages	448-3 403-3 333-0	313·2 284·3 235·9	135-1 118-6 97-1	14·8 13·3 11·1	17·8 16·3 13·7	10.7 9.2 7.5	423·1 385·2 322·1	13·9 12·7 10·7			298-5 273-8 229-6	12 11 9
198	the state of the second	328·8 325·7	231·3 228·5	97·4 97·2	10·9 10·8	13·4 13·3	7.6 7.5	317·8 314·3	10-6 10-4	-6·4 -3·5	-5·4 -4·9	226·1 224·0	9 9
	Sept 8** ***	329.3	231.1	98-2	10.9	13.4	7.6	310-9	10.3	-3.4	-4.4	222.2	8
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	301-0 294-7 292-8	214·9 211·4 211·5	86-1 83-3 81-3	10·0 9·8 9·7	12·5 12·3 12·3	6·7 6·5 6·3	307·2 300·5 292·9	10·2 10·0 9·7	-3·7 -6·7 -7·6	-3.5 -4.6 -6.0	220·1 215·5 210·7	8 8 8 8
198	9 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	299-2 291-5 285-0	215·9 210·8 207·1	83·3 80·8 77·9	9·9 9·7 9·5	12·5 12·2 12·0	6·5 6·3 6·0	288-8 284-3 280-4	9·6 9·4 9·3	-4·1 -4·5 -3·9	6·1 5·4 4·2	208·1 205·0 203·0	
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	275·5 265·1 256·8	200·9 194·3 188·4	74·5 70·8 68·3	9·1 8·8 8·5	11.7 11.3 10.9	5·8 5·5 5·3	272·1 268·7 264·4	9.0 8.9 8-8	-8·3 -3·4 -4·3	-5·6 -5·2 -5·3	197·5 195·5 192·8	
	July 13 P	261.0	189.2	71.8	8.7	11.0	5.6	262.0	8.7	-2.4	-3.4	191.1	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3



2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED All Male Female			and the second of the second second			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	~	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	237.6	169-3	68.4	16.5	 19·5	11.9	221.1	15.4			159.7	61-4
Annual averages	234·9 213·1 179·4	167·3 155·1 130·7	67·6 58·0 48·7	16·1 14·6 12·2	19·3 17·9 15·0	11-5 9-8 8-1	221.5 203.9 174.0	15-2 14-0 11-9			159-6 149-7 127-6	61-9 54-2 46-4
	176·7 172·5	128·1 124·5	48·6 47·9	12·0 11·8	14·7 14·3	8·1 8·0	172·9 170·0	11.8 11.6	-3·1 -2·9	-2·4 -2·4	126-9 125-0	46∙0 45∙0
	174.7	125.9	48.8	11.9	14.5	8.2	167.6	11.4	-2.4	-2.8	123-4	44.2
Nov 10	163·0 161·7 160·5	119-2 118-9 119-0	43·8 42·8 41·5	11.1 11.0 10.9	13·7 13·7 13·7	7·3 7·1 6·9	165-6 163-5 160-0	11·3 11·1 10·9	-2·0 -2·1 -3·5	-2·4 -2·2 -2·5	121.9 120-3 118-1	43·7 43·2 41·9
Feb 9	164·5 161·0 157·0	122-3 119-6 116-7	42·2 41·4 40·3	11·2 11·0 10·7	14·1 13·8 13·4	6·9 6·7	156-3 154-1	10.7 10.5	-1·4 -2·2	-2·4 -2·0	115·8 114·0	40·9 40·5 40·1
May 11	151-8 145-0 140-0	113-2 108-2 104-6	38.6 36.8 35.5	10·3 9·9 9·5	13·0 12·5 12·0	6·1 5·9	146·3 143·6	10·0 9·8	-2·9 -2·7	-3·3 -3·5	108·3 106·6	38-8 38-0 37-0
July 13 P	138-9	102-8	36.0	9.5	11.8	6.0	140-9	9.6	-2.7	-2.8	104-8	36.1
)	180.6	127.7	52·9	14.8	17.0	11-2	168-4	13·8			120.5	47-9
Annual averages	179-0 157-0 130-0	126-1 111-8 92-9	52·9 45·2 37·1	14·7 13·1 10·8	16·9 15·6 13·0	11·4 9·4 7·6	169·3 149·9 125·7	13·9 12·5 10·5			120-5 107-7 90-4	48·8 42·2 35·4
	126·1 124·1	89·5 87·6	36·6 36·5	10·5 10·3	12·5 12·3	7·5 7·5	124·6 122·4	10·4 10·2	-3·1 -2·2	-2·4 -2·3	89·4 88·1	35·2 34·3
	125-8	89.0	36.9	10.5	12.5	7.6	120.6	10.1	-1.8	-2.4	87.1	33-5
Nov 10	117.7 115.8 114.5	84·6 83·4 82·9	33·1 32·4 31·6	9·8 9·7 9·5	11.9 11.7 11.6	6·8 6·7 6·5	119-6 116-9 112-9	10·0 9·7 9·4	-1.0 -2.7 -4.0	-1·7 -1·8 -2·6	86-6 84-3 81-5	33-0 32-6 31-4
Feb 9	116·2 112·0 107·7	84-1 81-0 78-1	32-2 31-1 29-6	9·7 9·3 9·0	11.8 11.3 10.9	6∙6 6∙4 6∙1	109·7 107·1 104·9	8·9 8·7	-2·6 -2·2	-3·3 -2·7	77·1 75·6	30·6 30·0 29·3
May 11 June 8	103-2 97-8 92-8	71·5 68·0	26·4 24·8	8·2 7·7	10·0 9·5	5-4 5-1	99·9 98·5	8·3 8·2	-1·5 -1·4	-2·4 -2·1	72·3 71·5	28·2 27·6 27·0 26·2
	93-3	67.5	25.7	7.8	9.2	5.3	90.4	0.0	-2.1	-1.7	10.2	20.2
)	353-0	243.6	109-3	14.1	16.6	10.6	322.0	12.9			225-2	96.8
Annual averages	359-8 345-8 293-6	248-1 241-9 207-2	111-8 103-8 86-4	14·4 13·9 11·7	16·9 16·7 14·3	10·9 10·0 8·2	332·8 323·4 280·1	13-3 13-0 11-2			232-1 228-9 199-3	100·6 94·5 80·8
	290·5 285·1	201-8 197-8	88·7 87·3	11.6 11.4	14·0 13·7	8·4 8·3	275·9 273·4	11.0 10.9	-3·8 -2·5	-4·2 -3·8	196-0 194-3	79-9 79-1
Sept 8** ***	285.2	200.7	84.5	11.4	13.9	8.0	272.3	10.9	-1.1	-2.5	194-2	78.1
Nov 10	265·2 263·6 262·9	189-8 188-9 189-3	75·5 74·7 73·5	10.6 10.5 10.5	13-1 13-1 13-1	7·1 7·1 7·0	270·1 266·5 260·2	10·8 10·7 10·4	-3·6 -6·3	-2·3 -4·0	191.0 186.7	76·7 75·5 73·5
Feb 9	269·0 262·1 255·3	193-7 188-4 184-3	75·4 73·6 71·1	10·8 10·5 10·2	13·4 13·0 12·8	7∙0 6∙7	253·4 250·5	10∙1 10∙0	-3·2 -2·9	-4·4 -3·2	181·7 180·2	72.6 71.7 70.3
May 11 June 8	235·2 228·2	171·2 166·1	63·9 62·1	9·4 9·1	11.9 11.5	6·0 5·9	239·5 235·0	9·6 9·4	-3·8 -4·5	-4·6 -5·2	172-8 170-0	68·2 66·7 65·0 63·8
	232.4	165-6	66.7	9.3	11.5	6-3	232-5	9.3	-2.5	-3.0	100.1	03.0
)	121.8	88.0	33.8	17.4	20.7	12.7	112.7	16.1			82.4	30.3
Annual averages	127·8 126·5 115·7	92·9 92·0 84·3	34·9 34·5 31·3	18·3 18·2 16·7	22.0 21.9 20.4	12-9 12-5 11-3	122-6 122-1 113-2	17·6 17·6 16·4			89-6 89-2 82-7	33·0 32·9 30·5
	118-2 117-5	84·8 84·1	33·4 33·4	17·1 17·0	20·5 20·3	12·1 12·1	113·7 112·8	16·5 16·3	-0·3 -0·9	-0·3 -0·6	82·9 82·2	30·8 30·6
	115.7	83.4	32.3	16-8	20-2	11.7	111.6	16-2	-1.2	-0.8	81.6	30.0
Nov 10	110-4 109-0 108-1	80·1 79·5 79·6	30·3 29·5 28·4	16∙0 15∙8 15∙6	19·4 19·2 19·2	10·9 10·7 10·3	110-6 110-6 109-1	16∙0 16∙0 15∙8	-1.0 -1.5	-1.0 -0.7 -0.8	80-9 80-6 79-8	29·7 30·0 29·3
Feb 9	111-2 110-1 108-4	81-8 80-9 79-9	29·4 29·1 28·5	16·1 15·9 15·7	19·8 19·6 19·3	10·6 10·5 10·3	109·7 109·6 109·2	15·9 15·9 15·8	0.6 -0.1 -0.4	-0·3 -0·3 	80·1 79·7 79·6	29.6 29.9 29.6
May 11	107-6 105-4 104-2	79·3 77·9 76·9	28·3 27·5 27·3	15·6 15·3 15·1	19·2 18·8 18·6	10-2 9-9 9-9	108-0 107-0 105-8	15·6 15·5 15·3	-1·2 -1·0 -1·2	-0.6 -0.9 -1.1	78-4 77-8	29·0 28·6 28·0 .27·9
	Annual averages July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8***** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Apr 13 July 13 P Annual averages July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8***** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8***** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 July 13 P Annual averages July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8***** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 July 13 P Annual averages July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8***** Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 July 13 P Annual averages July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8*****	Annual averages 237-6 July 14 averages 213-1 July 14 averages 213-1 Sept 8***** 174-7 Oct 13 Nov 10 161-7 Dec 8 160-5 Jan 12 164-5 Feb 9 161-0 Mar 9 157-0 Apr 13 1 151-8 May 11 145-0 June 8 140-0 July 13 P 138-9 Annual averages 157-0 July 14 1 126-1 Aug 11 124-1 Sept 8***** 125-8 Oct 13 Nov 10 157-0 July 14 1 126-1 Aug 11 124-1 Sept 8***** 125-8 Oct 13 Nov 10 157-9 Mar 9 107-7 Mar 9 107-7 Mar 9 107-7 Mar 9 107-7 Nov 10 255-3 July 13 P 93-3 Annual averages 353-0 July 14 285-1 Sept 8***** 285-2 <t< td=""><td>Annual averages 237.6 169.3 234.9 167.3 234.9 167.3 Aug 11 172.5 124.5 Sept 8***** 174.7 125.9 Oct 13 163.0 119.2 Nov 10 161.7 118.9 Dec 8 160.5 119.0 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 Feb 9 161.0 119.6 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 June 8 140.0 104.6 June 8 140.0 104.6 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 Aug 11 126.1 89.5 July 14 126.1 89.0 Aug 11 126.4 89.0 Oct 13 117.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 89.0 Oct 13 117.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 89.0 Oct 13 17.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 84.1 Feb 9 112.0 81.0 Mar 9 107.7 75.2 <</td><td>Annual averages 237.6 169.3 68.4 Annual averages 234.9 167.3 67.6 234.9 155.1 580 Annual averages 213.1 155.1 580 Sept 8***** 174.7 128.9 48.7 Sept 8***** 174.7 125.9 48.8 Oct 13 Nov 10 160.5 119.0 41.5 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 42.2 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 40.3 Annual averages 157.0 116.7 40.3 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 360 July 14 126.1 82.9 37.1 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 July 14 126.1 82.9 37.1 July 14 126.4 89.5 36.6 Annual averages 157.0 111.8 45.2 July 14 126.4 89.5 36.6 Aug 11 17.7 84.6 33.1</td><td>Annual averages 237.6 169.3 66.4 167.5 Annual averages 234.9 167.3 67.6 16.1 July 14 Aug 11 172.5 124.5 47.9 11.8 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 46.8 11.9 Oct 13 163.7 118.9 42.8 11.1 Nov 10 160.5 119.0 41.5 10.9 Dec 8 161.0 119.6 41.3 10.7 Annual averages 160.5 112.2 36.6 10.3 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 126.6 83.4 32.4 9.7 July 14 126.7 52.9 14.8 10.5 <tr< td=""><td>Annual averages 23.6 169.3 66.4 16.5 19.5 Annual averages 23.6 167.3 56.0 16.1 19.3 Ally 14 176.7 122.5 56.0 16.1 19.3 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 14.5 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 13.7 Dec 8 160.5 119.0 41.5 10.9 13.7 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 42.2 11.2 14.1 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 40.3 10.7 13.4 Arrual averages 160.6 127.7 52.9 14.4 17.0 July 13 P 139.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 11.8 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 <</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>Arrual averages 2276 1693 684 165 195 119 2211 Arrual averages 2349 1673 673 674 120 142 193 113 2213 2315</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td></tr<></td></t<>	Annual averages 237.6 169.3 234.9 167.3 234.9 167.3 Aug 11 172.5 124.5 Sept 8***** 174.7 125.9 Oct 13 163.0 119.2 Nov 10 161.7 118.9 Dec 8 160.5 119.0 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 Feb 9 161.0 119.6 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 June 8 140.0 104.6 June 8 140.0 104.6 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 Aug 11 126.1 89.5 July 14 126.1 89.0 Aug 11 126.4 89.0 Oct 13 117.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 89.0 Oct 13 117.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 89.0 Oct 13 17.7 84.6 Nov 10 15.8 84.1 Feb 9 112.0 81.0 Mar 9 107.7 75.2 <	Annual averages 237.6 169.3 68.4 Annual averages 234.9 167.3 67.6 234.9 155.1 580 Annual averages 213.1 155.1 580 Sept 8***** 174.7 128.9 48.7 Sept 8***** 174.7 125.9 48.8 Oct 13 Nov 10 160.5 119.0 41.5 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 42.2 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 40.3 Annual averages 157.0 116.7 40.3 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 360 July 14 126.1 82.9 37.1 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 July 14 126.1 82.9 37.1 July 14 126.4 89.5 36.6 Annual averages 157.0 111.8 45.2 July 14 126.4 89.5 36.6 Aug 11 17.7 84.6 33.1	Annual averages 237.6 169.3 66.4 167.5 Annual averages 234.9 167.3 67.6 16.1 July 14 Aug 11 172.5 124.5 47.9 11.8 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 46.8 11.9 Oct 13 163.7 118.9 42.8 11.1 Nov 10 160.5 119.0 41.5 10.9 Dec 8 161.0 119.6 41.3 10.7 Annual averages 160.5 112.2 36.6 10.3 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 July 13 P 138.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 July 14 126.6 83.4 32.4 9.7 July 14 126.7 52.9 14.8 10.5 <tr< td=""><td>Annual averages 23.6 169.3 66.4 16.5 19.5 Annual averages 23.6 167.3 56.0 16.1 19.3 Ally 14 176.7 122.5 56.0 16.1 19.3 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 14.5 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 13.7 Dec 8 160.5 119.0 41.5 10.9 13.7 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 42.2 11.2 14.1 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 40.3 10.7 13.4 Arrual averages 160.6 127.7 52.9 14.4 17.0 July 13 P 139.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 11.8 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 <</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>Arrual averages 2276 1693 684 165 195 119 2211 Arrual averages 2349 1673 673 674 120 142 193 113 2213 2315</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td></tr<>	Annual averages 23.6 169.3 66.4 16.5 19.5 Annual averages 23.6 167.3 56.0 16.1 19.3 Ally 14 176.7 122.5 56.0 16.1 19.3 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 14.5 Sept 8**** 174.7 125.9 48.6 11.9 13.7 Dec 8 160.5 119.0 41.5 10.9 13.7 Jan 12 164.5 122.3 42.2 11.2 14.1 Mar 9 157.0 116.7 40.3 10.7 13.4 Arrual averages 160.6 127.7 52.9 14.4 17.0 July 13 P 139.9 102.8 36.0 9.5 11.8 July 14 125.6 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 July 14 125.8 89.0 36.9 10.5 12.5 <	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Arrual averages 2276 1693 684 165 195 119 2211 Arrual averages 2349 1673 673 674 120 142 193 113 2213 2315	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

nemployment in re	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
SSISTED REGIONS ‡				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
outh West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	4,221 9,768 47,702 61,691	1,798 4,608 23,591 29,997	6,019 14,376 71,293 91,688	9-7 8-1 4-7 5-2	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	492 661 3,796 2,108 1,598	313 382 1,833 1,029 670	805 1,043 5,629 3,137 2,268	2·4 4·7 7·1 2·1 4·7
Vest Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted	96,276 20,116 116,392	39,255 10,314 49,569	135,531 30,430 165,961	8·1 4·4 7·0	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	1,916 3,776 222 1,930 1,770	1,060 1,406 135 1,135 789	2,976 5,182 357 3,065 2,559	5·3 9·6 4·1 3·0 3·5
ast Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	1,108 2,246 72,731 76,085	606 1,170 30,047 31,823	1,714 3,416 102,778 107,908	6·7 6·5 6·3 6·3	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wy Cirencester	5,067 913 597 948 155	1,987 407 439 513 104	7,054 1,320 1,036 1,461 259	9-1 2-3 3-6 6-1 2-1
orks and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	14,162 64,912 47,457 126,531	5,233 23,820 20,591 49,644	19,395 88,732 68,048 176,175	11-6 9-6 6-9 8-5	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	1,214 154 1,861 1,055 11,796	440 132 1,074 563 5,532	1,654 286 2,935 1,618 17,328	8-4 3-0 4-0 6-6 7-3
orth West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted II	86,721 58,065 44,415 189,201	31,218 21,664 18,897 71,779	117,939 79,729 63,312 260,980	13·1 8·9 7·3 9·8	Crower of the comparison of th	1,943 1,827 562 3,007 263	797 997 256 1,235 140	2,740 2,824 818 4,242 403	1-4 6-0 4-5 8-7 5-1
lorth Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted III	83,419 11,721 7,694 102,834	27,663 4,263 4,109 36,035	111,082 15,984 11,803 138,869	12·1 9·6 5·5 10·7	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster	6,980 216 251 8,601 1,009	2,818 178 165 3,507 460	9,798 394 416 12,108 1,469	6-2 3-0 3-4 12-0 4-0
Vales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted III	27,000 35,666 4,869 67,535	9,833 13,536 2,368 25,737	36,833 49,202 7,237 93,272	10-5 9-0 6-3 9-2	Dorchester and Weymouth Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	1,508 15,465 4,010 1,123	559 6,675 1,670 524 284	2,067 22,140 5,680 1,647 706	5.5 8.2 8.5 2.9 2.4
icotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted II	102,750 24,884 38,012 165,646	38,527 11,060 17,119 66,706	141,277 35,944 55,131 232,352	12-8 11-2 6-9 10-4	Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	422 2,590 343 677 1,492	1,161 159 261 565	3,751 502 938 2,057	4·2 5·0 9·3 6·4 8·8
INASSISTED REGIONS South East East Anglia	255,282 22,396	108,006 10,728	363,288 33,124	4-5 3-8	Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	747 2,035 1,410 1,528 718 1 072	337 918 749 1,003 396	1,084 2,953 2,159 2,531 1,114 2,772	4·3 7·8 4·4 5·2 6·0
BREAT BRITAIN Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	319,381 303,538 560,674 1,183,593	114,878 119,376 245,770 480,024	434,259 422,914 806,444 1,663,617	12-3 8-9 5-1 6-9	Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool	1,973 5,398 2,463 824 4,241 4,241	800 1,811 1,152 375 1,246 152	2,773 7,209 3,615 1,199 5,487 449	8-8 2-0 2-8 13-7 6-4
Iorthern Ireland Inited Kingdom	78,032 1,261,625	29,733 509,757	107,765 1,771,382	17.5 7.2	Harwich Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	297 1,635 229 15,276 353 1,507	654 170 7,078 260 813	2,289 399 22,354 613 2,320	4-5 2-7 3-3 9-0 5-2
England Accrington and Rossendale Vifreton and Ashfield Vinwick and Amble Andover	2,174 3,448 890 373	1,005 1,051 354 230	3,179 4,499 1,244 603	7-0 7-1 10-5 2-1	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Ras	1,507 4,476 515 1,169 426 550	2,322 264 621 242 304	6,798 779 1,790 668 854	2-8 4-8 3-0 4-1 7-4
Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnstey Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	813 2,105 580 7,121 1,031	349 1,050 327 2,217 472	1,162 3,155 907 9,338 1,503	3·4 1·9 3·6 11·6 6·3	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	4,045 12,764 897 2,399 2,130	2,107 4,852 597 1,005 981	6,152 17,616 1,494 3,404 3,111	6·9 9·5 3·2 3·0 6·4
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	1,565 1,037 1,789 400 1,584	939 445 997 290 686	2,504 1,482 2,786 690 2,270	6-5 2-0 4-6 4-2 2-8	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harb	1,416 342 112 772	730 221 43 461	2,146 563 155 1,233 1,893	6;6 2·4 5·0 2·8 4·7
Berwick-on-Tweed Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Biokhura	389 164 532 46,356 3,434 4,117	17,675	591 318 762 64,031 4,747 5,491	5·9 2·0 8·2 8·3 11·5 8·5	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanto Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	1,263 1,482 2,933 253 17,303 240	630 685 1,246 197 6,817 139	2,167 4,179 450 24,120 379	4-8 8-5 7-4 7-0 3-0
Blackburn Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	4,117 6,018 127 973 11,764 1,018	2,212 86 537 4,822	8,230 213 1,510 16,586 1,482	7·5 2·4 6·9 9·9 5·9	Leck Lincoln Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalvill	9,830 3,395 50,946 146,600 2,051	4,323 1,487 17,321 58,169 907	14,153 4,882 68,267 204,769 2,958	5: 7: 14- 5: 4-
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	3,158 12,378 1,312 1,184 209	1,270 4,301 686 487	4,428 16,679 1,998 1,671 336	4·6 7·9 6·5 8·0 3·9	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	847 1,350 374 1,450 147	336 699 186 751 90	1,183 2,049 560 2,201 237	9. 5. 4. 4. 3.
Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent	5,969 12,314 276 2,212 2,624	2,636 5,764 153 2 911	8,605 18,078 429 3,123 3,798	4-8 5-6 7-8 8-0 5-8	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	634 46,949 5,099 483 6,446	254 17,185 1,534 280 3,134	888 64,134 6,633 763 9,580	8· 10· 3·

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at July 13, 1989

Unemployment in reg	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	504 12,851 1,719 308 4,709	321 4,102 889 133 1,364	825 16,953 2,608 441 6,073	4·0 13·2 3·1 6·1 11·8	Wigan and St Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester Wisbech	14,412 877 103 16,879 718	5,974 442 50 6,154 277	20,386 1,319 153 23,033 995	11.5 1.6 2.1 11.7 5.2
Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newquay	1,021 512 30,112 536 397	480 236 10,067 383 149	1,501 748 40,179 919 546	6·3 2·1 10·6 3·5 6·1	Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	9,779 326 1,927 1,868 1,836	3,887 151 945 997 631	13,666 477 2,872 2,865 2,467	9.6 2.7 4.6 10.4 9.8
Vewton Abbot Vorthallerton Vorthampton Vorthwich Vortwich	751 338 2,411 1,864 4,332	337 220 1,169 1,007 1,896	1,088 558 3,580 2,871 6,228	4·7 3·5 3·3 6·2 4·4	Worthing Yeovil York	1,395 922 3,401	579 641 1,651	1,974 1,563 5,052	2·7 3·8 6·0
lottingham Dkehampton Didham Dswestry Dxford	19,358 182 5,211 491 3,017	7,162 93 2,206 339 1,384	26,520 275 7,417 830 4,401	7·9 5·9 9·8 5·9 2·4	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon	1,903 443 2,204	616 205 898	2,519 648 3,102	14-9 5-6 12-0
endle enrith enzance and St Ives leterborough ickering and Helmsley	1,401 232 1,220 3,248 164	591 173 472 1,406 100	1,992 405 1,692 4,654 264	6-7 2-8 9-9 4-7 4-3	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon Bridgend Cardiff	3,070 221 3,353 11,360	1,017 129 1,353 3,983	4,087 350 4,706 15,343 848	12·4 4·9 9·3 7·8
lymouth oole ortsmouth reston	7,763 1,401 5,985 7,008 2,204	3,516 582 2,557 3,004 960	11,279 1,983 8,542 10,012 3,164	8·6 3·3 5·5 6·8 2·1	Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth	586 640 1,638 429 233	262 293 737 263 86	933 2,375 692 319	13·0 5·2 8·0 6·7 6·9
leading ledruth and Camborne letford lichmondshire lipon	1,574 971 343 217 4,319	656 506 282 157 1,815	2,230 1,477 625 374 6,134	11.4 6.9 5.2 3.8 9.6	Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead Lampeter and Aberaeron Liandeilo	264 1,293 1,557 390 171	101 611 755 160 90	365 1,904 2,312 550 261	12-8 10-4 13-9 9-9 8-2
tochdale totherham and Mexborough ugby and Daventry alisbury carborough and Filey	10,352 1,203 910 1,438	3,640 824 531 593	13,992 2,027 1,441 2,031	13·5 3·9 3·4 6·5	Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney	267 2,512 152 4,725 227	152 960 70 1,427 111	419 3,472 222 6,152 338	5-4 11-3 6-3 12-6 9-8
Settle Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	3,100 123 310 19,731 1,324	1,318 81 194 7,697 709	4,418 204 504 27,428 2,033	8·2 3·6 3·3 9·7 4·4	Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,502 4,551 263 2,219	939 1,869 117 994	3,441 6,420 380 3,213	8·5 8·0 4·5 8·8
ittingbourne and Sheerness ikegness ikipton ileaford iough	1,794 819 252 339 2,894	857 250 153 210 1,350	2,651 1,069 405 549 4,244	6·6 9·3 3·5 4·9 2·5	Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwiliheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl South Pembrokeshire	4,766 294 435 3,837 941	1,492 141 152 1,617 328	6,258 435 587 5,454 1,269	10-6 6-8 12-5 8-1 10-8
outh Molton outh Tyneside outhampton jouthend spalding and Holbeach	103 7,254 6,367 8,970 648	76 2,123 2,464 4,329 408	179 9,377 8,831 13,299 1,056	5·1 16·2 4·8 5·3 4·4 6·9	Swansea Weishpool Wrexham Scotland	7,181 185 2,723	2,474 115 1,220	9,655 300 3,943	10-1 4-1 8-5
it Austell tafford itamford itockton-on-Tees itoke itroud	975 1,716 400 6,117 7,210 950	508 873 260 2,320 3,254 521	1,483 2,589 660 8,437 10,464 1,471	3.7 3.8 10.9 4.9 4.1	Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr	4,873 1,638 328 734 2,939	2,319 718 218 398 1,213	7,192 2,356 546 1,132 4,152	4-2 14-5 6-5 13-6 9-8
udbury underland windon aunton elford and Bridgnorth	373 17,770 2,329 1,213 3,109	227 5,602 1,141 547 1,480	600 23,372 3,470 1,760 4,589	3·8 13·4 3·6 4·3 7·0	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	193 411 3,649 277 529	109 200 1,557 158 225	302 611 5,206 435 754	8-5 6-9 10-7 8-7 7-3
hanet hetford hirsk iverton orbay	2,539 664 160 317 2,233	931 397 101 188 908	3,470 1,061 261 505 3,141	8·5 4·2 6·4 4·7 7·6	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	637 243 295 177 2,378	361 143 150 96 807	998 386 445 273 3,185	8-0 9-4 11-6 8-0 21-3
orrington otnes rowbridge and Frome ruro unbridge Wells	185 302 1,103 818 1,193	126 171 709 399 487	311 473 1,812 1,217 1,680	6-9 6-1 3-9 5-4 1-8	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Duntermline Duncon and Bute	2,434 1,056 7,439 3,859 623	1,185 564 3,277 1,593 292	3,619 1,620 10,716 5,452 915	13-2 6-7 11-2 10-4 11-8
ttoxeter and Ashbourne Vakefield and Dewsbury Valsall Vareham and Swanage Varminster	260 7,150 8,729 165 156	184 2,677 3,527 82 117	444 9,827 12,256 247 273	3-6 8-7 7-8 2-5 4-2	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	17,064 811 4,267 465 318	6,404 570 2,102 289 197	23,468 1,381 6,369 754 515	7.9 8.8 10.7 7.5 16.8
Varrington Varwick Vatford and Luton Vellingborough and Rushden	3,344 1,601 7,305 1,127 570	1,420 1,005 3,126 667 372	4,764 2,606 10,431 1,794 942	6-6 3-1 3-1 4-0 4-0	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	355 483 384 58,263 4,959	166 210 186 20,986 1,650	521 693 570 79,249 6,609	7·5 4·6 18·3 12·7 14·2
Vells Veston–super–Mare Vhitby Vhitchurch and Market Drayton Vhitehaven Vidnes and Runcorn	1,666 535 496 1,622 4,484	875 211 319 802 1,769	2,541 746 815 2,424 6,253	6.5 10.5 5.6 7.4 11.4	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	597 324 144 1,065 2,092	273 145 95 537 888	870 469 239 1,602 2,980	6·3 5·8 6·3 11·9 7·2

A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
rvine	5,058	2,001	7,059	14.8	Stranraer	555	255	810	11.4
slay/Mid Argyll	286	138	424	10-1	Sutherland	339	136	475	11.2
Keith	272	147	419	9-4	Thurso	411	197	608	8.8
Kelso and Jedburgh	183	76	259	5.0	Western Isles	1,055	355	1,410	14.3
kilmarnock	2,734	1,120	3,854	12.6	Wick	441	142	583	11.0
Kirkcaldy	5,386	2,299	7,685	12-0					
anarkshire	15,102	5,546	20,648	13-1	Northern Ireland				
ochaber	497	214	711	8.4		1 000		0.000	11.0
ockerbie	181	117	298	7.5	Ballymena	1,922	941	2,863	11.6
Newton Stewart	250	152	402	12.1	Belfast	37,129	15,152	52,281	15.0
Newton etonat					Coleraine	4,752	1,662	6,414	20.0
North East Fife	718	496	1,214	7.3	Cookstown	1,656	665	2,321	27.9
Oban	277	163	440	5.3	Craigavon	6,679	3,046	9,725	16.0
Orkney Islands	353	184	537	8.0					
Peebles	241	114	355	7.9	Dungannon	2,604	965	3,569	24.2
Perth	1,375	652	2,027	7.0	Enniskillen	2,783	1,021	3,804	21.1
reiui					Londonderry	8,838	2,229	11,067	24.3
Peterhead	631	397	1,028	8.5	Magherafelt	1,717	730	2,447	23.5
Shetland Islands	254	186	440	4.5	Newry	4,932	1,763	6,695	26.0
Skye and Wester Ross	391	161	552	10-6					
Skye and Wester Hoss	389	249	638	8.2	Omagh	2,274	898	3,172	19.5
Stewartry Stirling	1,964	928	2,892	8.7	Strabane	2,746	661	3,407	30.2

Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in *tables 2.1*, 22 and 2.3. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid 1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for Travel-to-work areas become available later this year.

														DYME durat		1.	•5
UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and o	over			All ages *			
KINGE	MOO	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
MALE 1987	AND F July Oct	EMALE 431-1 428-9	173·4 126·0	254-6 229-0	859-1 783-8	480-5 472-2	244-5 213-9	637·9 595-9	1,362-9 1,282-0	138-4 131-6	94·3 86·3	335·5 332·8	568·2 550·7	1,123·7 1,136·0	544·4 443·1	1,238·3 1,172·2	2,906 2,751
1988	Jan	429-4	141-4	203-0	773-9	515-4	210-6	564-7	1,290-7	138-7	78-3	321-1	538-1	1,175-0	446·5	1,100-6	2,722
	Apr	352-6	165-2	179-9	697-7	473-5	217-2	528-0	1,218-7	127-3	73-2	313-1	513-6	1,023-1	483·6	1,029-2	2,536
	July	359-5	140-6	163-3	663-4	419-5	202-1	483-6	1,105-1	113-9	67-7	295-2	476-8	944-9	433·5	948-2	2,326
	Oct	346-7	108-6	151-0	606-3	405-0	186-0	446-4	1,037-4	115-3	64-0	287-6	466-9	873-0	360·4	885-5	2,118
1989	Jan	352-8	106-3	136-7	595-7	440-7	173-0	416-8	1,030-5	118-0	58-6	267-6	444-2	914-1	338-8	821·4	2,074
	Apr	294-9	116-3	119-2	530-4	396-4	171-4	378-4	946-2	101-3	57-2	246-4	404-9	794-1	345-4	744·1	1,883
	July	309-7	103-6	106-7	520-1	374-2	163-9	346-0	884-1	91-6	52-2	221-7	365-5	776-9	319-9	674·6	1,77
MALE	July	260-0	105-0	171-6	536-7	301-0	151-7	517·6	970-2	109·2	74-2	251.7	435·0	712·6	349-0	946·8	2,00
1987	Oct	259-6	77-2	154-5	491-3	298-0	133-3	483·6	914-9	102·2	69-3	249.1	420·7	718·7	289-6	895·4	1,90
1988	Jan	264-3	88-0	137-8	490-0	335-4	129-2	460-7	925-2	107-4	61-7	241-3	410-4	758-1	288-3	846-3	1,89
	Apr	219-0	102-8	122-2	444-0	306-5	136-0	429-9	872-4	97-9	56-2	235-5	389-5	662-9	310-6	792-2	1,76
	July	218-3	87-0	110-4	415-7	264-4	126-8	393-9	785-0	86-6	51-4	221-4	359-5	599-0	278-0	729-3	1,60
	Oct	214-8	67-8	102-8	385-5	262-1	116-0	363-8	741-8	88-2	48-6	215-4	352-3	568-5	233-4	682-3	1,48
1989	Jan	226-0	67-9	94-7	388-6	297.5	108-7	339-0	745-2	90-9	44-6	201-7	337·1	615·9	221.7	635-6	1,47
	Apr	192-7	75-6	83-6	351-8	271.8	111-6	307-3	690-7	77-6	43-4	186-1	307·1	542·9	230.8	577-1	1,35
	July	194-6	69-0	75-6	339-2	253.7	110-2	281-1	645-1	69-3	39-8	167-4	276·4	518·4	219.1	524-1	1,26
FEMA	July	171-1	68-4	83-0	322·4	179-6	92·7	120-3	392·6	29-2	20-2	83-8	133-2	411-1	195-4	291-4	
1987	Oct	169-3	48-8	74-5	292·5	174-1	80·6	112-4	367·1	29-3	17-0	83-7	130-0	417-3	153-6	276-9	
1988	Jan Apr July Oct	165-1 133-6 141-2 131-9	53-5 62-4 53-6 40-8	65·3 57·8 52·9 48·2	283-9 253-7 247-7 220-8	180-1 167-0 155-1 142-9	81-4 81-2 75-3 70-0	104-0 98-1 89-7 82-7	365-5 346-3 320-1 295-6	31·3 29·4 27·2 27·1	16·6 17·1 16·3 15·4	79-8 77-7 73-7 72-2	127-7 124-1 117-2 114-7	416-9 360-3 346-0 304-5	158-2 173-0 155-5 127-0	254·3 237·0 218·9 203·2	77
1989	Jan Apr July	126-8 102-3 115-1	38-3 40-7 34-6	42-0 35-6 31-2	207·1 178·6 180·9	143-2 124-6 120-4	64-3 59-9 53-7	77-8 71-1 64-9	285-3 255-5 239-1	27·1 23·6 22·3	14-0 13-8 12-5	65-9 60-4 54-3	107-1 97-8 89-1	298-3 251-1 258-5	117·0 114·6 100·8	185-9 167-1 150-4	5

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4



2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 13, 1989

Regions

Duration of	MALE				FEMAL	E			MALE				FEMALE			
in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages '
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	SOUTH 8,788 5,569 6,576	EAST 10,061 7,315 11,576	2,886 1,822 3,325	21,789 14,733 21,503	6,601 3,600 3,846	4,948 3,251 5,150	854 547 943	12,460 7,421 9,979	YORKSI 4,733 3,024 3,395	HIRE AND 3,983 2,912 4,128	HUMBEI 998 677 1,132	RSIDE 9,744 6,636 8,674	3,347 1,821 1,869	1,935 1,307 1,823	262 193 311	5,569 3,329 4,024
8 13 13 26 26 52	5,990 11,323 10,419	11,723 23,168 23,708	3,282 7,075 9,258	21,020 41,584 43,391	3,304 6,291 5,954	5,084 10,192 11,616	1,116 2,197 2,867	9,520 18,700 20,451	3,152 6,320 7,409	4,099 8,780 10,361	1,154 2,785 4,136	8,416 17,889 21,916	1,581 3,314 3,773	1,793 4,071 5,217	367 758 1,191	3,752 8,151 10,187
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	6,906 2,368 1,117 598 654 60,308	19,724 8,402 5,705 4,150 12,359 137,891	7,690 4,249 3,682 3,159 10,487 56,915	34,332 15,019 10,504 7,907 23,500 255,282	3,234 1,039 524 239 263 34,895	6,452 1,894 960 627 1,272 51,446	2,750 1,642 1,535 1,345 3,687 19,483	12,445 4,911 3,339 2,570 6,210 108,006	4,155 1,560 767 468 598 35,581	8,303 3,744 2,836 2,029 8,493 59,668	3,622 3,333 4,444 2,267 6,633 31,181	16,084 8,637 8,047 4,764 15,724 126,531	1,782 632 364 199 253 18,935	2,853 979 601 407 1,173 22,159	1,177 922 849 604 1,837 8,47 1	5,812 2,533 1,814 1,210 3,26 49,6 4
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	GREATI 4,249 2,953 3,785	ER LONDO 5,268 4,079 6,676	N (Includ 1,295 888 1,662	ed in Sout 10,839 7,938 12,145	th East) 3,328 1,984 2,248	2,706 1,757 2,935	443 273 509	6,503 4,028 5,721	NORTH 6,089 4,527 5,103	WEST 5,008 4,006 6,173	1,393 854 1,603	12,517 9,416 12,905	4,535 2,611 2,634	2,675 1,927 2,605	469 307 499	7,71. 4,86 5,75
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,581 7,123 6,766	6,935 14,262 14,817	1,653 3,646 4,741	12,185 25,042 26,328	1,898 3,758 3,672	2,940 5,705 6,495	645 1,230 1,596	5,494 10,708 11,772	4,731 9,698 11,938	6,070 13,426 16,810	1,611 3,799 5,273	12,425 26,935 34,038	2,273 4,510 5,373	2,582 5,676 7,326	505 1,226 1,727	5,37 11,42 14,43
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	5,191 1,829 847 447 488 37,259	14,200 6,229 4,266 3,137 8,898 88,767	4,448 2,338 2,126 1,733 6,004 30,534	23,847 10,396 7,239 5,317 15,390 156,666	2,413 802 387 171 170 20,831	4,273 1,543 903 682 1,495 31,434	1,561 858 806 701 1,836 10,458	8,255 3,203 2,096 1,554 3,501 62,835	7,596 2,437 1,263 802 994 55,178	14,350 6,701 4,664 3,570 16,693 97,471	4,586 3,037 2,498 2,051 9,716 36,421	6,423 27,403	2,833 929 502 279 389 26,868	4,504 1,437 876 670 1,909 32,187	1,917 1,246 1,123 991 2,618 12,628	9,21 3,61 2,50 1,94 4,9 71,7
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	EAST A 943 753 701	NGLIA 972 700 1,034	306 187 325	2,228 1,642 2,067	721 458 415	513 338 487	74 56 87	1,320 857 990	NORTH 2,872 2,153 2,422	2,913 2,102	702 570 883	4,846	2,016 1,253 1,327	1,285 858 1,303	204 142 207	3,51 2,26 2,85
8 13 13 26 26 52	588 1,062 883	971 1,949 1,854	305 661 982	1,866 3,673 3,721	349 679 593	482 997 1,129	104 222 325	936 1,899 2,049	2,342 5,394 6,952	7,406	905 2,154 3,249	14,958	1,126 2,456 2,890	1,309 3,127 3,911	226 588 874	2,6(6,1 7,6
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	443 141 92 51 56 5,713	1,242 537 370 271 1,061 10,961	672 439 364 290 1,170 5,701	2,357 1,117 826 612 2,287 22,396	218 79 43 28 35 3,618	100	281 177 166 148 377 2,017	1,046 419 309 270 633 10,728	3,935 1,125 533 323 495 28,546	3,138 2,195 1,876 9,113	2,642 2,444 1,943 1,547 5,888 22,927	6,707 4,671 3,746 15,496	1,320 418 251 151 176 13,384	2,158 712 412 333 978 16,386	907 636 554 513 1,364 6,215	4,3 1,7 1,2 9 2,5 36 ,0
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	SOUTH 2,744 1,624	WEST 2,743 1,856	· 778 499 871	6,278 3,984 5,280	2,025 1,092 982	1,360 876 1,319	218 153 266	3,612 2,127 2,571	WALES 2,498 1,851 1,904	2,114 1,851	503 337 589	4,044	1,823 1,070 911	1,092 697 1,067	176 113 168	3,10 1,88 2,14
4 8 8 13 13 26 26 52	1,654 1,478 2,549 2,594	2,746 2,699 4,989 5,531	905 2,113 3,127	5,087 9,655 11,253	881 1,557 1,758	1,283 2,698	273 612 913	2,441 4,869	1,723 3,428 4,356	2,538 5,385	603	10,258	773 1,695 1,868	1,041 2,433 2,736	196 505 645	4,63
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	1,377 403 193 92 109 14,817	3,751 1,564 986	2,365 1,265 1,075 878 2,804 16,680	7,497 3,232 2,254 1,707 5,464 61,691	691 214 88 61 70 9,419	291 233 621	943 558 500 437 1,193 6,066	1,284 879 731 1,884	2,401 678 264 147 224 19,474	2,129 1,227 977 4,521	1,235 706 2,879	7 4,184 5 2,726 5 1,830 9 7,624	837 246 112 85 98 9,518	1,495 423 278 195 574 12,031	637 368 366 243 747 4,16 4	75 5- 1,4
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	WEST 1 3,966 2,834 3,036	2,428	804 632 1,102	7,885 5,917 8,136	2,905 1,776 1,856	1,150	233 194 321	4,846 3,127 3,917	SCOTL 3,730 4,293 5,090	4,324 3,687	689	8,714	3,072 3,101 2,761	3,855 1,963 2,578	704 255 415	5,35
8 13 13 26 26 52	2,814 5,195 6,264	3,981	1,031 2,445 3,784	7,833 15,567 19,284	1,527 3,067 3,632		361 844 1,138		4,120 8,858 10,666	8 11,813	2,779	9 23,467	1,946 4,117 4,638	2,444 5,419 6,733	447 1,082 1,482	2 10,62
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	4,013 1,506 681 402 556 31,267	3,707 2,743 2,123	3,318 2,634 2,136 1,829 8,553 28,268	4,354 18,877	1,787 751 406 235 268 18,210	1,019 662 492 1,527	1,282 892 830 770 2,486 9,351	2,662 1,898 1,497 4,281	6,802 2,395 1,065 706 805 48,530	6,312 4,289 3,437 5 12,798	2,91 2,52 2,44 8,35	4 11,621 2 7,876 1 6,584 0 21,953	938 544 300 321	3,971 1,363 868 575 1,561 31,330	1,685 1,118 894 783 2,176 11,04	3,4 2,3 1,6 4,0
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	EAST M 2,913 1,804 1,997	1,720 2,776	627 422 750	5,922 3,962 5,542	2,100 1,190 1,160	817	169 119 236	2,143	NORTH 1,197 1,604 1,902	1,255	23 19	3 3,056	1,422	1,361 1,005 1,168		5 2,5
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,742 3,410 3,574	2,861 5,426	816 1,897 2,796	10,742	1,020 1,958 2,114	3 2,729	260 577 789	5,265	1,428 2,95 3,943	4,127	86	5 7,949	1,421	1,076 2,253 2,807	354	4,00
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	2,086 679 364 195 250 19,014	4,788 1,913 1,265 1,106 4,202	2,750 4,525 2,323 1,478 4,068 22,452	9,624 7,117 3,952 2,779 8,520	887 315 158 103 124 11,129	7 1,896 5 557 3 373 3 247 4 798	873 596 486 490 1,161 5,756	1,468 1,017 840 2,083	3,335 1,725 1,070 665 915 20,73 5	5 4,373 0 3,782 5 2,986 5 12,604	8 89 2 84 5 72 4 4,56	6 6,994 1 5,693 0 4,371 9 18,088	640 407 210 3 312	657 453 1,261	409 30 279 86	9 1,9 1 1,3 8 9 1 2,4

GREAT BRITAIN		AGE GROU	5F3											
n weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	0 2 4 6	157 111 196 98	2,702 2,691 4,033 2,986	2,349 2,521 3,817 2,738	13,024 15,989 20,582 12,488	6,589 7,116 10,369 8,100	3,794 4,358 6,514 5,270	2,966 3,303 4,742 3,929	2,490 2,891 3,974 3,438	1,872 2,179 2,978 2,681	1,830 2,218 2,879 2,468	1,564 2,225 2,481 2,287	861 1,248 1,329 1,187	40,198 46,850 63,894 47,670
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	60 100 77 43	2,186 4,466 7,575 3,701	2,086 4,261 8,494 5,637	9,394 19,953 41,168 28,112	6,836 15,094 30,867 21,010	4,482 9,638 20,538 13,826	3,501 7,473 15,421 10,369	2,936 6,337 12,924 8,697	2,381 5,013 10,515 6,940	2,333 4,820 10,594 7,319	2,214 4,545 10,590 8,000	1,214 2,434 5,965 5,083	39,623 84,134 174,720 118,73
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	47 25 8 7	1,510 500 346 399	4,938 2,086 1,321 1,934	21,157 12,198 8,416 12,514	15,327 9,339 7,262 10,881	9,838 6,166 5,184 7,516	7,322 4,856 4,191 6,011	6,148 4,064 3,514 5,120	5,220 3,266 3,049 4,364	5,999 3,876 3,732 5,599	7,373 4,726 4,599 7,457	4,822 2,001 797 683	89,70 53,10 42,41 62,48
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0000	492 0 0 0	2,186 707 0 0	10,614 5,632 3,784 4,741	10,674 6,419 4,423 13,516	8,495 5,724 4,224 15,921	7,050 5,145 3,997 17,429	6,350 4,726 3,986 17,812	5,578 4,266 3,646 16,881	10,982 8,133 6,232 23,514	14,449 13,509 9,976 35,478	786 580 438 1,556	77,65 54,84 40,70 146,84
FEMALE		929	33,587	45,075	239,766	183,822	131,488	107,705	95,407	80,829	102,528	131,473	30,984	1,183,59
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	0 2 4 6	129 112 133 81	2,041 2,157 2,963 1,997	1,684 1,966 2,607 1,626	9,211 12,086 12,402 6,751	3,451 4,030 5,017 3,947	1,768 2,227 2,632 2,101	1,398 2,004 2,041 1,597	1,422 1,832 1,938 1,608	1,139 1,371 1,556 1,377	853 1,144 1,245 1,012	564 792 827 732	1 9 7 3	23,66 29,73 33,36 22,83
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	54 67 54 27	1,481 2,780 4,863 2,457	1,298 2,400 4,767 2,953	4,608 9,600 20,014 12,973	3,321 7,157 15,497 11,009	1,679 3,852 8,504 5,775	1,304 2,812 5,820 3,809	1,287 2,934 6,108 3,941	1,095 2,391 5,368 3,550	942 2,173 4,695 3,205	761 1,674 3,894 3,017	3 8 22 19	17,83 37,84 79,60 52,73
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	31 9 8 1	1,019 301 215 260	3,249 1,180 700 1,193	9,942 5,119 2,853 4,240	8,840 4,007 2,054 2,362	4,979 2,313 1,291 1,429	3,143 1,701 1,184 1,357	3,023 1,851 1,541 1,979	2,828 1,852 1,538 2,009	2,975 1,851 1,637 2,430	2,718 1,908 1,755 2,807	17 12 20 32	42,7 22,1 14,7 20,0
104 156	156 208	0	324 0	1,456 481 0	3,781 2,511 1,680	2,016 1,057 780	1,324 746 543	1,378 805 519	2,198 1,374 957	2,479 1,759 1,433	3,664 3,146 2,604	4,413 4,099 3,645	78 58 75 282	23,1 16,0 12,2
208	260	0 0	0	ő	1,997	2,912	1,912	1,593	2,076	3,129	6,288	11,076	202	31,2
208 Over 260 All		0 706	0 22,858				1,912 43,075	1,593 32,465	2,076 36,069	3,129 34,874	5,288 39,864	44,682	646	31,2 480,0
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment		0	0 22,858 UPS	0	1,997	2,912							646 60 and	
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE		0 706 AGE GROU Under 18	0 22,858 UPS 18	0 27,560 19	1,997 119,768 20-24	2,912 77,457 25-29	43,075 30-34	32,465 35-39	36,069 40-44	34,874 45-49	39,864 50-54	44,682 55-59	646	480,0
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks	260	0 706 AGE GROU	0 22,858 UPS	0 27,560	1,997 119,768	2,912 77,457	43,075	32,465	36,069	34,874	39,864	44,682	646 60 and	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,9
208 Over 260 All Duration of Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2	260	0 706 AGE GROU Under 18 162 114 200	0 22,858 UPS 18 2,776 2,800 4,252	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 4,096	1,997 119,768 20-24 - 13,328 16,505 21,688	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136	34,874 45-49 1,907 2,254 3,110	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550	646 60 and over 890 1,280 1,369	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,9 49,9 41,4 87,7 182,6
208 Over 260 All Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 8 13	260 2 2 4 6 8 13 26	0 706 AGE GROU Under 18 114 200 102 64 105 83	0 22,858 UPS 18 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 4,096 2,886 2,209 4,475 8,960	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 20,879 43,204	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 15,743 32,316	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 4,655 10,058 21,457	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 7,800 7,800	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136 3,568 3,053 6,586 13,488	34,874 45-49 1,907 2,254 3,110 2,790 2,473 5,206 11,016	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963 2,542 2,412 4,970 10,967	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,273 4,688 10,930	646 60 and over 890 1,280 1,280 1,230 1,230 1,243 2,492 6,117	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,9 49,9 41,4 87,7 182,6 124,6 124,6 94,4 56,2 45,2
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65	260 2 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78	0 706 AGE GROU Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 43 53 34 15	0 22,858 UPS 18 2,776 2,870 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 8,024 3,972 1,646 5356 376	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 4,096 2,886 2,209 4,475 8,960 6,029 5,449 2,289 1,483	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 20,879 43,204 29,554 22,348 13,024 9,093	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 15,743 32,316 22,050 16,166 9,953 7,813	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 4,655 10,058 21,457 14,617 10,425 6,574 5,581	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,482	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136 3,568 3,568 13,488 9,099 6,478 4,330 3,765	34,874 45-49 	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963 2,542 2,412 4,970 10,967 7,596 6,216 4,037 3,867	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,273 4,688 10,930 8,229 7,571 4,866 4,746	646 60 and over 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,230 1,230 1,233 2,492 6,117 5,218 4,930 2,051 837	480,0
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 Over 260 All	260 2 2 4 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208	0 706 Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 43 53 34 15 10 0 0 0	0 22,858 18 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 3,97 1,646 535 376 376 450 526 0 0	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 2,209 4,475 8,960 6,029 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,188 2,449 2,289 1,483 2,188 2,449 2,289 1,483 2,488 2,496 6,029 1,483 2,488 2,496 6,029 1,483 2,488 2,496 1,496 2,886 2,886 2,886 2,209 1,475 8,960 6,029 1,475 1	1,997 119,768 20-24 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 15,743 32,316 22,050 16,166 9,953 7,813 11,810 11,992 7,470 5,191	43,075 30-34 3.909 4.517 6.806 5.476 5.476 5.476 6.574 5.581 8.192 9.458 6.600 4.903	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,482 6,514 7,843 5,869 4,539	36,069 40-44 2,554 4,156 3,565 3,053 6,586 13,488 9,099 6,478 4,330 3,765 5,558 7,083 5,381 4,562	34,874 45-49	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963 2,542 2,412 4,970 10,967 7,596 6,216 4,037 3,867 5,904 11,432 8,550 6,575	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,273 4,688 10,930 8,229 7,571 4,866 4,766 4,768 3,14,843 13,879 10,308	646 60 and over 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,230 1,230 2,492 6,117 5,218 4,930 2,051 837 717 838 634 483	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,9 49,9 49,9 49,9 49,9 49,9 49,9 49
208 Over 260 All Duration of unemployment in weeks Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 Over 260	260 2 2 4 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 52 65 78 104 1508 260	0 706 Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 43 53 34 43 53 34 15 10 0 0 0 0 0	0 22,858 18 2,776 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 3,972 1,646 535 376 450 526 0 0 0 0	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 4,096 2,886 2,209 4,475 8,960 6,029 5,449 1,483 2,188 2,471 770 0 0 48,369 1,743 2,076	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 20,879 43,204 29,554 22,348 13,024 9,948 22,348 13,024 9,094 3,024 9,094 22,348 13,024 9,094 3,024 9,094 22,556 13,024 13,054 13,024 13,055 14,055	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 15,743 32,316 22,050 16,166 9,953 7,813 7,813 7,813 11,810 11,992 7,470 5,471 15,889	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 5,476 5,476 6,574 5,581 8,192 9,458 6,600 4,903 18,436	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,482 6,514 7,843 5,8639 4,553 9,20,154	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136 3,568 3,568 3,053 6,586 13,488 9,099 6,478 4,330 3,765 5,558 7,083 5,3558 7,083 5,3558	34,874 45-49	39,864 50-54 1.864 2.271 2.963 2.542 2.412 4.970 10.967 7.596 6.216 4.037 3.867 5.904 11,432 8.550 6.675 25,631 107,797 881 1.229 1.300	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,265 2,365	646 60 and over 890 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,283 2,492 6,117 5,218 4,930 2,051 837 717 838 634 483 1,805 32,134 1 9 8	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,9 49,9 41,4 87,7 182,6 124,6 94,4 56,2 45,2 60,5 45,2 124,6 125,6 124,6 125,
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 Over 260 All FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2	260 2 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260	0 706 Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 43 53 34 43 53 34 15 10 0 0 0 0 985 134 117 138 82 56 67 57	0 22,858 18 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 3,972 1,646 526 0 0 0 35,639 2,229 3,124 2,093 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,563 2,907 1,574	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 2,636 2,636 2,209 4,475 8,960 6,029 5,449 2,289 1,483 2,188 2,471 770 0 0 48,369 1,743 2,076 2,870 1,740 1,392 2,533 5,027 1,740	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 20,879 43,204 29,554 12,020 6,639 4,449 5,656 255,155 9,444 12,534 13,400 7,314 4,917 10,088 20,931 20,944 20,944 20,944 14,917 10,088 20,944 20,946 20,946 20,946 20,947 20,944 20,947 20,94	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 22,050 16,166 9,953 7,813 11,810 11,992 7,470 5,394 11,810 11,992 7,470 5,194 11,5,889 197,015 3,562 4,279 5,356 4,185 3,560 7,545 16,246	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 4,655 21,457 10,058 21,457 14,617 10,425 6,574 5,581 8,192 9,458 6,574 5,581 8,192 9,458 14,665 14,6	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 3,630 7,800 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,482 6,514 7,843 5,869 9,539 20,154 116,213 1,468 2,215 2,215 2,215 1,719 1,395 2,989 6,174	36,069 40-44 2,554 4,136 3,568 3,568 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 3,368 2,039 4,582 20,512 103,137 1,481 2,019 2,009 1,704 1,360 3,077 6,460	34,874 45-49 1,907 2,254 3,110 2,279 2,473 5,206 11,016 11,016 11,016 3,235 4,713 6,144 4,742 4,067 19,172 87,026 1,200 1,491 1,620 1,447 1,152 2,513 5,513	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963 2,542 2,412 4,970 10,967 7,596 6,216 4,037 3,867 5,904 11,432 8,675 25,631 107,797 881 1,229 1,305 4,906 1,054	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,273 4,688 10,930 8,229 7,571 4,866 4,746 7,683 14,843 13,879 10,308 37,681 136,491 136,491 584 839 866 66 763 791 1,735 4,043	646 60 and over 890 1,280 2,492 6,117 5,218 4,930 2,051 837 717 838 634 633 1,805 32,134 1,805 32,134 1,805 32,134 1,805 32,134 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 1,805 32,134 1,99 2,805 1,805 32,134 1,99 2,805 1,805 32,134 1,99 2,805 1,805 1,805 32,134 1,99 2,97 1,805 1,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 1,99 2,805 1,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 1,99 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,805 3,905 1,99	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 66,5 49,5 124,6 124,6 94,4 56,2 124,6 94,4 56,2 124,6 124,6 124,5 164,5 1
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 208 Over 260 All FEMALE One or less Over 260 All FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 39 52 65 52 65 52 65 52 65	260 2 2 4 6 8 13 26 65 78 104 156 208 260 2 4 6 8 13 26 208 260 2 4 6 8 13 26 208 260 2 4 6 8 13 26 208 26 26 27 4 6 8 13 26 208 26 27 8 104 104 156 208 260 260 27 8 13 26 208 260 260 27 8 13 26 208 260 260 260 27 8 13 26 208 260 260 260 27 8 13 260 208 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260	0 706 AGE GROU Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 43 53 34 43 53 34 15 10 0 0 0 0 0 985 134 117 138 82 56 67 57 57 28 32 28 32 10	0 22,858 18 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 3,972 1,646 535 376 35,639 2,083 2,229 3,124 2,093 2,293 3,124 2,093 2,294 3,1563 2,914 5,107 1,089 3322 2,34	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 2,209 4,475 8,960 6,029 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,483 2,289 1,743 2,076 2,870 1,740 0 0 48,369 1,743 3,592 1,291 756	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 20,879 43,204 29,548 13,024 9,093 13,611 12,020 6,639 4,449 5,656 255,155 9,444 12,534 13,400 7,314 4,917 10,088 20,931 13,627 10,570 5,480 3,098	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 7,135 15,743 32,316 22,050 16,164 9,953 7,813 11,810 11,992 7,470 5,1971 15,889 197,015 3,562 4,279 5,394 4,185 3,500 7,545 16,246 3,550 2,211	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 4,655 5,476 4,655 21,457 14,617 10,455 21,457 14,617 10,455 5,581 8,192 9,458 6,600 4,903 18,436 141,664 1,865 2,423 2,860 2,246 1,776 6,132 5,298 2,463 1,424	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,482 4,539 20,154 116,213 1,468 2,215 2,215 1,746 1,395 2,215 1,746 1,395 2,989 6,174 4,048 3,328 1,849 1,279	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136 3,568 3,053 6,586 3,053 6,586 3,053 6,586 3,053 6,586 5,558 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 7,083 1,348 1,348 1,348 1,2019 2,069 1,704 1,360 1,348 1,986 1,546 1,348 1,986 1,546 1,546 1,546 1,348	34,874 45-49 1,907 2,254 3,110 2,790 2,473 5,206 11,016 7,274 5,466 3,457 3,235 4,713 3,235 4,713 3,235 4,713 3,245 7,274 5,466 7,274 5,457 3,235 4,477 3,235 4,457 3,235 4,713 5,256 8,3,457 1,907	39,864 50-54 1,864 2,271 2,963 2,542 2,412 4,970 10,967 7,596 6,216 4,037 3,804 4,037 3,804 11,432 8,550 6,216 4,035 25,631 107,797 8811 1,229 1,300 1,054 8811 1,229 3,356 3,356	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,550 2,365 2,273 4,688 10,930 8,229 7,571 4,886 4,746 7,683 13,879 10,306 3,7,681 136,491 136,491 5,844 8,39 8,666 7,613 3,148 8,39 8,666 7,613 3,148 8,39 8,666 7,613 3,148 8,39 8,666 7,613 3,148 8,39 8,666 7,613 7,611 1,735 4,043 3,148 1,988 1,988 1,988	646 60 and over 890 1,280 1,280 1,230 1,243 2,492 6,117 5,218 4,930 2,051 837 717 838 634 483 1,805 32,134 1 9 8 3 4 9 9 7 25 19 13 22 22 19 13 22 22 19 13 22 22 19 13 22 22 19 13 22 22 13 22 13 22 13 25 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	480,0 All age 41.2 48.4 665,5 69,5 49,5 41,2 87,7 182,6 94,4 56.2 67,5 60,6 45,5 60,6 45,5 60,6 45,5 60,5 45,2
208 Over 260 All UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 52 52 65 78 104 156 208 Over 260 All FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4 6 8 13 26 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	260 2 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 78 104 156 268 260 2 4 6 8 13 26 39 52 65 52 65	0 706 Under 18 162 114 200 102 64 105 83 43 53 34 43 53 34 15 10 0 0 0 0 985 134 117 138 82 56 67 57 28 32 12	0 22,858 18 2,776 2,800 4,252 3,181 2,347 4,754 8,024 3,972 1,646 376 450 5266 0 0 0 35,639 2,083 2,293 3,124 2,093 1,563 2,917 2,567 1,089 332	0 27,560 19 2,428 2,636 4,096 2,809 4,475 8,960 6,029 5,449 2,289 1,289 2,483 2,188 2,471 770 0 0 48,369 1,743 2,076 2,870 1,740 1,392 2,535 5,027 3,163 3,592 1,291	1,997 119,768 20-24 13,328 16,505 21,688 13,209 9,948 13,024 22,348 13,024 9,093 13,611 12,020 6,639 4,449 5,656 255,155 9,444 12,534 13,407 10,570 5,480	2,912 77,457 25-29 6,773 7,391 10,848 8,475 15,743 32,316 22,050 16,166 9,953 7,813 11,810 11,992 7,473 11,810 11,992 7,473 11,810 11,992 7,475 11,915 15,889 197,015	43,075 30-34 3,909 4,517 6,806 5,476 4,655 10,058 21,457 10,425 6,574 4,655 14,617 10,425 6,574 4,655 14,617 10,425 6,574 4,903 14,617 10,425 6,574 4,903 18,436 14,664 1,865 2,423 2,860 2,246 1,776 4,092 6,132 5,298 2,463 5,298 1,29	32,465 35-39 3,038 3,415 4,932 4,106 3,630 7,800 16,115 10,941 7,690 5,145 4,462 4,514 7,690 4,514 7,690 5,145 4,462 4,539 20,154 116,213 1,468 2,215 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,995 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,995 1,719 1,395 2,995 1,719 1,395 2,995 1,719 1,395 2,995 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,719 1,395 2,985 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,895 1,9	36,069 40-44 2,554 2,984 4,136 3,568 3,053 6,586 13,488 3,053 6,586 13,488 3,053 6,586 13,488 4,300 3,765 5,558 7,083 5,381 4,562 20,512 103,137 1,481 2,019 2,069 1,704 1,360 3,077 6,460 4,133 3,198 1,986	34,874 45-49 1,907 2,254 3,110 2,790 2,473 5,206 11,016 11,016 11,016 11,016 11,017 5,206 1,207 1,424 1,427 1,527 5,538 3,727 3,022 1,907 1,90	39,864 50-54 1.864 2.271 2.963 2.542 2.412 4.970 10.967 7.596 6.216 4.037 7.596 6.216 4.037 5.904 11,432 8.550 6.575 25,631 107,797 881 1.229 1.300 1.054 9866 2.261 4.895 3.356 3.097 1.946	44,682 55-59 1,594 2,285 2,505 2,265 2,273 4,688 10,930 0,930 8,229 7,571 4,386 4,746 7,683 14,843 13,879 10,308 37,681 136,491 584 839 8866 66 763 791 1,175 8,4043 3,148 2,815 1,988	646 60 and over 890 1.280 1.280 1.230 1.243 2.492 6.117 5.218 4.930 2.051 837 717 838 634 483 1.805 32,134 1 9 8 3 4 9 9 7 25 19 13	480,0 All age 41,2 48,4 48,4 48,4 48,4 48,4 49,4 49,9 41,2 45,6 7,7 124,6 94,4 56,2 45,6 124,6 124,6 124,6 124,6 124,6 124,5 1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 13, 1989 2.6

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE	2,245.3	183.3	480-0	339.3	428-4	337.5	429.7	47.1	Thousand 2,326·7
Oct	2,110-7	177·9	428-4	320.4	399-9	317.1	421.0	45.9	2,118.9
1989 Jan Apr July	2,070-5 1,881-5 1,769-7	168·9 146·7 137·5	426·9 383·7 382·5	322·1 295·5 279·4	396·6 363·7 339·2	311-8 287-0 265-5	401·3 367·6 332·6	42·9 37·3 32·9	2,074·3 1,883·6 1,771·4
MALE 1988 July	1,560-3	108-1	307.6	227.6	317-3	240-2	313.5	46.1	Thousand 1,606·3
Oct	1,479-6	104.9	280.6	216.8	298-3	226.7	307.4	44.9	1,484.2
1989 Jan Apr July	1,470-9 1,349-6 1,260-6	102·4 90·3 84·0	286-2 261-5 255-2	222·2 207·4 197·0	298·9 276·6 257·9	224·1 206·7 190·2	295-0 270-6 244-3	42·1 36·5 32·1	1,473·2 1,350·8 1,261·6
FEMALE 1988 July	685-0	75·3	172.4	111.7	111-0	97.3	116-2	1.0	Thousa 720-4
Oct	631.1	73.0	147.8	103.6	101.6	90.4	113.6	1.0	634.6
1989 Jan Apr July	599-5 531-9 509-0	66·5 56·4 53·5	140·7 122·2 127·4	99·9 88·2 82·4	97·7 87·1 81·3	87·7 80·3 75·4	106·3 97·0 88·3	0·8 0·8 0·8	601·1 532·8 509·8

* Including some aged under 18. These figures, from October 1988, are affected by benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to tables 2.1 and 2

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE	AND FEMALE			-		170.6	466.3	2,326.7	Thousa 948-2
1988		283.7	661.3	433.5	311.3	170.0	400.3	2,320.7	
	Oct**	241.0	632·0	360.4	290.6	151.9	443.0	2,118.9	885·5
	1	215-1	699.0	338-8	276.9	133-8	410.7	2,074.3	821.4
989	Apr	189-4	604.7	345.4	252·5	121.4	370.3	1,883.6	744·1 674·6
	July	248.4	528.5	319.9	230.0	109.7	334-8	1,771.4	0/4.0
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per ce
88	July	12.2	28.4	18.6	13.4	7.3	20.0	100.0	40.8
			29.8	17.0	13.7	7.2	20.9	100.0	41.8
	Oct**	11.4	29.0	170				100.0	39.6
989	Jan	10.4	33.7	16.3	13.3	6.5	19.8	100·0 100·0	39.5
	Apr	10.1	32.1	18.3	13.4	6·4 6·2	19·7 18·9	100.0	38.1
	July	14.0	29.8	18-1	13.0	0.2	10.9	100 0	
ALE									Thous
	July	173.3	425.7	278.0	224.8	129.3	375-2	1,606.3	729.3
	the second second	150.0	410.0	233.4	212.0	115-2	355-2	1,484.2	682·3
	Oct**	158-3	410.3	200.4					005.0
989	Jan	140.0	475.9	221.7	202.7	102.1	330.8	1,473-2	635·6 577·1
505	Apr	127.7	415.3	230.8	184.9	93.5	298.7	1,350-8 1,261-6	524.1
	July	156.6	361.8	219.1	168.9	84.7	270.5	1,201.0	524.1
		Proportion of number	unemployed					•	Per co
288	July	10.8	26.5	17.3	14.0	8.0	23.4	100.0	45.4
		107	07.6	15.7	14.3	7.8	23.9	100-0	46.0
	Oct**	10.7	27.6	15.1	14.0				10.4
000	Jan	9.5	32.3	15.1	13.8	6.9	22.5	100.0	43·1 42·7
909	Apr	9.5	30.7	17.1	13.7	6.9	22.1	100-0 100-0	42.7
	July	12.4	28.7	17.4	13.4	6.7	21.4	100.0	
									Thous
EMA	July	110.4	235.6	155.5	86.4	41.4	91.1	720.4	218.9
900				107.0	70.6	36.7	87.8	634.6	203.2
	Oct**	82.8	221.7	127.0	78.6	30.7	07.0		
000	Jan	75·1	223.1	117.0	74.3	31.8	79.8	601.1	185.9
909	Apr	61.7	189-4	114.6	67.6	27.9	71.6	532.8	167·1 150·4
	July	91.8	166.7	100.8	61.1	25.1	64-3	509.8	150.4
		Description of reaches	unemployed						Per c
000	July	Proportion of numbe 15·3	32.7	21.6	12.0	5.7	12.6	100.0	30.4
900	July					5.0	12.0	100.0	32.0
	Oct**	13.0	34.9	20.0	12.4	5.8	13.8	100.0	
000		12.5	37.1	19.5	12.4	5.3	13.3	100.0	30.9
989	Jan	12.5	35.5	21.5	12.7	5·3 5·2	13.4	100.0	31·4 29·5
	Apr July	18.0	32.7	19.8	12.0	4.9	12.6	100.0	29.5

** See notes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Inemployment in counties and local author	rity districts at July 13, 1	1
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Unemployment in co	unties and	local	authority	districts at	July 13, 1989		later in		Data
	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	_ Rate † per cent		Male	Female	<u>All</u>	Rate † per cent
				employees and					enployees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST			0.010	unemployed	Isle of Wight	2,130	981	3,111	6.4
Bedfordshire Luton	5,832 3,015 536	2,480 1,145 320	8,312 4,160 856	3.5	Medina South Wight	1,272 858	596 385	1,868 1,243	
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	1,489 792	610 405	2,099 1,197		Kent	18,495 832	8,040 356	26,535 1,188	4.7
Berkshire	5,283	2,374 291	7,657 956	2.3	Ashford Canterbury Dartford	1,598 927	670 412	2,268 1,339	
Bracknell Newbury	665 641 1,433	289 543	930 1,976		Dover Gillingham	1,508 1,256	559 627	2,067 1,883	
Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	1,245 749	559 373	1,804 1,122		Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	1,415 1,061 2,038	649 479 1,058	2,064 1,540 3,096	
Wokingham	550 3,972	319 1,997	869 5,969	2.3	Sevenoaks Shepway	814 1,492	359 565	1,173 2,057	
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	766 361	408	1,174 575		Swale Thanet	1,794 2,539	857 931	2,651 3,470	
Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	1,578 325	782 167	2,360 492		Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	683 538	313 205	996 743	
Wycombe	942 8,638	426 3,787	1,368 12,425	4.6	Oxfordshire Cherwell	3,821 693	1,884 424	5,705 1,117	2.4
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne	3,554 768	1,469 336	5,023 1,104		Oxford South Oxfordshire	1,543 651 548	601 313 271	2,144 964 819	
Hastings Hove	1,100 1,404	405 683 371	1,505 2,087 1,113		Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	386	275	661	
Lewes Rother	742 567 503	260 263	827 766		Surrey Elmbridge	5,029 550	2,184 260	7,213 810	
Wealden Essex	16,639	8,349	24,988	4.6	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford	463 628 350	202 222 139	665 850 489	
Basildon Braintree	2,320 751	1,160 533 222	3,480 1,284 710		Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	637 347	265 181	902 528	
Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford	488 867 1,174	460 633	1,327 1,807		Spelthorne Surrey Heath	485 302	215 160	700 462	
Colchester Epping Forest	1,469 1,092	816 575	2,285 1,667		Tandrldge Waverley Woking	374 441 452	163 189 188	537 630 640	
Harlow Maldon	1,115 390 590	521 249 321	1,636 639 911		West Sussex	3,724	1,549	5,273	1.9
Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring	2,532 1,669	1,006 703	3,538 2,372		Adur Arun	289 832	119 313 259	408 1,145 762	
Thurrock Uttlesford	1,915 267	999 151	2,914 418		Chichester Crawley Horsham	503 534 417	200 162	734 579	
Greater London Barking and Dagenham	156,666 2,535	62,835 911	219,501 3,446	5.7	Mid Sussex Worthing	417 732	186 310	603 1,042	
Barnet Bexley	3,644 2,555	1,891 1,367	5,535 3,922		EAST ANGLIA				
Brent Bromley	6,213 3,158 5,669	2,627 1,492 2,404			Cambridgeshire Cambridge	6,579 1,300	3,116 547	9,695 1,847	3.3
Camden City of London City of Westminster	3,988	14	60 5,552		East Cambridgeshire Fenland	251 912	170 426	421 1,338	
Croydon Ealing Enfield	4,562 5,147	1,997 2,237	6,559 7,384		Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	959 2,695 462	650 1,049 274	1,609 3,744 736	
Enfield Greenwich Hackney	4,192 6,144 10,143	1,875 2,481 3,550	8,625		Norfolk	9,902	4,519	14,421	4.8
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey	5,056 7,974	1,917 3,207	6,973 11,181		Breckland Broadland	961 686	575 377	1,536 1,063 2,567	
Harrow Havering	1,973 2,426	1,004 1,147 1,002	3,573		Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich	1,822 813 3,103	745 359 1,191	1,172 4,294	
Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	2,035 2,996 7,225	1,409	4,405		South Norfolk West Norfolk	774 1,743	478 794	1,252 2,537	
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	3,093 1,084	1,286 518	6 4,379 8 1,602		Suffolk	5,915 543	3,093 302	9,008 845	3.3
Lambeth Lewisham	11,287 8,075 2,171	4,061 3,047 967	/ 11,122	Manaka Tablahan Sala	Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich	343 1,657	265 616	608 2,273	
Merton Newham Redbridge	7,770	2,738	3 10,508 3 4,471	3	Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	449 670	284 452	733 1,122	
Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	1,549 9,803	812 3,271	13.074		Suffolk Coastal Waveney	642 1,611	311 863	953 2,474	
Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	1,444 8,184 5,436	711 2,156 2,191	2,155 10,340 1 7,627	2	SOUTH WEST				
Wandsworth	6,051	2,517	7 8,568	3	Avon Bath	15,688 1,347 9,615	7,591 644 4,098	23,279 1,991 13,713	5.5
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	17,514 918 565	7,809 376 34	6 1,294	1	Bristol Kingswood Northavon	9,615 917 1,092	4,098 497 772	1,414	
East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	778 734	398 456	B 1,176	6	Wansdyke Woodspring	613 2,104	457 1,123	1,070 3,227	
Gosport Hart	878 378	599 184	9 1,477 4 562	2	Cornwall Caradon	7,969 970	3,829 564	11,798 1,534	8.1
Havant New Forest Portsmouth	1,791 1,387 3,774	76 68 1,55	9 2,076	6	Carrick Isles of Scilly	1,392 9	622 9	2,014 18	
Rushmoor Southampton	583 4,565	30 1,62	5 888 8 6,193	B 3	Kerrier North Cornwall	1,871 1,001	881 574	2,752 1,575	
Test Valley Winchester	635 528	28 22	4 91		Penwith Restormel	1,398 1,328	552 627	1,950 1,955	
Hertfordshire Broxbourne	7,539 817	3,73 48	7 11,27 4 1,30	6 2·6	Devon East Devon	16,244 1,006	7,431 536	23,675 1,542	6.4
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	860 629	42 38	5 1,28 1 1,01	5 0	Exeter Mid Devon	1,613	647 328	2,260 892	
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	729 910	31 48 32	7 1.04	4	North Devon Plymouth South Hams	1,148 6,648 782	557 2,865 465	1,705 9,513 1,247	
St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers	731 813 476	32 36 23	4 1,17	7	Teignbridge Torbay	1,016 2,179	480 871	1,496 3,050	
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	800 774	32 41	1,12	0	Torridge West Devon	750 538	380	1,130 840	

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

1989

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 13, 1989

onemployment in co	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	6,173 2,411 294 447 254 1,216 227	2,673 894 140 226 157 486 113	8,846 3,305 434 673 411 1,702 340	3.9	South Kesteven West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	1,122 1,216 5,708 997 356 388	628 656 3,134 516 298 269	1,750 1,872 8,842 1,513 654 657	37
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	533 791 5,771	335 322 2,798	868 1,113 8,569	4-0	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	681 2,195 294 797	407 1,006 201 437	1,088 3,201 495 1,234	
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	1,279 332 858 1,598 969 735	533 205 455 646 548 411	1,812 537 1,313 2,244 1,517 1,146		Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Manshield	27,433 3,016 2,602 1,673 1,870 3,322	9,823 864 1,082 796 826 1,000	37,256 3,880 3,684 2,469 2,696 4,322	8-0
omerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	4,936 889 1,396 1,158 361 1,132	2,778 583 729 525 166 775	7,714 1,472 2,125 1,683 527 1,907	4.6	Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	2,170 11,491 1,289 23,236	825 3,742 688 8,806	2,995 15,233 1,977 32,042	9-1
Viltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire VEST MIDLANDS	4,910 384 755 870 1,984 917	2,897 279 569 521 927 601	7,807 663 1,324 1,391 2,911 1,518	3.5	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,329 1,329 1,134 1,728 1,330 1,094 3,414 687 10,696 1,824	803 526 682 596 571 978 454 3,565 631	2,132 1,660 2,410 1,926 1,665 4,392 1,141 14,261 2,455	31
ereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	8,111 1,132 819 383 1,092 507 1,409 750 1,186	4,163 635 453 205 372 561 269 625 449 594	12,274 1,767 1,272 588 1,205 1,653 776 2,034 1,199 1,780	4-8	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	8,919 414 818 1,108 348 769 1,949 1,087 2,426	4,568 260 496 572 288 457 793 707 995	13,487 674 1,314 1,680 636 1,226 2,742 1,794 3,421	5-1
Wyre Forest shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	5,729 451 566 436 1,207	3,001 290 351 300 648	8,730 741 917 736 1,855	5-8	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	44,822 8,075 10,033 8,436 18,278	16,576 2,459 3,897 3,236 6,984	61,398 10,534 13,930 11,672 25,262	11-1
South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	364 2,705 15,755 1,659 1,574 1,020 1,637	194 1,218 7,844 816 834 593 750	558 3,923 23,599 2,475 2,408 1,613 2,387	5.5	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	49,554 12,280 3,796 7,235 17,625 8,618	19,694 4,296 1,833 3,272 6,970 3,323	69,248 16,576 5,629 10,507 24,595 11,941	7.6
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	1,559 1,271 837 4,758 1,440	922 684 523 1,950 772	2,481 1,955 1,360 6,708 2,212		NORTH WEST Cheshire Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	18,011 2,438 822 1,654	8,179 1,061 526 882 824	26,190 3,499 1,348 2,536 2,885	6-9
Varwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	5,877 928 2,124 977 588 1,260	3,458 536 1,078 643 414 787	9,335 1,464 3,202 1,620 1,002 2,047	4.6	Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,061 4,260 1,660 1,772 3,344	1,637 842 987 1,420	5,897 2,502 2,759 4,764	
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	80,920 37,765 8,570 6,227 9,357 3,439 6,782 8,780	31,103 13,056 3,823 2,937 3,747 1,697 2,534 3,309	112,023 50,821 12,393 9,164 13,104 5,136 9,316 12,089	8-5	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	75,447 7,508 3,181 22,334 5,701 5,609 8,245 4,623 4,963 4,811 8,472	29,071 2,933 1,536 7,116 2,473 2,367 2,649 2,161 2,119 1,899 3,818	104,518 10,441 4,717 29,450 8,174 7,976 10,894 6,784 7,082 6,710 12,290	9.3
AST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	19,796 1,972 1,979 3,040 5,831 1,816 1,147 2,363 944 704	8,158 803 734 1,151 2,220 705 687 1,002 439 417	27,954 2,775 2,713 4,191 8,051 2,521 1,834 3,365 1,383 1,121	7.2	Vigan Lancashire Blackborn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	28,850 3,955 3,991 2,196 1,468 720 1,313 2,945 1,401 3,935	11,828 1,269 1,340 891 879 333 604 1,257 591 1,260	40,678 5,224 5,331 3,087 1,053 1,917 4,202 1,992 5,195	7-6
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough	13,511 610 1,490 355 771	6,128 394 897 217 470	19,639 1,004 2,387 572 1,241	4.9	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	322 1,014 1,467 2,681 1,442	268 518 777 1,215 626	590 1,532 2,244 3,896 2,068	
Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Metton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	7,905 376 1,385 396 223	3,056 214 432 277 171	10,961 590 1,817 673 394		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	66,893 9,531 29,314 9,431 6,204 12,413	22,701 2,910 9,636 3,582 2,276 4,297	89,594 12,441 38,950 13,013 8,480 16,710	14-5
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland	9,637 924 2,259 2,607 848 661	4,580 434 908 953 570 431	14,217 1,358 3,167 3,560 1,418 1,092	6-5	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	22,671 3,931 5,502	7,489 1,174 1,862	30,160 5,105 7,364	12-6

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	<u>All</u>	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	7,121 6,117 7,815	2,133 2,320 4,309	9,254 8,437 12,124	5.9	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	7,671 1,537 4,113 2,021	3,602 665 1,977 960	11,273 2,202 6,090 2,981	10.8
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carliste Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,058 1,396 1,740 1,703 302 616	1,138 809 927 829 208 398	3,196 2,205 2,667 2,532 510 1,014		Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	3,003 509 1,300 389 805	1,672 335 681 249 407	4,675 844 1,981 638 1,212	8.2
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	17,326 1,407 2,757 3,033	6,408 573 1,095 977	23,734 1,980 3,852 4,010	10-6	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	10,093 3,797 5,323 973	4,502 1,560 2,262 680	14,595 5,357 7,585 1,653	10.9
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,144 3,134 2,390 408 2,053	869 879 1,103 220 692	3,013 4,013 3,493 628 2,745		Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon	8,168 1,397 4,108 653	4,305 763 1,761 459	12,473 2,160 5,869 1,112	5.4
forthumberland	7,760 731	2,841 295	10,601 1,026	9.7	Kincardine and Deeside Moray	366 1,644	265 1,057	631 2,701	
Ainwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Biyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	440 2,425 946 720 2,498	223 876 399 364 684	663 3,301 1,345 1,084 3,182		Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naire	5,429 193 821 1,597 497 306	2,384 109 325 649 214 142	7,813 302 1,146 2,246 711 448	8.8
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	47,262 7,770 12,379	14,988 2,392 4,094 2,159	62,250 10,162 16,473	11.9	Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	1,342 303 370	676 119 150	2,018 422 520	
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	6,275 7,254 13,584	2,159 2,123 4,220	8,434 9,377 17,804		Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	21,464 13,396 1,992 2,273 3,803	8,359 5,134 757 786 1,682	29,823 18,530 2,749 3,059 5,485	8-2
WALES Ciwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	7,725 1,199 972 1,172 559 1,349 2,474	3,432 625 436 459 358 505 1,049	11,157 1,824 1,408 1,631 917 1,854 3,523	8-1	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Mingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumpock and Doon Valley	95,431 1,406 555 42,389 2,223 1,468 1,842 2,364	35,288 711 340 13,611 754 719 929 743	130,719 2,117 895 56,000 2,977 2,187 2,771 3,107	12.9
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	7,330 963 1,106 770 1,874 1,676 941	3,054 438 484 359 688 757 328	10,384 1,401 1,590 1,129 2,562 2,433 1,269	9.5	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	5,053 2,434 1,828 719 3,782 4,822 2,734 3,093 4,390	1,979 1,185 1,070 524 1,407 1,527 1,120 1,346 1,486	7,032 3,619 2,898 1,243 5,189 6,349 3,854 4,439 5,876	
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth	11,089 2,673 1,540 1,031	4,312 852 594 500	15,401 3,525 2,134 1,531	9-4	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	5,462 6,820 2,047	1,934 2,855 1,048	7,396 9,675 3,095	
Newport Torfaen Gwynedd	3,679 2,166 5,727	1,416 950 2,482	5,095 3,116 8,209	10.7	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	11,217 1,931 7,099 2,187	5,166 1,138 3,003 1,025	16,383 3,069 10,102 3,212	9.8
Áberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	902 1,848 565 531	405 735 202 231	1,307 2,583 767 762		Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	353 254	184 186	537 440	8·0 4·5
Ynys Mon – Isle of Anglesey	1,881	909 4,818	2,790	11-4	Western Isles	1,055	355	1,410	14-3
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	14,788 2,138 1,971 3,014 2,273 2,997 2,395	695 591 1,144 663 900 825	19,606 2,833 2,562 4,158 2,936 3,897 3,220		NORTHERN IRELAND	1,748	764	2,512	
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,256 540 498 218	654 267 257 130	1,910 807 755 348	5-2	Ards Armagh Ballymona Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	1,825 2,300 1,922 1,187 994 19,946	890 1,039 941 406 562 6,536	2,715 3,339 2,863 1,593 1,556 26,482	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	10,243 8,024 2,219	3,688 2,745 943	13,931 10,769 3,162	7.5	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	1,137 1,728 2,622	597 949 980	26,482 1,734 2,677 3,602	
West Glamorgan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	9,377 1,110 1,392 1,392 5,483	3,297 349 479 590 1,879	12,674 1,459 1,871 1,982 7,362	9.6	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	1,656 3,385 7,083 1,784 2,604 2,783 1,213 1,213 1,755 3,448	665 1,445 1,697 908 965 1,021 474 532 1,569	2,321 4,830 8,780 2,692 3,569 3,804 1,687 2,287 5,017	
SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh	1,508 277 483 507	703 158 210 221	2,211 435 693 728	5.8	Lisoform Magherafelt Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh	3,448 1,717 943 4,932 2,614 1,686 2,274 2,746	730 276 1,763 1,351 1,114 898 661	2,447 1,219 6,695 3,965 2,800 3,172	

¹ 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. ¹ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in *tables* 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in *table* 2.4. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid-1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for counties become available later this year. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly labour markets.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

2.9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 13, 1989

	Male	_ Female	- <u>All</u>		<u>Male</u>	
SOUTH EAST				Newham North West Newham South	2,589 2,478	
Bedfordshire	2,056	764	2,820	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	3,500 465	
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	648	344	992	Orpington Peckham	753 4,023	
North Bedfordshire North Luton	1,281 1,115	505 483	1,786 1,598	Putney	1,270 560	
South West Bedfordshire	732	384	1,116	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	857	
Berkshire East Berkshire	816	357	1,173	Romford Ruislip–Northwood	833 453	
Newbury	561 948	251 395	812 1,343	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	3,766 2,962	
Reading East Reading West	668	238	906	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	380 603	
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	1,245 598	559 307	1,804 905	Tooting	2,189 4,850	
Wokingham	447	267	714	Tottenham Twickenham	692	
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	612	291	903	Upminster Uxbridge	865 786	
Beaconsfield	425 522	227 267	652 789	Vauxhall Walthamstow	4,825 1,872	
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	351	201	552	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	735 2,607	
Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,335 727	693 318	2,028 1,045	Wimbledon	832 2,700	
East Sussex				Woolwich	2,700	
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	521 1,819	240 657	761 2,476	Hampshire Aldershot	776	
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	1,735 818	812 362	2,547 1,180	Basingstoke East Hampshire	822 632	
Hastings and Rye	1,195 1,404	447 683	1,642 2,087	Eastleigh Fareham	1,108 779	
Hove	760	384 202	1,144 588	Gosport Havant	963 1,565	
Wealden	386	202	300	New Forest	671 429	
Essex Basildon	1,784	852	2,636	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	1,376	
Billericay Braintree	866 681	514 490	1,380 1,171	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	2,624 1,018	
Brentwood and Ongar	615 867	258 460	873 1,327	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	2,318 1,917	
Castle Point Chelmsford	944	487	1,431 1,329	Winchester	516	
Epping Forest Harlow	857 1,223	472 588	1,811	Hertfordshire	874	
Harwich North Colchester	1,511 1,009	592 544	2,103 1,553	Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	539	
Rochford Saffron Walden	712 445	392 269	1,104 714	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	780 880	
South Colchester and Maldon	1,008 1,498	632 548	1,640 2,046	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	584 572	
Southend East Southend West	1,034	458	1,492 2,378	Stevenage Watford	897 931	
Thurrock	1,585	793	2,370	Welwyn Hatfield	779 703	
Greater London Barking	1,389	429	1,818	West Hertfordshire	703	
Battersea Beckenham	2,592 1,062	964 478	3,556 1,540	Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	2,130	
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,282 792	1,003 422	5,285 1,214	Kent		
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	3,902	1,153	5,055	Ashford Canterbury	832 1,213	
Brent East Brent North	2,510 1,217	1,060 549	3,570 1,766	Dartford	1,084	
Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,486 1,481	1,018 700	3,504 2,181	Dover Faversham	1,429 1,725	
Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea	841 1,202	388 478	1,229 1,680	Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	1,492 1,271	
Chingford	1.037	481	1,518	Gravesham Maidstone	1,415 824	
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	701 783	361 364	1,147	Medway	1,154 1,121	
City of London and Westminster South	1,427	558	1,985	Mid Kent North Thanet	1,682	
Croydon Central Croydon North East	1,129 1,345	395 615	1,524 1,960	Sevenoaks South Thanet	657 1,375	
Croydon North West	1,466 622	663 324	2,129 946	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	683 538	
Croydon South Dagenham	1,146	482	1,628			
Dulwich Ealing North	2,014 1,358	834 580	2,848 1,938	Oxfordshire Banbury	626	
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	1,878 1,911	774 883	2,652 2,794	Henley Oxford East	364 1,201	
Edmonton	1,765 1,426	724 551	2,489 1,977	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	783 394	
Eltham Enfield North	1,267	643	1,910	Witney	453	
Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford	1,160 1,298	508 643	1,668 1,941	Surrey	406	
Feltham and Heston Finchley	1,515 922	709 534	2,224 1,456	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	436 374	
Fulham Greenwich	2,099 2,018	871 798	2,970 2,816	Epsom and Ewell Esher	577 372	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,767	1,752 1,798	6,519 7,174	Guildford	488 375	
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	5,376 2,957	1,046	4,003	Mole Valley North West Surrey	441 523	
Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	2,132 1,165	1,015 617	3,147 1,782	Reigate South West Surrey	377	
Harrow West	808 796	387 411	1,195 1,207	Spelthorne Woking	485 581	
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	1,046	538	1,584	West Sussex		
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	975 3,537	458 1,389	1,433 4,926	Arundel	718	
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	728 3,124	359 1,444	1,087 4,568	Chichester Crawley	503 604	
Ilford North Ilford South	838 1,465	469 605	1,307 2,070	Horsham Mid Sussex	417 347	
Islington North	3,868	1,594 1,437	5,462 4,794	Shoreham Worthing	403 732	
Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	3,357 1,891	808	2,699		102	
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	704 1,898	327 730	1,031 2,628	EAST ANGLIA		
Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	2,283 3,894	936 1,381	3,219 5,275	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,202	
Leyton	2,527 1,339	977 576	3,504 1,915	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	803 1,045	
Mitcham and Morden						

	Male	Female	AII	
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	372 692	237 432	609 1,124	Warwickshire North Warv Nuneaton
Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,822 670 813 1,411 1,187 2,178 774 1,047	745 377 359 603 538 808 478 611	2,567 1,047 1,172 2,014 1,725 2,986 1,252 1,658	Rugby and Stratford-o Warwick ar West Midlan Aldridge-B Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	796 796 1,310 760 642 1,611	544 396 504 475 311 863	1,340 1,192 1,814 1,235 953 2,474	Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar Birminghar Coventry N
SOUTH WEST				Coventry N Coventry S
Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	1,347 1,785 1,777 2,889 2,751 1,184 898 803 1,393 861	644 837 746 1,133 1,158 632 674 533 697 537	1,991 2,622 2,523 4,022 3,909 1,816 1,572 1,336 2,090 1,398	Coventry 5 Dudley Ea Dudley We Halesower Solihull Sutton Col Walsail No Watsail So Warley Ea Warley We West Bron
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,111 1,358 1,171 1,795 1,534	842 686 699 846 756	2,953 2,044 1,870 2,641 2,290	West Bron Wolverhar Wolverhar Wolverhar
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Tortay Torridge and West Devon	1,613 858 1,187 2,424 2,791 1,433 1,230 927 771 1,722 1,288	647 463 582 940 1,115 810 640 427 439 686 686 682	2,260 1,321 1,769 3,364 3,906 2,243 1,870 1,354 1,210 2,408 1,970	Derbyshire Amber Va Bolsover Chesterfie Derby Not Erewash High Peal North Eas South Der West Derl Leicestersh
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christehurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	1,472 1,231 551 497 924 976 522	557 433 268 283 390 415 327	2.029 1,664 819 780 1,314 1,391 849	Blaby Bosworth Harborou Leicester Leicester Loughbor North We Rutland a
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,377 674 1,626 981 1,113	594 363 687 539 615	1,971 1,037 2,313 1,520 1,728	Lincolnshir East Lind Gainsbor Granthar Holland v Lincoln
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	1,381 715 1,184 841 815	694 510 545 502 527	2,075 1,225 1,729 1,343 1,342	Stamford Northampte Corby Daventry Kettering Northamp
Witshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	720 755 834 1,648 953	482 569 508 724 614	1,202 1,324 1,342 2,372 1,567	Northam Wellingbo Nottinghan Ashfield Bassetlau Broxtowe
WEST MIDLANDS				Gedling Mansfield Newark
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,132 1,181 839 1,486 802 1,485 1,186	635 654 418 792 395 675 594	1,767 1,835 1,257 2,278 1,197 2,160 1,780	Nottingha Nottingha Nottingha Rushcliff Sherwoo YORKSHIF
Shropshire Ludiow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	815 1,179 1,207 2,528	484 775 648 1,094	1,299 1,954 1,855 3,622	Humbersid Beverley Booth Fe Bridlingtû Brigg an Glanford Great Gi
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire Staffordshire Moorlands Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent South	1,574 1,644 1,068 1,249 1,559 1,155 837 1,948 1,660 1,442	834 834 555 537 939 922 584 523 782 685 649	2,408 2,478 1,623 1,786 2,598 2,481 1,699 1,360 2,730 2,345 2,091	Kingstor Kingstor Kingstor North Yorl Harroga Richmor Ryedale Scarbor Selby Skipton York

All

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,454\\ 3,414\\ 4,780\\ 5,392\\ 1,855\\ 863\\ 1,303\\ 1,223\\ 685\\ 4,834\\ 4,031\\ 571\\ 926\\ 3,157\\ 6,613\\ 1,058\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,263\\ 1,223\\ 3,832\\ 1,223\\ 3,832\\ 1,223\\ 3,832\\ 1,223\\ 3,832\\ 1,223\\ 1,223\\ 3,832\\ 1,223\\ 1,2$

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,152\\ 1,113\\ 1,020\\ 1,647\\ 1,231\\ 1,631\\ 2,216\\ 982\\ 682\\ 1,975\\ 3,695\\ 1,512\\ 3,142\\ 2,580\\ 745 \end{array}$

1,392 859 1,120 1,351 872 834 1,311 1,303 1,194 1,040

3,111

1,188 1,729 1,577 1,948 2,057 1,909 2,064 1,185 1,744 1,707 2,277 9,35 1,928 996 743

1,015 540 1,673 1,113 601 763

1,706 1,326 1,568 3,362

S30 SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT **Area statistics**

0	4	0
2.		U

	Male	Female	<u>All</u>
re rwickshire	1,566	899	2,465
d Kenilworth	1,566 1,565 1,064	766 719	2,331 1,783
on–Avon and Leamington	588 1,094	414 660	1,002 1,754
nds Brownhills	1,297	609	1,906
am Edgbaston am Erdington	2,299 3,266	928 1,141	3,227 4,407
am Hall Green am Hodge Hill	2,260 3,266	874 1,069	3,134 4,335
am Ladywood am Northfield	4,703 3,423	1,459 1,208	6,162 4,631
am Perry Barr am Small Heath	3,359 5,208 4,351	1,245 1,431	4,604 6,639 5,528
am Sparkbrook am Yardley am Selly Oak	1,897 2,694	1,177 763 1,124	2,660 3,818
am Selly Óak North East North West	3,052 1,660	1,124 1,255 835	4,307 2,495
South East South West	2,307 1,551	930 803	3,237 2,354
ast /est	2,811 1,928	1,103 1,016	3,914 2,944 2,306
en and Stourbridge	1,488 2,469 970	818 1,092 605	2,306 3,561 1,575
oldfield Iorth	1,039 2,791	637 936	1,676 3,727
ast	2,694 2,441	989 975	3.683
Vest omwich East	1,959 2,328	831 954	3,416 2,790 3,282
omwich West ampton North East	2,629 3,486	987 1,150	3,616 4,636
ampton South East ampton South West	2,812 2,482	941 1,218	3,753 3,700
ANDS			
alley	1,659	650	2,309
ield	2,333 2,701	861 1,022	3,194 3,723
orth outh	2,082 3,230	847 1,132	2,929 4,362
ak	1,768 1,220 2,348	676 728	2,444 1,948
ast Derbyshire erbyshire	2,348 1,463 992	1,004 680 558	3,352 2,143 1,550
rbyshire hire	332	550	1,550
h .	745 849	491 501	1,236 1,350
ugh r East	616 2,098	397 915	1,013 3,013
r South r West	2,838 2,969	1,110 1,031	3,948 4,000
brough lest Leicestershire	1,120 1,489 787	626 503 554	1,746 1,992 1,341
and Melton	101	554	1,041
dsey rough and Horncastle	2,031 1,444	785 779	2,816 2,223
m with Boston	1,256 1,250	752 638	2,008 1,888
d and Spalding	2,853 803	1,117 509	3,970 1,312
tonshire	1,214	653	1,867
y g	507 729	402 447	909
npton North npton South	1,222 1,068	557 506	1,176 1,779 1,574
borough	968	569	1,537
mshire	2,523	691 943	3,214
aw /e	2,521 1,330	691 718	3,464 2,021 2,267
ld	1,549 2,923 1,458	864 731	3,787
nam East nam North	4,789 3,599	1,525 1,097	2,189 6,314 4,696
ham South ffe	3,103 1,289	1,120 688	4,223 1,977
od	2,349	755	3,104
RE AND HUMBERSIDE			
iy Ferry	1,229 1,453	730 740	1,959 2,193
ton	1,798 2,402	909 1,032	2,193 2,707 3,434
nd Cleethorpes rd and Scunthorpe Grimsby	2,244 3,414	852 978	3,096 4,392
n–upon–Hull East n–upon–Hull North	3,316 3,904	981 1,316	4,297 5,220 4,744
on-upon-Hull West	3,476	1,268	4,744
rkshire ate and	810 1,081	385 721	1,195 1,802
ond e vrough	959 1,783	542 741	1,501 2,524
n and Ripon	1,148 712	737 447	1,885 1,159
	2,426	995	3,421
SEPTEMBER 1989	EMPL	OYMENT	GAZETTE

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 13, 1989

Unemployment in Parlian	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rothertham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	2,955 2,687 2,433 3,170 3,516 3,347 2,494 3,127 5,026 2,429 3,532	816 750 893 1.198 1.388 1.311 1.110 1.066 1.636 930 1.100	3.771 3.437 3.326 4.368 4.904 4.658 3.664 4.193 6.662 3.359 4.632 2.822	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral South Wirral West	4.006 6.299 5.572 4.885 1.715 2.741 3.463 3.723 1.707 1.904	1.550 1.857 1.885 1.494 855 1.039 1.237 1.266 768 829	5,556 8,156 7,457 6,379 2,570 3,780 4,700 4,989 2,475 2,733
Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hieleey Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	2,004 3,064 2,223 2,815 1,879	1,078 1,116 1,124 1,060	3,082 4,180 3,347 3,875 2,635	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North	3,931 3,316 4,904 3,767 3,735 3,018	1,174 1,206 1,420 1,155 1,286 1,248	5,105 4,522 6,324 4,922 5,021 4,266
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elimet Halifax Hemsworth	3,379 2,368 3,946 1,414 1,423 1,774 1,191 2,382 2,534 2,534	1,069 869 1,105 802 743 737 607 1,031 840 1,036	4,448 3,237 5,051 2,216 2,166 2,511 1,798 3,413 3,374 3,374 3,195	Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	1,544 1,467 1,703 864 495 1,742	920 719 829 627 304 910	2,464 2,186 2,532 1,491 799 2,652
Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North Vest Leeds West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanto	2,159 1,472 3,830 3,258 2,025 1,757 2,397 1,881 1,484	746 1,172 1,056 868 869 949 733 771 953	2,218 5,002 4,314 2,893 2,626 3,346 2,614 2,255 3,571	Durham Bishop Auckland Otty of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,561 2,144 2,596 2,731 2,929 2,426 1,939	1,002 869 1,014 780 1,026 857 860	3,563 3,013 3,610 3,511 3,955 3,283 2,799
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	2,618 947 1,115 2,321	542 507 933	1,489 1,622 3,254	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,564 2,425 846 2,925	649 876 471 845	2,213 3,301 1,317 3,770
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Haiton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,109 860 1,616 1,513 2,215 3,105 1,058 1,036 2,295 2,204	806 580 828 842 956 1,313 599 511 899 845	2,915 1,440 2,444 2,355 3,171 4,418 1,657 1,547 3,194 3,049	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastie upon Tyne Central Newcastie upon Tyne East Newcastie upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	2,309 3,245 3,742 3,674 2,910 3,596 2,888 3,580 5,622 4,220 5,622 4,220 5,201 2,869	803 1.022 1.238 1.002 1.121 1.216 989 1.121 1.511 1.471 1.335 974	3,112 4,267 4,980 4,676 4,031 4,812 3,877 4,701 7,133 5,691 6,536 3,843
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhuime Denton and Reddish	1,156 1,965 2,520 2,942 2,046 1,511 1,670 790 1,749 2,151	607 771 896 1,106 931 707 829 487 696 875	1,763 2,736 3,416 4,048 2,977 2,218 2,499 1,277 2,445 3,026	Tynemouth Wallsend WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	1,290 1,290 1,959 1,236 1,440 1,800	670 758 660 581 763	1,960 2,717 1,896 2,021 2,563
Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littlieborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	2,365 954 2,306 2,490 1,256 2,259	907 572 1,018 1,082 736 1,132	3,272 1,526 3,324 3,572 1,992 3,391	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	1,569 1,460 2,038 2,263	726 619 759 950	2,295 2,079 2,797 3,213
Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Vest Rochdale	6,099 3,474 3,798 3,306 3,136 2,880 1,944 2,924	1,622 1,124 1,258 1,338 826 1,062 898 1,126	7,721 4,598 5,056 4,644 3,962 3,942 2,842 4,050	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	2,601 1,540 997 1,833 2,049 2,069	818 594 474 719 818 889	3,419 2,134 1,471 2,552 2,867 2,958
Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	4,052 2,103 1,623 4,427 3,158 2,393	1,050 892 683 1,544 1,322 974	5,102 2,995 2,306 5,971 4,480 3,367	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,636 1,547 663 1,881	595 689 289 909	2,231 2,236 952 2,790
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	3,388 2,050 1,941 2,196 1,547 881 1,313	998 683 657 891 933 389 604	4,386 2,733 2,598 3,087 2,480 1,270 1,917	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	1,433 2,341 2,138 2,627 1,920 2,056 2,273	634 735 695 756 615 720 663	2,067 3,076 2,833 3,383 2,535 2,776 2,936
Láncaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley	1,414 1,638 1,401 3,488 608 1,591	674 659 591 992 480 789	2,088 2,297 1,992 4,480 1,088 2,370	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan	758 498	397 257	1,155 755
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,581 1,467 2,602 1,335	789 777 1,161 550	2,370 2,244 3,763 1,885	Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	2,666 951 2,319 2,525 1,782	1,104 420 643 769 752	3,770 1,371 2,962 3,294 2,534
Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	5,079 5,435 2,281 4,781 4,750 4,617 3,935	1,434 1,586 1,141 1,432 1,478 1,578 1,272	6,513 7,021 3,422 6,213 6,228 6,195 5,207	West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,447 1,276 1,608 2,493 2,553	474 572 635 717 899	1,921 1,848 2,243 3,210 3,452

at July 13, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	AII
				Dumbarton	2,434	1,185	3,619
SCOTLAND				East Kilbride	1,828	1,070	2,898
				Eastwood	1,492	809	2,301
orders Region	784	379	1,163	Glasgow Cathcart	2,189	803	2,992
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	724	324	1.048	Glasgow Central	4,266	1.358	5,624
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	124	324	1,040	Glasgow Garscadden	3,543	982	4,525
				Glasgow Govan	3,535	1,133	4,668
entral Region			0.004	Glasgow Hillhead	2,978	1,434	4,412
Clackmannan	2,097	937	3,034		4,631	1,591	6,222
Falkirk East	2,054	947	3,001	Glasgow Maryhill		1,190	5,446
Falkirk West	1,857	890	2,747	Glasgow Pollock	4,256		5,997
Stirling	1,663	828	2,491	Glasgow Provan	4,693	1,304	
Juning				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,520	1,094	4,614
umfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Shettleston	3,915	1,154	5,069
	1.444	808	2,252	Glasgow Springburn	4,863	1,568	6,431
Dumfries	1,559	864	2,423	Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,378	1,260	5,638
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,000	004	-,	Hamilton	2,983	1,146	4,129
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,734	1,120	3,854
ife Region	0.014	1 100	3,777	Monklands East	2.876	965	3,841
Central Fife	2,614	1,163		Monklands West	2,226	874	3,100
Dunfermline East	2,372	961	3,333	Motherwell North	2,781	1,055	3,836
Dunfermline West	1,719	705	2,424		2,681	879	3,560
Kirkcaldy	2,415	993	3,408	Motherwell South	2,588	1,029	3,617
North East Fife	973	680	1,653	Paisley North		937	3,371
				Paisley South	2,434		3,3/1
rampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,469	871	2,340
Aberdeen North	2.000	704	2,704	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,611	903	2,514
Aberdeen South	1,473	696	2,169				
	1,397	763	2.160	Tayside Region			
Banff and Buchan	858	618	1.476	Angus East	1,658	992	2,650
Gordon	796	467	1,263	Dundee East	3,668	1,494	5,162
Kincardine and Deeside		1.057	2,701	Dundee West	3,198	1,325	4,523
Moray	1,644	1,057	2,701	North Tayside	1,096	602	1,698
					1,597	753	2,350
lighlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,001	100	2,000
Caithness and Sutherland	1,191	475	1,666		507	370	977
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,458	1,035	3,493	Orkney and Shetland Islands	607	370	911
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,780	874	2,654			055	4 440
11000, Oromany and only a				Western Isles	1,055	355	1,410
athian Region							
othian Region	1,992	757	2.749				
East Lothian	2,709	1.076	3,785	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh Central	2,232	782	3,014				
Edinburgh East	3,489	1,159	4.648	Belfast East	3.055	1,373	4,428
Edinburgh Leith		652	2.269	Belfast North	5,441	1,741	7,182
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,617		2,209	Belfast South	3,548	1,700	5,248
Edinburgh South	2,052	883		Belfast West	8,196	1,872	10,068
Edinburgh West	1,048	430	1,478		3,565	1,566	5,13
Linlithgow	2,156	868	3,024	East Antrim		2,072	7,819
Livingston	1,896	966	2,862	East Londonderry	5,747		7,81
Mid Lothian	2,273	786	3,059	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,387	1,986	
ind connen				Foyle	8,516	2,040	10,550
trathclyde Region				Lagan Valley	3,539	1,612	5,15
Argyll and Bute	1.406	711	2,117	Mid-Ulster	5,590	2,051	7,64
	2,175	943	3.118	Newry and Armagh	5,776	2,107	7,88
Ayr		1,146	4,428	North Antrim	4,052	1.623	5,67
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,282	1,140	3.388	North Down	2,470	1,450	3,92
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,502	886		South Antrim	3,147	1,620	4,76
Clydesdale	2,267	980	3,247		3,627	1,813	5,44
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,842	929	2,771	South Down		1,310	3,69
Cunninghame North	2,229	1,028	3,257	Strangford	2,384	1,310	5,78
Cunninghame South	2,824	951	3,775	Upper Bann	3,992	1,797	5,78

S32 SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

2.10

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE 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
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,436 724 450	1,677 592 375	119 36 11	462 92 57	874 185 134	446 147 71	745 119 66	1,314 248 135	396 51 26	586 95 55	1,398 283 156	8,776 1,980 1,161	=	8,776 1,980 1,161
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	358 342 321	284 274 264	14 10 14	42 41 39	118 112 106	53 56 61	49 46 51	122 117 128	33 32 35	60 55 56	113 94 90	962 905 901	Ξ	962 905 901
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	349 316 509	268 249 378	13 11 35	41 36 89	107 120 286	68 70 170	76 77 241	158 153 412	50 47 198	75 67 133	216 205 2,010	1,153 1,102 4,083	 1,559	1,153 1,102 5,642
	July 13	11,488	6,040	1,310	3,944	8,081	5,115	9,006	12,962	5,840	6,624	13,853	78,223	6,550	84,773

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

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
1988	AND FEMALE July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	84 74 63	76 57 47	30 34 34	12 41 16	259 158 124	277 153 265	503 430 589	455 218 225	192 202 165	144 127 64	1,560 977 1,123	3,516 2,414 2,668	1,012 792 1,061	4,528 3,206 3,729
	Oct 13	62	46	42	28	164	149	657	383	74	172	1,695	3,426	1,019	4,445
	Nov 10	72	46	59	20	199	193	669	162	109	169	1,559	3,211	860	4,071
	Dec 8	57	36	44	30	112	232	747	226	127	176	1,484	3,235	0	3,235
989	Jan 12	88	69	53	17	237	292	731	706	259	182	2,524	5,089	986	6,075
	Feb 9	107	73	39	32	297	424	1,016	630	344	196	1,979	5,064	997	6,061
	Mar 9	321	288	49	44	280	592	843	1,766	298	291	2,284	6,768	1,512	8,280
	Apr 13	132	101	183	40	394	825	1,161	1,216	349	262	1,513	6,075	1,876	7,951
	May 11	172	150	233	26	4,339	674	956	197	213	271	1,237	8,318	1,534	9,852
	June 8	114	85	28	14	270	434	341	177	117	228	1,250	2,973	1,590	4,563
	July 13	214	139	10	22	112	301	279	281	59	127	1,142	2,547	1,053	3,600

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

					UNI	EMPLOYI Rates by		2.15
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 July Oct	20·9 20·8	17·8 16·6	13·6 13·4	9·2 9·1	7.6 7.6	11.7 11.8	5·4 5·5	11.7 11.6
1987 Jan	20·3	16-8	13·6	9·5	7·7	12·3	5-6	11.7
Apr	18·4	15-7	13·0	9·1	7·4	12·0	5-3	11.0
July	16·9	15-3	11·9	8·4	6·9	11·3	4-8	10.3
Oct	16·3	13-6	11·2	7·8	6·6	11·0	4-4	9.7
1988 Jan	15·4	13-4	11-2	7·8	6·5	10-7	4·0	9.5
Apr	13·6	12-2	10-5	7·3	6·2	10-3	3·7	8.9
July	12·3	11-8	9-5	6·6	5·6	9-6	3·3	8.1
Oct	12.0	10.6	9.0	6.2	5.3	9.4	3.2	7.4
1989 Jan	11·4	10.5	9·0	6·1	5·2	8·9	3·0	7·3
Apr	9·9	9.5	8·3	5·6	4·8	8·2	2·6	6·6
July	9·2	9.4	7·8	5·2	4·4	7·4	2·3	6·2
MALE 1986 July Oct	22·5 22·1	19·6 18·4	14·3 14·0	11·2 11·0	9·7 9·7	14-5 14-6	7·5 7·6	13·5 13·3
1987 Jan	22·5	18·8	14-6	11.7	9.9	15·4	7·9	13·7
Apr	20·6	17·7	14-0	11.2	9.6	15·1	7·4	13·0
July	18·8	17·0	13-0	10.3	8.9	14·2	6·6	12·1
Oct	18·0	15·3	12-2	9.7	8.5	13·8	6·1	11·5
1988 Jan	17·4	15-3	12·4	9·7	8·5	13·5	5-7	11·4
Apr	15·4	14-0	11·6	9·2	8·0	12·9	5-1	10·6
July	13·9	13-3	10·5	8·2	7·2	12·0	4-6	9·7
Oct	13.5	12.1	10.0	7.7	6.8	11.7	4.5	8.9
1989 Jan	13·2	12·4	10·2	7·7	6·7	11-3	4·2	8·9
Apr	11·6	11·3	9·6	7·2	6·2	10-3	3·7	8·1
July	10·8	11·0	9·1	6·7	5·7	9-3	3·2	7·6
F EMALE 1986 July Oct	19·0 19·2	15·3 14·2	12·5 12·5	6·3 6·2	4·9 4·9	7·6 7·8	0·3 0·3	9·1 9·0
1987 Jan	17·8	14·1	12·1	6·2	4·8	7·8	0·3	8·8
Apr	15·9	13·0	11·2	5·9	4·6	7·6	0·3	8·1
July	14·7	13·0	10·3	5·4	4·4	7·2	0·3	7·7
Oct	14·4	11·3	9·6	5·0	4·2	7·0	0·3	7·2
1988 Jan	13·3	10-9	9·3	4·9	4·1	6·8	0·2	7·0
Apr	11·6	9-9	8·7	4·6	3·9	6·6	0·3	6·5
July	10·6	9-9	8·0	4·3	3·7	6·2	0·2	6·0
Oct	10.3	8.5	7.4	3.9	3.4	6.1	0.2	5.3
1989 Jan	9·4	8·1	7·2	3·7	3·3	5·7	0·2	5·0
Apr	8·0	7·0	6·3	3·3	3·0	5·2	0·2	4·5
July	7·5	7·3	5·9	3·1	2·8	4·7	0·2	4·3

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to tables 2.1 and 2.2. Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at the relevant mid-year for 1986 and 1987 figures, and have been updated to incorporate mid-1988 denominators for the 1989 figures. These rates are thus consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 **Selected countries**

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece
JMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATI	ONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
nthly 38 July Aug	2,327 2,291	519 539	118 119	402 395	1,052 1,040	213 229	111 100	2,470 2,552	2,199 2,167	86 84
Sept***	2,311		124	381	960	230	101	2,633	2,100	83
Oct Nov Dec	2,119 2,067 2,047	508 488 563	141 163 189	377 374 379	963 1,001 985	243 251 263	108 96 105	2,654 2,617 2,646	2,074 2,190 2,191	90 112 136
39 Jan Feb Mar	2,074 2,018 1,960	592 598 546	208 199 159	390 384 380	1,112 1,100 1,147	297 290 287	121 100 100	2,661 2,597 2,547	2,335 2,305 2,178	145 150 134
Apr May Jun	1,884 1,803 1,743	516	148 129	366 358 349	1,105 1,027 944	275	93 	2,486 2,413 2,375	2,035 1,948 1,915	125
Jul	1,771								1,973	
and the set of latest month	6.2	6.3	4.3	12.7	6.8	9.9	3.7	9.3	6.7	6.0
ercentage rate: latest month test month: change on a year ago	-1·9	-1.8	N/C	-1.3	-0.3	+0.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.8	+0.2
JMBERS		ED, NATIONAL D	EFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
nnual averages 185 186 187 188	3,036 3,107 2,822 2,295	597 611 629 574	140 152 165 159	478 443 435 395	1,329 1,236 1,172 1,046	245 214 217 242	163 161 130 115	2,425 2,517 2,623 2,570	2,305 2,223 2,233 2,237	89 110
onthiy 188 July Aug Sept	2,267 2,226 2,192	541 560 559	152 159 159	404 400 389	1,057 1,069 1,048	240 244 245	112 111 107	2,614 2,610 2,556	2,264 2,249 2,239	
Oct Nov Dec	2,158 2,105 2,037	548 537 556	156 156 161	381 381 377	1,061 1,056 1,032	251 257 259	108 94 104	2,570 2,552 2,563	2,222 2,192 2,136	··· ··· ··
989 Jan Feb Mar	1,988 1,949 1,917	566 551 502	149 141 132	374 371 371	1,017 1,022 1,010	256 255 256	109 95 96	2,548 2,527 2,522	2,075 2,053 2,018	
Apr May Jun	1,858 1,835 1,809	497	143 152	364 362	1,046 1,037 987	257 	92 	2,534 2,517 2,526	2,036 2,049 2,037	
Jul	1,789								2,030	
ercentage rate: latest month	6.3	6.1	5.1	13-2	7.3	9.3	3.3	9.9	6.9	
test three months: change on previous three months		-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	N/C	N/C	-0.6	N/C	N/C	
ECD	STANDARD	SED RATES: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED (2)			Apr	May	Apr	
atest month er cent	May 6-6	May 6·3		May 9.2	May 7.6		Apr 3·8	10.0	5·6	

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

 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 3 OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.

 4 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 * The seasonally adjusted series for the Vinted Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2.1*).

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

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

	United States	Switzer- land †	Sweden §§	Spain**	Portugal †	is † Norway †	Netherland	Luxem- bourg †	Japan§	Italy ‡‡	rish Republic **
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUS	INITIONS (TIONAL DEF	MPLOYED, NAT	UMBERS UNE	N						1.1.1.1.1.1.1
1988 July	6,823	18.3	77	2,776	294	45	686	2.3	1,480	3,770	242
Aug	6,659	17.5	80	2,745	291	53	692	2.2	1,570	3,801	243
Sept	6,368	16-8	78	2,745	291	53	688	2.4	1,510	3,869	236
Oct	6,182	16.8	74	2,756	295	57	678	2.4	1,460	3,870	233
Nov	6,325	17.5	65 51	2,762	305	62 70	679	2.4	1,410	3,866	234
	6,142	18.4		2,769	313		690	2.4	1,340	3,847	243
1989 Jan Feb	7,309 6,883	18-9 18-0	75 69	2,773 2,740	333 337	87 86		2·5 2·4	1,460 1,510	3,851 3,837	245
Mar	6,378	16.5	60	2,698	332	79		2.4	1,630	3,837	242 241
Apr	6,229	15.8	67	2,653	313	80		2.2	1.560	3,945	233
May	6,158	14.8		2,580		76		2.0		3,878	229
Jun	6,850	••	••	•••	•••	••	••	• •	••	••	230
Jul	6,736	••	••		••		••		•••		230
ercentage rate: latest mon	5.3	0.6	1.5	17.6	7.3	4.6	14.1	1.3	2.5	16.7	17.7
latest month: change o a year ago	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-2.1	N/C	+1.8	-0.1	-0-2	-0.1	N/C	-0-9
Annual average 1985 1986 1987 1988	8,312 8,237 7,410 6,692	27·0 22·8 19·6	124 98 84	2,643 2,759 2,924 2,869	319 304	52 36 32 50	762 712 686	 	1,566 1,667 1,731 1,552	2,959 3,173 3,294 3,848	231 236 247 242
Month											
1988 July	6,625	21.0	80	2,887	302	49	680		1,550	3,877	244
Aug	6,797 6,614	20·0 19·0	64 62	2,863 2,817	302 302	51 56	682 683	••	1,590 1,530	3,987 3,862	242 241
	6,518 6,563	19-0 18-0	77 67	2,776 2,737	301 305	60 66	679 681		1,520 1,500	3,913 3,919	241 239
Oct		17.1			308	67	677	2.2	1,460	3,894	238
Nov	6,554	17.1	51	2,727							237
Nov Dec 1989 Jan	6,716	15.1	51	2,683	317	73		2.1	1,430	3,809	
Nov Dec 1989 Jan Feb	6,716 6,328	15·1 16·0	•••	2,683 2,651	317 321	75		2.0	1,440	3,748	236
Nov Der 1989 Jan Feb Mai	6,716 6,328 6,128	15·1 16·0 15·5		2,683 2,651 2,626	317 321 321	75 74	 	2·0 2·2	1,440 1,460	3,748 3,843	236 236
Noo Dec 1989 Jan Fet Mai Apr	6,716 6,328 6,128 6,546	15·1 16·0 15·5 15·6	 	2,683 2,651 2,626 2,618	317 321 321 312	75 74 80		2·0 2·2 2·2	1,440 1,460 1,450	3,748 3,843 3,910	236 236 233
Nov Der 1989 Jan Feb Mai	6,716 6,328 6,128	15·1 16·0 15·5	•••	2,683 2,651 2,626	317 321 321	75 74		2·0 2·2	1,440 1,460	3,748 3,843	236 236 233 233
Nov Dec 1989 Jan Fet Mar Apr May	6,716 6,328 6,128 6,546 6,395	15·1 16·0 15·5 15·6 15·3	 	2,683 2,651 2,626 2,618	317 321 321 312	75 74 80 90		2·0 2·2 2·2	1,440 1,460 1,450	3,748 3,843 3,910 3,900	236 236
Nov Dec 1989 Jan Fet Mar Apr Ma Jul Jul Jul	6,716 6,328 6,128 6,546 6,395 6,561	15·1 16·0 15·5 15·6 15·3	 	2,683 2,651 2,626 2,618	317 321 321 312	75 74 80 90 		2·0 2·2 2·2	1,440 1,460 1,450	3,748 3,843 3,910 3,900	236 236 233 233 233
Nov Dec 1989 Jan Fet Mar Apr Jun Jun	6,716 6,328 6,128 6,546 6,395 6,561 6,497	15-1 16-0 15-5 15-6 15-3 	··· ··· ··· ···	2,683 2,651 2,626 2,618	317 321 321 312 	75 74 80 90 	:: :: ::	2-0 2-2 2-2 2-2	1,440 1,460 1,450	3,748 3,843 3,910 3,900	236 233 233 233 233 231 7-8
Non Dec 1989 Jar Fet Ma Apr Ma Jun Jun Jul Percentage rate: latest mor est three months: change	6,716 6,328 6,128 6,546 6,395 6,561 6,497 5-2 +0-1	15-1 16-0 15-5 15-6 15-3 0-6 N/C	 1.2 -0.1	2,683 2,651 2,626 2,618 	317 321 321 312 7.3	75 74 80 90 5-4	 13-9	20 22 22 22 22	1,440 1,460 1,450 2.3	3,748 3,843 3,910 3,900 16-8	236 236 233 233 233 233 231

1 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 1 Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 11 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total abour force.
 14 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 15 Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 16 Seasonally survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 17 Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 16 Seasonally adjusted figures are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Selected countries**

2.18

2.19

UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITE	D	INFLOW†						
KINGE	DOM n ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
988	July 14 Aug 11	347·5 311·6		214·9 194·4	-48·4 -43·2	132·6 117·2	-33·2 -29·6	43·4 44·4
	Sept 8**	327.4	-129.2	209.8	-71.5	117.6	-57.6	43.4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	319·6 297·8 269·9	-100·6 -77·5 -58·7	206·4 196·1 185·1	-58·5 -45·0 -32·5	113-2 101-6 84-8	-42·1 -32·6 -26·2	42·0 40·8 34·9
989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	269·4 290·0 264·0	-74·9 -55·2 -49·0	175-4 192-3 178-8	-39·3 -28·3 -23·7	94-0 97-7 85-2	-35·6 -26·9 -25·4	38·4 39·8 33·7
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	247-5 230-8 225-0	-76·4 -45·9 -48·8	165-7 157-2 153-0	-44·6 -23·2 -25·2	81·8 73·6 72·0	-31·8 -22·7 -23·6	34·8 30·3 29·1
	July 13	293-8	-53.7	187.6	-27.3	106-2	-26.4	33.9
UNITE	D	OUTFLOW						
KINGE	DOM n ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1988	July 14 Aug 11	359·7 350·1	68·2 69·5	237·2 226·6	-41·8 -44·1	122·5 123·4	-26·4 -25·5	46·9 45·3
	Sept 8**	305-9	-145.9	190.4	-87.2	115.5	-58.7	42.3
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	486-1 354-0 292-0	-62·9 -78·3 -25·5	301-8 228-1 188-7	-39·0 -45·8 -15·0	184·3 126·0 103·4	-23·8 -32·5 -10·5	61.7 52.0 40.3
1989	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	245-4 350-8 326-8	-76·2 -55·8 -65·7	156·6 233·7 217·3	45-9 30-7 38-3	88·7 117·1 109·5	-30·2 -25·0 -27·4	39·4 49·8 44·7
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	313·9 318·6 289·3	-58·6 -76·3 -77·7	207-8 215-4 196-9	-35·0 -44·8 -46·3	106-1 103-2 92-5	-23·7 -31·5 -31·4	45·5 43·6 38·8
	July 13	269.3	-90.4	183-2	-53.9	86.1	-36.4	33.6

* 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 4½ week month. The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows have lended to be understated a little in September and after Easter when many young people have joined the register and with consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected. ** See notes ** and *** to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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

THOUSAND

NFLOW	Age group									
onth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
ALE	0.9	23.3	48.7	31.3	20.4	28.7	19.7	8.5	4.8	186-2
989 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.9	23.3	40.7	29.2	19.1	27.8	19.0	8.3	4.6	173.5
Apr 13	0.7	18.4	39.4	26.6	17.8	25.9	18.6	8.3	4.6	160.3
May 11	0.6	17.8	37.3	25.9	16.8	25.0	17.4	7.3	4.0	152.1
June 8	0.6	17.4	36.4	24.9	16.6	23.8	16.9	7.1	3.9	147.5
July 13	0.7	22.4	57.4	29.0	17.9	25.1	17.1	7.3	4.0	181.0
EMALE	0.8	15.9	26.6	16.2	9.0	13-2	9.2	2.8		93.7
989 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.6	13.1	22.5	13.8	7.9	12.4	8.9	2.7		81.9
Apr 13	0.6	11.6	20.8	13.4	7.8	12.4	8.9	2.7		78.1
May 11	0.6	11.1	19.0	12.2	6.8	10.6	7.7	2.5		70.4
June 8	0.5	10.9	18-9	11.8	6.4	10-3	7.5	2.2	—	68.5
July 13	0.6	16-2	37.6	14.6	7.8	12.5	8.6	2.5	—	100.5
hanges on a year earli	er									
IALE 989 Feb 9	-15.1	0.2	-3.8	-1.3	-1.1	-3.0	-1.7	-1.0	-1.3	-28.2
Mar 9	-12.6	-0.1	-3.4	-0.7	-0.8	-2.0	-1.6	-0.8	-1.2	-23.3
Apr 13	-15.7	-0.7	-6.6	-3.3	-2.4	-5.6	-4.7	-2.6	-2.3	-43.8
May 11	-12.4	-0.3	-3.7		-0.7	-1.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-23.0
June 8	-10.8	-1.2	-5.4	-0.9	-0.6	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.6	-24.4
July 13	-10.5	-1.7	-9.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-27.5
EMALE										
989 Feb 9	-11.5	-0.5	-5.2	-3.5	-2.2	-2.3	-1.2	-0.4		-26.8
Mar 9	-9.2	-0.7	-5.1	-3.7	-2.2	-2.3	-1.1	-0.4	and the second second	-24.7
Apr 13	-11.4	-1.0	-5.9	-4.0	-2.6	-3.4	-2.0	-0.9		-31·3 -22·3
May 11	-8.9	-0.3	-4.6	-2.7	-1.8	-2.0	-1.3	-0.6	and the second sec	-22.3
June 8	-7.5	-1.1	-4.9	-3.1	-1.8	-2.5	-1.1	-0.2	—	
July 13	-7.9	-1.5	-8.4	-2.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.8	-0.5		-26.2

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1989 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.9 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.5	20·1 19·4 18·2 18·1 17·0	51·3 49·2 46·5 47·0 44·5	34.6 33.0 30.9 31.5 30.0	23.6 22.2 20.7 21.0 20.0	35-5 33-3 31-2 31-5 30-4	22-6 21-8 20-4 20-9 20-2	9·5 8·7 9·1 9·1 8·0	6·8 6·2 6·1 6·0 5·3	204-9 194-6 183-6 185-5 175-7
July 13	0.4	16.2	42.2	27.8	18.7	27.8	18-5	7.0	4.8	163-6
FEMALE 1989 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0-8 0-6 0-5 0-5 0-4	14-4 13-8 12-8 12-4 11-3	29·9 28·4 26·8 25·5 23·5	19·7 17·8 17·2 16·5 15·0	11.0 10.3 9.8 9.3 8.5	15·2 14·6 14·3 13·5 12·4	10·3 10·2 10·1 9·4 9·2	3·2 3·0 3·2 3·0 2·8	0·1 0·1 0·1	104-6 98-7 94-7 90-3 83-2
July 13	0.4	11.1	22.7	13.7	7.5	11.1	8.1	2.4	0.1	76.8
Changes on a year earli	ier									
MALE 1989 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-14·1 -12·6 -10·6 -12·7 -11·3	-3.6 -3.7 -2.9 -4.3 -4.1	-4·4 -6·3 -5·0 -8·3 -7·9	-1.6 -2.4 -2.0 -3.6 -3.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.7 \\ -2.9 \\ -2.9 \\ -2.9 \\ \end{array} $	-0·3 -2·5 -3·2 -5·0 -4·7	0.8 1.1 2.0 2.9 2.8	0·3 -0·5 -0·2 -0·7 -1·3	-2·3 -2·3 -2·0 -2·3 -2·2	-27·2 -32·6 -29·7 -42·7 -41·0
July 13	-10.8	-5.0	-11.0	-4.8	-3.3	-5.8	-3.2	-1.3	-2.2	-47.4
FEMALE 1989 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8	-10-8 -9-4 -8-1 -9-2 -8-2	-2·8 -2·8 -2·6 -3·5 -3·4	-4·3 -5·1 -4·8 -6·7 -6·4	-1.6 -3.2 -2.6 -3.8 -3.9	-1.0 -1.6 -1.7 -2.6 -2.4	-1·2 -2·0 -1·5 -3·0 -2·7	-0·2 -0·4 -0·3 -1·4 -1·0	0·1 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·5		-22·0 -24·9 -21·8 -30·6 -28·6
July 13	-8.5	-4.2	-8.3	-4.2	-2.8	-2.9	-1.3	-0.4		-32.6

* 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. T 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT computerised records only

2.20

THOUSAND

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † 2.30Regions

	and the second	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
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
988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1988	Q1	3,253	1,907	566	1,939	1,519	5,368	5,781	5,131	3,612	27,169	2,978	3,158	33,305
	Q2	3,873	2,755	403	3,468	1,741	1,569	5,212	5,179	2,868	24,313	1,292	2,982	28,587
	Q3	3,155	1,310	368	2,429	1,199	1,311	2,013	4,524	3,390	18,389	1,555	4,412	24,356
	Q4	2,726	1,219	300	1,635	906	2,273	1,745	4,731	2,262	16,578	1,345	3,759	21,682
1989	Q1	2,510	1,340	161	1,410	1,478	3,223	975	5,031	1,914	16,702	2,129	4,884	23,715
1988	July	1,035	450	160	1,128	402	245	750	2,073	982	6,775	485	1,740	9,000
	Aug	896	402	58	311	261	398	603	1,347	1,109	4,983	385	1,818	7,186
	Sept	1,224	458	150	990	536	668	660	1,104	1,299	6,631	685	854	8,170
	Oct	988	448	48	553	242	209	528	1,673	428	4,669	312	1,319	6,300
	Nov	809	430	89	541	167	899	661	1,044	631	4,841	415	1,135	6,391
	Dec	929	341	163	541	497	1,165	556	2,014	1,203	7,068	618	1,305	- 8,991
989	Jan	637	242	74	434	704	444	391	1,264	370	4,318	430	1,061	5,809
	Feb	869	535	65	382	338	564	318	2,337	588	5,461	384	1,093	6,938
	Mar	1,004	563	22	594	436	2,215	266	1,430	956	6,923	1,315	2,730	10,968
	Apr	674	97	205	900	576	779	478	1,595	775	5,982	591	690	7,263
	May	659	232	217	147	160	504	915	1,698	473	4,773	421	625	5,819
	June*	745	435	199	587	137	1,175	258	2,706	575	6,382	515	364	7,261
	July*	423	174	1,449	188	193	401	232	1,002	443	4,331	274	297	4,902

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

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † 2.31 Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	1987	1988	1988				1989	1989		
SIC 1980					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	May	June*	July*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		489	169	39	74	22	34	76	0	0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11–12 13–14 15–17	13,498 1,431 590 15,519	10,933 203 527 11,663	8,508 73 154 8,735	1,518 110 146 1,774	213 0 133 346	694 20 94 808	4,153 55 199 4,407	743 6 4 753	548 16 4 568	368 0 4 372
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other		21,23 22 24 25–26	137 2,983 1,934 3,518	314 1,649 1,501 1,941	61 313 314 394	196 690 862 495	36 265 131 710	21 381 194 342	9 410 210 504	9 15 52 96	9 41 70 186	9 11 0 91
than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		8,572	5,405	1,082	2,243	1,142	938	1,133	172	306	111
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		31 32	4,918 16,726	2,043 16,127	684 4,273	604 4,010	314 5,077	441 2,767	520 1,824	75 402	144 324	206 135
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment ** Instrument engineering		33 34 35 36 37	1,261 13,222 3,842 8,917 717	410 6,800 1,517 5,200 505	29 1,933 564 1,569 105	148 2,526 527 1,754 212	147 993 68 1,172 64	86 1,348 358 705 124	475 1,459 492 991 235	289 416 234 20 116	198 551 134 205 20	20 364 70 20 47
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		49,603	32,602	9,157	9,781	7,835	5,829	5,996	1,552	1,576	862
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	10,922 4,382 3,167 1,800 4,354 4,177 28,802	10,639 4,859 3,969 1,610 3,983 2,533 27,593	2,939 895 943 391 754 779 6,701	3,330 688 948 332 1,441 328 7,067	1,961 943 983 617 952 731 6,187	2,409 2,333 1,095 270 836 695 7,638	1,248 1,422 1,095 234 533 549 5,081	229 334 713 124 488 116 2,004	1,424 639 344 137 383 91 3,018	425 106 205 53 150 32 971
Construction	5		10,615	7,784	1,921	2,015	2,346	1,502	1,953	111	221	158
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61–63 64–65 66 67	5,280 8,657 2,342 834 17,113	3,378 6,324 1,234 84 11,020	764 2,480 199 25 3,468	1,038 1,479 328 15 2,860	878 1,581 530 30 3,019	698 784 177 14 1,673	521 573 215 240 1,549	178 249 0 0 427	323 416 20 6 765	181 237 16 90 524
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,256 648 4,904	4,841 197 5,038	718 114 832	1,490 0 1,490	1,299 27 1,326	1,334 56 1,390	1,605 28 1,633	229 0 229	107 20 127	107 0 107
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,789	1,151	526	228	305	92	265	246	129	25
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,0	3,569 2,068 00 1,092 6,729	3,782 773 950 5,505	460 157 227 844	767 157 131 1,055	1,201 98 529 1,828	1,354 361 63 1,778	1,057 451 114 1,622	149 50 126 325	307 27 217 551	1,715 19 38 1,772
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		102,496 86,977 30,535 144,135	77,263 65,600 22,714 107,930	25,675 16,940 5,670 33,305	20,865 19,091 5,633 28,587	15,510 15,164 6,478 24,356	15,213 14,405 4,933 21,682	16,617 12,210 5,069 23,715	4,481 3,728 1,227 5,819	5,468 4,900 1,572 7,261	2,316 1,944 2,428 4,902

Provisional figures as at August 1, 1989; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 8,000 in June and 7,000 in July. † Figures are based on reports (ES955) 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 to comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

	D	UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of wh	ich PLACINGS	
(INGD	OM	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 ove 3 months ended
984 985 986 987 988	Annual averages	150-2 162-1 188-8 235-4 248-5			193·9 201·6 212·2 226·4 231·1		193-7 200-4 208-3 222-3 232-7		149·8 154·6 157·4 159·5 159·0	
1987	July 3	235·3	1.7	5·2	221·1	-0·4	217·9	1·1	155·3	-0·5
	Aug 7	237·7	2.4	2·0	224·4	0·4	219·4	1·3	155·8	-0·3
	Sept 4	244·4	6.7	3·6	229·3	-0·2	220·4	-2·2	156·7	-2·2
	Oct 2	259·9	15·5	8·2	235·6	4·8	223·8	2·0	157·6	0·8
	Nov 6	265·1	5·2	9·1	234·9	3·5	229·4	3·3	158·9	1·0
	Dec 4	254·9	–10·1	3·5	234·7	1·8	241·1	6·9	165·6	3·0
988	Jan 8	250·8	-4·2	-3·0	227·3	-2·8	233·4	3·2	165·7	2·7
	Feb 5	249·6	-1·2	-5·2	234·7	-0·1	239·2	3·3	165·3	2·1
	Mar 4	249·4	-0·2	-1·8	236·0	0·5	236·1	-1·7	163·0	-0·9
	Apr 8	255-9	6·6	1.7	230-6	1·1	227·3	-2·1	158·1	-2·5
	May 6	254-5	−1·5	1.6	231-2	-1·2	228·0	-3·7	157·9	-2·5
	June 3	255-1	0·6	1.9	230-8	-1·8	229·7	-2·1	156·3	-2·2
	July 8	249·7	-5·4	-2·1	230·3	-0·1	231-8	1.5	156·4	-0.6
	Aug 5	242·7	-6·9	-3·9	227·0	-1·4	232-6	1.5	156·8	-0.4
	Sept 2	240·3	-2·5	-4·9	227·7	-1·0	229-0	-0.2	155·4	-0.3
	Oct 7	251-2	10·9	0·5	232-8	0·8	229·3	-0·9	153·4	-1.0
	Nov 4	245-2	-6·0	0·8	234-0	2·3	242·5	3·3	162·3	1.8
	Dec 2	238-3	-6·9	0·7	230-8	1·0	233·4	1·5	157·6	0.8
1989	Jan 6	229·2	-9·1	7·3	220·4	-4·1	231.0	0·6	160-5	2·4
	Feb 3	228·1	-1·1	5·7	234·8	0·3	239.4	-1·0	167-2	1·6
	Mar 3	222·9	-5·3	5·1	229·3	-0·5	234.8	0·5	164-0	2·1
	Apr 7	222·1	-0·7	-2·4	210·1	-3·5	210·6	6·8	147-2	-4·4
	May 5	218·2	-3·9	-3·3	221·4	-4·5	222·5	5·6	154-5	-4·2
	June 2	226·4	8·2	1·2	231·6	0·8	222·4	4·2	155-1	-3·0
	July 7	219.9	-6.5	-0.7	226.6	5.5	228.8	6.1	157-4	3.4

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. * Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Note that Community Programme vacancies handled by jobcentres were excluded from the seasonally adjusted series 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.

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

															THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1987	July 3	90·5	37·7	7.9	19·2	21.5	12·4	15·3	25·0	12·3	11.0	18·4	233·3	2·0	235·3
	Aug 7	90·7	37·0	8.2	19·6	21.9	12·4	15·8	25·1	12·2	11.1	18·7	235·6	2·1	237·7
	Sept 4	94·2	38·5	8.3	20·0	22.7	12·8	16·2	25·1	12·2	11.3	19·5	242·2	2·2	244·4
	Oct 2	101-0	41.0	8·8	20·9	24·4	13·2	17·0	26·8	12·7	12·3	20·6	257·7	2·2	259·9
	Nov 6	107-1	43.2	9·0	20·2	24·8	12·9	16·8	26·3	12·8	11·8	21·0	262·6	2·4	265·1
	Dec 4	102-3	40.4	8·8	20·1	24·2	12·7	16·4	23·7	12·1	11·1	20·6	252·0	2·9	254·9
1988	Jan 8	100·7	38·6	8-8	20·4	24·4	12·7	15·9	22·4	11.5	11.2	19∙6	247.6	3·1	250·8
	Feb 5	100·4	36·6	8-9	19·8	24·4	13·0	15·9	22·2	11.5	11.2	19∙5	246.7	2·9	249·6
	Mar 4	98·5	34·3	9-1	19·8	24·0	13·2	15·7	23·9	11.6	11.1	19∙8	246.6	2·8	249·4
	Apr 8	101-5	35∙1	9·4	20·5	24·0	13·8	15·7	24·0	11.7	11.9	20.6	253-1	2·8	255-9
	May 6	100-3	34∙4	9·8	20·8	23·6	13·9	15·1	24·0	11.7	12.6	20.1	251-8	2·7	254-5
	June 3	100-8	33∙6	9·9	20·9	23·8	14·0	15·1	23·9	11.9	12.4	19.6	252-5	2·6	255-1
	July 8	95·9	30·5	10·4	21·1	23·7	13·8	15·2	23·3	11·2	12·5	19-8	246-9	2·7	249·7
	Aug 5	92·4	29·4	10·2	20·2	22·9	13·6	15·0	22·9	10·8	12·1	20-0	240-1	2·6	242·7
	Sept 2	88·9	27·8	10·3	20·2	23·0	13·9	15·3	23·4	10·6	12·1	20-0	237-7	2·6	240·3
	Oct 7	91·1	29·0	10·3	20·6	25·4	14·6	16·3	25·8	11.5	12·4	20·6	248-5	2·7	251-2
	Nov 4	87·5	28·6	10·1	19·9	25·3	14·4	15·4	25·8	11.3	12·6	20·0	242-3	2·9	245-2
	Dec 2	82·7	28·4	9·5	20·2	24·8	14·2	14·9	24·7	11.6	12·4	20·5	235-3	3·0	238-3
1989	Jan 6	79·4	26·8	9·3	20·0	23·1	13·9	14·4	22·8	11·2	12·1	19·9	226·2	3·0	229·2
	Feb 3	78·9	26·9	9·0	19·6	22·4	13·4	14·5	23·5	10·8	12·7	19·7	224·5	3·7	228·1
	Mar 3	75·7	25·6	8·8	19·4	22·1	12·9	13·8	23·6	10·8	12·7	19·7	219·4	3·5	222·9
	Apr 7	75·7	25-4	8.6	18·5	21.9	12·7	13·4	23·5	10·7	13·3	20·3	218-5	3∙6	222·1
	May 5	72·0	24-0	8.2	19·2	20.9	13·0	12·9	23·3	11·0	14·0	20·2	214-7	3∙5	218·2
	June 2	74·3	23-8	8.7	20·0	20.5	12·8	13·7	24·7	11·7	14·7	21·9	222-9	3∙6	226·4
	July 7	72.6	24.1	8.1	18.7	19.6	12.8	13.0	23.9	11.1	14.8	21.7	216-2	3.7	219.

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

VACANCIES

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No.	1993	3.00	

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

												The series in	Т	HOUSAND
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at jobcentres 1984 1985 Annual 1986 averages 1987 1988	: total † 59·4 62·3 70·8 90·7 95·1	26-0 26-6 30-0 37-7 32-2	5·4 5·8 6·2 8·0 9·7	13.6 16.1 18.1 19.7 20.4	10-7 12-2 15-4 21-1 24-1	8·1 9·0 10·3 12·2 13·8	8-2 8-7 11-3 15-6 15-5	14·5 16·0 19·0 24·2 23·9	6-6 7-8 9-8 12-0 11-4	7·3 8·0 9·5 11·0 12·1	14-8 14-6 16-3 18-8 20-0	148.6 160.5 186.8 233.2 245.9	1.2 1.2 1.4 1.6 2.0	149-8 161-7 188-1 234-9 247-8
1988 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
Oct 7	100·6	34-2	11-0	21.8	27-7	15-9	17·8	27·4	12.6	12-8	22-0	269-8	2·0	271-8
Nov 4	91·6	31-2	10-3	19.7	26-7	15-0	16·2	26·2	11.7	12-4	20-5	250-3	2·0	252-3
Dec 2	79·4	27-5	8-9	17.5	24-1	13-2	14·2	23·0	11.0	11-4	18-8	221-4	1·9	223-3
1989 Jan 6	71.5	24-6	8·3	16·1	21-5	12·5	13·1	20.6	9·9	11.0	17-0	201.5	1.9	203-3
Feb 3	70.0	24-1	7·9	16·5	20-9	12·0	13·0	21.1	9·6	11.6	17-2	200.0	2.1	202-0
Mar 3	68.8	23-2	8·1	18·0	20-5	12·1	12·8	21.7	9·9	12.2	18-5	202.6	2.2	204-8
Apr 7	72·4	24-0	8·5	19·6	21-2	12·8	12·9	23·1	10-6	13-0	20-2	214-3	2·5	216-8
May 5	74·0	24-0	8·4	21·6	20-8	13·4	13·3	24·5	11-0	14-5	21-5	223-0	2·5	225-4
June 2	79·5	25-2	9·3	23·0	20-8	13·6	14·5	26·4	11-9	15-7	23-3	238-0	2·6	240-6
July 7	75·0	23.5	8-9	20.5	20.1	13.0	13·2	24.9	11-4	15·5	23.1	225.6	2.7	228-2
Vacancies at careers of 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1987 1988	fices 4·3 6·0 7·6 11·8 16·0	2·1 3·2 4·4 7·0 8·1	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9	0.6 0.7 0.7 1.2 1.6	0-9 1-2 1-2 1-4 1-8	0-5 0-6 0-7 0-9 1-3	0-6 0-7 0-7 0-9 1-1	0-5 0-7 0-8 1-0 1-3	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4	0-2 0-2 0-2 0-3 0-3	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5	8-5 10-8 12-8 18-7 25-2	0-5 0-7 0-6 0-8 1-0	9-0 11-5 13-4 19-5 26-3
1988 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
Oct 7	18·5	9·5	1.0	1.9	2·5	1.5	1·3	1.4	0-5	0·4	0-4	29-3	1.2	30-6
Nov 4	16·0	7·8	0.9	1.7	1·9	1.3	1·1	1.1	0-4	0·3	0-5	25-3	1.2	26-5
Dec 2	14·3	7·4	0.8	1.5	1·7	1.1	0·9	0.9	0-3	0·3	0-4	22-2	1.1	23-4
1989 Jan 6	13-4	7-1	0·7	1·3	1·4	1.1	1.0	0·9	0·3	0-3	0.5	20-8	1.1	21.9
Feb 3	12-9	7-1	0·7	1·3	1·6	1.2	1.0	0·9	0·4	0-2	0.5	20-7	1.2	21.8
Mar 3	13-3	7-0	0·8	1·3	1·7	1.4	1.1	1·1	0·4	0-3	0.5	21-8	1.3	23.1
Apr 7	13·7	6-9	1.1	1.5	2·1	1.5	1·3	1·3	0-4	0·3	0.6	23·7	1-4	25·1
May 5	14·7	7-0	1.2	1.6	2·5	1.7	1·4	1·6	0-5	0·4	0.7	26·1	1-3	27·4
June 2	19·6	10-8	1.5	2.0	3·5	2.2	1·3	1·8	0-6	0·5	1.0	33·9	1-3	35·2
July 7	19-3	10.3	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	33-1	1.2	34.3

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

United Kingdom	12 mont	hs to June	1989	12 mon	ths to June	1989	
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppa
Agriculture, forestry							United Kin
and fishing	_			-			
Coal extraction	166	114,700	307,000	161	29,300	46,000	Stoppages
Coke, mineral oil	1	100		1	100	1.000	
and natural gas		100		1999	100	1,000	of which, st
Electricity, gas, other	4	2.300	19.000	5	1,700	9,000	Beginnin
energy and water	4	2,300	19,000	3	1,700	5,000	Continuir
Metal processing and manufacture	11	2,900	15,000	9	2,100	8,000	* Includes
Mineral processing		2,000	10,000			-,	* Includes
and manufacture	9	1.500	4,000	11	1,500	7,000	** Includes
Chemicals and man-							
made fibres	10	1,700	13,000	5	1,800	20,000	
Metal goods nes	16	3,800	35,000	17	2,600	19,000	
Engineering	68	15,000	71,000	63	30,500	147,000	The mo
Motor vehicles	85	100,200	619,000	47	34,800	64,000	11
Other transport							normal
equipment	34	27,400	251,000	26	42,900	591,000	informa
Food, drink and							monna
tobacco	36	10,000	55,000	17	6,800	35,000	see 'De
Textiles	9	13,200	68,000	15	3,100	13,000	
Footwear and clothing	19	3,900	27,000	11	2,400	13,000	section.
Timber and wooden		300	1,000	7	1,200	5,000	
furniture	4	300	1,000	'	1,200	5,000	
Paper, printing and	13	1.400	6.000	4	200	1.000	
other manufacturing	13	1,400	0,000		200	1,000	•
industries	17	2,000	7.000	11	2,500	7.000	Stoppa
Construction	21	5,000	27.000	28	6.800	50.000	-
Distribution, hotels	21	5,000	27,000	20	0,000	00,000	United Kir
and catering, repairs	11	900	2,000	14	2,000	7,000	
Transport services							
and communication	194	80,600	332,000	59	340,700	1,441,000	
Supporting and misc.							-
transport services	21	6,400	14,000	16	16,100	40,000	Pay-wage
Banking, finance,							-extra-
insurance, business							Duration a
services and leasing	3	300	20	6	1,500	1,000	Redundan
Public administration,							Trade unio
education and		Sector Contractor					Working or Manning a
health services	133	105,500	210,000	141	150,900	233,000	Dismissal
Other services	11	6,000	27,000	17	14,500	85,000	Distiliasdi
All industries		504 000	0 100 000			0.044.000	All causes
and services	883 **	504,800	2,108,000	686*	* 696,000	2,844,000	run Causes

es in quarter ending June 30, 1989

ndustry and location	Date when	stoppage	Number of	workers involved †	Number of working	Ca
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in quarter	
Electricity, gas, energy, water Merseyside	17.03.89	10.04.89	300	-	2,000	Di (Te
Metal goods n.e.s. Cumbria & Nottinghamshire	23.05.89	30.06.89	1,200	100	6,000	Fo
Mechanical engineering Cambridgeshire	28.04.89	12.05.89	2,400	-	24,000	In
Yorkshire	15.05.89	23.06.89	200	-	6,000	0
West Midlands	10.05.89	24.05.89	2,000		20,000	0
Electrical engineering Essex	08.03.89	18.04.89	400	-	5,000	In
Lancashire	07.06.89	30.06.89	400	-	6,000	(To Fo
Motor vehicles West Midlands	27.04.89	08.05.89	100	4,200	23,000	AI
Other transport equipment Northern Ireland	15.03.89	14.04.89	3,500	-	7,000	In (T
Food,drink,tobacco Gwent	13.03.89	12.04.89	600	-	5,000	Fc (T
Construction Kent	21.03.89	21.04.89	400	_	5,000	B
Scotland	21.05.89	Contd	1,300	-	8,000	(T Fo
Railways Various areas in Great Britain	21.06.89	Contd	52,000	200	97,000	Fo
Other inland transport Greater London	05.04.89	Contd	1,900	_	14,000	P
Greater London	15.05.89	Contd	15,500	-	31,000	F
Greater London	21.06.89	Contd	3,000	-	6,000	P
Supporting transport services Various areas in Great Britain	s 05.06.89	Contd	3.800	-	26,000	0
Public administration, educat West Midlands		services 11.04.89	2	2,500	3,000	0
West Midlands	30.03.89	Contd	100	_	8,000	(T 0
Other services Various areas in Great Britain	24.04.89	Contd	11.000	_	72,000	F

-wa and icy on r ond and

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

ages: June 1989

ingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
s in progress	62	96,700	228,000
stoppages: ing in month uing from earlier months	43 19	63,700* 33,000**	154,000 74,000

4.1

62,700 directly involved. s 2,700 involved for the first time in the month.

nonthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, lly upwards, to take account of additional or revised ation received after going to press. For notes on coverage, efinitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data . The figures for 1989 are provisional.

ages in progress: cause

lom	12 months to June 1989			
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
tes and earnings levels	259	288,100	703.000	
age and fringe benefits	24	24.000	565.000	
pattern of hours worked	12	4,400	15,000	
auestions	31	62,100	108,000	
natters	34	106,800	170,000	
litions and supervision	85	25,300	61,000	
work allocation	183	168,000	1,178,000	
d other disciplinary measures	58	17,200	44,000	
	686	696,000	2,844,000	

ause or object

ismissal of worker for alleged fraud. Fotal days lost 5,000)

or an improved pay award.

support of pay claim.

ver pay claim & change in conditions.

ver compulsory redundancies.

n support of pay claim. Total days lost 11,000) for an improved pay award.

lleged assault on shop steward.

n support of pay claim. Total days lost 15,000)

For an increased pay offer Total days lost 12,000)

Bonus payments. Total days lost 8,000) For an improved pay offer.

or an improved pay offer.

Pay increase for operating without guards.

for an improved pay award.

av & promotion procedures.

Over abolition of the National Dock Labour Scheme

Over backdating of pay award. Total days lost 8,000) Over salary regrading.

For an improved pay award.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES † Stoppages of work: summary

United	Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Tho	(ר	Working days lost in a in period (Thou)	all stoppages in progress
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528 1,352 1,256 887 1,053 1,004 770	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781	4,586 830 * 1,512 2,101 * 573 * 1,436 * 643 538 884 759	4,608 834* 1,513 2,103* 574* 1,464* 791 720 887 790	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702	22,552 10,896 2,292 1,919 1,776 2,658 912 1,069 595 1,639
1987	June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	84 72 57 63 79 97 55	104 93 71 84 96 108 72	45 40 16 22 79 27	157 61 22 19 24 80 35	345 214 43 56 76 127 60	36 37 23 39 51 74 20
1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	82 104 70 45 65 73 51 51 53 73 73 73 73 33	93 128 99 55 78 89 71 62 63 83 85 49	33 123 32 15 36 34 18 135 161 26 134 12	64 152 49 18 41 43 37 151 163 33 152 18	106 655 259 66 306 349 431 1,115 53 183 38	29 395 167 11 54 270 307 286 45 32 34 8
1989	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	50 68 59 53 62 42	58 84 71 69 79 62	13 18 25 36 32 66	13 20 27 45 54 97	42 60 77 91 176 228	11 26 51 32 77 21

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries (III-V, XVI-XIX)	Construction	Transport and communica- tion	All other non- manufacturing industries (I,XXI XXIII-XXVII)
SIC 1968	(11)	(VI and XIII)	(VII,VIII and IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XIII-XV)		(XX)	(XXII)	
1979 1980 1981 1982	128 166 237 374	1,910 8,884 113 199	13,341 586 433 486	303 195 230 116	4,836 490 956 656	110 44 39 66	2,053 698 522 395	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	4,541 367 1,293 1,301
	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and commun- ication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41,42, 44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
SIC 1980 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217	197 177 90 109 152 36	538 507 422 155 225 197	551 545 1,046 70 108 158 530	172 191 497 256 411 67 803	61 32 66 31 38 50 90	400 324 537 291 136 88 93	41 68 334 50 33 22 17	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490	1,299 1,024 992 1,100 486 1,007 335
1988 1987 June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	222 14 70 2 6 7 15 10	47 - 4 2 3 - 3	76 7 10 14 5 3	8 2 4 8 33 62 11	8 16 2 - 1 - 1	4 8 1 8 1 2	10 7 3 8 9 7 4	1 6 1 2 2 1 1	9 55 11, 2 3 5 17	285 47 6 7 13 31 11
Dec 1988 Jan Feb Mar Apr July July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	40 146 1 1 2 2 6 1 5 9	5 7 8 6 6 - 1 3 1 3 2	5 6 3 7 8 1 8 9 9 1 3	6 365 127 - 1 - 1 4 7 16 1	6 3 1 6 216 281 269 5 9 8 8 -	6 1 29 34 4 1 5 - 4 1	2 13 2 6 6 20 5 10 5 3 1	3 1 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 -	9 59 57 42 65 20 24 134 1,036 6 21 5	25 54 29 7 10 15 8 27 14 123 5 9
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	4 2 4 7 3 3	2 1 4 1 6 2	6 8 20 10 48 16	1 5 3 7 18 1	1 1 8 7 - 1	- 5 - 5 -	1 6 15 6 1 1	1 6 3 10 14 13	17 16 20 39 152	9 10 20 21 43 39

THOUSAND

Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 † See 'Definitions' page at end of Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. The figures for 1989 are provisional.

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ed (Division		No. of Street,	all the	Manufact (Division	turing indu s 2–4)	stries		Productio (Divisions	n industrie 1–4)	es .		Service in (Divisions			
DRITAIN	Actual	Contraction of the second	lly adjuste	d	Actual		lly adjuste	d	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	9	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	1
			% chang previous	ge over s 12 months			% chang previous	e over 12 months	•		% change previous	e over 12 months			% change previous	e over 12 month
SIC 1980			2	Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1984 1985 1986 1987 1987	92·2 100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4				91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2				89·8 100·0 108·0 116·7 126·5				94-0 100-0 107-7 116-0 126-2		19	85 = 100
1984 Jan	89·0	90·0	7·0	73/4	87·8	88·3	8-9	91/2	87·7	88·2	7.8	9	90·3	91·4	6·5	
Feb	89·6	90·6	5·8	73/4	88·7	89·3	9-6	91/2	88·7	89·4	8.8	9	90·4	91·4	3·4	
Mar	89·9	90·1	5·5	73/4	89·7	89·7	9-8	91/2	87·4	87·2	5.7	9	91·6	91·8	5·3	
Apr	90·1	90·7	5·7	73/4	89-0	89·4	7·7	9 ¹ /4	86·9	87-0	4·1	8 ³ /4	92·3	92·6	7·2	
May	90·7	90·9	5·1	73/4	90-5	90·4	7·6	9 ¹ /4	88·2	88-1	4·4	8 ³ /4	92·6	92·8	5·2	
June	91·8	91·2	5·2	73/4	92-2	91·0	9·0	9 ¹ /4	89·7	88-6	5·4	8 ³ /4	92·9	92·9	5·0	
July Aug Sept	93·0 92·8 93·1	92·1 92·6 93·1	5·3 5·8 6·3	71/2 71/2 71/2	92.7 91.7 92.7	91.7 92.5 93.4	8·8 8·6 9·0	9 8¾ 8¾	90-3 89-3 90-4	89·3 89·9 91·2	5·1 4·8 5·4	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼	94·9 95·2 94·7	93·8 94·5 94·5	5·3 6·5 6·7	
Oct	95·6	95·7	8·1	71/2	94·2	94·8	9·3	8½	91-9	92·4	5·4	8	98·4	98-9	10·5	
Nov	94·8	94·4	6·4	71/2	95·3	94·5	8·0	8½	93-1	92·6	5·7	8	96·0	96-1	7·1	
Dec	96·2	95·1	6·4	71/2	95·7	95·2	8·1	8½	93-4	93·1	5·7	8	98·3	96-8	6·8	
1985 Jan	95·1	96·2	6·9	71/2	96-0	96·5	9·3	8½	94·0	94-4	7·0	81/4	96·3	97·5	6·7	7
Feb	95·8	96·9	7·0	71/2	96-1	96·8	8·4	8½	94·2	95-0	6·3	81/4	97·0	98·2	7·4	7
Mar	97·8	97·9	8·7	71/2	97-9	97·9	9·1	8¾	97·2	97-1	11·4	81/4	98·0	98·2	7·0	7
Apr	98-6	99·0	9-2	71/2	99-1	99-5	11·3	8 ³ ⁄4	98·7	98-9	13·7	81/4	98·5	98-8	6·7	7
May	98-6	98·7	8-6	71/2	98-9	98-9	9·4	9	98·7	98-6	11·9	81/2	98·7	98-8	6·5	7
June	100-0	99·4	9-0	71/2	100-8	99-5	9·3	9	100·8	99-6	12·4	81/2	99·1	99-1	6·7	6 ³ ⁄4
July	101.1	100-2	8.8	71/2	101.5	100-4	9.5	9	101-8	100·7	12·8	8 ³ ⁄4	100-3	99·2	5-8	6 ³ /4
Aug	100.9	100-7	8.7	71/2	99.7	100-5	8.6	9	100-0	100·7	12·0	8 ³ ⁄4	101-5	100·7	6-6	6 ³ /4
Sept	102.5	102-4	10.0	73/4	101.2	101-9	9.1	9	101-8	102·6	12·5	8 ³ ⁄4	102-8	102·7	8-7	6 ³ /4
Oct	101-2	101-4	6.0	7½	101-1	102-0	7.6	8 ³ /4	101·5	102·1	10.5	8 ³ /4	100-6	101·1	2·2	6 ³ /4
Nov	102-9	102-5	8.6	7½	103-6	102-7	8.7	8 ³ /4	103·9	103·3	11.6	8 ³ /4	102-0	102·1	6·2	6 ¹ /2
Dec	104-8	103-5	8.8	7½	104-3	103-6	8.8	8 ³ /4	104·4	103·9	11.6	8 ³ /4	105-1	103·4	6·8	6 ¹ /2
1986 Jan	102-9	104·2	8·3	7 ¹ /2	103·7	104·2	8·0	8½	104·2	104·7	10·9	8 ³ /4	102-1	103·3	5·9	6½
Feb	103-5	104·9	8·3	7 ¹ /2	103·9	104·6	8·1	8¼	104·4	105·2	10·7	8 ¹ /2	103-0	104·2	6·1	6¾
Mar	106-2	106·2	8·5	7 ¹ /2	105·3	105·2	7·5	8	105·7	105·6	8·8	8 ¹ /4	106-6	106·7	8·7	7
Apr May June	107-1 106-1 108-1	107-4 106-2 107-4	8.5 7.6 8.0	71/2 71/2 71/2	106-6 106-1 108-6	107·0 106·0 107·2	7.5 7.2 7.7	73/4 73/4 73/4	106·7 106·3 108·4	106·9 106·4 107·1	8·1 7·9 7·5	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8	107·6 106·1 107·7	107·9 106·3 107·8	9·2 7·6 8·8	7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
July	109-4	108·3	8·1	7 ¹ /2	108-4	107·3	6·9	73/4	108-8	107·5	6-8	8	109·7	108·4	9·3	71/4
Aug	109-0	108·8	8·0	7 ¹ /2	107-4	108·3	7·8	73/4	108-0	108·8	8-0	73⁄4	109·7	108·9	8·1	71/4
Sept	108-7	108·8	6·3	7 ¹ /2	108-2	109·0	7·0	73/4	108-6	109·5	6-7	73⁄4	108·3	108·3	5·5	71/4
Oct	109·6	109·9	8·4	71/2	109·2	110-0	7.8	73/4	109·6	110-3	8·0	73⁄4	109·3	109·9	8·7	7 ¹ /4
Nov	111·2	110·9	8·2	73/4	111·7	110-9	8.0	73/4	112·0	111-3	7·7	8	110·6	110·7	8·4	7 ¹ /2
Dec	112·5	111·2	7·4	73/4	113·0	112-1	8.2	8	113·1	112-4	8·2	8	112·1	110·3	6·7	7 ¹ /2
1987 Jan Feb Mar	110-8 111-2 113-2	112-1 112-8 113-2	7.6 7.5 6.6	71/2 71/2 71/2	111.7 112.3 113.2	112-2 113-1 113-2	7·7 8·1 7·6	7 ³ ⁄4 8 8	112-3 112-7 113-6	112·7 113·5 113·4	7.6 7.9 7.4	7 ³ /4 8 8	109·9 110·3 112·8	111.2 111.6 112.9	7.6 7.1 5.8	7½ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Apr	114·0	114·2	6·3	73/4	114·0	114-4	6·9	8	114·4	114·6	7·2	8	113·8	114-0	5·7	73/4
May	115·3	115·4	8·7	73/4	114·7	114-7	8·2	8	114·8	115·2	8·3	8	116·0	116-3	9·4	73/4
June	116·4	115·7	7·7	73/4	117·2	115-7	7·9	8 ¹ ⁄4	117·1	115·7	8·0	8 ¹ ⁄4	115·8	116-0	7·6	71/2
July	118-2	117·0	8·0	73/4	118-1	116·9	8·9	8 ¹ /4	118-2	116·9	8.7	8 ¹ /4	118·2	116-8	7·7	71/4
Aug	117-3	117·1	7·6	73/4	116-0	117·0	8·0	8 ¹ /2	116-9	117·7	8.2	8 ¹ /4	117·7	116-8	7·3	71/4
Sept	117-2	117·4	7·9	73/4	117-2	118·2	8·4	8 ¹ /2	117-6	118·6	8.3	8 ¹ /4	116·6	116-5	7·6	71/2
Oct	118-4	118-8	8-1	8	118-8	119-4	8.5	8 ¹ /4	119·1	119·9	8·7	8 ¹ /4	117·7	118·2	7·6	8
Nov	120-6	120-2	8-4	8½	120-5	119-8	8.0	8 ¹ /4	120·9	120·1	7·9	8 ¹ /4	120·4	120·4	8·8	8½
Dec	122-4	121-0	8-8	8½	122-4	121-4	8.3	8 ¹ /4	122·3	121·5	8·1	8 ¹ /4	122·4	120·6	9·3	8½
1988 Jan Feb Mar	120-4 120-3 124-0	121-8 122-0 124-0	8·7 8·2 9·5†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	121-1 120-3 123-3	121.7 121.1 123.2	8·5 7·1 8·8	81/2 81/2 81/2	121·3 119·9 123·4	121.7 120.7 123.1	8.0 6.3 8.6	81/2 81/2 81/4	120·0 120·7 124·4	121·4 122·1 124·4	9·2 9·4 10·2†	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Apr	124-3	124-4	8·9	8½	124·7	125·2	9·4	8 ³ /4	125·4	125·6	9·6	8½	123·5	123·8	8.6	8½
May	124-1	124-2	7·6	8½	124·9	124·9	8·9	8 ³ /4	125·5	126·0	9·4	8½	123·2	123·5	6.2	8½
June	125-9	125-1	8·1	8¾	126·6	125·0	8·0	9	126·8	125·3	8·3	9	125·2	125·5	8.2	8¾
July	128-3	126-9	8.5	9	127·9	126-6	8·3	9	128-4	127·0	8.6	9	128·1	126·6	8·4	9
Aug	126-8	126-6	8.1	9½	125·6	126-7	8·3	83⁄4	126-4	127·2	8.1	9	126·9	126·0	7·9	9 ¹ /4
Sept	127-3	127-6	8.7	9¼	126·4	127-6	8·0	83⁄4	127-1	128·3	8.2	8¾	• 126·7	126·6	8·7	9 ¹ /4
Oct	128-9	129-5	9·0	9	128-7	129·2	8-2	8½	129·2	130-1	8·5	8 ^{3/4}	127-8	128·4	8.6	9
Nov	131-2	130-7	8·7	83⁄4	130-8	130·2	8-7	8¾	131·2	130-4	8·6	8 ^{3/4}	130-9	131·0	8.8	8 ³ /4
Dec	135-7	134-3	11·0	83⁄4	133-5	132·4	9-1	8¾	133·4	132-5	9·1	9	137-5	135·6	12.4	8 ³ /4
1989 Jan	131·8	133-3	9·4	9	132-6	133·2	9·4	9	132·7	133-2	9·4	9	131-2	132·7	9·3	9
Feb	132·0	133-8	9·7	9 ¹ /4	132-2	133·2	10·0	9	132·5	133-4	10·5	9 ¹ /4	131-5	133·0	8·9	9
Mar	134·9	134-9	8·8	9 ¹ /4	133-4	133·4	8·3	9	134·2	133-9	8·8	9 ¹ /4	135-1	135·1	8·6	9
Apr	135-6	135·7	9·1‡	9 ¹ /4	136·0	136·5	9·0	9	136·5	136·7	8.8	91/4	134·8	135-2	9.8	9
May	135-9	136·1	9·6	9 ¹ /4	136·1	136·1	9·0	9	136·7	137·2	8.9	91/4	135·2	135-6		8 ³ /4
[June]	137-6	136·7	9·3	9	137·4	135·7	8·6	9	138·0	136·3	8.8	9	136·7	137-0		8 ³ /4

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988. * For the derivation of the underlying change, see Topics, Employment Gazette, September 1989. * March 1988 figures include substantial bonus payments. Allowing for similar payments which were omitted from the return in March 1987, percentage changes reduce to 9-1 for the whole economy and 9-3 for service industries. ‡ April 1988 includes substantial payments described as bonuses which were re-imbursement of expenses and should have been omitted from the returns. Excluding these payments increases the percentage change in April 1989 to 9-4 for the whole economy and 9-6 for service industries.

EARNINGS 5.1

5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1985=100	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke †	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing ing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31, 37)	(41-42)	(43)
1985	100-0	100.0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	105-5	113.3	109·5	106-9	106·5	107·8	107-9	106·9	108-0	108·7	107·9	107·4	108·7	107·2
1987	112-2	121.6	120·0	115-0	116·5	116·9	116-9	114·7	117-6	118·0	115·7	116·0	116·9	116·1
1988	117-7	135.8	133·0	122-0	128·0	126·2	126-9	125·3	128-5	129·0	120·0	126·3	126·3	123·7
1985 Jan	88·9	50·3	95·5	95·7	97·7	94·5	95∙4	95·3	95·3	101·2	94·7	95-5	95·8	96-2
Feb	92·4	53·1	96·9	96·3	93·4	96·0	95∙1	96·1	96·3	96·1	96·3	96-7	97·2	96-8
Mar	92·4	83·2	97·2	96·3	96·8	97·7	96∙6	98·1	99·5	99·3	98·6	98-7	96·0	98-2
April	95·1	93·7	97·1	95·1	103·5	98-6	97·0	98∙0	101·6	99-0	98·4	98·5	98·3	98.5
May	94·1	94·8	99·8	96·3	96·3	98-8	97·5	99∙0	99·4	99-9	97·7	100·2	99·2	99.6
June	102·1	100·5	99·2	99·9	96·8	101-6	99·8	100∙6	100·4	99-6	107·3	100·2	100·9	101.5
July	105·0	101-6	99·9	105·7	109·5	100·3	101-4	101·4	100·7	102·3	100·7	100-4	100-9	101-4
Aug	110·1	102-4	99·2	101·1	97·3	99·8	100-9	99·7	99·3	98·8	98·2	99-4	98-9	99-4
Sept	111·9	103-9	102·9	106·5	108·2	102·4	100-4	101·2	100·2	98·0	99·9	100-9	100-5	101-0
Oct	108-7	104·3	101.7	102·4	97·3	101·9	100·7	101·9	101·2	99·0	102·0	101.5	101·2	101.7
Nov	99-2	108·2	103.9	103·1	97·5	102·4	109·0	104·5	102·2	104·0	101·4	104.6	104·4	102.9
Dec	100-1	107·2	106.4	101·2	105·7	105·6	106·1	104·3	104·0	102·5	104·5	103.4	106·7	102.9
1986 Jan	97·3	116∙8	103·6	101·5	103·7	102·3	102·4	103·1	103·9	102·1	105·1	103·4	105·8	104·5
Feb	96·5	113∙0	104·9	103·8	99·1	102·7	102·8	104·9	104·1	104·5	104·3	104·0	104·8	104·2
Mar	97·3	115∙6	105·4	103·6	101·6	103·7	104·0	105·9	105·7	110·1	106·0	105·9	104·6	105·8
April	99·3	111.9	105-3	103·7	111.6	105-9	103·9	106-8	109·4	105·4	105·2	104·9	107.1	104·5
May	100·9	108.4	111-8	104·6	102.4	106-3	105·8	105-8	106·2	107·9	104·5	107·1	107.9	106·1
June	104·8	108.3	109-4	104·8	105.5	111-1	107·6	106-8	109·5	112·8	108·1	107·4	110.3	108·5
July	107·0	109·2	109·1	112·0	113·2	108-2	107·4	108-6	108·0	109·2	106-6	107·8	108-6	108-2
Aug	115·7	109·9	108·7	113·4	104·5	107-6	107·4	106-2	107·4	108·1	110-5	107·4	106-7	106-7
Sept	118·2	114·7	110·5	108·4	104·5	110-5	107·8	106-7	107·8	108·5	107-6	108·1	109-3	107-8
Oct	115-9	116-2	108-9	109-0	114·5	109·5	109•8	107·7	109·7	108·5	108-9	108·6	109-2	108·3
Nov	107-4	117-3	122-8	109-3	105·1	110·8	118•1	109·7	110·9	112·3	114-0	112·6	114-3	111·4
Dec	106-1	118-3	113-7	109-0	112·3	114·4	117•6	111·1	113·7	115·2	113-8	111·2	115-6	110·6
1987 Jan	102·4	118-6	114·1	113·7	113-1	110·3	110·8	109·8	111.9	112·4	113·0	110·4	115·2	111.1
Feb	102·1	119-4	114·1	111·2	108-0	111·7	112·1	111·4	112.2	115·3	113·2	112·5	111·7	113.4
Mar	102·8	121-3	114·9	110·7	108-4	113·4	111·1	112·2	114.4	116·4	118·0	113·0	112·0	114.9
April	108-0	125-7	117.5	110-2	121-3	113-6	113·7	111-4	117·1	115·3	112·1	112·7	115·8	110·8
May	106-7	117-3	123.3	111-1	113-3	114-0	114·9	112-4	115·7	117·4	112·1	114·0	117·7	114·2
June	111-7	120-9	119.8	111-0	112-8	119-1	116·6	115-3	119·3	123·5	115·3	116·6	117·0	118·2
July	114·0	120-2	124·9	116·0	129-1	118·9	118·9	116·5	118-9	119·5	114·9	117·1	117·3	119·0
Aug	118·2	121-3	119·0	123·9	110-9	116·7	117·0	115·4	117-8	116·9	114·5	116·3	116·2	116·5
Sept	124·2	120-9	117·2	118·3	114-6	119·6	114·6	115·7	118-8	118·3	115·8	118·0	118·4	117·3
Oct	122-3	123·5	118-1	117·9	130·0	118-2	117·4	116·7	119·6	119·5	115-8	118·5	117·6	118·1
Nov	120-7	124·7	133-5	119·8	114·5	119-9	127·9	119·0	121·2	120·1	118-4	122·4	120·5	120·9
Dec	113-5	125·9	124-1	116·2	122·1	127-0	128·2	120·3	124·4	120·8	125-4	120·4	123·8	118·8
1988 Jan	106-1	128-1	127·0	116·0	126-2	120·6	121·3	120-2	124·6	120·0	118-8	120-7	121·2	119·6
Feb	105-0	116-8	125·8	115·6	115-7	121·3	120·3	121-4	125·7	102·5	119-0	123-2	121·2	120·0
Mar	108-0	131-9	126·9	116·0	117-6	123·5	120·5	124-6	126·1	132·9	119-9	122-7	121·2	122·6
April	112·4	141-9	129·6	120·2	136·5	123·9	125-1	122-9	128·5	127·1	118-9	124·3	124·8	122.6
May	112·1	134-2	138·8	123·5	120·1	126·3	125-1	124-3	126·5	129·9	119-0	125·7	126·6	123.7
June	115·2	133-1	128·2	122·5	124·0	127·9	126-8	123-9	129·1	137·0	112-5	126·3	128·6	125.8
July	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141.7	127·9	126-0	126·7	128·7	135·8	114·3	128-0	125·7	124·8
Aug	128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129.8	124·8	125-9	124·9	127·1	129·5	111·6	127-1	125·0	123·6
Sep	134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123.4	127·4	126-1	125·4	128·0	128·5	121·8	127-3	126·0	123·9
Oct	136-9	141·8	134·6	124·9	142-9	126·1	128-4	127·4	130·7	129·0	124·5	128·2	127·0	124·5
	116-1	142·1	147·2	125·3	124-2	127·9	139-2	129·5	131·7	136·3	126·1	131·3	133·2	128·0
Dec	119-2	140.7	141.0	124-2	134.1	136-3	138.5	132.6	135-1	139-4	134.0	130.5	135-2	125.4
1989 Jan	113·5	144-8	143·7	123·0	138-4	129·6	131·3	132·7	135·3	137·0	131-8	132-8	130-6	127·2
Feb	112·1	145-7	141·3	124·2	126-3	131·6	130·6	133·0	134·8	139·8	132-1	133-2	130-4	128·6
Mar	115·9	151-1	137·9	129·6	127-8	130·4	130·5	134·8	138·2	141·4	136-7	132-9	134-2	127·1
April May [June]	120·2 121·9	152-6 149-6 150-6	142·5 152·1 145·4	128·9 131·3 134·0	150·0 132·1 129·9	133·3 135·1 140·3	135-9 136-7 136-1	136·3 135·1 137·2	138·1 139·6 141·4	137-6 141-4 143-9	135·0 135·6 141·2	134·3 136·5 138·0	138-3 138-5 137-5	131-4 134-1 135-7

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

5.5	EARNINGS Index of average	earnings:	non-manual	worke	rs
GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturing industries				
April 1970=100	Weights 1981	1982 19	1984†	1985 †	1986†

April 1970=100	Weights	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987†	1988†
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	689 311	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	854·3 1,039·4
Men and women	1,000	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682·0	748.4	804.6	883.7

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

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‡	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy	
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(4849)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100·0 107·4 114·5 123·9	100·0 107·1 116·5 131·9	100·0 107·5 116·2 124·0	100·0 107·9 116·9 126·5	100-0 107-9 116-5 129-1	100·0 107·0 114·9 125·1	100-0 107-3 115-7 126-0	100·0 106·5 114·9 122·0	100-0 110-1 121-8 131-8	100·0 105·6 112·8 124·2	100·0 110·1 117·9 130·2	100·0 107·9 115·3 123·1	100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4	1985 1986 1987 1988 Annual averages
96·4	99·8	94·2	96·6	93·3	96·6	97·3	95-6	94·5	97·2	95·8	100·1	95·1	1985 Jan
97·3	97·0	94·7	96·8	95·6	96·7	95·1	95-7	94·3	100·1	97·4	97·6	95.8	Feb
99.2	95.8	97·1	97·8	99·9	97·8	96·2	97-7	103·0	98·5	96·7	98·5	97·8	Mar
99·1	98-6	99-0	98·4	98.9	101-3	97·2	99-0	96·3	97·9	97·0	98·0	98·6	April
99·3	95-4	99-5	100·1	97·6	99-3	99·4	99-0	100·2	97·8	98·0	97·6	98·6	May
101·7	98-4	101-9	100·9	101·3	99-9	99·4	98-9	100·1	101·1	97·3	94·7	100·0	June
99·9	100·4	101·2	100·8	101·2	100·4	99·7	101-2	101·2	99·2	100·8	97·2	101·1	July
99·1	106·6	100·6	100·3	98·6	99·3	101·7	102-3	97·9	99·1	106·6	99·6	100·9	Aug
100·7	102·6	102·5	100·0	102·7	101·2	101·9	100-5	98·9	102·2	106·7	107·7	102·5	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	101·2	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	102·9	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	102·9	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	103·5	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	107·1	April
105-6	102-9	107·0	106·2	105·4	105·5	107-8	106·6	109-5	103·7	106·3	106·7	106·1	May
108-0	103-7	109·6	109·9	109·3	106·8	108-2	105·8	108-9	107·8	109·2	107·0	108·1	June
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	108·7	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	109·6	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	111·2	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	112·5	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	110-8	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	111-2	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	113-2	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	114-0	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	115-3	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	116-4	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	118-2	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	117-3	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	117-2	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	118·4	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	120·6	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	122·4	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	120·4	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	120·3	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	124·0	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	124·3	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	124·1	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
122·0	140-0	125-2	124·7	127·9	123-9	126-6	122-5	129·6	124·6	134·3	124-0	126·8	Aug
124·5	135-2	127-1	126·4	130·3	126-6	124-9	122-1	128·6	124·7	131·5	125-1	127·3	Sep
123·9	134-2	127-7	127-4	133-5	126-0	129-4	124·4	128-7	128·3	131-6	123·8	128-9	Oct
124·9	138-3	127-3	131-2	136-4	127-1	132-5	127·0	142-1	131·8	132-8	124·8	131-2	Nov
127·4	138-3	128-3	131-2	138-8	132-8	139-9	127·5	136-7	129·5	156-6	131·8	135-7	Dec
128·9	146·4	126-8	131.5	135·2	130-5	133·3	125-2	136-6	130-0	134-1	132-0	131-8	1989 Jan
129·3	142·9	127-4	132.2	136·8	131-8	133·7	125-1	135-8	131-6	134-2	126-5	132-0	Feb
130·4	130·1	128-7	133.3	142·7	136-0	137·8	126-2	154-6	131-9	134-9	127-8	134-9	Mar
130-4 130-1 132-3 132-3	133-0 134-8 132-5	130-6 131-8 133-4	133-2 136-6 137-6	139·9 140·3 146·0	136·9** 134·2 137·3	135-2 136-2 136-1	129·9 129·3 129·8	142·3 140·4 141·4	131.7 132.3 132.6	136·3 141·2 142·9	128·5 128·2 131·7	135-6 135-9 137-6	Apr May [June]

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

5.5EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industries	s and services							
	Weights	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FULL-TIME ADULTS* Men Women	575 425	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556-0 651-6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708-2 818-8	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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding t affected by		pay was			excluding the affected by	hose whose absence	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†						-				
Manual occupations 1982* 1983÷ 1984 1985 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 44·5 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† 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988	180.1 178.5 193.2 191.4 211.7 230.7 254.4 271.9 299.1	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 38-4 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† 1984 1985 1986 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 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 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
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1984 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 39-6 39-7 39-7 39-9 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	202-7 222-0 222-6 235-1 252-9 269-2 287-4 305-6
Non-manual occupations 1982* 1983† 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	97-2 97-0 105-5 106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6	97.6 97.4 106.2 107.0 117.2 126.8 136.7 149.1 163.3	37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4 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 1986 1987	87-1 86-8 94-5 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4	89-7 89-4 97-6 97-9 105-5 114-7 123-2 133-4 144-3	38-5 38-6 38-6 38-8 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
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN				A second	- 39					
All occupations 1982* 1983	134-0 133-3 143-2	138-0 137-2 148-0	41·3 41·4 41·4	329-6 327-2 354-1	325-4 323-1 349-9	134·1 145·4	136-5 148-3	40·2 40·0	334·6 365·1	332·1 362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations 1982* 1983	er 132·0 131·2 141·2	135·9 135·2 146·0	41·3 41·4 41·4	324-6 322-3 349-1	320·3 318·2 344·8	132·1 143·2	134-5 146-1	40·2 40·1	329-3 359-5	326·7 356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	142·2 155·2 169·2 183·1 196·0 212·7	147.0 160.8 174.7 188.6 202.0 219.4	41·4 41·9 41·9 41·9 42·0 42·3	351.5 380.6 411.8 444.4 474.1 509.4	347-3 375-4 404-8 437-7 467-6 501-7	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6	147·4 159·3 171·0 184·7 198·9 218·4	40-1 40-3 40-4 40-4 40-4 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 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. * Results for 1982 and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1988 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

		Total	Perc	entage shar	es of labour costs*					
		labour costs (pence per hour)	Total wage salar	es and	of which holiday, sickness and maternity pay	National insurance	Redundan payments		welfare	All othe labour costs‡
anufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161.68 244.54 394.34	88-1 84-3 82-1		9·4 9·2 10·0	6·5 8·5 9·0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3·9 4·8 5·2		0.9 1.8 1.6
	1984 1985 1986 1987	509·80 554·20 597·60 643·90	84·0 84·7 84·2 84·5		10·5 10·6 10·5 10·6	7·4 6·7 6·7 6·7	1·3 1·3 1·3 0·9	5·3 5·3 5·8 5·8		2·0 2·0 2·0 2·1
	1988	696-80	84.7		10.7	6.7	0.7	5.8		2.1
nergy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975 1978 1981	217·22 324·00 595·10	82·9 78·2 75·8		11.1 11.2 11.5	6·0 6·9 7·0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8·5 12·2 13·1		2·1 2·2 2·2
	1984 1985 1986 1987	811.41 860.60 964.60 1,009.50	77.7 78.6 75.4 77.6		11.5 11.5 11.4 11.7	5·5 5·1 4·9 5·0	1.9 1.3 5.3 2.5	12·1 12·2 11·7 12·2		2.8 2.8 2.7 2.8
	1988	1,062.00	79.0		12.3	5.1	0.9	12-2		2.8
construction	1975 1978 1981	156·95 222·46 357·43	90-2 86-8 85-0		7·2 6·8 7·8	6-3 9-1 9-9	0·2 0·2 0·6	1.7 2.3 2.8		1.6 1.7 1.7
	1984 1985 1986 1987	475.64 511.20 552.00 594.50	86-0 86-6 86-5 86-7		8-0 8-0 8-0 8-1	7.7 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.3	4·1 4·1 4·1 4·1		1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7
	1988	657.60	86.8		8·1	7.2	0.5	4.1		1.7
1000			Manufactu	iring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
SIC 1980				Per cent change over a year	-					Per ce change over a year earlier
985 = 100	1980		84.4	earlier 22.2	 106·3	89-0 R	83.5	87.6	78.0	22.9
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		92-3 95-5 94-4 96-2 100-0 104-0 104-6	9.4 3.5 -1.2 1.9 4.0 4.0 0.6	112-6 111-6 104-8 89-5 100-0 96-6 94-8	95-5 97-3 95-1 97-0 100-0 102-3 104-0	96.4 93.8 94.8 98.4 100.0 106.1 110.3	95-2 96-4 94-7 97-1 100-0 102-9 105-3	86.6 90.2 92.6 95.6 100.0 104.9 108.8 116.0	11.0 4.2 2.7 3.2 4.6 4.9 3.7 6.6
	1986	5 Q4							105.9	3.6
	1987	7 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	 	** 		··· ·· ··			106·8 108·1 109·0 111·3	3.0 3.3 3.6 5.1
	198	3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	 	 			 	 	113·1 115·0 116·3 119·4	5·9 6·4 6·7 7·3
Wages and salaries per unit of output §	198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	80·1 87·5 91·2 91·7 94·3 100·0 104·5 106·1 109·2	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·5 2·8 6·0 4·5 1·5 2·9	103-6 108-5 108-3 102-2 88-0 100-0 98-1 97-7	86-7 92-6 94-7 93-2 96-1 100-0 103-1 105-7	82-1 94-2 92-2 93-4 97-4 100-0 106-6 111-4	85.5 92.4 93.9 92.9 96.2 100.0 103.7 106.9 	76-1 83-4 87-4 90-7 94-6 100-0 105-5 110-2 118-0	22.7 9.6 4.8 3.8 4.3 5.7 5.5 4.5 7.1
	198	7 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105-9 104-9 105-9 107-6	1-1 0-2 1-0 3-8	 		 	··· ··· ···	107·6 109·3 110·6 113·1	3·5 4·0 4·3 5·9
	198	8 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108-5 109-8 108-3 110-2	2·5 4·7 2·3 2·4		 		 	114-9 116-9 118-3 121-9	6·8 7·0 7·0 7·7
	198	9 Q1 Q2	111.6 113.3	2·9 3·2					124-4	8.3
	198	9 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	111.2 111.8 111.9 114.7 112.3	3·3 2·8 2·6 3·4 2·6		··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	 	
3 months ending:	198	June 39 Jan Feb Mar Apr	112-8 110-8 111-5 111-6 112-8	3.5 2.7 2.9 2.9 2.9	 	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ··	 	
		May June	113·0 113·3	2.9 3.2	 					

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

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

 * 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.

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

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

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	39-5 45-3 52-3 61-5 69-6 77-4 84-4 91-7 100-0 107-7 116-3 126-2	63.2 66.8 70.2 76.2 80.9 85.9 89.8 94.3 100.0 104.5 107.7 111.8	59 64 69 75 83 88 92 96 100 102 104 105	55 58 64 70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111	51.9 57.2 63.8 70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0	40.8 46.0 52.0 59.8 67.2 78.9 87.8 94.6 100.0 104.3 107.6 110.4	69 73 77 82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113	17 21 26 33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146	35 40 46 56 65 74 83 92 100 108 113	27.8 32.2 38.5 47.0 57.8 67.7 80.9 90.2 100.0 104.8 111.5 118.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	73 77 80 83 86 94 95 100 102 103 104	54 58 59 65 72 79 86 93 100 110 128 135	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	Indic 51-8 56-3 60-7 66-0 72-9 78-7 84-9 93-0 100-0 107-4 114-3 123-4	es 1985 = 100 60 65 70 76 84 89 92 96 100 102 104 107
Quarterly averages 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	122·0 125·0 127·0 130·6	110·4 111·4 111·7 113·5	103 104 105 109	109 110 111 113	117·8 122·2 123·2 124·7	109·1 109·9 111·0 111·9	110 113 114 114	139 144 146 154	115 115 	115·8 117·9 119·2 120·6	106-4 107-2 108-0 109-5	104 104 105 105	133 136 135 136	121-2 125-3 127-3 133-5	119·8 124·0 123·7 126·4	106 106 107 108
1989 Q1	133-2		109	115	125-2	112.8	114			122.4	111.6	105	141		127.5	109
1988 Oct Nov Dec	129·2 130·2 132·4	110·1 115·5 114·8	 109	113 113 112	124-2 123-8 126-0	111·9 	114 	 	 	119·2 121·1 121·3	109·4 109·4 109·6	105 105 105	 	 	125·8 125·7 127·7	107 108 109
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	133-2 133-2 133-4 136-5 136-1	113·3 113·0 	 109 	115 115 115 115	125·1 124·8 125·8	112·8 	114 	 	··· ·· ·· ··	122-1 122-1 122-8 123-0 125-5	112.6 110.3 111.8 111.9	105 105 105 105 105	 	 	127·0 127·0 128·6 128·6	109 109 109 109 109 109
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986	10 14 18 13 11 9 9 9 8 8 8 8	9 6 8 6 5 5 6 4 3 4	2 9 7 8 9 10 11 4 5 4 2 2 1	11 7 9 10 12 12 4 5 4 3 3 5	10 10 11 11 9 10 7 5 5 5 9 7	13 13 15 15 17 17 11 8 7 4 3 3 3	7 5 6 5 5 3 3 4 3 5 5	21 24 20 27 33 19 26 20 13 10 18	15 15 15 15 16 15 12 11 8 8 6 	28 19 22 24 17 20 11 11 5 6	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	7 5 4 4 3 7 3 1 5 2 2 1	10 8 3 10 10 10 9 11 7 11 16 6	 10 11 8 6	7 9 8 9 11 8 8 10 8 7 6 8	Per cent 9 8 9 9 7 4 4 4 4 2 1 3
Quarterly averages 1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8 9 8 9	5 4 3	0 -1 2 1	4 5 5 5	7 6 7 6	3 3 3 3	4 5 4 5	15 17 19 18	6 5 	7 6 6 5	4 5 4 5	1 1 1 1	15 8 6 2	5 5 8 8	4 6 9 9	3 2 3 3
1989 Q1	8	1	6	6	6	3	4			6	••	1	6		8	3
Monthly 1988 Oct Nov Dec	8 9 9	4 6 3	 1	6 5 4	6 5 6	3 	4 	 	 	5 5 5	4 4 5	1 1 1	 	 	9 9 9	3 3 3
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	9 10 8 9 9	9 1 	 6 	6 6 5 5	7 7 5 	3 	4 	 		6 6 6 6	6 3 5 5	1 1 1 1 1	··· ··· ··	 	8 5 6 4	3 4 3 3 3

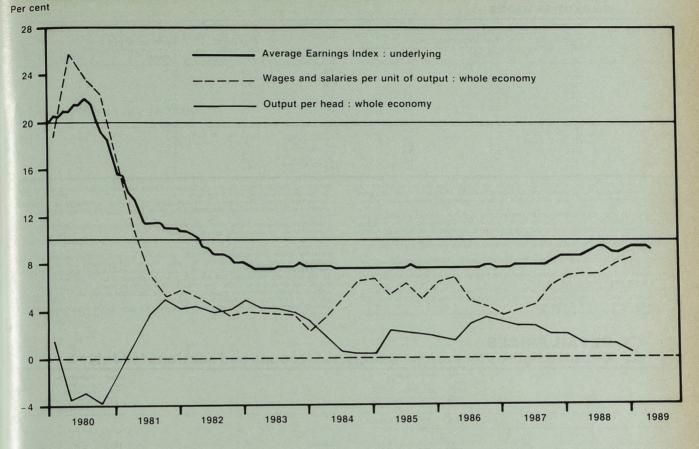
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.

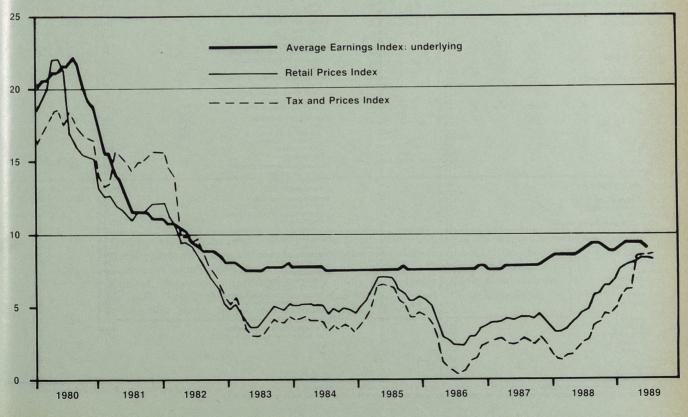
7 Including mining and transport. 8 Hourly earnings. 9 All industries.

EARNINGS C1



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year

Per cent



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EARNINGS

RETAIL PRICES 6.

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

Constanting	All items	and a start of the property of the	and a sub-transfer and a second	and the second second second second	All items except s	easonal foods	
	Index Jan 13,	Percentage cha	inge over		Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	inge over
	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months
1988 July	106.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	106.9	0.3	3.5
Aug	107.9	1.1	4.1	5.7	108.1	1.1	4.3
Sept	108-4	0.5	4.1	5.9	108.7	0.6	4.5
Oct	109.5	1.0	3.5	6.4	109.8	1.0	3.9
Nov	110.0	0.5	3.6	6-4	110.3	0.5	4.0
Dec	110.3	0.3	3.5	6.8	110.5	0.2	3.7
1989 Jan	111.0	0.6	4.0	7.5	111.2	0.6	4.0
Feb	111.8	0.7	3.6	7.8	111.9	0.6	3.5
Mar	112.3	0.4	3.6	7.9	112.4	0.4	3.4
Apr	114.3	1.8	4.4	8.0	114.4	1.8	4.2
May	115.0	0.6	4.5	8.3	115.1	0.6	4.4
June	115.4	0.3	4.6	8.3	115.6	0.4	4.6
July	115.5	0.1	4.1	8.2	115.9	0.3	4.2

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 18

Housing Rent Mortgage interest payments Rates Water and other charges Repairs and maintenance charges Do-it-yourself materials

Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels Electricity

Gas Oil and other fuel

Un and other fuel Household goods Furnishings Electrical appliances Other household equipment Household consumables Pet care Ousehold

Household services Postage Telephones, telemessages, etc Domestic services Fees and subscriptions

Clothing and footwear Men's outerwear

Women's outerwear Children's outerwear Other clothing Footwear

Personal goods and services Personal articles Chemists' goods Personal services

Motoring expenditure Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Vehicles tax and insurance

Fares and other travel costs

Leisure goods Audio-visual equipment Records and tapes Toys, photographic and sport goods Books and newspapers Gardening products

Leisure services Television licences and rentals Entertainment and other recreation

Rail fares Bus and coach fares Other travel costs

Index Jan change over 1987 (months) =100

115.5 0.1

111.6 110.6 122.7 110.7 113.7 -0·3 0·4 0·6 -0·9 0·1

115.9 116.6 100.6 111.9 111.6 113.2

116.5

 $\begin{array}{c} 110.1 \\ 115.0 \\ 116.2 \\ 111.2 \\ 121.7 \\ 106.5 \\ 105.7 \\ 113.9 \\ 112.8 \\ 106.4 \\ 106.8 \\ 108.3 \\ 122.6 \\ 106.3 \\ 122.6 \\ 108.3 \\ 112.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 98.0 \\ 115.2 \\ 109.5 \\ 109.6 \\ 109.0 \\ 100.1 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 110.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 109.0 \\ 100.1 \\ 111.5 \\ 100.0$

116·8 117·8 115·8 115·8

112.9 114.6 114.9 111.8 110.4 112.9 108.6

105·8 106·1 103·8

0.5

0.6

-0·1

106.5 -1.0

1

0·3 0·3 -8·0 0·8 0·0 0·0

0.5

-0.5

12

8.2

6·1 4·4

13·9 5·8 5·4

8.4 8.8 2.8 6.6 5.3 5.8

7.7

3.3

5.9

3 13

15

4 11 18

6.5

5.4

2.3

The overall level of prices was 0.1 per cent higher in July than in June. Prices increased for a range of items including non-seasonal foods and alcoholic drinks. There were, however, some price reductions for seasonal foods, clothing and footwear — reflecting summer sales — and noted

price reductions for seasonal tools, crowing and rouwear — releating summer sales — and petrol.
Food: Seasonal foods fell in price between June and July by 8 per cent, and are now 2.8 per cent higher in price than a year ago. The prices of fresh fruit and vegetables; for example potatoes, tomatoes, calliflower, plums and pears showed a reduction. Home-killed lamb was also cheaper. Among non-seasonal foods, prices for fresh meat, butter, and many manufactured foods were up. The index for non-seasonal food prices rose by 0.8 per cent, but for food as a whole the index fell by 0.5 per cent.
Catering: There were some price increases throughout the group, most notably for pub beer, and the group index rose by 0.6 per cent.
Housing: The increase of 0.8 per cent in the index for this group was the result of the continuing rise in housing costs for owner-occupiers, and of increases in dwelling insurance, repairs and maintenance charges and DIY materials.
Fuel and light: The final phase of the effects of the latest increases in gas and electricity prices

RETAIL PRICES

6

All items

0

2

Food and catering Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure Personal expenditure Travel and leisure

All items excluding seasonal food All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal All items excluding housing All items excluding mortgage interest

Nationalised industries

Lamb of which, home-killed lamb

Tea Coffee and other hot drinks Soft drinks Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates Potatoes of which, unprocessed potatoes Venetables

of which, unprocesses potents of which, other fresh vegetables Fruit of which, fresh fruit Other foods

Catering Restaurant meals Canteen meals Take-aways and snacks

Alcoholic drink

on sales Wines and spirits — on sales — off sales

Bee

Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco

Food Bread Cereals Biscuits and cakes Beef **Consumer durables**

of which, h Pork Bacon Poultry Other meat Fish

Eggs Milk, fresh Milk products

of which, fresh fish Butter Oil and fats Cheese

fed through into the index. There were, however, further summer discounts for coal. The index for the group increased by 0.7 per cent. Household goods: There were sales reductions for furniture, furnishings, and electrica appliances, but price increases elsewhere in this group. There was a fail in the group index of 0.1

per cent. Household services: There were price increases for domestic services, and for fees and subscriptions. The index rose by 0.4 per cent. Clothing and footwear: Summer sales reductions were responsible for a fall of 1.8 per cent in

Clothing and toothear solution such toothear solution of the services (eg: hairdressing) increased in price, and the index for the group rose by 0.8 per cent. Motoring expenditure: Petrol fell in price in July, but the cost of car maintenance, and the fee for the MOT test increased. The index as a whole showed a fail of 0.1 per cent. Fares and other travel costs. The index for this group increased by 0.8 per cent. Leisure goods: Audio-visual equipment fell in price, but prices elsewhere in the group were higher, and the index increased by 0.2 per cent. Leisure services: There were price rises throughout the group and its index increased by 0.6 per cent.

Index Jan 1987 =100

136.6

136.6 123.3 163.4 128.0 131.4 114.7 113.4

108·4 96·4 115·7 104·6 90·9

110.0 110.0 110.9 104.3 112.3 116.7 105.1

112·2 106·5 101·2 118·0 121·2

114.9 104.4 115.8 124.8

115·4 116·1 117·0 110·0 122·9

115·9 117·4 120·6 110·7

107.6

90·3 98·3 108·5 121·6 115·8

115·2 105·4 122·1

108.6 -**1.8** 109.2 104.6 112.7 110.8 109.8

Percentage change over (months) 1

0.8

0.7

-0.1

0.4

0.8

-0.1

0.3

0.2

0.6

12

24.0

4.6

3.9

4.8

5.1

7.3

5.7

7.4

3.1

6.4

Average retail prices on July 18 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.

retail outlets.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

Average prices on July 18, 1989

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	- <u>p</u>		<u></u>	p	p
FOOD ITEMS Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside	312 255	150 268	122–199 228–304	Butter Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	273 237 253	61 62 66	56- 66 59- 64 62- 69
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	225 285 287	190 367 177	155–214 318–412 158–215	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread 250g	260 274	38 41	25- 66 38- 45
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone)	289 273	231 117	189–295 92–170	Lard, per 250g	249	17	15- 25
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	257	193	168-240	Cheese Cheddar type	280	145	119–178
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	148 147 154	167 87 166	145–190 69–108 149–187	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	223 193	114 96	86–132 78–116
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly †	255 272	130 96	99–168 78–109	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	316 288	27 27	26- 28 26- 28
Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	318 212	164 229	139–184 151–318	Tea Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	281 295	44 102	36- 56 79-123
Bacon Streaky † Gammon† Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	237 242 178 217	108 202 191 181	92–135 158–235 159–240 156–208	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	570 244	143 136	87–185 119–149
Ham (not shoulder), per ¹ /4lb	274	65	49- 85	Sugar Granulated, per kg	285	58	56- 59
S ausages Pork Beef	303 227	90 87	75–112 67– 99	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	=	=	
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	164	47	39- 56	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	224 303	14 44	10- 22 36- 58
Corned beef, 12oz can	177	85	69- 98	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each	257 264 289	30 27 42	18- 52 16- 39 30- 55
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready Frozen, 4lb Fresh or chilled, 3lb	147 219	67 90	56- 96 69-119	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per ¹ /4lb	311 307 266	23 28 30	18- 29 18- 48 24- 35
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	230 234 184 242	218 227 85 105	180–249 189–270 65– 99 88–129	Cucumber,each Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	309 265 294 232	50 38 41 49	39- 64 30- 46 30- 54 39- 60
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	178	207	165–259	Pears, dessert Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	284 301 225	17 47 110	10- 24 39- 53 79-150
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	308 242 271 233 226	49 62 40 42 64	37 62 57 67 37 44 39 44 57 69	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky, per nip Gin, per nip Gigarettes 20 king size filter	666 683 685 687 3,579	96 108 76 76 149	84-108 96-120 69-85 69-85 124-155 435-656
Flour Self-raising, per 1-5kg	190	55	49- 59	Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	419 484 615	524 709 42	435-656 580-840 41-43

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

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

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.)	
2 The structure of the published components of the index was rectast in the bracking recta general notes and of table of the	

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items



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.



	ALL	All items	All items		to the Ly	Nationalised industries	I	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholid
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food			industries		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	GINIK
Veights 1974	1,000	747	951·2–925 961·9–966	·5		80 77	-	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	51 48	70 82
1975 1976	1,000 1,000 1,000	768 772 753	958·0-960 953·3-955	·8		80 77 90 91 96 93 93		232 228 247 233 232	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8	47 45	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1977 1978	1,000	767 768	966·5–969 964·0–966	-6		96 93		233 232	30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0	199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6	51 51	85 77
1979 1980	1,000 1,000 1,000	786 793	966·8-969 969·2-971	.6		104		214 207	30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8	180-9-183-6 176-2-178-9	41 42	82 79
1981 1982	1,000 1,000	794 797	965·7–967 971·5–974	·6		99 109		206 203	32·4–34·3 25·9–28·5	171.7-173.6 174.5-177.1	38	77 78
1983 1984	1,000	799	966.1-968	•7		102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jan	V	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8		
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970·3–973 973·3–976	-2 -0		86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jar	,	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·2 158·3–161·0	45 44	75 82
974	108.5	109-3	108.8			108·4 147·5		106·1 133·3	103·0 129·8	106-9 134-3	108·2 132·4	109·7 135·2
975	134·8 157·1	135·3 156·4	135·1 156·5			185.4		159·9 190·3	177.7 197.0	156·8 189·1	157·3 185·7	159·3 183·4
977 978	182-0 197-1	179·7 195·2	181.5 197.8			208·1 227·3		203.8	180.1	208·4 231·7	207·8 239·9	196.0
Annual averages	223-5 263-7	222·2 265·9	224·1 265·3			246·7 307·9		228·3 255·9 277·5	211·1 224·5	262·0 283·9	290·0 318·0	217·1 261·8
981	295-0 320-4	299·8 326·2	296·9 322·0			368·0 417·6		299.3	244.7 276.9	303.5	341.7 364.0	306-1 341-4
983 984	335-1 351-8	342-4 358-9	337·1 353·1			440·9 454·9		308-8 326-1	282·8 319·0	313-8 327-8	390.8	366-5 387-7
985	373-2 385-9	383-2 396-4	375-4 387-9			478·9 496·6		336·3 347·3	314·1 336·0	340·9 350·0	413·3 439·5	412·1 430·6
975 Jan 14	119-9	120.4	120.5			119.9		118·3 148·3	106·6 158·6	121·1 146·6	118·7 146·2	118-2 149-0
176 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6			172·8 198·7		183-1	214-8	177.1	172.3	173.7
977 Jan 18	172-4	169-3	170.9			220.1		196-1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9
978 Jan 17	189·5 207·2	187·6 204·3	190·2 207·3			234-5		217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9
979 Jan 16 980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246-2			274.7		244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3			348-9		266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5			387.0		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
987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396-4	All items	All items	502-1 National-	Consumer	354·0 Food	347-3	355-9	454-8 Catering	440.7 Alcoho
NITED KINGDOM anuary 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food†	All items except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries	durables	All	Seasonal food†	Non- seasonal food†		drink
Veights 1987 1988	1,000	833 837 846	974 975 977	- 843 840 825	956 958 940	57 54 46	139 141 135	167 163 154	26 25 23	141 138 131	46 50 49	76 78 83
1989 987 Annual averages 988	1,000 101-9 106-9	102·0 107·3	101·9 107·0	101-6 105-8	101·9 106·6	100·9 106·7	101·2 103·7	101-1 104-6	101·6 102·4	101∙0 105∙0	102-8 109-6	101.7 106.9
987 Jan 13 Feb 10	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100-0 100-3 100-6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·7 100·7	100·0 103·2 103·0	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·4 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·6
Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	101-8 101-9	101·8 101·8	101·6 101·7	101·2 101·6	101.6 102.0	100-8 100-7	101·0 101·2	101·6 102·2	107·4 110·6	100·5 100·7	101·4 101·8	100·8 101·2 101·4
June 9	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.6	102.1	100.7	101.1	101·6 100·4	105·2 97·0	100·9 101·0	102-3	101.7
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101-8 102-1 102-4	102·1 102·4 102·8	101-9 102-2 102-6	101·4 101·7 102·1	101·9 102·2 102·5	100-9 101-3 101-4	99·9 100·3 101·7	100·4 100·7 100·4	98.6 95.7	101.0 101.2	102·9 103·6 104·3	102·1 102·8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	102·9 103·4 103·3	103·3 103·8 103·5	103·1 103·6 103·3	102-6 103-0 103-2	103-0 103-4 103-6	101.5 101.9 101.9	102·2 102·9 103·2	101·1 101·6 102·4	96-8 98-8 102-4	101-8 102-1 102-4	104·7 105·3 105·8	103·5 103·3 103·1
988 Jan 12 Feb 16	103·3 103·7 104·1	103·4 103·8 104·2	103·3 103·6 104·0	103·2 103·6 104·0	103-7 104-0 104-4	102·8 103·1 103·0	101-2 101-9 102-6	102-9 103-6 103-9	103-7 106-9 107-1	102·7 103·0 103·4	106·4 107·1 107·5	103·7 104·2 104·6
Mar 15 Apr 19 May 17	105-8 106-2	106·0 106·4	105·7 106·1	105·0 105·5	105·9 106·5	104·9 106·0	103·0 104·1	104·4 104·7	108·5 106·9	103-8 104-3	108·5 108·9 109·5	106-1 106-6 106-8
June 14 July 19	106·6 106·7	106·9 107·2	106-6 106-9 108-1	105-9 106-0 106-4	106·9 107·0 107·3	107·3 108·2 108·3	104-2 103-1 103-4	104-8 104-0 104-4	105·3 97·9 97·5	104·7 105·0 105·7	109·7 110·4	107·1 107·7
Aug 16 Sept 13 Oct 18	107·9 108·4 109·5	108·5 109·1 110·4	108-1 108-7 109-8	106·9 107·4	107·8 108·3	109.0	103-4 104-3 105-3 105-7	104·8 104·9	97·2 97·1	106·1 106·4	111·1 111·7	108-4 109-1
Nov 15 Dec 13	110·0 110·3	110·9 111·0	110·3 110·5	107·8 108·0	108·7 108·9	109·2 109·3 109·3	105-7 105-9 104-5	105·7 106·5 107·4	98-8 101-5 103-2	107·0 107·4 108·2	112·1 112·4 113·1	109·1 108·9 109·9
989 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	111-0 111-8 112-3	111.7 112.5 113.0	111.2 111.9 112.4	108·5 109·0 109·4	109·4 109·9 110·4	110.9 110.9 110.9	105·3 105·8	107·7 108·3	103·4 104·8	108·5 108·9	113·5 114·1	110·5 110·9
Apr 18 May 16 June 13	114-3 115-0 115-4	115·2 115·9 116·3	114·4 115·1 115·6	110·6 111·3 111·6	112·2 112·9 113·2	114·2 114·7 115·9	107·0 107·5 107·6	109·6 110·3 110·7	108-0 109-9 109-3	109-9 110-4 111-0	115·0 115·6 116·2	111.5 111.9 112.2
											116.8	112.9

+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.

S54 SEPTEMBER 1989 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

						G	enera	I index		L PRIC		4
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	. ho	rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	lan	eous a	Transport and vehicles	Service	5		
43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 59 62 62 69 65		4 0 5 3 4 4 9 5 4 4 9 9	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70		3 1 4 1 2 2 5 5	135 149 140 139 140 143 151 152 154 154 159 158	54 52 57 54 56 62 66 65 63 65		19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	74 Weigh 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84
37 40	153 153	65 62	6	5 3	75 75	77 81	7 1	156 157	62 58			85 86
115-9 117-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 1358-2 113-3 113-3 140-9 489-0 532-5 5324-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	13 14 16 18 20 22 23 24 25 25 25 25	7-9 1-2 4-2 2-1 1-9 6-8 7-2 3-8 0-4 6-7 6-7	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	111 133 166 188 200 233 277 300 322 344 364 364 364 364 364 364 364 364 364	3-6 1-3 3-3 5-7 5-4 5-9 0-7 5-8 5-6 4-7 2-2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 342-9 342-9 342-9 342-9 342-9 340-5		Annual averages	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124-0	110-3	124.9		8-3	118.6	125		130-3	115.8		Jan 14	1975
162-6 193-2	134·8 154·1	168·7 198·8		0·8 7·0	131·5 148·5	15:		157·0 178·9	154·0 166·8		Jan 13	1976
222·8	164.3	219.9		5.2	163-6	198		198·7	186-6		Jan 18 Jan 17	197
231-5	190-3	233-1	18	7.3	176.1	210	6-4	218.5	202.0		Jan 16	1979
269-7	237.4	277.1		6-1	197-1	25		268-4	246.9		Jan 15	198
296·6 392·1	285·0 350·0	355·7 401·9		1·0 9·5	207·5 207·1	29:		299·5 330·5	289·2 325·6		Jan 13 Jan 12	198 198
426-2	348.1	467.0		5·8	210.9	33		353.9	337.6		Jan 11	198
450-8	382.6	469.3	25	2.3	210.4	35	3.3	370.8	350.6		Jan 10	198
508-1	416.4	487.5	25	7.7	217.4	37	8-4	379-6	369.7		Jan 15	198
545·7 602·9	463.7	507.0		5.2	225-2			393-1	393-1		Jan 14	198
Tobacco	502·4 Housing	506·1 Fuel	Household	5-6 Household	230-8 Clothing	Personal	Motoring	399.7 Fares and	408-8	Leisure	Jan 13	198
		and light	goods*	services*	and footwear	goods and services*	expendi- ture*	other travel*	goods*	services*		
38 36 36	157 160 175	61 55 54	73 74 71	44 41 41	74 72 73	38 37 37	127 132 128	22 23 23	47 50 47	30 29 29	Weights	19 19 19
100·1 103·4	103·3 112·5	99·1 101·6	102·1 105·9	101·9 106·8	101-1 104-4	101-9 106-8	103·4 108·1	101·5 107·5	101-6 104-2	101-6 108-1	Annual averages	19 19
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	19
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	
103·2 103·7 103·6	109-9 109-4 109-8	99·1 100·7 102·4	105-0 105-5 105-6	105·7 106·0 106·2	103-1 104-8 105-3	106·0 106·3 106·6	107·0 107·3 108·2	105-8 106-7 106-9	103·9 104·3 104·2	108·3 108·4 108·4	Apr 19 May 17 June 14	
103-4 103-6 103-7	110-2 115-8 116-5	103-6 103-4 103-6	105-9 106-5 107-2	107-1 107-4 107-8	103·3 103·3 104·8	107·1 107·5 107·8	109-2 109-5 109-7	107·9 108·6 108·8	104-4 104-7 104-5	108·3 108·5 110·6	July 19 Aug 16 Sept 13	
104·2 105·1 105·2	120-7 122-1 122-5	103·7 103·9 104·1	107-6 107-9 107-9	108-2 108-7 108-8	106-9 107-6 107-9	108·1 108·8 109·1	110-2 110-1 109-8	109·2 109·5 109·6	105-0 104-9 105-0	110-5 111-6 111-7	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	
105-6 105-7 105-8	124-6 127-0 127-7	104-2 104-2 104-3	107·5 108·3 108·9	110·3 110·8 110·9	105·9 107·2 107·7	110·4 110·9 111·1	110.6 111.0 111.8	112.9 113.2 113.3	105-1 105-5 105-7	112·1 112·2 112·3	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	
105-8 105-8 105-9	134-0 134-7 135-5	105·4 106·4 107·6	109·5 109·9 110·1	111-7 111-8 111-8	109-8 110-5 110-6	113·1 113·7 114·0	114·2 115·2 115·5	113·4 114·6 115·6	106-0 107-2 107-4	113·5 114·3 114·5	Apr 18 May 16 June 13	i

* 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.*)

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dura hous good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misce Ilaneo goods	us an	ansport Id hicles	Se	rvices
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 13	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 24.0\\ 31.1\\ 18.8\\ 15.3\\ 3.9\\ 16.5\\ 10.0\\ 32.2\\ 8.7\\ 5.8\\ 12.7\\ 7.4\\ 10.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.5\\ 10.3\\ 22.2\\ 14.3\\ 6.6\\ 15.8\\ 24.8\\ 20.1\\ 22.8\\ -0.5\\ 9.9\\ 8.8\\ 11.4\\ 8.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5\cdot 8\\ 24\cdot 9\\ 35\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 8\\ 10\cdot 6\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 9\\ 28\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 3\cdot 9\\ 4\cdot 0\\ -0\cdot 2\end{array}$	9.8 18·3 19·0 11·5 11·6 6·9 15·4 6·9 15·4 6·9 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·6 2·9 0·2		$\begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 18.6\\ 10.9\\ 12.9\\ 10.2\\ 7.6\\ 11.9\\ 5.3\\ -0.2\\ 1.8\\ -0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.6\\ 2.5\end{array}$	7.3 25.2 21.6 15.7 12.7 9.0 19.6 13.4 6.5 8.0 4.7 7.1 6.5 2.5	30 22 1: 1 1 1 2 2 1 1	9-8 9-3 9-5 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 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		Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3·3	2.9	6·4	3.7	1.4	3·9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.0 \\ \end{array} $	3.3	5.0	1.1	4·3	5·1	5·1	2.8	3.6
Feb 16	3·3	2.9	6·7	3.9	1.7	4·0		3.5	5.2	1.6	4·4	4·0	5·9	3.1	3.6
Mar 15	3·5	3.2	6·6	4.0	1.7	4·0		3.5	5.1	2.1	4·4	4·2	5·7	3.0	3.7
Apr 19	3·9	2·8	7·0	5·3	3·4	4.7	-0.8	3·4	4·8	2·1	4·6	4·8	5.6	3·0	6·7
May 17	4·2	2·4	7·0	5·3	3·9	5.6	1.3	3·4	4·5	3·8	4·8	4·4	5.3	2·7	7·2
June 14	4·6	3·1	7·0	5·3	3·8	6.2	3.0	3·6	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·8	5.3	2·2	7·0
July 19	4·8	3.6	6·6	5·3	3·7	6·2	4·5	4·2	5·0	4·1	5·1	4.6	5·6	2·8	6·8
Aug 16	5·7	3.7	6·6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4.5	6·2	2·9	7·0
Sept 13	5·9	4.4	6·5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4.4	6·4	2·6	8·5
Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3.7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7.0
Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4.0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7.6
Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4.0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7.8
1989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6∙0	4·1	19·9	6-0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6∙0	4·0	21·8	6-3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6∙0	4·1	22·0	6-6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21·9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4
June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23·4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3·1	5·6
July 18	8.2	5.9	6.5	5.4	2.3	24.0	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.1	7.3	5.7	7.4	3.1	6.4

Notes: See notes under table 6

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pensione	r household	s	Two-pers	son pensione	r household	s	General i	ndex of retai	il prices (exc	I. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1975 1975 1975 1977 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 January	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 3346-7 363-2 378-4 386-5	105.2 134.3 158.3 186.9 202.5 220.6 262.1 292.1 322.4 334.3 353.6 371.4 382.8	108.6 139.2 161.4 191.1 205.1 231.9 268.9 297.2 323.0 337.0 353.8 371.3 382.6	114-2 145-0 171-3 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3 357-5 374-5 384-3	101-1 121-0 151-5 178-9 195-8 213-4 248-9 280-3 311-8 327-5 343-8 360-7 375-4 384-2	105-8 134-0 157-3 186-3 200-9 219-3 260-5 290-3 319-4 331-5 351-4 369-0 379-6	108-7 139-1 160-5 189-4 203-6 231-1 266-4 295-6 319-8 334-4 351-3 368-7 379-9	114-1 144-4 170-2 192-3 205-9 238-5 271-8 303-0 324-1 339-7 355-1 371-8 382-0	101.5 123.5 151.4 176.8 194.6 211.3 249.6 279.3 305.9 323.2 337.5 353.0 367.4 377.8	107.5 134.5 156.6 184.2 199.3 217.7 261.6 289.8 314.7 328.7 344.3 361.8 371.0	$\begin{array}{c} 110.7\\ 140.7\\ 160.4\\ 187.6\\ 202.4\\ 233.1\\ 267.1\\ 295.0\\ 316.3\\ 332.0\\ 345.3\\ 362.6\\ 372.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 116.1 \\ 145.7 \\ 168.0 \\ 190.8 \\ 205.3 \\ 239.8 \\ 271.8 \\ 300.5 \\ 320.2 \\ 335.4 \\ 348.5 \\ 365.3 \\ 375.3 \end{array}$
JAN 13, 1987 = 100 1987 1988 1989	100-3 102-8 108-0	101·2 104·6 110·0	100·9 105·3	102·0 106·6	100·3 103·1 108·2	101·3 104·8 110·4	101·1 105·5	102·3 106·8	100-3 103-6 109-0	101.5 105.5 111.2	101.7 106.4	102·9 107·7

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneo good	us and	A Story & R. C. S.	Servi	ces
INDEX FOR ONE	PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	s					-			<u></u>		
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		,	JAN 15 311-5 321-3 343-1 357-0	3
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	407·0 429·9)	320-6 331- 353-8 368-4	1 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	374-7 392-5	5	342-9 357-3 381-3 400-9	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										
1987 1988	101·1 104·8	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·7	101·8 106·4	100·2 103·5		102·1 106·2	101·1 104·5	101·1 104·5	102·3 109·1	102·9 107·9	102·8 108·7	JAN 13 103.5 109.3	8, 1987 = 100 100⋅4 103⋅3
NDEX FOR TWO	-PERSON PEN	SIONER	HOUSEHOLD	S										
1987 1988	101-2 105-0	101·1 104·7	102·8 109·6	101·8 106·7	100·1 103·4		102·2 106·1	100·9 103·8	101·2 104·5	102·3 108·8	103·0 107·4	102·8 108·7	103-4 109-4	100·5 103·7
GENERAL INDE	OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1987 1988	101.6 105.8	101·1 104·6	102·8 109·6	101·7 106·9	100·1 103·4		102·1 105·9	101·9 106·8	101·1 104·4	101-9 106-8	103·4 108·1	101·5 107·5	101·6 104·2	101·6 108·1

Vetes: 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 will be understated by about 0.06 per cent; the index figures for February 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 index link, 394.5, was understated the understatements relative to January 1986 may have rounded to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent. to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.

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

Calculations

PERCENT

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

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

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.

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

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 1976 1977 1978 1979	42·1 48·8 52·8 59·9	46·1 51·8 55·9 60·9	65-4 69-0 71-5 74-1	57·4 61·5 64·2 67·1	49·4 53·4 58·1 63·4	45·4 50·4 55·5 60·8	42·2 46·1 50·3 55·7	70.6 73.2 75.2 78.3	20·8 23·4 26·3 31·3	34·2 38·9 41·8 47·4	28·8 33·7 37·8 43·4	69·6 75·2 78·1 80·9	66·3 70·5 73·4 76·5	47 52 56 59	28·2 35·1 42·0 48·6	44 49 53 57	73·5 74·4 75·3 78·0	India 52·9 56·3 60·6 67·5	ces 1985 = 100
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	70.7 79.1 85.9 89.8 94.3 100.0 103.4 107.7 113.0	67.1 73.6 81.8 90.1 93.6 100.0 109.0 118.3 126.9	78.8 84.2 88.8 91.7 96.9 100.0 101.7 103.1 105.2	71.5 77.0 83.3 89.7 95.4 100.0 101.3 102.9 104.1	69·9 78·6 87·1 92·2 96·2 100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1	68.3 76.3 89.8 95.5 100.0 103.6 107.8 112.7	63·3 71·8 80·3 88·0 94·5 100·0 102·7 105·9 108·7	82.6 87.9 92.5 95.5 97.9 100.0 99.8 100.0 101.2	39.1 48.7 58.9 70.8 83.8 100.0 123.0 143.2 162.5	56.0 67.5 79.0 87.3 94.8 100.0 103.8 107.0 109.3	52.5 61.9 72.1 82.7 91.6 100.0 105.9 110.9 116.5	87·4 91·7 94 1 95·8 98·0 100·0 100·6 R 100·7 R 101·4 R	81.5 87.0 92.1 94.7 97.8 100.0 100.1 99.4 100.1	65 74 82 95 100 107 117 124	$56.2 \\ 64.3 \\ 73.6 \\ 82.6 \\ 91.9 \\ 100.0 \\ 108.8 \\ 114.5 \\ 120.0 \\ $	65 73 79 86 93 100 104 109 115	81.1 86.4 91.2 93.9 96.7 100.0 100.7 102.2 104.1	76.6 84.5 89.7 92.6 96.6 100.0 101.9 105.6 109.9	 102-6 105-9 110-0
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1 Q2	112·3 113·8 116·2 118·1 121·5	125.5 127.9 130.6 131.9	104·6 106·2 105·5 106·6	103·9 104·5 104·8 105·8	112.6 113.8 114.8 116.1	112.5 113.0 114.4 116.0	108·3 109·3 110·0 110·9	101.2 101.3 101.7 103.2	160-6 163-6 172-5 174-3	108-8 109-7 110-4 111-9	115.6 R 116.8 119.1 R 121.5	101·3 R 101·5 R 102·2 R 101·7	99-9 R 100-4 R 100-8 R 100-1	124 R 125 R 126 R 128	118-2 R 121-2 R 122-8 R 125-1	114 R 116 R 117 R 120	104·1 104·1 R 104·7 R 106·0	109·3 R 110·7 R 111·9 R 113·1	109·4 R 110·5 R 111·8 R 113·0
Monthly 1988 Dec 1989 Jan Feb Mar 1989 Apr May June July	116.6 117.4 118.2 118.7 120.8 121.6 122.0 122.1	131-9 134-6 	105.5 106.2 106.7 106.8 107.1 107.3	105.0 105.4 105.9 106.1 106.8 106.9 	114.9 115.4 116.2 116.7 117.1 118.3	114-7 115-2 116-0 116-7 117-4 118-2 R	110.1 110.6 110.9 111.2 111.9 112.3	101.9 103.0 103.3 103.5 104.0 104.3	174-2 173-6 172-8 177-5 180-4 181-0	111.9 113.0 	119·5 120·3 121·3 122·2 123·0 123·5 R	101.9 R 101.7 R 101.4 R 101.9 R 103.7 R 104.3 R 	100.8 99.8 100.1 100.5 100.9 101.0 	126 127 128 129 129 130	123·4 124·7 125·0 125·7 126·1 126·3 	118 119 120 120 121 122 R	105-0 105-6 106-1 106-3 106-9 107-0 R	112.0 112.6 113.0 113.7 114.4 115.0	111-9 112-4 112-7 113-3 114-4 115-1 R
Increases on a ye Annual averages 1976 1977 1978 1979	earearlie	9 7 13∙6 12∙3 7∙9 9∙1	7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9∙0 11∙1 10∙0 9∙6	9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	1∙8 1∙3 1∙1 3∙6	5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	Per cent 8-7 8-9 8-0 9-8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	18.0 11.9 8.6 4.6 5.0 6.1 3.4 4.2 4.9	10.2 9.6 11.1 10.1 4.0 6.7 9.1 8.4 7.3	6.4 6.8 5.5 3.3 5.7 3.3 1.7 1.5 2.0	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9 1.3 1.5 1.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.1 \\ 12.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 5.9 \\ 4.3 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.2 \\ 4.4 \\ 4.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8 2.7 3.1 2.6	5.5 6.3 3.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2 0.2 1.2	24.924.520.920.518.119.323.016.413.5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1	21.217.816.614.610.89.25.84.85.0	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.3 R 2.0 R 0.6 R 0.1 R 0.7 R	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.5\\ 6.7\\ 2.7\\ 3.3\\ 2.3\\ 0.1\\ -0.7\\ 0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 13.6 \\ 11.2 \\ 8.6 \\ 6.6 \\ 5.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 9.1 \\ 6.0 \\ \end{array} $	15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3 8.8 8.8 5.3 4.8	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.4 4.3 4.2 5.5	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7 1.5 1.9	13.5 10.4 6.1 3.2 4.3 3.5 1.9 3.7 4.1	12 9 10 5 7 8 5 3 5 1 4 5 2 6 3 3 3 9
Quarterly averages 1988 Q2 Q3 Q4 1989 Q1 Q2	4·3 5·5 6·5 7·7 8·2	7·1 7·3 7·7 6·9	1.7 1.9 1.4 2.3	1.0 1.0 1.6 2.6	4.0 4.0 4.1 4.5	4.6 4.4 4.4 4.6	2·5 2·9 3·0 3·4 R	1.1 1.2 1.5 2.6	12·4 14·0 14·1 13·5	1.8 2.1 2.7 3.3	5·1 5·0 5·1 · ·	0·2 R 0·6 R 1·1 R 1·1 R	0·7 1·0 1·0 0·1	7·3 6·6 6·0 4·8	4·1 5·3 5·5 6·1	6·5 5·8 5·9 6·4	2·1 1·9 1·8 7·2	3-9 4-1 4-3 4-8	3·5 4·0 4·3 4·8
Monthly 1988 Dec 1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	6.8 7.5 7.9 8.0 8.3 8.3 8.2	6.9 6.8 	1.9 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.8	1.9 2.4 2.6 3.0 3.0	4.0 4.3 4.6 4.6 5.0 5.4	4.5 4.6 4.4 4.7 4.9 4.8 	3.1 3.3 3.4 3.4 3.6 3.7 3.6	1.6 2.6 2.7 3.0 3.1 3.1	14.0 13.8 13.8 13.5 13.0 13.1	3-3 3-8 3-8	5 4 5 5 5 9 6 4 6 7 6 8 7 0	0.9 1.1 R 1.0 R 1.1 R 2.4 2.9 3.0	1.2 0.8 0.9 0.8 1.0 1.0	5.6 5.2 4.9 4.3 4.6 4.7	5.9 6.3 6.2 6.0 6.7 6.9	6.0 6.6 6.4 6.3 6.4 6.5	2.0 2.3 2.2 2.6 3.0 	4.4 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1 5.4 5.2 	4 • 4 4 • 7 4 • 8 4 • 9 5 • 0 5 • 3

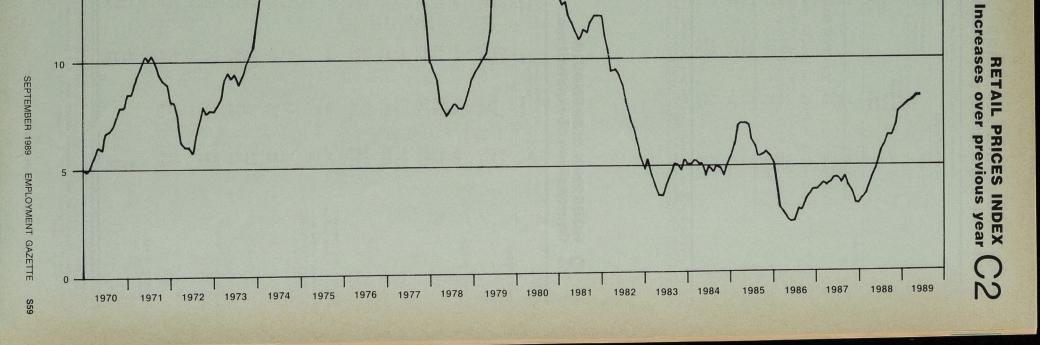
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SEPTEMBER 1989

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Sources: OECD-Main Economic Indicators. OECD-Consumer Prices Press Notice.
 The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.
 The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.
 The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.
 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include endired by same rates for previous derived from rounded rebased series they as which include and direction shelter costs varies, reflecting both or members here are six - France. Havy, Greec, Demosth the EC, only Ireland and the UK include and direction shelter costs varies, reflecting both four members - Germany (FP), Netheralands, Beigium, Spain - Take account of owner occupiers' shelter costs and greent equivalents. Among uner maje developed nations, Canada, Australia and New Zostanda, Low and greent direction of the FP.





HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.1 All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average wee	kly expenditure p	er household			Average w	eekly expenditu	re per person		
KINGDOM	At current p	the second s		At constant	prices	At current	prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1980=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1980=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987	151.92 162.50 178.10 188.62	7.7 6.5 9.6 5.9		101·4 103·2 108·8 111·1	3·0 1·7 5·5 2·1	57·96 62·60 69·74 74·47	9·2 8·0 11·4 6·8		105·1 107·9 115·7 119·0	4·5 2·7 7·3 2·9
Quarterly averages	172.01	4.8	165-4	103.3	-0.4	66·18	6.2	63·7	108.1	1.1
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	166·44 175·20 180·15 190·18	9-0 8-4 9-8 10-6	172·8 173·5 182·9 182·3	107·1 106·8 111·4 110·0	4·2 5·0 6·3 6·5	65·95 70·40 68·97 73·45	12·4 11·9 9·9 11·0	68-6 69-0 70-4 70-6	115·4 115·3 116·5 115·6	7·4 8·2 6·4 7·0
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3* Q4	178-70 191-34 179-97 204-73	7·4 9·2 -0·1 • 7·7	185·4 190·1 182·5 196·3	110·6 112·7 107·2 113·8	3·3 5·5 -3·8 3·4	69·52 74·25 72·23 82·22	5·4 5·5 4·7 11·9	72·3 73·0 73·7 79·0	117·1 117·3 117·5 124·3	1.4 1.8 0.9 7.5
1988 Q1 Q2† Q3	188-32 200-89 209-78	5·4 5·0 16·6	195-1 200-0 212-4	112·1 113·2 118·7	1·3 0·5 10·7	73.03 81.30 83.00	5·1 9·5 14·9	75·9 80·1 84·5	118·2 123·0 128·2	1.0 4.8 9.1

Source: Family Expenditure Survey—For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see the article on p 249 of Employment Gazette, May 198 A note in Topics in Employment Gazette, April 1989 (p 211) and the article on p 249 of Employment Gazette, May 1989, discuss the annual results for 1987 and those for Quarter 3 of 198 † 1988 Q2 figures have been revised since these tables were published in July 1989.

£ per week per househo

7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

UNITED	ALL	Housing*		Fuel,	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing	Durable† household	Other† goods
INGDOM	ITEMS	Gross	Net	 light and power 				footwear	goods	
nnual averages 984 985 986 987	151.92 162.50 178.10 188.62	27·41 30·18 33·70 34·35	24.06 26.63 29.92 30.42	9-42 9-95 10-43 10-55	31·43 32·70 34·97 35·79	7·25 7·95 8·21 8·70	4·37 4·42 4·55 4·67	11-10 11-92 13-46 13-32	11.57 11.61 13.83	11·89 12·59 13·87
Quarterly averages	172-01	30.43	26.64	9.15	34-25	9.28	4.49	15.16	13.67	15.80
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	166-44 175-20 180-15 190-18	31.93 32.31 35.75 34.79	28·34 28·61 31·89 30·83	11·11 11·63 9·61 9·41	33·20 34·17 35·36 37·09	6·97 7·75 8·52 9·57	4·09 4·58 4·65 4·89	10·29 12·60 13·49 17·32	14·25 12·64 13·47 14·92	12·28 12·77 12·87 17·44
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	178-70 191-34 179-97 204-73	33·21 35·48 33·91 34·81	29·23 31·59 29·87 31·01	11-38 12-04 9-54 9-15	34-88 36-40 35-22 36-70	8-19 8-83 8-29 9-52	4·81 4·72 4·60 4·55	10·73 12·84 12·51 17·33	 	
1988 Q1 Q2§ Q3	188-32 200-89 209-78	36·93 37·53 42·32	33·29 34·20 39·05	11·21 11·25 9·69	37·49 37·90 38·09	8·53 9·00 8·58	4·38 4·44 4·49	11-88 13-56 14-08		
Standard error** per cent 1988 Q3	2.0	3.0	3.3	1.7	1.5	3.6	3.7	4.0		
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1984 1985 1986 1987	7·7 6·5 9·6 5·9	8·2 7·4 11·7 1·9	7:3 7:6 12:4 1:7	2·2 5·7 4.8 1·2	6·3 4·0 6·9 2·3	4∙9 9∙6 3∙3 6∙0	3·8 1·3 2·9 2·6	10·9 7·4 12·9 –1·0	12-7 0-3 19-1	10.0 5.9 10.2
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9∙0 8∙4 9∙8 10∙6	12·4 5·2 14·5 14·3	13·5 6·0 13·9 15·7	4·2 8·0 4·1 2·8	4·0 6·5 8·5 8·3	0·7 -1·5 9·7 3·1	-6·4 7·0 2·2 8·9	6.7 7.7 19.3 14.3	14-3 18-0 30-1 9-1	12:0 11:0 5:7 10:4
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	7·4 9·2 0·1 7·7	4·0 9·8 -5·2 0·1	3·1 10·5 –6·3 0·6	2·4 3·4 -0·7 -2·8	5·1 6·5 –0·4 –1·1	17·5 14·1 -2·7 -0·5	17.6 3.1 -1.1 -7.0	4·3 1·9 -7·3 -0·6		
1988 Q1 Q2§ Q3	5·4 5·0 16·6	11·2 5·8 24·8	13·9 8·3 30·7	-1∙5 6∙6 1∙6	7·5 4·1 8·2	4·2 1·9 3·5	8·9 5·9 2·4	10·7 5·6 12·6	 	
Percentage of total expenditure 1984 1985 1986 1987 ±	100 100 100 100		15·8 16·4 16·8 16·1	6-2 6-1 5-9 5-6	20·7 20·1 19·6 19·0	4·8 4·9 4·6 4·6	2·9 2·7 2·5 2·5	7·3 7·3 7·6 7·1	7-6 7-2 7-8	7·8 7·8 7·8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey. * Housing figures are given in terms of gross expenditure (ie: before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates) and net expenditure. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure. ** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the FES Report 1987 and the article on p 249 of *Employment Gazette*, May 1989. * See * footnote to *table 7.1.* * See * footnote to *table 7.1.*

Family Expenditure Survey

On July 31, 1989 responsibility for the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) was transferred from the Employment Department to the new enlarged Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future FES results will continue to be published in Employment Gazette as at present.

UNITED KINGDOM	Mis- cellaneous	Leisure† services	Leisure† goods	Fares† and other travel costs	Motoring† expenditure	Personal† goods and services	Household† services	Household† goods	Services†	ra nsport t nd ehicles
Annual averages 1984	0.64	_							17·41 19·48	2.77
1985 1986 1987	0·68 0·74 0·88	13·18 18·11	8·54 9·03	4·21 4·60	21·22 23·80	6·48 7·02	8·50 8·23	13·67 13·48	22.67	1·56 5·43
Quarterly averages										
1005 Q4	0.80								17.39	5.40
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	0.66 0.56 0.81 0.93	12·41 13·67 14·71 12·00	7.90 7.70 7.93 10.56	3·50 4·60 4·75 3·99	21·11 20·00 21·01 22·71	5-49 6-23 6-27 7-88	7-30 10-54 - 8-08 8-10	14·08 12·57 13·08 14·90	20·65 25·30 23·73 21·08	1.61 1.60 5.76 5.70
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	0·91 0·73 0·66 1·21	14·59 19·61 16·97 21·35	8·49 8·64 7·91 11·11	4·46 4·80 4·63 4·52	23.05 24.55 22.93 24.68	6·02 6·46 6·38 9·27	7-81 7-91 7-85 9-38	14·15 12·22 12·61 14·95	··· ··· ··	· · · · · ·
1988 Q1 Q2§ Q3	0·84 0.67 0.67	14·50 19.40 19.52	8-78 8.87 8.97	4·72 4.51 5.53	23·24 25.73 27.88	6·88 6.87 7.66	8·59 9.38 10.70	13·99 15.12 14·87	 	•
Standard error** per cent 1988 Q3	10.8	6.4	4.4	12.7	5.6	4.7	10.7	6.4		
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1984 1985 1986 1987	11-5 6-1 8-8 18-9	37.4	5.7	9.3	12-2	8-3	-3·2	-1.4	8-2 11-9 - 16-4	3-7 7-9 3-5
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26·9 14·3 -12·0 16·3								13:0 19:7 12:1 21:2	3:4 2:4 1:4 5:1
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3‡ Q4	36·4 30·4 -18·5 30·1	17·6 43·5 15·4 77·9	7·5 12·2 0·3 5·2	27·4 4·6 -2·5 13·3	9·2 22·8 9·1 8·7	9·7 3·7 1·8 17·6	7·0 -24·9 -2·9 15·8	0·5 -2·8 -3·6 0·3	 	
1988 Q1 Q2§ Q3	7·7 -8·8 1·5	-0·6 -1·1 15·0	3·4 2·7 13·4	5·8 6·1 19·4	0·8 4·8 21·6	14·3 6·3 20·1	10·0 18·6 36·3	-1·1 23·7 17·9	· · · · · · ·	
Percentage of total expenditure 1984 1985 1986 1987	0·4 0·4 0-4 0-5	7·4 9·6	4·8 4·8	2·4 2·4	11·9 12·6	3-6 3-7	4-8 4-4	7·7 7·1	11.5 12.0 12.7	5-0 5-1 4-3

[†] The component/service groupings used to categorise FES expenditure have been revised to align with the categories recommended for the Retail Prices Index (RPI) by the RPI Advisory Committee. The 11 commodity groups have been extended to 14. The composition of the "housing", "fuel, light and power", "food", "alcoholic drink", "tobacco", "clothing and footwear" and "miscellaneous" groups are unchanged. The new "motoring expenditure" and "fares and other travel costs" groups together correspond to the old "transport and vehicles" group. The new groups of "household goods", "household services", "personal goods and services", "leisure goods" and "leisure services" involve extensive re-arrangement of some component items but this has no effect on the all expenditure group total. Figures on both the old and revised basis are available for 1986. The old basis figures are shown in italics.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.9

8.1 TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism -related industries
SIC group	662	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	-
Self-employed * 981	48.1	51.7	1.6	36.4	20.3	158.1
Employees in employment †			100.0	202.1	311.2	1,089.9
984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6		333.6	1.201.7
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7		1,205.1
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0	330.1	
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9	315.3	1,152.8
	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8	320.6	1,150.8
985 March	207.1	271.5	142.4	276.3	379.0	1,291.4
June			142.9	280.5	372.3	1,287.3
September	225.4	266.1	142.5	244.4	335.8	1.212.9
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4	000.0	
	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1	334.0	1,193.0
1986 March		271.8	144.5	288.6	384.9	1,317.8
June	228.0	2/1.8	144.5	289.1	378.0	1,317.1
September	226.3	278.0		255.6	349.2	1,254.4
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	200.0	545.2	1,204.4
007 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8	348.6	1,238.8
1987 March	238.5	281.9	146.8	293.9	397.1	1,358.2
June	240.1	284.5	150.7	301.2	391.1	1,367.6
September	240.1	286.6	155.5	273.8	359.2	1,306.9
December	231.8	200.0	100.0			
	235.7	280.9	152.6	273.9	365.5	1,308.5
1988 March		291.0	156.9	312.5	409.3	1,424.3
June	254.5	298.9	155.4	318.0	410.4	1,433.6
September	250.8		162.8	288.1	367.2	1,370.4
December	252.4	299.9	102.0	200.1		
1989 March	243.3	294.2	160.5	289.6	368.8	1,356.4
Change Mar 1989 on Mar 1988						170
Absolute (thousands)	+7.6	+13.3	+7.9	+15.7	+3.3	+47.8
Percentage	+3.2	+4.7	+5.2	+5.7	+0.9	+3.7

 Based on Census of Population.
 In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-empling 1981 145 1986 185 1983 142 1987 180 1984 169 1988 183 1985 170 1985 170
 These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1-4*. mates (thousands) of self-employment in Hotels and catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.)

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

		Overseas visitor (a)	rs to the UK	UK residents at (b)	proad	Balance (a) less (b)	and the second se
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988		2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,085		2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,127		+223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,042	
ercent	age change 1988/1987	-3 Overseas visito	rs to the UK	+12 UK residents al	proad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,027 1,440 2,197 1,422	1,503 1,514 1,477 1,591	1,334 1,949 3,180 1,664	2,011 1,980 2,005 2,131	-307 -509 -983 -242	-508 -466 -528 -540
989 P	Q1 (e)	1,135	1,693	1,515	2,369	-380	-676
988	January February March April May June July August September October November December	394 279 354 444 438 557 724 833 640 595 398 429	498 487 518 519 485 510 501 497 479 519 518 554	414 414 507 542 577 830 914 1,168 1,098 884 447 333	645 689 677 667 703 651 677 677 709 701 721	-20 -135 -153 -98 -139 -273 -190 -335 -458 -289 -49 +96	-147 -202 -159 -148 -125 -193 -150 -180 -198 -198 -190 -183 -167
1989 P	January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e) May (e)	395 290 450 450 495	510 536 647 531 545	460 505 550 605 645	741 878 750 722 687	-65 -215 -100 -155 -150	-231 -342 -103 -199 -142

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

Actual Seasonally adjusted 976 10.808 2.093 6.816 1.899 977 12.281 2.377 7.770 2.134 978 12.466 2.196 7.873 2.417 979 12.466 2.196 7.873 2.417 980 12.421 2.082 7.910 2.421 981 11.452 2.105 7.052 2.418 983 12.464 2.339 7.151 2.441 984 13.644 3.394 9.317 2.659 986 13.6576 3.394 9.317 2.659 986 15.5786 3.372 9.668 2.859 1988 01 2.777 3.366 519 1.735 524 02 4.013 3.382 846 2.485 683 02 4.013 3.382 14 1.01 3.303 1.043 02 4.013 3.382 164 2.425 650 <th>Other area</th> <th>Western Europe</th> <th>North America</th> <th></th> <th>All areas</th> <th></th> <th></th>	Other area	Western Europe	North America		All areas		
9/6 12281 2377 7,770 2,134 977 12,646 2,475 7,665 2,306 978 12,466 2,196 7,873 2,417 980 11,452 2,106 7,675 2,249 980 11,452 2,105 7,062 2,418 982 12,644 2,836 7,164 2,463 984 14,449 3,330 7,551 2,269 984 14,649 3,330 7,551 2,699 984 14,649 3,330 7,751 2,863 984 14,649 3,394 9,317 2,863 986 15,566 3,272 9,668 2,489 998 15,566 519 1,735 5,24 02 4,013 3,782 4,461 2,485 669 024 4,013 3,782 1,403 506 1,44 024 3,3461 4,226 706 2,146 609 <th></th> <th>Luiope</th> <th>America</th> <th>Seasonally adjusted</th> <th>Actual</th> <th></th> <th></th>		Luiope	America	Seasonally adjusted	Actual		
1977 12,281 2,377 7,162 2,206 1978 12,446 2,135 7,853 2,2129 1979 12,446 2,136 7,853 2,2129 1980 11,452 2,052 7,955 2,229 1981 11,452 2,105 7,055 2,2249 1982 11,452 2,105 7,052 2,2418 1983 12,444 3,330 7,551 2,2763 1984 13,644 3,330 7,557 2,2699 1985 14,449 3,397 7,870 2,783 1986 15,596 3,272 9,668 2,689 1987 15,586 3,382 1,201 3,303 1,043 1988 01 2,777 3,966 519 1,725 640 1989 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,246 660 1989 101 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,246 660	1,899	6,816			10,808	Contraction of the second	076
178 12,446 2,445 7,657 2,447 1979 12,446 2,082 7,910 2,447 1980 11,452 2,085 7,655 2,291 1982 11,636 2,835 7,082 2,417 1983 12,464 2,835 7,082 2,418 1984 11,636 2,835 7,082 2,418 1985 12,464 2,836 7,164 2,463 1986 13,644 3,397 7,870 2,782 1986 13,987 2,843 8,355 2,699 1986 3,397 7,870 2,782 9,668 2,855 1987 15,796 3,272 9,668 2,855 663 024 4,013 3,782 846 2,445 663 024 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1989 January	2,134	7,770	2,377		12.281		977
9/9 12/21 2/062 7/910 2/249 980 11/652 2/105 7/065 2/291 981 11/636 2/135 7/082 2/418 983 12/464 2/330 7/551 2/62 984 13/644 3/300 7/551 2/62 985 14/449 3/390 7/551 2/68 986 13/867 3/977 7/870 2/82 986 15/599 3/972 9/668 2/859 988 01 2/777 3/966 519 1/735 524 02 4/013 3/782 8/46 2/455 668 2/859 988 01 2/777 3/966 519 1/735 524 02 4/013 3/824 1/201 3/303 1/043 04 3/461 4/226 706 2/146 609 1989 January 1/021 1.323 158 649 2/14	2,300	7,000	2,4/5		12,646		978
900 11/452 2.105 7.055 2.291 981 11/636 2.135 7.062 2.418 982 13.644 3.330 7.551 2.763 984 13.644 3.797 7.870 2.843 984 3.044 3.797 7.870 2.843 986 13.887 2.843 8.355 2.699 986 13.897 3.334 9.317 2.859 986 15.798 3.272 9.668 2.859 988 12 2.777 3.966 519 1.735 524 988 01 2.777 3.966 519 1.735 524 998 02 4.013 3.782 846 2.485 603 924 3.330 4.812 550 2.220 560 998 January 1.021 1.323 158 649 214 989 January 1.021 1.323 158 649	2,429	7,073	2,190				
991 11036 2.135 7.082 2.414 982 12,464 2.836 7.164 2.464 983 13,644 3.330 7.551 2.782 996 14,449 3.797 7.870 2.782 996 15,566 3.994 9.317 2.855 9987 15,566 3.994 9.317 2.859 9988 17,735 5.24 3.303 1.735 5.24 9988 16,966 519 1.735 5.24 6.68 2.459 9989 15,798 3.702 8.46 2.485 6.68 2.459 9988 Q1 2.777 3.966 519 1.735 5.24 Q2 4.013 3.782 8.46 2.485 6.68 2.459 9989 Q1 (e) 3.330 4.812 550 2.220 560 1989 P Q1 (e) 3.330 4.812 550 2.220 560 146	2,291	7.055	2,105		12,421		980
1992 12,464 2,836 7,164 2,464 2,763 1984 13,644 3,330 7,551 2,782 1986 13,847 2,843 8,355 2,283 1986 13,897 7,870 2,782 1986 3,394 9,317 2,855 1987 3,272 9,668 2,859 1988 15,798 3,782 8,466 2,483 1988 17,735 5,548 3,224 1,201 3,303 1,043 1989 01 9,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1989 P 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1989 P 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 February 792 1,359 140 506 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 580	2,418	7,082	2.135		11,452		981
1993 1364 3,330 7,551 2,763 1985 14,449 3,797 7,870 2,782 1985 14,449 2,843 8,355 2,699 1986 15,566 3,394 9,317 2,859 1987 15,566 3,394 9,317 2,859 1988 2 4,013 3,782 846 2,445 683 02 4,013 3,782 846 2,445 683 04 3,303 1,043 03 5,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 609 1989 P 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 124	2,464	7.164	2.836				982
14449 3,797 7,870 2,789 13,897 2,843 8,355 2,699 13,897 2,843 8,355 2,699 1986 15,566 3,394 9,317 2,855 1987 3,666 519 1,735 524 02 4,073 3,782 846 2,485 683 03 5,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 04 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 792 1,359 140 506 146 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 194 June 1,990 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,064 1,274 202 928 194 June	2,763	7.551	3.330		13.644		983
1389/ 1987 2.643 15,798 0.333 2,272 2.655 9,668 2.655 2,655 1988 15,798 3,272 9,668 2,455 1988 15,798 3,272 9,668 2,455 1988 2,013 3,782 846 2,485 663 Q2 4,013 3,782 846 2,485 663 Q3 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 March 964 1,284 202 986 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 988 164 April 1,324 1,272 420 1,172 338 June 1,498 1,286 3465 858 275 June 1,498 1,286 344 338 338 June 1,498	2,782	7,870	3,797		14.449		085
1987 15,566 3,334 5,11 2,650 1988 15,788 3,272 9,668 2,859 1988 2,777 3,966 519 1,735 524 02 4,013 3,782 846 2,485 668 03 3,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 04 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 P 01 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 February 792 1,359 140 506 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 164 June 1,498 1,286 365 855 275 June 1,498 1,286 365 855 275 June 1,498 1,284 324 279 368 367 Spetneber	2,699	8,355			13,897		986
1988 15,798 5,272 5,000 L.000 1988 Q1 2,777 3,966 519 1,735 5624 Q2 4,013 3,782 846 2,485 683 Q3 5,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 Q4 3,361 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 164 April 1,390 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,284 334 863 338 June 1,498 1,286 365 858 275 June 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 July	2,000	9,317	3,394				987
1988 Q1 2,1/1 3,003 846 2,485 663 Q2 4,013 3,782 846 2,485 663 Q3 5,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 Q4 3,461 4,226 7.06 2,146 609 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 March 964 1,284 200 580 164 March 964 1,284 202 928 194 Jure 1,498 1,222 279 698 214 Mary 1,191 1,222 279 698 214 Jure 1,498 1,226 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,284 326 764 2743	2,039	9,000	3,272		15,798		988
030 02 4013 3782 846 2.485 683 03 5548 3.824 1.201 3.303 1.043 04 3,461 4.226 706 2.146 609 1989 P 01 (e) 3.330 4.812 550 2.220 560 1988 January 1.021 1.323 158 649 214 February 792 1.359 140 506 164 April 1.324 1.274 202 928 194 June 1.498 1.286 365 855 275 July 1.930 1.272 420 1.172 338 August 2.084 1.284 328 764 274 July 1.930 1.272 420 1.172 338 August 2.084 1.284 328 764 274 November 1.036 1.348 328 764 274				3,966	2.777	01	000
Q3 5,548 3,824 1,201 3,303 1,043 Q4 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 60 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 March 964 1,284 202 928 194 June 1,390 1,274 202 928 194 June 1,990 1,272 420 1,172 338 June 1,990 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,274 400 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,274 400 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,272 420 1,172 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274	683	2,485		3,782	4,013	02	1900
Q4 3,461 4,226 706 2,146 609 1989 P Q1 (e) 3,330 4,812 550 2,220 560 1988 January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 February 792 1,359 140 506 146 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 194 May 1,191 1,222 275 888 275 June 1,498 1,286 365 853 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,284 328 764 274 November 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 <td>1,043</td> <td>3,303</td> <td>1,201</td> <td>3,824</td> <td>5.548</td> <td>Q3</td> <td></td>	1,043	3,303	1,201	3,824	5.548	Q3	
January 1,021 1,323 158 649 214 February 792 1,359 140 506 146 March 964 1,224 220 580 164 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 March 964 1,284 202 928 194 June 1,498 1,284 202 928 194 June 1,498 1,286 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,254 448 1,269 367 September 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e)	609	2,146	706	4,226	3,461	Q4	
January 1,021 1,025 140 506 146 March 964 1,254 20 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 194 March 964 1,284 202 928 194 May 1,191 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,286 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,284 348 1,269 365 September 1,535 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 220 930 162 March (e)	560	2,220	550	4,812	3,330	Q1 (e)	1989 P
February 792 1,359 140 506 146 March 964 1,284 220 580 164 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 194 May 1,191 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,226 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,064 1,254 4448 1,269 367 September 1,535 1,288 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 March (e) 870 1,526 220 930 160 March (e)		649	158	1,323	1.021	January	1088
March 964 1,284 220 590 104 April 1,324 1,274 202 928 194 May 1,191 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,222 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,254 448 1,269 367 August 2,084 1,272 448 1,269 367 September 1,355 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e)		506	140	1,359	792		900
May 1,191 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,222 279 698 214 June 1,498 1,226 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,254 448 1,269 367 September 1,355 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,256 200 930 180		580	220	1,284	964	March	
May 1,130 1,286 365 858 275 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,254 448 1,269 367 September 1,535 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 May (e) 1,130 1,527 200 930 180 May (e) 1,130 1,259 220 930 180		928	202	1,274		April	
Julie 1,750 1,272 420 1,172 338 July 1,930 1,272 420 1,172 338 August 2,084 1,254 448 1,269 367 September 1,355 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 2200 930 180	275	858	2/9	1,222	1,191		
July 1,500 1,254 448 1,269 367 August 2,064 1,254 448 1,269 338 September 1,535 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180	338	1.172	420	1,200	1,498		
Adgust September 2,057 1,298 334 863 338 October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180	367	1,269	448				
October October 1,366 1,348 328 764 274 November 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,259 220 930 160	338	863	334	1.298	1 535	September	
Occumber 1,073 1,472 199 701 173 December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180	274	764	328	1,348	1.366	October	
December 1,022 1,406 179 680 162 1989 P January (e) 1,130 1,527 190 720 220 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180	173		199	1,472	1,073		
Bigs P January (e) 1,130 1,226 140 570 160 February (e) 870 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180	162	680	179	1,406			
Sold Edition Bit March (e) Bit March (e) 1,526 140 570 160 March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180 Variation 1,759 220 930 180	220	720		1,527	1.130	lanuary (e)	000 P
March (e) 1,130 1,759 220 930 180			140	1,526	870	February (e)	1909 P
	180	930		1,759	1,130		
April (e) 1,360 1,294 210 970 100 May (e) 1,440 1,516 330 850 260	180 260	970	210	1,294	1.360	April (e)	



		All areas		North	Western	THOUS Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1985 1986		11,560 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828		579 619 782 1.087 1.382 1.514 1.299 1.023 919 914 1.167 1.559 1.823	9,954 9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519	1,027 1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,782 1,905 2,210 2,486
1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4,470 7,343 11,020 5,996	7,237 6,890 7,102 7,559	250 440 665 468	3,557 6,334 9,668 4,959	662 568 687 569
1989 P	Q1 P (e)	5,150	8,460	310	4,150	690
1988 P	January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,406 1,384 1,679 2,080 2,133 3,130 3,326 3,967 3,729 3,077 1,695 1,224	2,311 2,609 2,317 2,265 2,137 2,488 2,350 2,357 2,395 2,635 2,519 2,445	126 54 70 144 135 162 171 273 222 224 127 117	1,025 1,123 1,409 1,674 1,854 2,806 2,976 3,425 3,268 2,625 1,388 946	255 207 200 262 144 162 179 269 239 238 238 180 161
1989 P	January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e) May (e)	1,640 1,550 1,960 2,170 2,430	2,770 2,998 2,692 2,306 2,510	120 80 110 140 160	1,270 1,260 1,620 1,760 2,100	250 210 230 270 170

Notes: See table 8.2.

THOUSAND

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1989–March 1990	29.7	18.8	20.8	33.2	33.5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17.4	40.5	285-5
Entrants to training April – July 1989	9.8	4.2	8.2	13.7	14.3	15.4	18.8	10.1	6.1	11.3	111.9
Total in training July 31 1989	40.8	21.4	31.4	47.3	49-1	50·5	64.7	33-5	24.7	50.2	413.6

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Community Industry Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme Jobshare Jobstart Allowance	7,000 82,000 5,000 208 4,000*	7,000 84,000 6,000 224 4,000 †	1,847 7,151 295 24 659*	1,782 7,190 313 25 613 †	740 5,972 230 19 409*	696 6,086 241 18 391†
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	538,403**	330,449 ††	75,053 **	45,067 ††	33,602 **	21,815††

* Live cases as at June 30, 1989. † Live cases as at May 26, 1989. ** April 1, 1989 to June 30, 1989. †† April 1, 1989 to May 26, 1989.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, June 5 to July 7, 1989 Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, June 5 to July 7, 1989* Placed into employment by jobcentre and local authority careers offices April 10 to July 7, 1989* Of which into open employment

+ 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.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered* for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices THOUSAND

GREA	T BRITAIN	Disabled peop	Disabled people †									
		Suitable for o	Suitable for ordinary employment					Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditio				
		Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed			
1988	July Oct	20·3 18·5	17·1 15·7	45·6 43·4	33·5 31·6	4·0 4·0	3.5 3.4	2.7 2.3	1.9 1.6			
1989	Jan Apr July	18·0 17·9 17·3	15·2 15·2 14·9	41-9 41-0 41-3	30·0 29·6 29·3	3·9 3·8 3·6	3·3 3·3 3·1	2·2 2·1 2·2	1.6 1.6 1.6			

For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.
 Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 17, 1989, the latest date for which figures are available, 366,768 people were registered under the Acts.
 Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training chemes 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 obs with different employers will be counted twice.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

CENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

8,170 4,027 11,140 10,196 944

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, includng 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 xcluded.

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 lisputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting hortages 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 isputes 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

Conv The f

Π

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.

	Part - and the second state of the second side	and the state of the second se
entions	R	revise
ollowing standard symbols are used:	е	estim
not available	nes	not e
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	SIC	UK S
provisional	EC	Euro
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

otherwise stated.

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.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

UNEMPLOYED

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

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

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

WORKFORCE

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment, self-employed, нм Forces and participants on 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.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

nated elsewhere specified Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition pean Community

Regularly published statistics

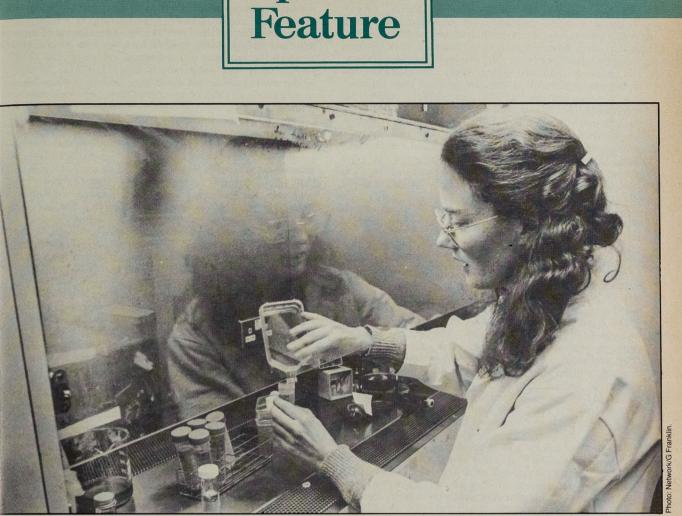
Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
Workforce GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M (Q)	Sep 89: Apr 89:	1.1 159	
Employees in employment Industry: GB All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	Q M M	Aug 89: Sep 89:	1.4 1.2 1.3	
Manufacturing: bý Division class or group Occupation Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing		Sep 89: Dec 88:	1.10	
Local authorities manpower Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	July 89: Aug 89:	1.7 1.5	
Self-employed: by region : by industry Census of Employment: Sept 1984		Mar 88: Mar 88: Jan 87:	162 161 31	
GB and regions by industry UK by industry International comparisons	М	Sep 87: Sep 89:	444 1·9	
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A A	Aug 89: Aug 89:	1·14 1·15	
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	M Q A	Sep 89: Feb 88: Sep 89: May 89:	9·2 65 1·6 250	
Unemployment and vacancies				
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary Age time series UK	M M (Q) M Q Q M (Q)	Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89:	2-1 2-2 2-5 2-1 2-2 2-6 2-6 2-6 2-7	
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK Region and area	M M (Q)	Sep 89: Sep 89:	2·15 2·8 2·3	
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas : Parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary	M M M Q	Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89:	2·4 2·9 2·10 2·6	
Flows: GB, time series UK, time series GB, Age time series GB, Regions and duration GB, Age and duration Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB International comparisons Ethnic origin		May 84: Sep 89: Oct 88: Oct 88: Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Mar 88:	2:19 2:20 2:22(2) 2:23/24/26 2:21/22/25 2:13 9:3/4 2:18 164	
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	м	Sep 89:	2.14	
Vacancies UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted Region unfilled seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M M M	Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89:	3·1 3·2 3·3	
Redundancies Confirmed: GB latest month Regions Industries Advance notifications Payments: GB latest quarter	M M S (M) D	Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89: Nov 88: July 86:	2·30 2·30 2·31 622 284	
Earnings and hours				
Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors Industry	M M Q (M)	Sep 89: Sep 89: Sep 89:	5-1 5-3 514	
Underlýing trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results Time series	A M (A)	Nov 88: Sep 89:	601 5·6	
Basic wage rates: manual workers Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A A	Apr 89: Apr 89:	174 211	

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			or page
industries Summary (Oct) Detailed results	B (A) A	Aug 89: Apr 89:	5·4 173
Manufacturing International comparisons	M	Sep 89: Apr 89:	5·9 211
Agriculture Coal-mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	A M (A)	Apr 89: Sep 89:	210 5·5
Latest figures: industry	M Q	Sep 89: Sep 89:	1.11 1.13
Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sep 89:	1.12
Output per head Output per head: quarterly and	M (O)	Son 80.	
annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	M (Q) M	Sep 89: Sep 89:	1-8 5-7
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Sep 89:	5.7
Labour costs Survey results 1984	Quadrennial M	June 86: Sep 89:	212 5-7
Per unit of output Retail prices	IVI	000 00.	577
Retail prices General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sep 89:	6.
percentage changes Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sep 89: Sep 89:	6·2
Main components: time series and weights	М	Sep 89:	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights	M A A	Sep 89: May 89: Apr 89:	6-5 242 197
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sep 89:	6 ·6
Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A) A M	Sep 89: July 89: Sep 89:	6·7 387 6·3
Food prices London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: Sep 89:	267 6-8
Household spending All expenditure: per household	0	Sep 89:	7.1
: per person Composition of expenditure	Q	Sep 89:	7.1
: quarterly summary : in detail Household characteristics	Q Q (A) Q (A)	Sep 89: May 89: May 89:	7·2 7·3 7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of			
Summary: latest figures : time series	M M A	Sep 89: Sep 89: July 88:	4-1 4-2 372
Latest year and annual series Industry Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Sep 89:	4.1
Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	A A	July 88: July 89:	372 380
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	Sep 89 July 89:	4- 357
Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in	A	July 89: July 89:	356
recent years by industry International comparisons	A A	June 89:	309
Tourism	м	Sep 89:	8
Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	M M	Sep 89:	8. 8.2
residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	Sep 89: Sep 89:	8.3
Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence Visits abroad by country visited	Q	July 89: July 89:	8- 8-
Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 89:	8.
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit Visitor nights	Q	July 89: July 89:	8- 8-
YTS entrants: regions	м	Sep 89:	9.

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

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

Special



Training requirements for graduates have to respond to the changing nature of the jobs they do, such as the AIDS research work pictured here.

Post-graduate education and trainingsurvey of 1980 graduates and diplomates

by John Clarke and Andrew Rees

Economics Branch, Department of Employment

This article presents further information from a national survey, undertaken in 1986, about the early employment, education and training experiences of a cohort of some 9,000 graduates and higher diplomates¹ who qualified in 1980. The focus is on the training provided for respondents in their first job after graduation² and the provision of employer sponsored further study undertaken by them in this initial period

- Just over half the graduates and diplomates in the • survey received no formal training from their employer in their first job after graduation.
- Typically, in their first year in the job respondents

People who had studied for qualifications below degree level, but requiring at Topic who years' full-time studied for quantizations depict to the provide the studied of the studies of the studies the stud

spent seven and a half days away from work on training courses.

• Respondents working in the gas and electricity production and supply industries, and in occupations such as the armed forces, police, prison and fire services, as well as computing and financial work, were the most likely to receive formal training.

Background note

The September 1988 issue of Employment Gazette contained a special feature1 which presented some initial results from the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates. In this article further aspects of the sample's work histories are considered; specifically, the employer provided training and employer sponsored further study that graduates and diplomates² undertook in the early part of their careers.

It is important that all Britain's workers receive the appropriate training and vocational education that will equip them to meet the skills required of an expanding economy. Since the demand for higher level skills is increasing particularly rapidly, it is particularly important that Britain's higher education output continues to receive the necessary training and vocational education throughout their working lives, so they are fully able to meet the changing needs of the economy

The analysis which follows concentrates on major aspects of the training and post-graduate education experiences of 1980 graduates.

Employers provide on-the-job training and internal company courses for their graduates, and also make use of short external courses as a means of training them. Sometimes this form of training cannot provide all the necessary skills and competencies, and graduates are sponsored to study vocational courses at institutes of further or higher education. This is the information this article is concerned with, but it

is focused in two respects. First, this article examines employer provided training, and further study that respondents undertook for which some employer sponsorship was received, either in the form of a salary, or course fees or an allowance. Second, the article concentrates on the early careers of respondents. It examines the training they received in their first job after graduation, and the employer sponsored further study received either before or during their first job.

As a result of this focus there are several points that should be kept in mind. The first is that many graduates will have undertaken further study without any employer support, and indeed this point is referred to in a number of places where it is particularly relevant to understanding the results. A second point is that graduates in 1980 faced a difficult set of labour

- Graduates and diplomates in computing, engineering, physics and mathematics were the most likely to enter jobs where training was given. Graduates in 'arts other than history and languages' were least likely to have received formal training from their employers.
- Some 18 per cent of respondents had received sponsorship from their first employer to undertake a course of further study. Professional qualifications accounted for nearly 70 per cent of all qualifications sought, and nearly two-thirds of them were in subjects associated with business studies and accountancy.

Training and further study

A summary of the formal training and employer sponsored further study undertaken by respondents is contained in table 1. More than half the sample had received no formal training from their employers, while less than a third had received on-the-job training. Some 36¹ per cent were sent on 'internal' courses, while 22 per cent were sent on 'external' courses.

On average respondents spent seven and a half² days away from work on training courses in the first year of the job, although the average for those respondents who had market conditions which will have affected the provision of training and employer-based financial support for further study. As a result of the difficulties at the time, many of them may have settled, at least initially, for lower level occupations in which the provision of training and employer funding of further study was comparatively low. Moreover, difficult labour market conditions would have prompted many firms to cut back on all kinds of investment, including investment in training

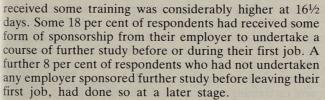
Looking at the information contained in the survey, respondents were asked to provide details of the arrangements their employers had made for them to receive formal training for each of up to four jobs after graduation that had lasted three months or longer, spanning a period of six and a half years. Formal training, which excluded training or courses of study leading to further qualifications, was defined to include both on and off-the job training, but not just learning by doing.

Respondents were asked whether their training took the form of on-the-job training or attending courses³. They were also asked to estimate how many days they had spent away from work on training courses during their first year in the iob

Respondents were also asked whether they had studied for any further academic, professional or vocational qualifications since 1980 and whether they had received employer sponsorship to do so. Detailed information was collected for up to three such post-graduate qualifications. Much of this article is concerned with the differences between these types of training and further study and the variations that are apparent by industrial category, occupation, type of institution, subject of qualification and sex.

1 "1980 Graduates - Where Are They Now? First Results from the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates'

- ² Henceforth, for convenience, 'graduates' is taken to include both graduate and diplomates.
- ³ The question asked: "What form did this training take?
- On-the-job training (but away from your own work)
- Course(s) within the company or organisation (ie: internal)
 Course(s) outside the company or organisation (ie: external, but do not include any leading to further qualifications).



Turning to the issue of the types of qualifications and subjects that were sponsored by employers, details are show in table 2. The most popular qualifications were professional in nature and they accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the qualifications that employers sponsored. Nearly two-thirds of these professional qualifications were in business studies or accountancy. Next most popular were Masters degrees or Ph.D's which accounted for nearly 15 per cent of the qualifications sought for which respondents received employer sponsorship.

Nearly 10 per cent of the M.Sc's and Ph.D's studied for were in electrical or electronic engineering, with a further 20 per cent of them in another engineering or technology subject. Around 30 per cent of employer sponsored M.Sc's and Ph.D's were in the biological and physcial sciences. Looking at first degree qualifications sponsored by employers, it is notable that nearly half were for engineering or technology subjects.

Table 1 Training and employer sponsored further study¹ in first job after graduation² and subsequent jobs

Training and employer sponsored further study	Yes		No		No answers
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
First job after graduation Given formal training by employer and/or undertook employer sponsored				Support and	
further study ¹	4,510	54.6	3,747	45.4	549
Given formal training by employer	4,194	48.1	4,524	51.9	88
Given on-the-job training	2,744	31.5	5,974	68.5	88
Sent on internal training course(s) ⁴	3,121	35.8	5,597	64.2	88
Sent on external training course(s) ⁵	1,879	21.6	6,839	78.4	88
Undertook employer sponsored further study ¹	1,391	17.6	6,527	82.4	888
Subsequent jobs					
No formal training received in first job but provided in second job Undertook employer sponsored further study after leaving first job, but not	1,037	11.9	7,681	88.1	88
before this time	610	7.7	7,307	92.3	889

Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. In deriving the proportions the no answers have been excluded from the base as well as 128 respondents who had never had a job. The large numbers of no answers about employer sponsored further study arise because large numbers of graduates stated that they had not studied for any further qualifications but indicated at other points in the questionnaire that they may have done so. Internal courses are those organised within the company. External courses are those organised outside the company but exclude those leading to further qualifications.

Table 2 Type and subject of post-graduate qualifications financed by employers¹

1940 64 . 19 C				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1	19 Adapted	and a second second	Per cer
Subject ²	Number of cases	Professional quali- fications	First degrees	Post- graduate diplomas	MSc or PhD	ONC/D HNC/D	Others ³	Total
Number of cases		1,005	31	85	216	70	70	1,477
Education	61	0.6	9.7	5.9	3.2	47.1	10.0	4.1
Aedicine, dentistry and health	106	7.9	6.5	1.2	8.3	5.7	2.9	7.2
Engineering and technology	247	13.9	45.2	10.6	29.6	17.1	11.4	16.7
of which:								
Electrical/electronic engineering	34	0.4	9.7	0.0	9.7	8.6	0.0	2.3
Mechanical engineering	26	0.8	12.9	2.4	4.6	1.4	1.4	1.8
Civil engineering	56	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.5	2.9	5.7	3.8
Other engineering	48	1.8	6.5	4.7	9.3	2.9	2.9	3.2
Other technology	99	6.9	16.1	4.7	6.5	5.7	4.3	6.7
iological and physical sciences	126	3.5	6.5	1.2	30.6	11.4	20.0	8.5
dministrative, business and social studies of which:	829	69·5	22.6	67.1	16.2	15.7	30.0	56.1
Business studies and accountancy	737	64.5	6.5	60.0	7.4	14.3	14.3	49.9
rchitecture and other professional and vocational		4.4	3.2	7.1	2.3	1.4	8.6	4.3
rts, language, literature and area studies	45	0.3	6.5	7.1	9.7	1.4	17.1	3.0
Il qualifications financed by employers	1,477	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

urther study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. Excludes seven cases of further study of subjects in the group agriculture, forestry, and veterinary science. Includes further study for PGCE, secretarial qualification, and qualification in teaching English as a foreign language.

Metallurgist, Margaret Fennell, a graduate working at Dounreay nuclea power plant, demonstrates analytical techniques to Susan Murray.

Variations by industry

Table 3 shows how this overall picture varies by the industrial category of the employer. There was considerable variation in the proportion of respondents in each industry who received formal training from their employers or who were sponsored by them to undertake further study.

Some 82 per cent of respondents in 'other production', which includes the water supply industry, electricity and gas production and supply, and nuclear fuel production, had either received formal training or undertaken employer sponsored further study. The former had been given to 78 per cent of respondents in this industry and more than half the respondents in the industry had received on-the-job training. More than 70 per cent of respondents had been sent on internal courses, with 40 per cent having been on external courses. Respondents in 'other production' also spent the most time away from work on training courses in the first year of the job. With an average of 21¹/₂ days they were more than five days ahead of the next industrial group which was 'transport and communications'. Nearly two-thirds of this latter group had received some formal training from their employers. In addition just under a fifth of respondents in

¹ In the text all percentages are rounded to the nearest point. All references to days training in the text are rounded to the nearest half day.

Table 3 Training and employer sponsored further study¹ in first job after graduation by industry²

Industry	Number of cases	Training or employer sponsored further study ³ (per cent)	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ⁴ (per cent)	Sent on external courses ⁵ (per cent)	Average days on courses (all res- pondents)	Average days on courses (those ⁶ given some training) ⁶	Employer sponsored further study ¹)per cent)
	101	29.7	27.1	12.1	12.1	19.6	2.6	9.8	6.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Manufacturing, of which:	101 1,354	62·6	57.9	38.9	45.3	30.4	9.8	17.9	15.8
Chemical industries	175	73.7	68·2	50.3	55.9	36.3	10.3	15.4	21.2
Electrical/electronic engineering	265	63.0	57.7	36.4	45.2	26.1	10.2	19.0	16.0
Mechanical engineering	120	62.5	59.8	41.0	42.6	34.4	12.7	22.4	17.4
Instrument engineering	11	45.5	45.5	18.2	27.3	36.4	7.5	18.3	10.0
Motor vehicles, etc	73	80.8	74.0	45.2	64.4	47.9	15.6	21.4	22.5
Metal manufacture	41	60.9	54.8	31.0	33.3	26.2	9.8	19.3	24.4
Other ⁷	669	57.4	53.7	36.7	42.2	28.3	—		13.0
Other production	344	82.5	78.1	55.6	71.8	40.9	21.6	28.7	19.2
Construction	261	53.3	46.0	25.9	33.2	24.8	5.6	13.3	22.9
Transport and communications	220	71.8	65.9	45.9	57.6	27.1	16.6	26.0	17.8
Distribution	527	49.0	44.7	36.6	33.9	17.6	6.1	14.5	6.2
Hotels and catering	198	21.2	18.8	16.3	11.5	6.7	2.2	11.8	2.0
Banking and financial services	1,561	65.7	58.4	43.5	42.3	22.1	8.5	16.9	35.5
Other services of which:	3,511	46.6	39.4	21.7	27.6	17.1	4.7	13.3	12.7
Education	1,733	39.5	31.2	13.1	21.1	15.9	1.7	6.2	7.9
Public administration	632	66.0	60.0	38.8	48.5	22.5	14.2	25.4	22.8
Medical, veterinary and health	378	59.8	49.1	31.4	27.3	18.0	4.8	11.2	29.9
Recreational/cultural services	307	34.9	31.7	23.3	21.7	9.9	4.5	15.5	5.4
Other public services	286	47.6	45.0	24.7	31.7	19.7	4.6	10.8	7.7
All industries	8,077	54·6	48·1	31.5	35.8	21.6	7.3	16.6	17.6

¹ Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance.
 ² In deriving the proportions the no answers have been excluded from the base.
 ³ Refers to respondents who stated their industry, whether they had received formal training and whether they had undertaken employer sponsored further study. There were 128 respondents who had never had a job and 729 who did not answer one of these questions.
 ⁴ 'Internal' courses are those organised within the company.
 ⁵ 'External' courses are those organised outside the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications.
 ⁶ Courses away from place of work sent on during the first year in the job.
 ⁷ All other manufacturing industries.

these two industry divisions said their employer had sponsored them to undertake some further study.

Around 63 per cent of those whose first job was in manufacturing had either received formal training from their employers or had been sponsored by them to undertake further study. However, this average conceals wide variations between individual manufacturing industries. Some 74 per cent of respondents in the motor vehicles industry had received formal training and 19 per cent had been sponsored by their employer to undertake further study. The respective figures for respondents employed in the chemicals industry were 68 per cent and 20 per cent. Mechanical engineering, electronic engineering and metal manufacture were around the division average. Instrument engineering was somewhat below the average with only 45 per cent of respondents in this industry given formal training and only 10 per cent sponsored by their employer to undertake a course of further study. In providing an average of 151/2 days training in the first year for their new graduate entrants, the motor vehicles industry was the leading manufacturing industry in this respect also.

In the services sector, there were also wide variations in the amounts of training and employer sponsored further study undertaken by respondents. In public administration 60 per cent of respondents had received formal training and 23 per cent had been sponsored by their employer to do a course of further study, while in 'banking and financial services' the figures were 58 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. On the other hand, in 'education' only 31 per cent of respondents were provided with formal training and only 8 per cent were sponsored to undertake further study. The figures for 'hotels and catering' were even lower at 19 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

These two industries provided respondents with just 1.5-2.0 days of formal training in their first year.

However, more than half of respondents in 'education' had undertaken a course of further study (but not employer sponsored) after graduating in 1980 and before taking up their first job, and nearly a quarter more had qualified with B.Ed degrees in which some occupation specific training would have been given.

Variations by occupation

The occupational distribution of training and further study is shown in table 4. Occupations are ranked in descending order of proportions who either received formal training or undertook employer sponsored further study. Respondents who entered the armed forces after graduation were top of the table; in fact, all of them received at least some formal training. Nearly two-thirds were given on-the-job training, and more than nine-tenths went on internal training courses. Nearly a fifth had been sent on training courses outside the armed forces. In terms of the number of days spent on training courses, the armed forces were well in front, receiving an average of 70 days training away from their place of work in the first year. In addition 26 per cent of them had been sponsored by their employer for a course of further study.

Similar levels of training and further study were undertaken by respondents in the police, prison and fire services. Nearly 94 per cent of them received some formal training from their employer and 20 per cent had undertaken further study sponsored by their employer. Respondents in these occupations received an average of nearly 60 days training in their first year, and the average for all those who received some training was above 70 days. Apart from these two occupations no other occupational category received more than 26 days in their first year.

Other occupational categories where comparatively large proportions received formal training or undertook

further study were systems analysts at 97 per cent, bank/finance managers (94 per cent), accountants (95 per cent), computer programmers (79 per cent), investment analysts (77 per cent) and analyst programmers (75 per cent). Some three-quarters of systems analysts were given on-the-job training and more than 80 per cent went on internal training courses. Moreover, some 77 per cent were sent on external training courses. The nearest occupational group here were analyst/programmers, 58 per cent of whom went on courses organised outside their company. The occupations in the upper part of the spectrum are similar in that their new entrants commonly require a high degree of job specific training to supplement the mainly general skills that had been acquired in higher education. In the middle part of the ranking, graduates working as 'economists, statisticians, or actuaries' and those in 'other financial work' were notable for the large numbers of

Table 4 Training and employer sponsored further study¹ in first job after graduation, by occupation²

Occupation	Number of cases ³	Training or employer sponsored further	Received formal training	Received on-the-job training	Sent on internal courses⁴	Sent on external courses ⁵	Average days on courses in 1st year—	Average days on courses in 1st year	Employer sponsored further study ¹
		(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)	all respon- dents ⁶	- those on some training	g ⁶ (per cent)
Armed forces Systems analyst Police, prison, fire officer Accountant Bank/finance manager	57 31 30 518 47	100·0 96·8 96·7 95·6 93·6	100·0 93·5 93·5 86·1 89·4	64·9 74·2 77·4 67·6 72·3	93.0 80.6 93.5 73.5 80.9	21.1 77.4 9.7 23.8 29.8	70·1 25·9 59·6 18·4 20·5	72·0 27·7 70·9 24·6 23·2	26-0 25-0 20-0 81-2 53-5
Statutory inspector Personnel work Computer programmer Investment analyst Other computer work	14 73 261 34 17	85·7 83·6 79·3 76·5 76·5	58·8 79·5 77·9 54·1 76·5	35·3 57·5 44·1 29·7 47·1	41·2 63·0 69·6 35·1 47·1	23·5 46·6 41·8 21·6 41·2	4·8 11·7 20·6 8·9 9·6	9·8 15·1 26·5 17·4 12·7	63·6 32·4 6·4 30·3 18·8
Mechanical engineer Analyst/programmer Other engineer Office manager Civil engineer	172 48 316 47 118	76·2 75·0 75·0 74·5 73·7	71.0 75.0 71.8 72.3 67.2	48·9 52·1 51·7 51·1 42·9	56·8 60·4 62·5 59·6 46·2	38·6 58·3 37·2 25·5 39·5	14·6 15·7 21·3 14·5 7·3	22·2 21·0 31·0 21·6 11·2	25.0 6.5 19.5 18.2 31.6
Marketing manager Nurse Production manager Other health Other financial work	105 90 50 141 78	72·4 72·2 70·0 69·5 69·2	66·7 56·7 68·6 59·0 54·8	52·8 34·0 58·8 44·9 41·7	52·8 38·1 60·8 41·7 41·7	39·8 6·2 39·2 25·0 19·0	12·6 7·5 8·3 5·4 11·5	19·5 17·4 12·1 9·9 22·5	15.0 51.2 14.9 23.5 39.0
Other/general manager/ administration Social/welfare worker Economist, statistician,	165 177	69·1 68·4	65·1 63·8	50·9 35·1	54·4 44·7	24·9 28·7	10∙6 6∙0	17·0 9·9	24·8 15·9
actuary Manager (distribution) Electronic engineer	53 124 242	66·0 63·7 63·2	49·1 61·9 59·3	35·8 55·6 34·3	35·8 53·2 48·0	11·3 22·2 26·2	3·8 9·7 12·1	8·5 16·5 21·1	54·0 3·4 10·1
Other scientific/technical Other scientist Other clerical Other marketing,	46 293 85	63·0 59·0 57·6	60·9 54·7 54·7	39·1 37·6 54·7	45·7 41·6 43·0	34·8 27·5 15·1	13·0 6·6 9·2	23·5 12·5 17·3	18·6 15·7 12·0
advertising Librarian	93 74	57·0 56·8	52·0 48·1	42·9 34·6	43·9 34·6	36·7 24·7	8·9 3·2	17·4 7·4	8·7 7·8
Solicitor Sales occupations Manager (catering/	220 309	55·0 52·4	50·9 50·2	35·3 50·2	6·9 38·2	31·5 18·8	2·0 7·0	4·0 14·8	6·3 5·4
entertainment) Manager (buildings/	71	52.1	47·9	39.7	34.2	19.2	7.0	15.0	6.0
transport) Writer, journalist	65 85	49·2 47·1	42·0 42·2	23·2 24·4	30·4 27·8	18·8 14·4	6·4 7·8	16∙6 20∙1	20·3 7·2
Technician, draughtsman Other education and	262	46.9	40.6	27.4	22.9	20.3	5.1	13-4	15.6
welfare Building professions Teacher (other) Clerk Other support to	241 220 1,159 559	46·9 45·0 42·6 42·2	39·6 32·4 35·2 37·8	19·8 18·0 13·7 26·9	25·2 15·6 24·6 29·0	22·3 18·0 17·9 12·3	4·2 2·9 1·7 4·6	11·4 10·1 5·2 13·0	6·6 20·5 4·4 13·3
management	105	41.0	34.5	24.5	24.5	17.3	2.9	10.0	22.3
Biologist Research assistant Farmer Teacher (FHE) Advocate, barrister	95 164 35 91 19	36·8 34·8 31·4 28·6 26·3	30·2 16·9 26·8 18·8 13·6	17·7 10·8 14·6 4·2 9·1	14·6 12·0 12·2 13·5 4·5	16·7 7·2 14·6 9·4 4·5	1·9 2·2 4·3 1·1 0·1	6·8 16·8 16·9 6·6 1·0	14·9 27·1 2·9 11·2 10·0
University academic Other literary, arts, sports Secretary Actor, musician Manual occupations	35 116 236 48 464	25·7 21·6 21·2 20·8 15·1	14·3 16·7 16·9 15·1 13·4	0·0 11·4 6·7 7·5 13·4	2·9 7·6 10·2 11·3 8·0	14·3 6·1 9·4 1·9 4·6	1.0 1.5 1.0 2.7 1.7	7·9 10·1 6·4 20·1	17·1 3·5 3·8 4·1
All occupations	8,198	54·6	48·1	31·5	35·8	4·0 21·6	7·3	13·4 16·6	2·6 17·6

Further study for qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. In deriving the proportions the no answers have been excluded from the base. Refers to respondents who stated their occupation, whether they had received formal training and whether they had undertaken employer sponsored study. There were 128 respondents who had never had a job and 608 who did not answer one of these questions. "Internal' courses are those organised within the company, "External' courses are those organised outside the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications. Courses away from place of work in first year in job.

Table 5 Training and employer sponsored further study¹ in first job after graduation, by type of institution

Type of institution	Number of cases ²	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ³ (per cent)	Sent on external courses ⁴ (per cent)	Average days on courses in 1st year—all respondents ⁵	Employer sponsored further study ¹ (per cent)
University	5,153	51.4	34.5	39.5	22.3	8.6	19-9
Polytechnic	1,961	45.6	29.7	32.3	22.1	6.1	15-8
Other colleges	1,143	38.4	21.7	25.9	17.5	3.9	9-8
All institutions	8,257	48·1	31.5	35.8	21.6	7.3	17.6

See footnotes to table 4.

them that had been sponsored by their employer to undertake a course of further study-some 54 per cent of the former occupational group and 39 per cent of the latter group.

Turning to the lower tail of the spectrum, respondents working in those occupations not normally associated with graduate type work were firmly planted in this range. At the bottom of the ranking, only 13 per cent of respondents working in manual occupations received any kind of formal training from their employer and just 2 per cent had been sponsored by their employer to undertake some kind of further study.

Also in the bottom part of the distribution, just 38 per cent of clerks had received any kind of formal training and only 13 per cent had been sponsored by their employer to undertake any further study. The situation is somewhat different for secretaries. Only 17 per cent of them had received any formal training. Although only 4 per cent had undertaken any employer sponsored further study, a further 37 per cent had studied for a secretarial qualification prior to taking up their first job.

The ranking of advocates and barristers in the lower part of the spectrum arises because all of them undertook professional training financed by local education authority grants before entering employment. Furthermore much of the on-the-job training they would have undertaken once they had entered employment would not have counted as such in the survey replies. Accordingly, the amount of time spent by advocates and barristers on courses in the first year of employment (not including those leading to further qualifications) averaged less than half a day.

A third of nursery, primary and secondary school teachers said they had received some formal training, and generally this took the form of internal training courses (25 per cent) rather than on-the-job training or external training courses; and the average time spent away from work on courses in their first year was a day and a half. This pattern tended to persist for their colleagues teaching in further and higher education, although less than a fifth mentioned having been given any formal training. Consequently, on average, they spent around a day on training courses in the first year.

However, the position of teachers in the bottom part of the spectrum needs to be qualified by the high incidence of professional training prior to employment among respondents in these occupations. Thus around 37 per cent of nursery, primary and secondary school teachers and 31 per cent of teachers in further or higher education had studied for PGCE's. A further 35 per cent of the former had studied B.Ed degrees for their 1980 qualification which would have contained elements of occupation specific training. It is also important to remember that the vast majority of these graduates took up their first job in 1980-81 and the training provision for new entrant teachers has improved significantly since this time.

Other occupations in which respondents received comparatively little formal training but where further

study rates were at or above average include research assistants and university academics; only 17 per cent and 14 per cent respectively had received any formal training from their employers. But the provision of employer sponsored further study, 27 per cent for the former group and 17 per cent for the latter group, was close to or above the sample average of 18 per cent. However for 'actors and musicians', 'other literary, artistic and sports occupations', and farmers, not only was the provision of training below average but the numbers undertaking further study were also low.

Variations by type of institution

Table 5 shows how the incidence of in-work training and employer sponsored further study varied by the type of institution from which respondents graduated. Only in the case of university graduates did a majority (51 per cent) of respondents state they had received some formal training from their employers in their first job. The proportions were somewhat lower for graduates from the other institutions. Only 46 per cent of polytechnic graduates received any training and only 16 per cent of them had undertaken any employer sponsored further study. The equivalent figures for colleges were 38 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The large numbers of other college graduates who became teachers provides an explanation of their lower levels of training.

These overall differences are reflected in the proportions undertaking different types of training. Thus, university graduates were more likely to receive on-the job training or to be sent on internal courses than their counterparts from polytechnics or colleges. With regard to external training courses, there was very little difference between the experiences of university and polytechnic graduates, where around 22 per cent in each case received such training. By contrast, only 27 per cent of college graduates were sent on external training courses. University graduates also received the most training in terms of the number of days spent away from the place of work on training courses (eight and a half days compared with six for polytechnic graduates and four for college graduates).

Variations by sex

In aggregate terms there were clear differences between male and female respondents in provision of training and employer sponsored further study and this is seen in table 6. A higher proportion of males than females received formal training from their employers, a fact that holds across each of the three categories of work-related training; and this is reflected in the number of days spent on training courses in the first year of employment (nine days for males compared with five days for females). Similarly, employer sponsored further study was undertaken by a higher proportion of males than females; the respective figures were 21 per cent and 13 per cent. However, these differences partly reflect the different

Table 6 Training and employer sponsored further study ¹ in first job after graduation, by sex										
Sex	Number of cases ²	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ³ (per cent)	Sent on external courses ⁴ (per cent)	Average days on courses in 1st year—all respondents ⁵	Employer sponsored further study ¹ (per cent)			
Male Female	4,868 3,386	52·3 42·3	35·8 25·5	39·9 30·1	24·2 17·9	9·0 4·9	20·9 12·8			
Total	8,254	48·1	31.5	35.8	21.6	7.3	17.6			

¹ Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. ² Refers to respondents who stated their institution (*table 6*) and sex (*table 7*), whether they had received formal training and whether they had undertaken employ during their first job. ³ Internal' courses are those organised within the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications. ⁵ Courses away from place of work sent on during the first year in the job. ored further study before o

labour market characteristics of male and female graduates. Unfortunately it is not possible to control for all relevant factors, such as degree subject, industry, and occupation, because of small sample sizes. But comparisons of males and females for some of the larger occupation groups show the aggregate figures can be very misleading.

Thus, in occupations associated with financial work (accountants, bank/finance managers) some 80 per cent of males received some formal training, and 72 per cent of them had been sponsored by their employer to undertake further study. The comparable proportions for females were virtually identical, at 83 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. In occupations associated with management services (computing work, analysts, programmers, etc) there were also notable similarities between the sexes, as the proportions who had received formal training and had undertaken employer sponsored further study were 74 per cent and 14 per cent for males, and 78 per cent and 15 per cent for females.

study

A regional analysis of the in-work training and employer sponsored further study variables is summarised in table 7. Looking initially at those whose first job after graduation was in the UK, there were some noticeable variations between the regions. However, the occupational distributions of the regions explains virtually all the variation in training between them.

In occupations where the provision of training and

Table 7 Training and employer sponsored further study¹ in first job after graduation, by region of employment

Region/country	Number of cases ²	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ³ (per cent)	Sent on external courses ⁴ (per cent)	Average days on courses in 1st year—all respondents ⁵	Employer sponsored further study ¹ (per cent)
London	2,008	50.0	33.2	38.2	20.8	7.5	21.0
Southern England	1,616	50.6	32.6	38.0	24.4	7.7	15.4
Midlands	1,084	52.6	33.6	39.3	26.0	7.9	18.6
East Anglia	307	46.1	28.8	31.9	22.6	5.0	13.8
Northern England	575	49.4	33.6	36.2	22.4	6.9	19.3
Wales	295	43.2	27.1	30.3	17.0	4.5	17.2
Scotland	856	42.2	27.5	30.9	17.0	6.4	16.1
Northern Ireland	18	38.1	23.8	33.3	14.3	7.6	5.5
UK average	6,759	49.0	32.1	36.5	22.0	7.1	18.2
Channel Islands	13	35.7	35.7	35.7	_	8.1	30.8
EEC countries	162	20.9	12.8	16.9	7.0	6.7	3.8
Other West European countries	20	31.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	5.6	5.3
USSR and Eastern Europe	4	initia <u>—</u> entra anti	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10		in the second second	- Loradoos	25.0
USA	55	25.0	14.3	16.1	10.7	8.7	20.0
Canada	14	14.3	14.3	7.1	14.3	9.3	14.3
Caribbean Commonwealth		and the	ter _ Bellerer		strong to faith a	and the second second	
Central America	2 2 7	50.0	50.0			Same - indert a sort	in a start and a start of the s
South America	7	42.9	28.6	42.9	14.3	10.0	
Australasia	16	5.9	5.9	5.9	<u> </u>	1.3	12.5
Middle East	23	56.0	36.0	52.0	16.0	23.6	4.3
North Africa	18	23.8	9.5	9.5	4.8	7.1	_
West Africa	7	57.1	_	42.9	14.3	6-1	16.7
East/Central Africa	22	27.3	9.1	13.6	13.6	4.9	5.0
South Africa	22	31.8	27.3	22.7	31.8	9.7	9.1
Indian Sub-continent	3	_			_	_	<u> </u>
Other Eastern countries	22	43.5	39.1	34.8	17.4	15.7	4.3
Pacific, etc Islands	6	16.7	16.7	0+0	17 4	107	-
Falklands, South Georgia	2	33.3	33.3	33.3		6.0	
Rest of the world average	420	26.2	16.4	19.2	10.5	8.5	8.0
No answer but clearly UK	12	66.7	50.0	66.7	33-3	10.4	
No answer but clearly overseas	21	61.9	47.6	42.9	28.6	16.9	9.5
No answer	44	71.1	42.2	51.1	31.1	11.6	12.1

Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. Refers to respondents who stated their region of employment, whether they had received formal training and whether they had undertaken emplo

Internal' courses are those organised within the company. "External' courses are those organised outside the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications. Courses away from place of work sent on during the first year in the job.

further study by the employer was comparatively low there were also marked similarities between the figures for males and females. Thus, in teaching, the respective figures for males were 34 per cent and 6 per cent, while the figures for females were 36 per cent and 4 per cent. In manual occupations the figures for males were 12 per cent and 4 per cent, while the figures for females were 15 per cent and 1 per cent. Thus, the evidence suggests that individual employers tended to treat males and females identically in terms of the provision of training and further

Variations by region/country of employment

en employer sponsored further study before or during their first

Table 0 Training and employer shonsored further study in first jub ditci graduation, by subject of root gradient	Table 9	Training and employer sponsored further study	¹ in first job after graduation, by subject of 1980 qualification
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Subject	Number of cases ²	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ³ (per cent)	Sent on external courses ⁴ (per cent)	Average days on courses in 1st year—all respondents ⁵	Employer sponsored further study (per cent)
Computer science	133	65·9	36·3	51.1	43.0	11.0	4·1
Other engineering	194	65·6	46·7	54.9	35.9	17.0	20·0
Mechanical engineering	205	64·9	45·2	51.0	31.7	15.4	22·6
Physics	179	64·8	33·5	52.0	38.5	11.4	17·5
Economics	200	64·0	48·3	49.3	25.1	9.6	42·1
Electrical engineering	262	62·2	44·9	53·9	31·1	16∙5	12·4
Mathematics	200	62·0	39·5	50·2	28·8	11∙5	23·4
Combined social sciences	304	61·4	44·8	51·4	20·4	9∙3	35·8
Business studies/accountancy	427	60·3	46·5	48·1	23·9	8∙8	36·1
Health	165	59·7	40·3	40·8	26·2	7∙0	26·8
Civil engineering	250	56·4	31·9	41·2	31·9	7-5	24·3
Other physical sciences	231	55·3	35·7	46·0	17·0	12-5	13·3
Geography	241	54·8	39·5	41·5	21·8	7-8	23·1
Chemistry	197	52·7	37·3	37·8	26·4	8-8	20·6
Science with arts and soc studies	185	51·8	34·6	42·9	22·0	10-1	20·7
History	234	49·2	34·3	41.7	19·0	7·4	17·6
Law	326	48·0	34·4	20.5	22·5	4·8	14·7
Other social sciences	228	47·3	28·0	36.8	18·4	5·2	35·8
Agriculture, forestry, veterinary	147	46·4	27·7	31.3	24·7	9·3	9·8
Social studies with arts	297	46·2	30·9	33.4	22·0	7·6	15·5
Other technology	251	45·8	30·5	35·6	21.8	7·8	24·4
Psychology	118	42·3	29·3	31·7	13.0	5·6	17·2
Other languages	146	41·7	27·2	35·1	14.6	7·1	14·3
Languages with arts	197	41·1	26·1	29·0	15.0	4·1	9·9
Western European languages	288	41·1	24·5	30·8	18.2	6·0	9·4
Biochemistry	102	40-8	24·3	24·3	17·5	4·1	21.0
Professional and vocational	309	37-8	26·7	24·3	17·4	3·6	10.0
English	236	37-5	23·0	28·6	14·5	4·8	11.3
Education	598	37-0	15·8	26·1	18·6	2·3	6.3
Biology	211	36-7	26·5	21·4	13·5	4·8	18.2
Other biological sciences	284	35·7	21·0	24·7	19·9	6·1	16·7
Other arts	545	27·2	16·7	18·7	10·8	2·9	5·8
Other subjects	12	35·7	21·4	28·6	14·3	1·7	—
All subjects	7,902	48·1	31.5	35.8	21.6	7.3	17.6

Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowan Refers to respondents who stated their subject of 1980 qualification and whether they had received formal training and whether they had undertaken e aken employer sponsored further study before or dur

those organised within the company. a those organised outside the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications

The UK region where the largest proportion of graduates stated they had received formal training from their employers was the Midlands (53 per cent). In addition, around 50 per cent of respondents who were working in London, Southern England, and Northern England each received such training. This distribution reflects the concentration of financial and technical occupations in these regions.

The corresponding proportions for respondents in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were lower (although in the latter case due weight should be given to small sample sizes). These figures reflect generally low numbers employed in occupations associated with management services¹ as well as comparatively large numbers of respondents who worked in manual occupations in these regions. No respondent was employed in the armed forces, police, prison and fire services or systems analysis, in either Wales or Northern Ireland, although these occupations ranked highest in terms of the proportions of respondents who received training (see table 4).

Turning to those respondents whose first job was overseas, a key feature is the large proportion who were working in the Middle East who received formal training from their employers (56 per cent), although it is noticeable that the proportion undertaking employer sponsored further study was low (4 per cent). This group was also noteworthy for receiving the greatest number of days training on courses (231/2 days). This is largely due to

¹ Management service occupations include computing work, analysts and programmers

the fact that most of these (70 per cent) were working in the oil industry, which is part of the training intensive 'other production' sector (see table 3). However, it should be borne in mind that these figures are based on detaile from just 23 respondents.

Looking at respondents working in other countries, the proportion in EEC countries who received formal training was considerably less than for the UK. Respondents in EEC countries were also less likely to receive employer sponsorship to undertake further study. The situation was somewhat different for respondents at work in the USA Although the proportion receiving formal training was lower than the UK average, nevertheless, the proportion undertaking employer sponsored further study was slightly higher than for the UK. In looking at the figures for other countries due attention should be given to the small sample sizes.

Variations by subject of 1980 qualifications

Subject of 1980 qualification has an important bearing on the amount of training received and employed sponsored further study undertaken, and this is shown in table 8. An interesting feature of the table is the relevance of the vocational content of subject studied. Although the need for training and further study may be just as great among graduates in subjects of a mainly non-vocational nature, employers seemed more likely, albeit with a few exceptions, to provide training or financial support for further study to graduates in those subjects that have a higher vocational content. This means graduates with qualifications in less vocational subjects must either find

able 9 Training and employer s	sponsored further study	' in first job after o
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Degree class	Number of cases ²	Received formal training (per cent)	Received on-the-job training (per cent)	Sent on internal courses ³ (per cent)	Sent on external course ⁴ (per cent)	Average days on courses in 1st year—all respondents ⁵	Employer sponsored further study ¹ (per cent)
First	440	47.9	29.9	36.0	24.0	6.8	19.3
Upper second	2,221	47.2	31.1	36.1	20.7	7.3	18.2
Undivided second	504	49.7	35.0	38.9	21.7	8.2	19.8
Lower second	2,467	50.7	34.1	37.4	22.2	7.8	18.6
Third	658	48.8	31.8	36.9	22.1	8.8	14.5
Other honours	42	44.4	31.1	35.6	13.3	8.0	23.1
Ordinary	1.019	44.6	26.8	32.9	19.5	5.6	16.8
Other	17	40.9	31.8	18.2	18.2	8.1	13.3
Sub-degree qualifications	878	47.0	29.8	32.2	23.3	5.5	15.2
Total	8,246	48.1	31.5	35.8	21.6	7.3	17.6

Further study leading to qualifications undertaken before or during first job for which an employer provided a salary, course fees or an allowance. The first to respondents who stated their degree class, whether they had received any formal training and whether they had undertaken employer sponsored further study before or during their first job. Internal' courses are those organised within the company. External' courses are those organised outside the company, but exclude those leading to further qualifications. Sourses away from place of work sent on during the first year in the job.

financial support from a source other than their employer or accept lower levels of training and further study.

Thus, information technology and engineering excluding civil engineering) graduates dominate the top portion of the table. Computer science graduates were the most likely to receive formal training (66 per cent) and to some extent their position reflects the fact that they largely enter occupations such as programming and systems analysis, where lengthy periods of initial training are standard. It is noticeable, however, that very few of these graduates (only 4 per cent) were sponsored by their mployer to undertake any further study.

Some 62 per cent or more of graduates in each of mechanical, electrical or 'other' engineering subjects stated that their employers had provided them with formal training. Generally, this tended to take the form of internal training courses (in each case a majority of espondents experienced such training), rather than onhe-job training. The average number of days spent on raining courses in the first year of employment was comparatively high in these subjects, between $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 17

'1980 Graduates-Where Are They Now?", Employment Gazette, September



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graduation, by class of degree

days. The proportions of graduates undertaking employer sponsored further study did not differ much from the all subject average for mechanical and 'other' engineering graduates, but was below average for graduates in electrical engineering.

In the lower portion of the table, the provision of formal training and employer sponsored further study was comparatively low for graduates in 'other arts' (excluding history), education, English, and 'professional and vocational subjects'. In terms of proportions receiving formal training, the averages for graduates in these subjects varied between 27 and 38 per cent, while the figures for employer sponsored further study varied between 6 and 11 per cent.

For graduates in English and 'other arts', the unwillingness of employers to provide such training or further study may be due to the large proportion of such graduates working not only outside their subject specific fields, but also in jobs where higher education skills are neither required nor helpful¹. The low figures for education graduates were due to the large numbers of these graduates who went into teaching.



Graduates are much in demand in City financial institutions.

Photo: Network/John S

Variations by class of degree

Table 9 summarises the variations by degree class in the training experiences of respondents and the extent to which they received sponsorship from their employer for further study. The key feature is the similarity in the proportions of respondents with first class degrees, upper, undivided, and lower seconds, and thirds who stated that their employers had provided them with formal training. Indeed, only 3 percentage points (the difference between 48 per cent of those with upper seconds and 51 per cent of those with lower seconds) covered these five degree class categories. Lower figures are associated with respondents who graduated with 'other honours' or ordinary degrees, where 44-45 per cent received formal training. The comparatively low proportion for respondents with ordinary degress reflects the importance of B.Ed courses and the teaching profession to this group, where, as noted above, very little training is given.

There was also little variation in the proportions who were sponsored by their employer to undertake further study, with only around 1 percentage point separating graduates with first class degrees from those with lower seconds. The highest proportion of 23 per cent is associated with graduates in the 'other honours category'.

Conclusions

In this article an attempt has been made to examine the extent to which new graduate entrants to the labour market receive training from their employers and are sponsored by them to undertake post-graduate studies. The detailed analysis of the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates has produced a number of interesting results.

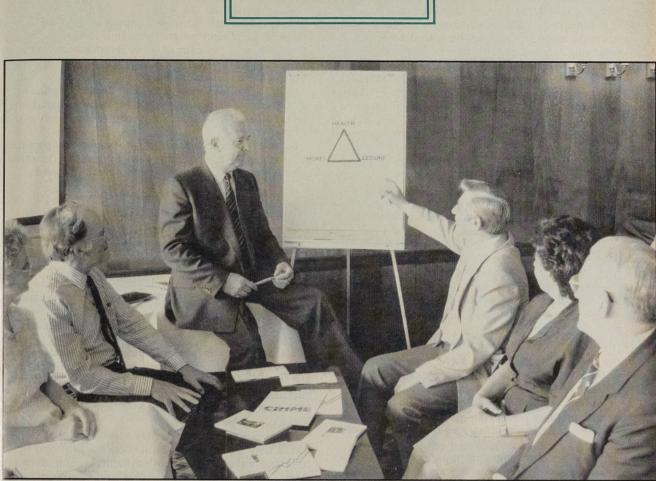
Just over half the sample received no formal training their first job after graduation, while the average numb of days spent on training courses away from work in th first year of the job was around 71/2. Around 18 per cent respondents had received sponsorship from the employers to undertake some kind of further study befor completing their first job and 70 per cent of qualification sought were professional in nature.

Within the aggregate picture there were wide industri and occupational variations in training received an further study undertaken. Respondents in the 'othe production' sector and in occupations such as the arme forces, police, prison and fire services, computing, ar financial work were the most likely to receive form training. Barristers and teachers were in the lower part the spectrum but they undertook professional training before entering their occupations, mainly financed local education authority grants.

Several of the characteristics of respondents' 198 qualification were important determinants of the amount of training and further study subsequently undertake There were significant variations by subject of 198 qualification (computing, engineering, physic mathematics and economics graduates were most likely have received training); and institution type was important, with training provision and employer sponsored further study higher among university graduates than those from polytechnics or colleges.

In aggregate terms there were differences between the sexes and between regions, although virtually all the variation in training and employer sponsored study could be explained in terms of the different industrial and occupational distributions of employment.

Special Feature



Keith Hughes, author of Making the Most of Your Retirement, conducting a retirement counselling seminar.

Prepared for retirement Care beyond the factory gate

by Keith Hughes Director, Legal and General Retirement Counselling Service

Do you prepare your employees for retirement? A Gallup poll of personnel directors throughout the country posed this question and produced some very interesting results.

A Gallup poll commissioned by Legal and General showed that 97 per cent of personnel directors felt retirement preparation was important and yet 35 per cent said they did not provide any form of counselling at all.

When it came to identifying the topics shich created most concern, 87 per cent of employees said financial matters were their main concern as they approached retirement.

The case for some kind of retirement preparation has been clear for some time, mainly because employers can help ease anxieties by introducing a programme of retirement counselling.

Personnel managers know from first-hand experience that the period before retirement is often a time of great trauma which causes problems both at home and in the workplace. Added to this, many employees facing

retirement will be in senior positions, so to have them or anyone else under-performing because they're worried about retirement is obviously counter-productive.

That's why an increasing number of companies, large and small, now recognise pre-retirement counselling as part of their duty as caring employers as well as an important element in maintaining employee relations. By providing effective and professional pre-retirement preparation the employer will also be spared a number of time-consuming queries from those who have gone into retirement without being helped.

In 1967 the Journal of Psychosomatic Research published the findings of T H Holmes and R H Robe which showed that although retirement, with a 'stress factor' of 45, is not as high as the death of a spouse-rated at 100-it is said to be more stressful than moving house, Christmas or trouble with the boss!

There are a number of different ways for an employer to help employees prepare for retirement, such as setting aside discussion time with the personnel or pensions manager, or providing a subscription to a specialist retirement magazine, or just giving those approaching retirement a book on the subject.

Another option for employers is 'phased retirement'. This allows workers to accept life after work more readily and gives the employee the opportunity to adjust gradually to the extra leisure time he or she will have in retirement-something like an additional 3,000 hours a year.

Ease in

Phased retirement can also be useful to employers by enabling them to ease a new person into a particular job. This could be particularly useful when training management for new responsibilities. Needless to say, the job holder being phased into retirement must understand the advantages and any disadvantages that he or she will encounter.

For instance, any reduction in pay due to working a shorter week is unlikely to be welcomed. Above all, the employer should recognise that many people approach retirement with a feeling of dread mainly because they don't know what to expect.



Enjoying retirement, a former London post office worker with his wife at

With expert advice, however, provided through a professionally run retirement preparation seminar, many if not all their fears can be removed. With a 65-year-old man having an average life expectancy of 14 years and a woman of 60 nearly 22 years, careful planning needs to be laid down well in advance so that these years provide a fulfilling period of life.

Leisure interests form an important part of a well designed retirement programme. Indeed the Gallup poll showed that 38 per cent of those interviewed felt leisure time and holidays were uppermost in their minds when considering retirement planning.

Learning to live without the routine and discipline of the job comes hard to many, more so for those in managemen positions, who very frequently regard their job a their hobby.

For some people further paid work, possibly part-time is the answer, while others see at least some of their new gained time being given over to voluntary work.

Corporate approach

Changes are taking place in relation to the wa employers are helping their staff prepare for, and morreadily accept retirement. Increasingly there is corporate approach to retirement preparation.

A growing number of employers are prepared to accep a degree of responsibility for retirement preparation Normal retirement is not the only consideration, fo retirement and redundancy are becoming closer; and apart from the statutory implications, there is little difference, as far as job prospects are concerned, between a 60-year-old man retiring early or a colleague of the sam age who is made redundant. There are, however important financial differences that separate these two individuals, particularly when it comes to state and occupational pensions.

It makes sense for the employer and employee to know where they stand in relation to benefits provided by th company and any additional payments an employee ma make, such as additional voluntary contributions, to enhance the retirement benefits under the normal schem formula.

Retirement preparation seminars are becomin increasingly popular with the more caring employers bu interestingly trade unions have so far failed to take an active interest in the subject and seem not to treat it as priority issue.

Seminar styles

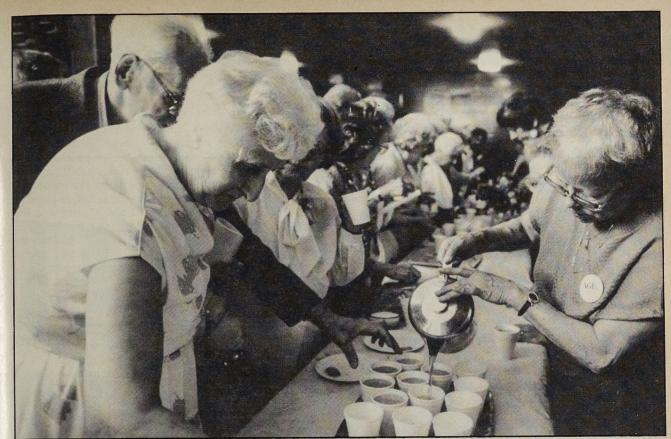
Seminars may be run in a number of different way from a fairly modest 'in house' event through to residential programme held in premises away from th normal workplace with outside experts engaged 1 provide the specialist advice.

Whether an employer provides counselling from withi the organisation or from outside specialists, depend on the availability of someone within the organisation with suitable knowledge and personality, as well as an financial constraints imposed by engaging outsid specialists.

Interestingly the Gallup poll showed that an overwhelming majority (86 per cent) of those interviewed favoured the use of outside specialists.

While retirement preparation seminars differ from group to group, most retirement programmes relate to three main areas: money, health and leisure.

These headings should in turn be sub-divided to cater for the particular requirements of the delegates



Age Concern volunteers help with refreshments at the charity's Festival of Music and Song.

concerned. The degree of sophistication needed to present the subjects can vary depending upon the delegate profile.

Serious thought should also be given to those who are to be invited to attend a retirement preparation seminar. Some companies are happy to mix those in management positions with shop-floor workers, while others prefer to hold separate seminars for each group in order to cater for the questions that arise.

Consideration should also be given to the proximity to retirement. For example, should people be invited to attend retirement planning when they have one or two years to go before retirement, or should they be as far away as five or ten years from retirement? In my experience, people should be given the opportunity to attend at various intervals leading up to retirement, over a period of up to ten years before retirement.

The number of delegates who attend a retirement course will vary from programme to programme, but a reasonably small number, say 20 or so, achieve an informal gathering with plenty of opportunity for delegate participation. This enables delegates to air possible anxieties in an ideal environment, among those who can share ideas and feelings.

Two-day event

The most popular duration for a retirement preparation programme is two days. There are, however, occasions when a one-day programme is considered more suitablemaybe for reasons of cost. Likewise, there are other occasions when more than two days will be beneficial.

Consideration should also be given to part of the programme being given over to individual, personal counselling on a one-to-one basis.

These sessions could be related to investment

Perhaps the 35 per cent of British companies who, according to the Gallup Poll do nothing by way of retirement preparation, should reconsider their views in the light of what retirement counselling has achieved since its inception in this country more than 25 years ago. Professional retirement counselling now operates nationwide, offering completely impartial and expert advice in the field of retirement education.

Those employers who fail to recognise the benefits should wake up to the fact that their competitors and business rivals could be offering retirement counselling as part of their on-going employee relations. Providing this kind of help clearly demonstrates to employees that their boss cares for their welfare beyond the factory gate. All in all, retirement counselling has become a positive and necessary element in modern industrial practice.

Photo: Ulrike Preuss

opportunities and the company pension scheme benefits, or indeed any other item on the programme, including state benefit entitlements.

Careful thought also needs to be given to the tutors on retirement courses. Not only must they have an in-depth knowledge of the particular subjects, but they must also be capable of communicating this expertise in a way that is easily understood. It also goes without saying that they as individuals must tolerate questions that might appear to be somewhat elementary. It also helps if tutors are of a similar age to delegates so they can have a closer understanding of delegates' needs and problems.

Modern necessity

Keith Hughes is the author of Making the most of your retirement-a practical guide, published by Kogan Page. Price £4.99. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.





The right office environment? Good design includes paying attention to lighting, air conditioning, data cabling and use of space.

Outlook and output

The link between office environment and employee productivity

by Nicholas Cole

It is now fairly well established from experience, if not entirely through scientific research, that people work more effectively in pleasant surroundings. This article looks at design for optimum use of human and material resources and how the challenges can be met in the most cost-effective way.

Whatever the constraints, office planners have always worked with integrity and striven for 'good' design; this much is evident in the panorama of durable stuctures throughout our towns and cities, from the ornate, low-rise buildings of the 18th century to the streamlined commercial towers of today.

The main guiding principles continue to be safety and

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fitness for purpose, both of which are precisely defined in the relevant statutory acts, building regulations, and British Standards. This essential framework, resulting from generations of 'best practice' experience, is strong enough to meet traditional needs and, equally, to prompt improvement and innovation.

That office design is an evolving process reflects

particularly in the current debate over what constitutes good design-a debate which has quite clearly broadened from immediate professional circles into the public domain, with traditional assumptions challenged and areas of knowledge revealed as incomplete.

'Good' design

Concern centres on lighting, air conditioning, data cabling, use of space, and the relationship between employee comfort and productivity.

A recent Harris survey on unhealthy buildings revealed that more than two-thirds of Londoners (a staggering 71 per cent) stated their working environment was affecting their productivity. More than one in four blamed the office environment for symptoms which kept them off sick for a day or more in a year.

The questions now asked about buildings -including some buildings once regarded as 'the last word' in good design-ultimately have four identifiable sources:

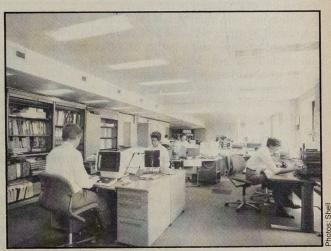
- the growing body of research by ergonomics experts into the relationship between people and their business environments;
- mounting financial pressures on companies to make optimum use of their building (which shows up in the balance sheet as a major asset or a major liability);
- expansion of new technology; and
- extended levels of personal responsibility and selfmanagement that have effectively replaced the previous ethos of paternalism.

Research has shown that 'sick building syndrome' may well have not one cause but several interacting ones-including low-frequency fluorescent lighting, lack of natural ventilation, uncomfortable ambient temperatures, and absence of personal control over these aspects with consequent psychological stress.

Effect on performance

There is also a related assumption that because people prefer to work in pleasant surroundings, ergo they will put up a more efficient, accurate performance in a well planned office than in one which is poorly thought out. While broadly true, the correlation is neither axiomatic nor systematically quantified to any great extent.

One landmark study, however, found that the more satisified are staff with their environments, the more



Before and after. Ergonomic experts improved the Telex room at Shell Centre on London's South Bank, near Waterloo Station

early 1980s.

Office design has also been researched in Britain, mostly by organisations with a direct interest in the commercial aspects. A major independent source is the Institute of Consumer Ergonomics (ICE) within the University of Technology at Loughborough.

Project work on office design since 1986 has included investigation of VDU workplaces, evaluation of lighting conditions, and appraisal of seat designs for clients such as British Gas, the Chloride Group, National Westminster Bank and Shell UK. In addition, ICE has developed an in-house database containing company and product information on 200 office equipment manufacturers. The Institute also offers two-day tailored courses covering ergonomics and office design. Senior research officer Mike Stearn says the effects of

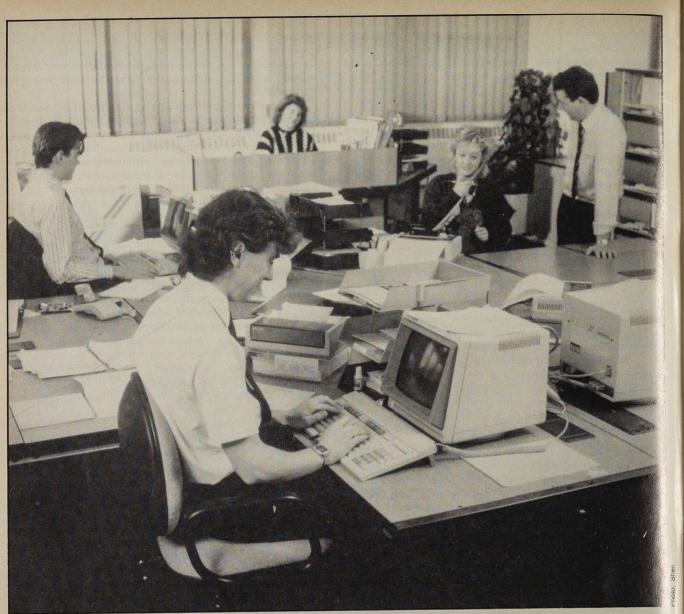
satisfied they are with their jobs and, in some cases, the better their performance. The project, which took five years to complete, was carried out by the Buffalo Organisation for Social and Technical Innovation in alliance with Westinghouse Furniture Systems during the

In a further significant study, conducted by Steelcase Inc, office workers rated good lighting, a comfortable chair and "the opportunity to . . . move about during the day" top of their comfort requirements. Of those surveyed, 70 per cent complained about the comfort of their offices, and 80 per cent of the complainants said discomfort inhibited their job performance. Noise and sealed windows featured high on the downside list.

Often the source of cold or flu symptoms, sore eyes and respiratory disorders is a building's air handling system. Several distinct areas of expertise may be needed to diagnose the problem, including chemistry, microbiology and air-conditioning engineering. In America, ACVA Atlantic Inc has integrated these skills into specialist diagnostic teams to study internal air quality.

They have now studied 30 million square feet of space, occupied by more than 200,000 people. In 80-90 per cent of cases where office workers complained of symptoms such as sore eyes, dry throats, nose irritation, fatigue, coughs, itching, nausea, headaches and general respiratory problems, ACVA has traced the cause to contaminated air circulating through dirty ducts in the air conditioning/ ventilation system.

Its largest ergonomics research and consultancy section is an independent self-financing unit that employs 15 fulltime consultants on work as diverse as designing passenger compartments in Channel Tunnel trains and redesigning children's leisure equipment.



Office interior at the Shell UK Lubricants Marketing Centre, Norbury.

'good' and 'bad' design can be quantified in many ways. Poorly designed seating, for example, leads to a measurable increase in back trouble and resultant absenteeism while inadequate task lighting results in eyestrain and reduced performance.

Satisfying individual needs for work and storage space can crucially affect personal motivation, accuracy of input, and productivity-and whether an office building 'works' successfully or not, Mr Stearn adds. He emphasises the value of obtaining impartial advice.

For managements reviewing work environment and work methods, the task is to take all factors into account in the decision-making process, to weigh them as appropriate and to be aware of available solutions-not always the obvious. When expansion is planned, for instance, the tendency is to think in terms of a physical move to larger premises. But this may turn out to be impractical for financial or other reasons.

For the majority of companies, it is a question of assessing what can be done to make cost-effective improvements in the existing environment. Just altering individual space allocation can increase use of space by up to 20 per cent. Even a modest programme of refurbishment can pay dividends in terms of improved staff morale an enhanced ability to recruit higher calibre employees; this turn benefits quality and customer service.

Sweetness and light

It is as important not to underestimate the significance staff feelings and attitudes in this context as it is to avo assumptions concerning sick building syndrome.

Current practice among leading designers on both sid of the Atlantic is to pay closer attention than before employees' views about their workplaces.

In America, the Alexander, Anninou, Black a Rheinfrank architectural practice is proudly aiming for ney: sensibility' in all its building projects and offic human feeling, colour and light together create an ordinary human sweetness, something almost entirely missing from the works of this century," they say.

This 'new sensibility' translates into systems that enable groups of workers to lay out their own workspaces and individuals within the groups to do the same; a 'customised' atmosphere is created from 'thick wall' components

_____comfortable, quality furniture, cupboards, drawers, even curtains in preference to the ubiquitous window-blind.

It amounts to rebellion against the open-office landscape that has dominated office design for the last 35 years. The AAB and R Partnership characterises its approach as one that "harnesses high technology and modern production methods to unlock human qualities, not to suppress them."

A similar spirit inspires the creative work of the foremost designers in Britain. Among leading exponents is Manufacturing Design Services (MDS), a Bedford-based specialist with a striking preference for working 'from the nside out'.

Glen Honan, MDS's joint managing director, explains: We believe the office interior should be built around the people who work there and should not force them to fit into preconceived plans. The interior should be designed first and then passed over to an architect who will design a structure around an already agreed ideal internal working environment.

"This attitude is generally contradictory to established procedures, where an architect designs a building, the structure is built, and how people fit into the interior space will be a very low priority, normally considered only a few weeks before completion."

Commercial realities obviously make it impossible to rovide ergonomically ideal workplaces by designing the nterior first every time; however, the MDS's initial step with any new assignment is to involve every member of the ient's company staff in an evaluation of the work nvironment; this is done by way of a personal space nalvsis.

This is not a propaganda exercise but a genuine process tended to determine each person's needs for working omfortably and efficiently as well as what he or she feels bout their own workstation, who they work with and how, lus the type of equipment they use and its convenience.

The questionnaire also covers work surfaces, storage pace, ease of movement, privacy and distractions (noise rom office machines, awareness of other people's ctivities, and so forth).

One immediate benefit is goodwill; staff value articipation, which can also help diffuse potential crises over relocation and refurbishment. Far from proving lifficult to meet or disruptive, the responses tend to be very easonable; they usually concern seating arrangements and workspaces.

Employment.

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 workers or in statutory wages orders.

Subscription Form

To: Department of Employment, (HQ Stats A1), FREEPOST Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required)

Enclosed is a remittance for £43 being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1989 for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication. 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work'. New subscribers also receive an updated copy of the publication complete with binder. The copies should be sent to:

Nan	ne		 	 	
Con	npany		 	 	
	dress				
		mprina			

Courses

Two courses dealing with the environmental problems of buildings are to be held at the Mid Career College. Cambridge.

Comfort criteria for air conditioning (December 6) is to be run by Paul Appleby, who has 20 years experience in the building services industry, contracting, education and consultancy. The course reviews informational standards for thermal comfort, air purity, fresh air rates and noise levels.

Predicting air movements and temperature distribution (December 1) is to be run by Brian Spaling, professor of heat transfer, Imperial College, for over 30 years. The course will provide the building services engineer with a non-mathematical introduction to the use of a computer to simulate the movement of air in buildings.

Further information is available from: Dr Alan Sherratt, Mid Career College, PO Box 20, Cambridge CB1 5DG. (tel 0223 880016).

MDS finds that the advantages of tailored design are readily appreciated by management. Besides improved staff morale and well-being, they include improved space utilisation and consequent uplifts in sales turnover without having to increase staff or move to larger premises.

Examples of the company's approach in action at locations where space planning has been crucial include Grant Thornton and Travicom-the British Airways travel subsidiary.

The status of office design today has risen from that of optional extra to essential requirement-notably among progressive managements aware of the benefits and the need to adapt to changing conditions.

At the very least, good office design is a statement of what a company is trying to achieve in terms of organisational style; at best it improves employee wellbeing, reduces sickness and contributes ultimately to increased productivity and profits.

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not necessarily of the Department of

Questions in



Parliament

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



Docks

Peter Griffiths (Portsmouth North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what financial provision has been made to finance the dissolution of the National Dock Labour Board.

Norman Fowler: The Department of Employment is seeking to make provision of £6 million for the dissolution of the National Dock Labour Board; and for connected purposes. Parliamentary approval will be sought in a Supplementary Supply Estimate for the Department of Employment: employment programmes and central services, Class VII, Vote 2. Pending that approval, urgent expenditure will be met by repayable advances from the Contingencies Fund.

(July 27)

(July 18)

Strikes

Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many days were lost through strikes in the first quarter of the current year and in the same period of 1979; and if he will make a statement.

Norman Fowler: In the first quarter of this year 175,000 working days were lost through strikes.

During the first quarter of 1979, in the period of the last Labour government, the number of working days lost through strikes was 6,724,000.

Tony Marlow (Northampton North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many working days were lost through strikes in the public sector in 1988-89; and if he will make a statement.

Secretary of State for Employment how statement.



Norman Fowler

many working days were lost through strikes in the public sector and the private sector of the economy in 1988-89; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: In the 12 months to March 1989, working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes totalled 1,561,000 in the public sector and 1,296,000 in the private sector. The public sector figure includes 1,163,000 working days lost in the postal disputes in August and September last year while the private sector figure includes 754,000 working days lost in a shipyard dispute. Expressed in terms of days lost per thousand employees, the public sector figure is 247, the corresponding private work in the last ten years; and what t sector figure 68.

(July 18)

Jonathan Sayeed (Bristol East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he is taking to combat strikes in the David Nicholson (Taunton) asked the public sector; and if he will make a

July 1 Pre-strike ballots Christopher Gill (Ludlow) asked Secretary of State for Employment he many pre-strike ballots were carried out trade unions in 1988-89; and if he will ma a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: Recent industria

action in certain public services has bee

irresponsible and unnecessary. Th

Government is considering what needs

be done to protect the public interest, and

we will not hesitate to come forward wi

appropriate proposals for legislation if th

proves necessary.

Patrick Nicholls: The Adviso Conciliation and Arbitration Service currently aware of some 490 ballots whi took place between January 1, 1988 a May 31, 1989.

July

Malcolm Thornton (Crosby) asked Secretary of State for Employment h many strike ballots have been held befo strikes in the last five years; how ma resulted in a vote not to strike; and if he w make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: The Advisor Conciliation and Arbitration Service currently aware of some 1,023 ballo which took place between September 2 1984 and May 31, 1989 of which 115 we against taking strike action.

(July

Accidents at work

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people have been killed in accidents figure was for the previous ten-year period

Patrick Nicholls: In the ten years ending March 1988, 4,713 fatal injuries to employees were reported to the appropriate authorities. The corresponding figure for the previous ten years was 7,297.

July 18)

Small businesses

David Shaw (Dover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the achievements of his Department and his policies in helping small businesses over the last 12 months compared with the previous 12 months; and if he will publish the performance indicators by which his Department monitors those achievements and the statistical results of such monitoring.

Tim Eggar: The Government's priorities in helping small businesses are to create a climate in which they can flourish and to provide measures that support and stimulate their development. An improved climate has been achieved primarily through the Government's measures to control inflation and to reduce both the rates of taxation and the level of unnecessary burdens placed on small firms. Measures operated by my Department to assist small businesses include:

• The Small Firms Service which provides information and business counselling to new and established businesses. In the last inancial year, the Service answered over 281.000 inquiries (an increase of 6 per cent on 1987-88), handled over 30,000 new counselling cases (an increase of 12 per ent on 1987-88), and conducted over 43,000 counselling sessions (an increase of 0 per cent on 1987-88);

The Loan Guarantee Scheme. Over the bast 12 months usage of the scheme has greatly increased. Applications are currently averaging 240 a month compared ith last year's average of 164 per month. his increase has been due in part to the ntroduction of simplified procedures for oans up to £15,000 and a re-launch of the cheme in April 1989 when it was extended nd enhanced following a major evaluation exercise. Changes made included ncreasing the maximum loan size from £75.000 to £100.000:

• The enterprise training element of Employment Training and the Business Enterprise Programme. These help people set up in business through the provision of targeted training in all the basic aspects of business. The combined number of entrants to these programmes increased by 22 per cent from 43,489 in 1987-88 to 53,003 in 1988-89. In addition, the Graduate Enterprise Programme helps graduates take the first steps to setting up businesses on their own. The number of entrants to this programme rose from 155 in 1987-88 to 1,150 in 1988-89.

 Business Growth Training has now been introduced to provide help to established firms to develop their business and management skills.

My Department also provides financial assistance through the Enterprise trainees leave before the completion of their Allowance Scheme and makes substantial grants available to Business in the Community, local enterprise agencies and the Prince's Youth Business Trust, among the YTS Leavers Survey shows that, others.

with a view to assessing additionality, job before completing their two-year creation, displacement and other relevant factors. Evaluation reports on particular schemes are published. Overall the success of these measures has been reflected in substantial and accelerating growth of the small business sector.

Over the period 1980–86 the net increase in the number of VAT registered businesses averaged nearly 500 per week. The average figure increased to nearly 900 a week in 1987 and indications are that the rate of increase in 1988 has been even faster, perhaps as much as 1,200 per week. Between 1979 and 1989 the number of self-employed people increased by 61 per cent to approximately 3.1 million.



Tim Eggar

Travel to Interview Scheme

Ted Garrett (Wallsend) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will increase the basic eligibility wage level to applicants for the Travel to Interview Scheme

Tim Eggar: Following a recent review of the eligibility criteria for the Travel to Interview Scheme, it has been decided to increase the upper salary limit to £16,500 with effect from September 11, 1989.

YTS

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of YTS two-year programme.

Tim Eggar: The latest information from excluding re-entrants, 72 per cent of The Department monitors its schemes trainees left YTS, four weeks or more

(July 26)

(July 28)

entitlement to training, in the period between March 1987 and February 1989. The proportion of early leavers in this period is not typical of YTS as a whole, since a two-year entitlement could not be completed before April 1989. The percentage of early leavers is falling as more months with a representative mixture of completers and early leavers are included in the estimate.

(July 28)

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the average length of stay of trainees on YTS for the most recent convenient period by Training Agency region.

Patrick Nicholls: The average length of stay of YTS trainees is not available by region; however, the national figure is around 69 weeks for trainees with two-year entitlement and 36 weeks for trainees with one-year entitlement.

(July 27)

Health and safety

Charles Goodson-Wickes (Wimbledon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he supports all health and safety in the workplace provisions contained within the Social Charter.

Tim Eggar: The Council of Ministers has recently adopted a European Community directive, setting out a framework for health and safety in the workplace, which we supported. This broadly mirrors our own Health and Safety at Work Act. We are continuing discussions on a number of directives dealing with specific areas.

The Government has made it clear that it sees no point in the Commission's proposal for a Community-wide social charter.

(July 28)

European Social Fund

Andrew Smith (Oxford East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he now has information on how the 1989 European Social Fund allocation was divided in: (a) actual cash, and (b) percentage terms between: (i) central government, (ii) local government, (iii) the voluntary sector and (iv) others.

Tim Eggar: The United Kingdom has been allocated £418 million from the European Social Fund for 1989. The breakdown in cash and percentage terms is as follows:

	£ million	Per cent
Central government	236	56.5
Local government	116.5	27.9
Voluntary sector	25.9	6.2
Others	39.6	9.4

Sikhs wearing turbans

Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will take steps to introduce legislation to exempt religious Sikhs employed in all sections of industry from having to wear protective headgear other than their traditional long hair and turban.

Patrick Nicholls: It was announced in another place on July 14, during the Second Reading debate on the Employment Bill, that the Government intends to introduce a new clause to the Bill to exempt turban wearing Sikhs from any statutory requirement to wear head protection in construction work. There are provide a breakdown as to the nature of this have 175 agricultural inspectors in post b no plans to extend such an exemption to spending. other industries at present.



Patrick Nicholls

510

Employment Training

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average payment of benefit plus the additional £10 per trainee on Employment Training at the latest available date; how many Employment Training trainees are on placement with employers; how many Employment Training trainees had left the programme earlier than planned; how many Employment Training trainees had left to take up jobs; and how many Employment Training trainees had become unemployed when they left.

training allowance including the training many staff within the Training Agency are premium is estimated to be around £50 per trainee on Employment Training.

The number of Employment Training trainees on placements with employers was complete the examination of Employment estimated to be 45,000 on June 16, the latest date for which information is available. Reliable information broken dedicated to this purpose varies from area down as requested about trainees who have left the programme is not available.

(July 6)

Rosie Barnes (Greenwich) asked the Agricultural inspectors Secretary of State for Employment what is the total amount to date expended on the Employment Training scheme; and what is Secretary of State for Employment whether the amount of money expended per trainee. he has any plans to increase the number of

been spent on Employment Training up to statement. the end of May 1989. The estimated cost per trainee is £2,300.

(July 1)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what has been the total budget spent on advertising Employment Training, and if he will

Patrick Nicholls: The total spent on advertising Employment Training in the interviewing candidates, and offers last financial year, 1988-89 was £9,654,954 appointment will be made shortly; and this financial year 1989-90 for the further recruitment exercise is planned for current campaign £4,375,750. This is later in the year. broken down as follows:

elevision	£11,366,822
ress	£ 1,423,132
osters	£ 1,240,750
	(July 3)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the accident rate per 100,000 trainees on Employment Training.

Patrick Nicholls: The provisional rate for all accidents in Employment Training is 556 per 100,000 trainees.

(July 24) James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland) asked the Secretary of State for

Employment what is now the number of organisations who are contracted to provide places under Employment Training.

Patrick Nicholls: There are 1,307 organisations which are contracted with the Training Agency to provide training as training managers. A further 180 organisations are contracted to provide assessment as training agents.

(July 18)

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when his Department will have completed the examination of Employment Training Patrick Nicholls: The average weekly managers for approved status; and how working on this exercise.

> Patrick Nicholls: It is planned to Training managers by September 5, 1990. The number of Training Agency staff office to area office depending on local demand.

> > (July 3)

David Clark (South Shields) asked the agriculture inspectors employed by his Patrick Nicholls: Some £566 million had Department; and if he will make a

> Patrick Nicholls: Ministers agreed in the last public expenditure round to increase financial provision to the Health and Safety Commission and Executive for 1989-92, and this will allow for an increase in the total number of agricultura inspectors employed.

The Commission and Executive plan to April 1990, compared with 167 in post o July 1, 1989.

A recruitment board has just complete

(July 2



Trade Union Commissioner

Irvine Patnick (Sheffield, Hallam) aske the Secretary of State for Employment ho many requests for assistance have been received by the new Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members; and if plans to introduce measures to extend the Commissioner's powers.

Patrick Nicholls: I understand that up the beginning of this month, the Commissioner for the Rights of Trac Union Members has received over 10 inquiries and 19 formal applications for assistance

Proposals to extend the Commissioner's powers were made in the Green Paper Removing Barriers to Employment. The Government is considering responses to these proposals and an announcement will be made in due course.

(July 19)





Paul Lake, catering trainee, serving out the chicken at Doctor Barnados new Caribbean cafe. The project is designed to increase employment and training opportunities for young people in the Chapeltown area of

YTS—frontal attack on literacy and numeracy

The provision of numeracy and literacy training must be tackled head on if YTS trainees are to achieve vocational qualifications and employment on leaving the scheme, says Employment Minister Tim Eggar.

Mr Eggar was launching three new publications on literacy and numeracy in YTS: Literacy and Numeracy—a guide to good practices; a report on Literacy and Numeracy in YTS, and an accompanying leaflet on the subject highlighting the need to tackle this area.

Speaking at the launch in London, Mr Eggar said: "Employers consistently place good communication skills high on their list of requirements. Unskilled jobs requiring little or no numeracy are declining.

"The key is to link training to the occupational interests and needs of the trainee. Such training should be built into the design of each trainee's programme.

The Training Agency has also devised a package of measures designed to tackle the problems of literacy and numeracy in both YTS and Employment Training schemes.

• a revised version of a guide to literacy and numeracy training materials:

• financial support for the initial costs of setting up local resource centres for training providers:

Copies of all three publications

Industrial

injuries

People whose jobs bring them into

contact with animals or animal

niuries benefit if they contract

pneumonia like symptoms. 🗆

of their work. Both have

products can now claim industrial

chlamydiosis or O fever as a result

can be obtained from the

Department of Employment

been available for YTS

vear.

offices.

• an introductory training package

for scheme staff:

year olds.

apprenticeship

 since April, specific funding has managing agents who have agreed proposals for extra literacy and numeracy training; the development of certificates in basic skills and numeracy, linked to a BBC TV series next

Want a job? Ask a friend

People prefer to ask relatives and friends to look out for a job for them rather than go to a recruitment agency; and the explosive growth in the agency market is now at an end. These are the findings of UK

market analyists, Mintel, who asked 1,000 adults how they go about job-hunting. Ony 18 per cent of the sample

said they would use a specialist recruitment agency and just 14 per cent a general agency.

Agencies need to sell their services better, target non-working women more effectively and extend their presence throughout the UK, concludes Mintel. The sample agencies were only

just ahead of the alternatives of looking at situations vacant boards outside employers' premises (14 per cent) or reading adverts in shop windows (13 per cent).

Ahead of the agencies were reading adverts in local papers (67 per cent), going to a jobcentre (50 per cent), contacting employers directly (32 per cent), asking relatives and friends (27 per cent) or reading adverts in the national

press (24 per cent).

The survey concludes agencies must do a better job of getting the benefits of their own services across, especially to the younger generation who appear particularly reluctant to use them.

Of the 15 to 24 year olds questioned, only 11 per cent would use a specialist agency and 13 per cent a general agency. Instead, seven out of ten would use a jobcentre.

One major drawback to the overall attraction of agencies is their lack of penetration in certain areas of the UK, particularly East Anglia, the North and Wales.

The imbalance is reflected in the South East, which has 61 per cent of all the UK's agencies and a lower than average unemployment

Future growth in agencies could well occur in areas of higher unemployment, particularly Scotland, the North West and the North, claims the report.

Copies of the report, Employment Intermediaries, are available from Mintel International Group, 18–19 Long Lane, London EC1A. Price £145.

Road transport industry into the 1990s

The Road Transport Industry Training Board in a study of future prospects for employment. business and training predicts continuing growth in the industry over the next decade. However, it identifies a serious problem in how to satisfy long-term manpower requirements given the cut-back in apprentice training in the early 1980s and the current demographic decline in the number of 16 to 19

The report adds that while the YTS has greatly helped the situation it has not yet provided the industry with sufficient permanent employees to compensate for the decline in youngsters applying for

Since 1984 the strongest performing sectors in the industry have been the franchised motor dealers; general and contract haulage companies; independent commercial vehicle repairers; fast fits; windscreen replacement companies; and vehicle hirers. Conversely, contractions in employment were experienced by

petrol retailers; independent light vehicle repairers; motor cycle dealers; and heavy load haulage companie



Road transport training-facing a manpower challenge.

The underlying necessity, it says, is for the road transport industry to increase training opportunities if the shortage of skilled staff is not to become an insurmountable barrier to its continuing prosperity.

Copies of *The Road Transport Industry Into The 1990s* are available from: RTITB Publications Section, MOTEC, High Ercall, Telford, Shropshire TF6 6RB. Price £25.

Topics

Changes in average earnings-2nd quarter 1989

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the second quarter of 1989. The table sets out the

adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period.

The derived underlying index was described in the April 1981 edition of Employment Gazette p193. These notes now appear quarterly.

For the second quarter of 1989, average earnings, as measured by the average earnings index, showed earnings increase was about 1/4 per an increase of 9.3 per cent over the cent.

same period a year earlier. This is a little above the underlying increase for the quarter of 91/4 per cent. The 9¹/4 per cent rate is the same as the growth rate for the previous quarter.

In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 9 per cent in the second quarter. This is the same as the rate of increase in the previous quarter. In service industries the increase was about 83/4 per cent, which was 1/4 percentage point below the increase in the underlying rate in the first

quarter of 1989 It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings contributed under 1/4 per cent to the increase in average earnings in the whole economy during the second quarter of 1989. The contribution of overtime to the manufacturing

Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series

	Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustements (index points		Underlying index	Underlying increase
		Arrears	Timing* etc	TANK STREET	(per cent) over last 12 months
1986 Apr May June	107·4 106·2 107·4	-1.5 -0.4 -1.0	0-2 0-6 0-1	106·1 106·4 R 106·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
July Aug Sept	108-3 108-8 108-8	-0·4 -0·8 -0·4	-0·2 0·4 0·7	107·7 108·4 109·1	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Oct	109·9	-0.5	0·4	109·8	71/2
Nov	110·9	-0.3	-0·2	110·4	73/4
Dec	111·2	-0.2	0·7	111·7	73/4
1987 Jan	112·1	-0·2	-0·1	111-8	71/2
Feb	112·8	-0·3	0·4	112-8	71/2
Mar	113·2	-0·4	0·4	113-2	71/2
Apr	114·2	-0.5	0·7	114-4	73/4
May	115·4	-1.3	0·7	114-8 R	73/4
June	115·7	-0.5	-0·3	114-8	73/4
July	117·0	-1·3	0·3	116-0	73/4
Aug	117·1	-0·8	0·3	116-6	73/4
Sept	117·4	-0·3	0·5	117-6	73/4
Oct	118-8	-0·4	0·2	118-6	8
Nov	120-2	-0·3	-0·3	119-6	8¼
Dec	121-0	-0·6	0·8	121-1	8½
1988 Jan	121·8	-0·3	-0·3	121-2	8½
Feb	122·0	-0·3	0·6	122-3	8½
Mar	124·0	-1·0	-0·2	122-8	8½
Apr	124·4	-0·4	0·2	124-2	8½
May	124·2	-0·3	0·7	124-6 R	8½
June	125·1	-0·6	0·4	124-9	8¾
July	126·9	-1·2	0·8	126-5	9
Aug	126·6	-0·6	1·4	127-4	9¼
Sept	127·6	-0·4	1·2	128-4	9¼
Oct	129·5	-0.8	0·5	129·2	9
Nov	130·7	-0.7	0·1	130·1	8¾
Dec	134·3	-3.2	0·7	131·8	8¾
1989 Jan Feb Mar	133-3 133-8 134-9	-0·3 -0·4 -0·6	-0·7 0·1	132-3 133-5 134-3	9 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4
Apr	135-7	-0·4	0·4	135-7	9 ¹ /4
May	136-1	-0·6	0·5	136-0	9 ¹ /4
[June]	136-7	-0·8	0·2	136-1	9

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Provisional.
 Includes the effect of industrial action.
 R Revised; the May seasonal factor for the underlying index has been reassessed.
 Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.



Enjoying a dog's life

YTS managing agents Frances and Victor Tuckwell have their hands full with their kennels at Dundry. Helping to care for the

menagerie are four YTS trainees from Bristol. "Trainees coming here, and 99 per cent are young women, learn the art of kennel work," says Victor, "We train them for a career in animal care and during their stay they take the

National Small Animal Care Certificate, a nationally assessed qualification run by the Canine Studies Institute. On the work side, the trainees also work at guide dog establishments. We try to train

them with boarding kennels, grooming, show work, exhibitions-there are a lot of facets to animal care.

Harmful radiation from lamps

ultraviolet radiation exposure of The design of some desk-top tungsten halogen lamps is the skin and cornea of the eve. possibly resulting in the acute inadequate to prevent unnecessary effects of ervthema (sunburn) an exposure of the skin to potentially harmful ultraviolet radiation. This is the conclusion of a report published by the National Radiological Protection Board, which recommends that all tungsten halogen lamps should have sufficient filtration to reduce their ultraviolet emissions to an acceptably low level.

The potential hazards associated with exposure to the lamps are evaluated from three standpoints: blue-light exposure of the eye, possibly resulting in retinal injury;

the skin associated with an increased risk of developing skin cancer. The report concludes that as lo as the comfort aversion response of the eve are respected, direct viewing of the lamps should not constitute an ocular hazard. 🗆

ultraviolet radiation exposure of

Further information can be found in the booklet: Ultraviolet Radiation and Blue-Lig Emissions from Spotlights Incorporating Tungsten Halogen Lamps by A F McKinlay M J Whillock and C C Meulemans. HMSO Price £4. ISBN 0 85951 315 7.

Enterprise boost for higher education

Students at 15 universities. polytechnics and colleges of higher education have been given the opportunity to develop enterprise skills as an integral part of their studies.

Announcing a second round of funding for proposals worth £15 million overall under the Training Agency's Enterprise in Higher Education Initiative, the Agency's director general Roger Dawe said: "Graduates of the 1990s will need to be adaptable and effective whatever career they choose. Enterprise in Higher Education offers them the opportunity to

develop those skills as part and parcel of their studies before the

start work." The 15 successful institutions are: Birmingham University, Brunel University, Chester College, Edinburgh University, ERTEC (Eastern Region Teacher-Education Consortium), Hatfield Polytechnic, Humberside College of Higher Education, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool University, Open University, Polytechnic South West, Polytechnic of Central London, Sheffield University, Surrey University, Teeside Polytechnic.

Tunnel challenge for tourism

• establishing fast road and rail

to the rest of Britain.

motorway network

Scotland:

links to London-and beyond

improvements, particularly for

travellers to mid-Wales and

improved roads from the tunne

to resorts on the south coast.

Copies of the report The Channel Tunnel: will

1993? are available from the BTA, 4 Bromelli Road, London SW4 0BJ.

Diary events

• Doing Business in Spain-a

strategy. Venue: Le Meridien

series of conferences tackles

specific areas that need to be

Doing Business in Germany-

information contact: FiBEX, 7

Caledonian Rd, London N1 9DX

• Planning and Managing a Major

In-House Move. Venue: The Cafe

This one-day facilities course is a

repeat of the June 16 session and

For further information contact:

Facilities Training, Bulstrode Press

North, 8 Crinan Street, London N1

London Marriott Hotel, Grosvenor

Square, London. October 4. The

one-day conference will cover

backcloth to 1992 to employee

Further information is available

from the Course and Conference

Department, Institute of Personnel

Management, IPM House, Camp

Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19

• The National Personnel and

Management Services Exhibition

27. Open to anyone dealing with

personnel questions. Specialists

Venue: Harrogate. October 25, 26

topics ranging from the legal

relations and compensation.

4UX (tel 01-946 9100).

will deal with retraining,

277354

management development.

recruitment and information

technology. Details from Peter

Mirrington Exhibitions on 0787

• Europe Towards 2000. Venue:

numbers are strictly limited.

9SQ (tel 01-239 7786/7772).

Royal, London. September 20.

as a base for investment.

For bookings or further

November 23.

(tel 01-837 1133).

Hotel, Piccadilly, London.

comprehensive guide to corporate

September 20. The second in this

addressed when considering Spain

Doing Business in Italy-October

Over 30 million people are

expected to travel through the

By 2003, a rise to 41 million

ain's tourism infrastructure be r

passengers is forecast.

In its second report on the Channel Tunnel, the British Tourist Authority has called for action to ensure that the tourism industry is fully geared up for the tunnel's opening in 1993.

Two weak points in Britain's ability to meet the tourism potential of the Chunnel are highlighted in the report-the road and rail infrastructure, and the level of investment in tourist facilities

Urgent development of an integrated transport system is vital, says the BTA. Infrastructure investment on the French side is far further ahead, it adds. Among key recommendations are:

Innovation grants

n initiative to encourage nnovative ideas and technology ransfer has been launched by the uropean Community. 'Sprint' seeks to promote the

uropean services infrastructure in such areas as management onsultancy, research, technology and manufacturing, by offering rant subsidies.

The subsidies will cover up to 50 er cent of project costs and are vailable to individuals and

ompanies-in particular, small ind medium-sized firms, based in a uropean Community country.

Inquiries about Sprint grants should be made to: Commission of the EEC, Generaldirektior XIII, Innovation and Technologies Transfer, Rue de La Loi 200, B-1040 Brussels.

Legislation on work experience

The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has published a consultative document setting out draft proposals for regulations extending the coverage of Section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSW Act) to include pupils and students undertaking training or work experience with an employer.

The HSC does not believe that existing standards of health and safety for work experience participants are low. However, it believes an employer should owe the same duties to work experience participants as to employees. particularly in respect of welfare and first-aid considerations.

Topics

A free leaflet published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) reminds road transport operators who bring dangerous substances into ports from inland, of the need to give prior notice. Such notice must be given to the harbour master under the Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987. The leaflet gives advice on who has the responsibility to give the

tunnel in its first year of operation

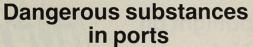


The magnitude of response to an Office Irritations Survey commissioned by Kall-Kwik Printing (UK) is an indication of the high degree of stress experienced by secretaries As many as 89 per cent complained about being constantly interrupted when busy. Least irritating factors included everything from poor office cleaning to small desks. Sexual harrassment came bottom of the list with 75 per cent denying it was a problem at work. The top ten irritations cited by the secretaries who took part in the

survey earlier this year at the London Secretary Show were:

- by others.

- smokers.



notice. It also explains the length of advance notice that is necessary,

the information required and how the notice should be given.

Alan Jones, HSE area director for East Anglia, said: "Many road transport operators, do not know what they should do before driving to a port with dangerous substances. This leaflet gives some basic advice."

The leaflet Transport operators: do you carry angerous substances into ports? is available free from HSE Enquiry Points at Sheffield (0742 752539), Bootle (051-951 4381), and London (01-221 0870), or from any area offic

Top ten office irritations

1. Being constantly interrupted 2. Boss too demanding.

Too much noise in the office. 4. Photocopiers breaking down, being too old or inefficient. 5. Office too hot, too cold, too stuffy or draughty 6. Having to work alongside

7. Lack of communication with the boss and colleagues. 8. Office too overcrowded

Being everyone's dogsbody 10. Not being given enough respect/responsibility.

Of the secretaries interviewed. 77 per cent complained that their bosses gave them urgent work to do just as they were about to go home-suggesting lack of organisation and sensitivity by bosses.

This goes hand in hand with being accorded insufficient respect by the boss and the fact that 56 per cent of secretaries felt they were treated as part of the furniture.

The survey indicates that companies busy introducing high technology should pay greater attention to the way it is set up and maintained, as 48 per cent of secretaries complained about this.

Uncomfortable furniture was, however, a more frequent complaint with over 60 per cent irritated by old fashioned desks or chairs that are too hard or too low Pushy salesmen are no friend of

the busy secretary, 46 per cent complained that they had to waste too much time dealing with salesmen who would not take 'no for an answer

Topics

Spotlight on the female resource

By 1995 there will be 1 million fewer school leavers in the UK. There will then be more women than men in the British workforce, according to a research group based at Ashridge Management College

the group has compiled The Female Resource—an overview, designed to pave the way to a greater understanding of the female workforce.

Over the last ten years, the number of working women in the world has increased by approximately 100 million

A 1987 European survey found the UK had a far less egalitarian attitude to women in essential occupations than a number of other EC countries; only 61 per cent of the British respondents had confidence in a woman bus or train driver and, the UK comes low in the statistics for overall attitude to working women.

The Female Resource is a new insight into where women stand in Britain today.

The booklet costs £5.50 (including postage and package) from Women in Management, Marryat Road, Wimbledon, SW19 5BN Cheques should be made payable to Women in Management.

Smoke free at work

Smoke Free at Work is a new video and information pack to show senior managers the benefits of introducing no-smoking policies in their workplace and to provide help and advice to those responsible for implementing the policy

Produced for 'Yorkshire Heartbeat', a five-year health promotion project funded by the Yorkshire Regional Health Authority, the 11-minute video shows how a variety of different organisations including a major building society, a city council, a coach building firm and a newspaper company, have successfully created a smoke-free environment for their employees.

More detailed advice and guidance are provided in The Health Education Authority book Smoking Policies at Work and the ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) leaflet How to achieve a smoking policy at work which are included in the information pack. Yorkshire Heartbeat' co-

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Playing the management game

A book with a novel approach to presentation has been written by Ardis Burst and Leonard Schlesinger of the Harvard Business School.

The book puts the reader in charge, following the life of Ed Cunningham, a senior manager of a food company and tests through its very immediate style how you would cope with selecting staff, choosing between three different advertising campaigns and organising a sales force. \Box

The Management Game by A Burst and L Schlesinger is published by Sidgwick and Jackson. Price £8.99. ISBN 0 283 99718 4.

ordinator Caroline Hawkridge commented: "What the video shows is that more and more organisations are responding to employee pressure for a smokefree environment at work.

"For employers, the potential benefits include improvements in staff morale and productivity, reduced absenteeism, lower cleaning and ventilation costs and a possible reduction in fire insurance premiums. For employees the benefits are cleaner, fresher, healthier air to breathe.

The complete Smoke Free at Work pack including the video costs £95 plus VAT. Cheques should be made payable to Yorkshire Regional Health Authority, Park Parade, Harrogate HG15AH.

Major dilemma finds a neat solution

Difficulties with finance regularly top the list of problems in the Small **Business Research Trust's** Quarterly Survey. Yet banks often report that small business owners do not approach them until it is too

late or when their businesses are already over-burdened with previous debts from inappropriate sources

David Purdy's Risk Capital for Small Firms: A Guidebook and Directory, published by the Small Business Research Trust, presents a number of neat solutions to the major small business dilemma.

Traditionally, small business managers turn to their local bank to finance their working capital, investment and cash-flow needs. But, David Purdy points out, small businesses which are incorporated as limited companies are missing out on a range of interesting and often cheaper avenues of finance. The owners of small companies need not necessarily fear losing control. By selling a minority shareholding they can retain effective control.

The book contains a wealth of information for any business owner seeking an insight into the raising of capital. Though the guidebook is primarily intended for those needing to raise up to £50,000, it should also be of considerable help for those seeking larger amounts.

Risk Capital for Small Firms: A Guidebook and Directory can be obtained from The Small Business Research Trust, c/o The School of Management, Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA. Price £10.

Match up?

Coming up to the HSE inspectors standards is now made easier by a revised booklet, Standards significant to health and safety at work, published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The HSE has found that appropriately drafted standards form convenient and effective reference points for those subject to legal requirements, and can provide basic yardsticks for inspectors.

With 1992 in mind, the booklet has been extended to include European and international standards relevant to health and safety at work as well as British standards.

Standards significant to health and safety at work ISBN 0 11 885496 8 is available from HMSO and booksellers. Price £2.

The top 100

Financial journalist Bob Reynold has hit the jackpot with his new book. The 100 Best Companies To Work For In The UK. He has translated a simple idea into an equally uncomplicated handbook that makes for easy reading.

During a massive nationwide survey, more than 1,500 compani were evaulated on eight primary criteria, including pay, benefits, ambience and financial performance. The results are largely unsurprising-Marks and Spencer, ICI, Rolls-Royce-with sprinkling of smaller companies enjoying the highest standards.

Of interest to students, young managers wishing to move on, at top managers eager to see how their own company performs, and the simply curious, this book will hav wide appeal.

The overriding message is that business can boom when employees enjoy good conditions and are treated with respect.

The 100 Best Companies To Work For In The UK is published by Fontana Paperbacks. Price £5.95. ISBN 00687218 X.

Law guide made crystal clear

A book of jargon-free legal advice on industrial relations law has been published by Croner Publications. Written for employers and

employees, Croner's Industrial Relations Law is the work of three authors, each one a solicitor with a major UK law firm.

One of the authors, Christopher Southam, who heads Veale Wasbrough's employment law unit, Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office

said: "Industrial action being so much in the news at the moment there is clearly a need for employers and trades unionists to have ready access to advice which is easily understandable, especially when there are strikes in the offing."

Croner's Industrial Relations Law costs £59.95 and is available from most bookshops