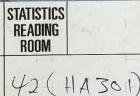
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APR 1991

Results of the • Labour Force Survey . • Census of Employment

# TRAINING

ENTERPRISE

COUNCILS

**TECs UNLOCK POTENTIAL** 

Re your "Investing in Plant" memo sir This is Mr. Plank from R&D

**TECs have been created** to unlock the potential of individuals, companies and communities across **England and Wales.** 

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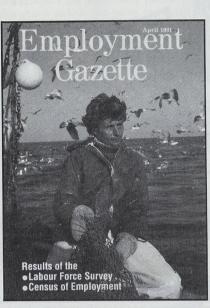
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COVER PICTURE Fisherwoman on boat. Photo: Ace/Carroll Seghers



Some of the major developments in the Employment Service in its first year as an executive agency are discussed on p 205.



1990 Labour Force Survey shows a picture of an expanding labour market on p 175.

# Employment Gazette

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News

Michael Howard and Kenneth Clarke (left) review progress on the National Record with pupils from Leasowes High School and Howley Grange Print School, Halesowen, West Midlands. The Record is a world first, says Howard. Photo: Jacky Cha

# This is your life! by Andrew Opie

16 year-olds across Britain will be issued folder which Employment Secretary such. The end result will be "a much better the shape of the new National Record of Achievement. The Record looks set to experience for workers of all ages.

Many if not all of the 600,000 16 year-olds Secretary Kenneth Clarke. looking for a job or a college place next year should be able to provide a much clearer compulsory schooling a standardised picture of what they have to offer.

Who the National Record will benefit: SCHOOL LEAVERS going into further and higher educat YOUNG PEOPLE in training or looking

- for a job ALL INDIVIDUALS who want to
- summarise their achievements and plan further development.
- PARENTS (who will get a closer picture of their children's progress). ADMISSIONS STAFF in colleges and
- EMPLOYERS looking for evidence of the achievements, skills and motivation of recruits, or wanting to help employees to plan future development
- TRAINERS in firms, responsible for developing and motivating staff.

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with a 'passport to progress' this summer in Michael Howard calls "a record for life, a match of jobs and training, with many mo passport to progress".

The folder is the National Record of become a portfolio of training and Achievement (NRA), launched in London sent out in the coming weeks-one to even last month by Mr Howard and Education

The NRA will give young people leaving national record of what they have achieved For the first time, they will arrive at in terms of exam results, school work, and interview armed with a burgundy-covered, sporting and other personal successes. For older people it will show qualifications. achievements and experiences in education, training and employment, regularly updated.

The result, says Mr Howard, will be "a portable summary, a straightforward pen picture of that person's skills and capabilities", which he hopes will become "a universally familiar part of working life".

The concept of such a record is not new: many local education authorities run record schemes, while in industry, performance appraisal is common. But as Mr Howard pointed out, much of this effort has been informal and unstructured, and often limited to one period of life.

The new record, says Kenneth Clarke, should help young people record skills which they may not have recognised as pegs going into the correct, round holes"

Some 20,000 sample folders are bein secondary school and major employer and others to careers officers and colleg Ministers are hoping for feedback to hel the record to evolve.

The National Record has five sections: SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENTS. Records progress and achievements in all school subjects for those in full-time education. QUALIFICATIONS AND CREDITS. Brief details of any qualifications of credits towards them, including GCSEs, CPVE, BTEC and National Vocational Qualification

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS AND EXPERIENCE. A summary of all other achievements, including leisure and hobby activities.

PERSONAL STATEMENT. An individual's own assessment of his or her progress to date, including areas of potential for future development EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, A list of all jobs done to date, including holiday and part-time work undertaken while in full-time education.

# **Royal boost for training**

nployees from the shopfloor to the career development and self-fulfilment. For ardroom can now win a brand new aining award, says HRH the Prince of ales.

The National Training Award for dividual Achievement will be worth up to ,000 to the winner, with training aterials to the value of a further £1,000 ing shared by the employee and his or her m. Teams as well as individuals will be le to enter.

The Award will recognise exceptional ntributions from people at work or in the mmunity resulting from any training, lucation or personal development they we undertaken.

Now in their fifth year, the National raining Awards for 1991 were formally pened by this year's patron, the Prince of

Speaking at the launch, he said:

"We must encourage people to use aining to take charge of their personal Awards Entry Hotline on 0800 900 930.

this reason I am particularly pleased that this year's awards are being expanded to recognise the achievements of employees as well as honouring outstanding companies."

This year the Prince will make two additional awards which focus on themes particularly close to his heart: first, training which promotes equal opportunities for disabled people, ethnic minorities and women; and second, training that promotes protection of the environment. Training Minister Robert Jackson, who

helped launch the Awards, said;

the size of investment in training. So multi-national companies compete alongside small businesses. The range of activities rewarded spans the whole employment spectrum."

Entry packs are available through the





"The Awards are about effectiveness, not

### Hours and holidays entitlements-manual employees

During 1990<sup>1</sup> there were very few reductions in normal basic hours of work in nationally negotiated agreements covering manual employees, and the average basic working week at the end of 1990 remained at just under 39 hours.

The trend towards longer paid holidays continued during 1990. and the average basic holiday entitlement excluding public holidays, for manual employees covered by nationally negotiated agreements is over 22 days<sup>2</sup>

Normal Hours: These are defined as those hours of work for which basic rates of wages are payable, excluding main meal breaks and overtime hours.

In 1990 only about 19,000 manual employees with nationally negotiated agreements had their working hours reduced. This averaged just over 1/2 hour reduction per week for those workers affected. The majority of these worked in manufacturing. By the end of 1990 71 per cent of all manual employees covered by national agreements worked a basic 39 hours per week and about 14 per cent had basic hours of less than 39 hours

Basic holidays with pay: The steady increase in holidays with pay, which began in 1978-79, continued in 1990 with about 350,000 manual employees being awarded additional holiday entitlement, averaging about one extra day for those involved. By the end of 1990 fewer than 10 per cent of the employees covered by national agreements had paid holidays of four weeks or less (excluding public holidays) while over 27 per cent had five weeks or more. The average holiday entitlement now stands at over 22 days per year. Actual holiday entitlement tends to be higher than basic entitlement because of additional days for seniority, length of service and local arrangements.

This item updates the information that appeared on page 228 of the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*. This is lower than the figure quoted in the April 1990 *Employment Gazette* because the calculation now excludes the former Engineering agreement. The 1990 average is 0-1 days higher than the 1989 figure on a consistent basis.

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### **News Brief**

### **CDL** grants for inner city training

Grants of up to £1,000 are now on offer to help people living in the inner city areas of Bristol and Tower Hamlets in London pay for work-related training.

As part of a pilot scheme, the grants will pay up to 20 per cent of course fees for people participating in the Employment Department's Career Development Loan (CDL) scheme.

Under CDL, people who otherwise would not be able to afford a training course can take out special loans of up to £5,000 from branches of Barclays, Clydesdale or the Cooperative Bank

#### Selling the benefits

Training and community help organisations in the two areas will provide the first point of contact for enquirers, as well as a link between potential applicants and the banks.

In Tower Hamlets, expert counsellors from the City of London Polytechnic will now be 'selling' the benefits of CDL to local business owners and others who may not appreciate what training could do for them. The Polytechnic has extensive experience in local community outreach counselling through its Bengali Education Advice Centre and the Ethnic Minority Business Development Unit.

English language training will be on offer to members of the area's ethnic communities where it is needed to prepare people for CDL-supported courses.

Funding will come from the Employment Department, the Spitalfields Task Force and London East TEC

#### Spearhead

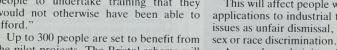
In Bristol's St Pauls district the initiative is being spearheaded by the Westmorland Development Trust, a community development organisation. The Employment Department, the Bristol Task Force and Barclays Bank are also providing funding.

Announcing the two projects, Training Minister Robert Jackson commented:

These projects are prime examples of the links that can be formed between the CDL programme and local private and public sector organisations to increase The Central Office of Industrial Tribunals • industrial tribunal applications; training opportunities for individuals.

"Nationally, Career Development Loans have already motivated more than 16,000 people to undertake training that they would not otherwise have been able to afford.

the pilot projects. The Bristol scheme will scheme for at least one year.



run for two years and the Tower Hamlets will now be handled from Bury St Edmunds



# Welcome to the club!

Employment Secretary Michael Howard (right) meets David Hardy, the 500,000th member of an Employment Service Jobclub. Thanks to help provided by his local Jobclub in Barnsley, David, who is partially sighted, has recently found his first full-time job-as a clerical officer with the regional health authority.

There are now over 900 Jobclubs across the UK offering advice and support to enable people who have been unemployed for six months or more, people with disabilities, ex-offenders, and people leaving ET or YT courses to rejoin the labour market.

Each member receives two weeks of job-search training followed by attendance four-half days a week at a resource centre where they have access to newspapers, stationery, telephones and typing facilities. Some 270,000 Jobclub members have gone directly into jobs, and a further 77,000 have gone into training or self-employment.

Michael Howard has announced that extra funding will provide 100,000 further opportunities in Jobclubs and the Job Interview Guarantee scheme.

So successful have Jobclubs been that similar clubs are now being run in France, the Netherlands, Belgium. Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and Israel.

### Industrial tribunals HQ moves

(COIT) has moved its main operations from London to Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk with effect from 2 April.

This will affect people who wish to make applications to industrial tribunals on such issues as unfair dismissal, redundancy, and

Among key administrative functions that are

- maintenance of registers of applications
- and decisions;
- archives for public inspection;

• telephone enquiries and personal calls. The Employment Service is arranging for jobcentres to be stocked with leaflets giving

details of the move. COIT's new address is: Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AQ (tel: 0284 762300, Fax: 0284 766334).

### **News Brief**

# **Euro Directives would cost** employers dear—Howard

#### roposed EC directives on employee participation and statements of employment terms ould cost British employers dear in both time and money, says Employment Secretary ichael Howard.

Under the participation proposals, large work and the amount of paid holidays, and mpanies or groups operating in more an one EC country would have to set up ropean works councils as the mechanism informing and consulting employees.

The councils would be established after nsultations with a negotiating body presenting employees, and would include presentatives from all company branches th more than 100 employees.

The council would meet at least once a ar, at the headquarters of the company or the largest European firm in a non-EC vned group. Where both sides agreed not set up such a council, certain information nd consultation requirements would still ed to be met

Member states would have until the end 1992 to comply with the directive.

#### ommitted

Commenting on the proposals, Mr oward said:

"The UK government is fully committed securing the extension of effective means employee involvement on a voluntary isis. It believes that the strength of the oluntary approach is the flexibility it ovides

"The provisions of the draft directive, on e other hand, are both inflexible and rescriptive, requiring member states to troduce and enforce detailed legal quirements on information and Insultation

"They would impose substantial costs nd administrative burdens on employers, and damage the flexibility which is the rength of the UK approach.'

Mr Howard said British companies would e disproportionately affected because the ystems of employee involvement developed in the UK differed significantly from the provisions in the Directive.

#### Written statement

Under the other proposed directive, employers would be required to provide all employees working an average of more than eight hours a week with a written statement containing the main details of their employment relationship within a month of recruitment.

The statement would contain information on aspects such as pay, hours of

workers would have to be notified of any changes to the conditions specified.

The statement would not be needed for employees who had already received a written contract of employment, a letter of appointment or a document referring to a written contract.

#### Alternatives

The proposals would have to be dummy's Cleopatra look-alike cut. implemented by the end of 1992 in respect of newly-recruited employees; existing staff would need to be given the statement before the end of June 1993

Under existing UK law, most employees working at least 16 hours a week have the right to a written statement containing the main terms and conditions of employment within 13 weeks of starting work. Those employed to work at least eight but fewer than 16 hours a week qualify for the right within five years and 13 weeks.

According to the latest Labour Force Survey, some 1.3 million part-time workers in Britain working between eight and 16 hours a week have been employed for less than five years, and so might need to receive the statement or one of the alternatives by mid-1993.

#### Damaging

presented to the EC Council of Ministers for adoption this summer. Implementation of the directive in the UK would require primary legislation.

Howard said.

"Many of the provisions in the draft directive are in line with current law and practice in the UK, but the draft directive also includes some proposals which go beyond the requirements in our legislation.

"These proposals would add to the burden on employers, particularly those who employ part-time workers. They would and could be particularly damaging for

small firms. The Employment Department has issued consultation documents on both proposed directives to a wide range of interested organisations. Comments were due back by 28 March.





Fancy a shampoo? Nicola Heaven (right) won a silver medal at the 1989 Skill Olympics for the

### **Back Britain** for gold!

'Back Britain's bid for gold at this year's International Skill Olympics,' is the message for employers from Training Minister Robert Jackson.

The event, held once every two years, pits trainees from 24 countries in competition across 34 occupational skills ranging from gas welding and graphic design to dressmaking and cabinet making. All competitors must be under 23 years old.

At the last Olympics, held in Birmingham in 1989, Britain finished in eighth place. This year's event will be staged in

Amsterdam from June 29 to July 2.

The selection and training of Britain's The draft directive is expected to be trainees is being conducted by UK Skills, a non profit-making organisation set up last year with financial assistance from the Employment Department, and operating under the guidance of City and Reacting to the proposals, Michael Guilds-Britain's largest education and training body.

Welcoming a new booklet from UK Skills explaining its aims, Mr Jackson said:

"The Skill Olympics offer an excellent opportunity for young people to demonstrate their competence and achievements and for employers to invest in their future business success.

"People are Britain's single most increase employers' administrative costs important asset-effective investment in training now will enable Britain to meet and beat the standards of the best in the world."

> Copies of the leaflet UK Skills. Promoting World-Class Standards are available from Jonathan Freeman, UK Skills, 76 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA tel 071-753 5222.

### **News Brief**

# Tourism gets £1.6 million recovery boost

The British tourist industry is benefiting from a £1.6 million recovery package designed to encourage more holidays in the UK now the Gulf War is over.

The money, provided by the Employment Department, is divided equally between a campaign to attract foreign visitors and a Britain's Great campaign at home.

Announcing the campaign, Tourism Minister Viscount Ullswater said he was well aware of the problems faced by the tourism industry, but he added:

confidence in the resilience of the industry or in its bright future.

"We all know that, in the long term, the world tourism market will continue to grow. We all know Britain has an excellent other national tourist boards.



"We must not let the present difficulties, tourism product. And we all know that we real though they are, disguise our can persuade more and more tourists to sample that product.'

> Britain's Great is being run by the English Tourist Board in conjunction with the British Tourist Authority and the three

#### and TV advertising. It aims to back advertising from individual operators around the country, and to help Association of British Travel Agents members to sel more domestic holidays. The tourist industry is expected to match

The six-week campaign, launched on

March 23, includes national press, raci

the £800,000 from the Government 'pour for pound' and the three other national tourist boards will also contribute.

William Davis was optimistic about industry's recovery prospects:

"With the financial support from th unprecedent cooperation between the national tour st

### Office keeper—spare that tree!

Mountains of London's office waste paper are being removed and recycled-thanks to an inner-city project which aims to create new jobs and save 5,300 trees in its first year.

The Paper Recycling Company, based in Hackney, operates a free collection service for all types and sizes of white paper-making recycling a reality for people at their workplace in North, East and Central London

The Government's London City Action Team (CAT) has given the company £15,000 to buy a new collection van, and with financial support from Hackney Council the firm has already built up a client base of some 60 companies, as well as operating daily collections from the Council's own offices.

The company has been established by Bootstrap Enterprises, a registered charity experienced in developing community-based projects, with the aim of creating jobs for local people in a self-sustaining and viable business.

Other sponsors of the company include BP, the Monument Trust and the Allen Lane Foundation.

Since its launch, the company says it has been inundated with calls:

"There is tremendous interest and enthusiasm for recycling from many people, both at home and at work," enthuses project manager, Adrian Oldman.

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enlightened than others: solicitors, services. But London's huge pape architects, graphic designers and media munching financial services sector h

Some companies are more ecologically been quick to see the benefits of using h organisations, reports Oldman, have all proved much more difficult to crack.



Drive on! Robert Jackson hands over the van keys to Adrian Oldman Photo: Bernard M S

**Old friends!** 

Britain's 600 year-old unbroken friendship with Portugal looks to be as cordial as ever, if these smiles on the faces of UK Employment Secretary Michael Howard (right) and his Portuguese opposite number, Dr Silva Peneda, are anything to go by.

The two ministers met recently in London to discuss EC-related employment issues, and afterwards Mr Howard said:

"My meeting with Dr Peneda was most useful. We agreed that EC legislation must respect the diversity of practice and situations in the Member States.

"We also agreed that health and safety proposals arising from the European Commission's Social Action Programme should be given priority, as agreed by the European Summit in Rome in December, and that other efforts should concentrate on proposals where full agreement can be reached rapidly.'

Mr Howard also explained the UK's strongly-held view that the Community should pay much greater attention to the effective implementation of existing EC legislation

riefing to demonstrate the value of

ecruiting skilled labour from minority

thnic communities and from among people

ith disabilities. Speakers include Home

Office minister Angela Rumbold, Post

Office chairman Sir Bryan Nicholson, and

Fir Brian Wolfson, chairman of the

Vational Training Task Force. Contact

inbert Spencer or Mary Gray on 071-436

Conference to reveal findings of a pilot

project by the Management Charter

Initiative, designed to recognise the skills of

experienced managers. Speakers include

Sir Bob Reid, chairman of British Rail.

Contact Saul Kiddell-Monroe on 071-257

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Photo: Terry Moore

# **Diary dates April–June**

NEGOTIATING SKILLS FOR MANAGERS

April 29-30 and July 4-5, London An Industrial Society course. Contact The Communication Skills Centre on 071-839 4300

SICK BUILDINGS: A POTENTIAL LEGAL NIGHTMARE? May 23, London

A review of the problems arising from building-related illnesses. Topics covered will include occupiers' and employers' MANPOWER FORUM liability, insurance, sick buildings and information technology, and the American experience. Contact Legal Studies and Services Ltd on 071-236 4080.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT SKILLS FOR TEAM LEADERS June 3-4, London An Industrial Society course. Contact The Communication Skills Centre on 071-839

#### LAW AT WORK

Conference for employers and trainers in June 12, London Scotland to examine the practicalities of Intensive course on recent changes in recruiting, training and retaining women employment law, focusing on those returners. Contact Sheena Briley, Training occurring in 1990–91. Contact Hawkesmere Ltd on 071-824 8257.

### **News Brief**

# Launching the campaign, ETB Chairm

Government and boards, all we need is the grass roc support from the industry to really boo business," he said





DEFINING, IDENTIFYING AND APPLYING COMPETENCES June 12-13, London

Conference on approaches to describing, measuring and developing competences to improve individual and corporate performance. Contributors include the Employment Department, ICI and British Telecom. Contact IIR Ltd on 071-412 0141.

June 18-19, Surrey

Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS) course for senior managers who want to evaluate their organisations' manpower planning strategy. Contact Meg Reed, IMS on 0273 678181

CIP 91—COMPUTERS IN PERSONNEL June 26-27, Barbican Centre, London Tenth national conference and exhibition

on computers in personnel, jointly sponsored by the Institute of Personnel Management and the Institute of Manpower Studies. Contact Training Services Dept, IPM on 081-946 9100.

# **TEC news**

### **News Brief**

### Oldham

Oldham TEC has launched a 'Piggy Back' Hertfordshire businesses are failing to invest training initiative to encourage larger firms in staff training and have been slow to adapt to share their training schemes with smaller to demographic change, says a survey conbusinesses.

In November last year the TEC set up a **Polytechnic**. 'Personnel Forum' bringing together in-house training their companies are officer. undertaking and invite the others to send staff if there are spare places.

scheme.

Says Oldham TEC marketing manager beneficial. It's often cheaper for small firms disappointing. can fill up any spare capacity on the courses challenges that lie ahead," he said. they run.

### Hertfordshire

ducted for the county's TEC by Hatfield

The survey, which questioned 50 firms, personnel managers from 75 local firms. found that fewer than half had a training Forum members tell each other about the budget and only a fifth employed a training

Most companies said they were only interested in employing people who were In future, details of the courses will be already highly trained, even though many made known to all of the nearly 5,000 were experiencing recruitment difficulties. businesses in Oldham, and the TEC is to Employers were also making little effort hire a full-time staff member to run the to introduce measures like flexible working

Jane Kenyon: "'Piggy Back' is mutually Wright described the survey results as to send staff on other firms' courses than to "Companies must brush up their act on

use outside agencies, while large companies training if they are to be ready to meet the

### METROTEC

Up to 500 budding entrepreneurs in Bradford will soon receive extra help in their bid for business success.

Bradford

From April 1, Bradford TEC's 'Business Launch' is extending help available under the Government's Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) to certain types of people like mothers and housewives who have not been eligible until now.

Under the scheme, the EAS allowance of £40 per week for those starting new businesses is being increased to £50 for the first 26 weeks. Thereafter, those people previously on benefits will receive additional £30 week for a further 26 weeks

hours, retraining and help with childcare. The EAS requirement that Herts TEC managing director Chris entrepreneurs have £1,000 in starting capital has been waived. Instead, amount of capital needed is now based on the applicant's business plan.

Bradford TEC chief executive Joh Calvert commented:

We have improved and enhanced the EAS so that we can meet the needs of our customers and head towards our goal quality as opposed to quantity.'

More details of the scheme are available from Pravin Patel at Bradford TEC on 0274 723711 x 222.

### **Stockport & High Peal**

Stockport and High Peak TEC has donated £500 in support of the newly-founded Stockport Women's Business Club.

The club, whose launch attracted mo than 60 local women, is seen by the TEC fulfilling an important role in the area. T TEC plans to consult the club whenever i addresses women's issues.

### Rochdale

With 1992 in mind, Rochdale TEC has launched a series of initiatives to put local businesses in touch with the European scene. The first of these was Rochdale into

Europe-a foreign languages conference held in February.

Organised by the TEC and Rochdale local education authority, the conference game machine, where local people can tap dealt with the foreign language problems facing companies and offered practical solutions based on business and education

Delegates were also invited to take advantage of a Euro-advice service, set up From Easter, the service will be extended by Rochdale chamber of commerce, which runs till the end of 1992.

> More information about both initiatives is available form Peter Boardman at Rochdale TEC, tel 0706 44909.

# 'There's no quick-fix to retain women staff'

2

Many employers haven't thought through the advantages of retaining women staff with young children, Health Minister Virginia Bottomley has warned.

Launching a childcare voucher scheme for staff at South West Thames Regional Health Authority, Mrs Bottomley said:

"It would be naive to think that there's one quick-fix solution to retaining women staff. There is a range of practical steps employers can take, including flexible working, job splits and career breaks.

"What pleases me about this vouchers scheme is that it shows that workplace nurseries are not the only solution to childcare needs.'

Outlining some of the measures under way to promote equal opportunities in the National Health Service, Mrs Bottomley said:

"My aim is to make sure women in the NHS have confidence in their domestic arrangements while continuing to practise their professional skills.

"Many hospitals are setting up nurseries and holiday play schemes. We've launched 'Back to Nursing' campaign and quadrupled the number of part-time posts for registrars.

The NHS is Europe's largest employer of women, with more than 770,000 female employees—three-quarters of the workforce.

Sue Harvey, managing director of Childcare Vouchers Limited, the organisers of the South West Thames RHA scheme, predicted that by the end of this year the number of childcare vouchers issued by employers would outstrip the number of

Government scheme to provide training for

number of people out of work for six

Outlining the increase in a letter to the

responsible for administering ET, Employment Secretary Michael Howard

long-term unemployed people.

months or more.

said

An extra £120 million is being made the extra measures that will be delivered by available for Employment Training, the the Employment Service.'

Some 80 per cent of enquiries about her

Thames's Childcare Voucher launch

**Millions more for ET** 

places on offer in workplace nurseries.

CHILDCARE VOUCHER

Mr Howard said he expected the new money to be used to help find places on ET, The new funds will lift total spending on Jobclub or other schemes for people in ET in England, Wales and Scotland from every TEC area who are included in the £757 millon to £877 million in 1991–92, and Government's 'guarantee' and 'aim' compensate for the recent rise in the groups

All those in the 'guarantee' group—18 to 24 year-olds who have been out of work for between six months and a year-are chairman of the 82 TECs, which are now guaranteed a place on a scheme.

The 'aim' group—everyone between 18 and 50 who has been without work for more than two years-is the next priority. "These additional funds will allow ET to

Any extra resources remaining should make the same contribution to assisting then go on helping other long-term long-term unemployed people as I expected unemployed people, and in particular those it would last November, taking account of with special training needs, Mr Howard the rise in unemployment, and alongside said.

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Each TIS access point has an the people of Wigan and Leigh who are easy-to-operate unit, similar to a video

into a database of regularly updated training information. Advisers will be on hand to help users partnerships.

who are not sure how to find the information they require.

Further details from METROTEC tel, 0942 36312.



Unarmed bandit? Admiring Wigan's new Training Information Point are Richard Vincent, chairman of Metrotec (left) and Kevin Hampson, Wigan's director of education (right).

Push button technology is now on hand for

interested in local training opportunities. After months of planning and research by

METROTEC, the area's TEC and the local education authority, a hi-tech 'Training Information Service' (TIS) was launched last month

Based on the successful Training Access Points, which have been provided in Wigan to community centres, adult education and other parts of the country, TIS is centres and the Lamp Bookshop in Leigh. available in local libraries, colleges and other strategic centres.



MRS BOTTOMLEY AND FRIENDS. The Health Minister meets parents and children at South West Photo: John B. Bifkin firm's vouchers scheme came from the

public sector, Ms Harvey said.

### **Roval Statistical Society Official Statistics Study Group** MEASURING UNEMPLOYMENT

A description of the two approaches to the measurement of unemployment used in this country-the monthly claimant count and the measure provided by the Labour Force Survey using the ILO definition. Speakers: Dave Fenwick and John Lawlor, Employment Department, 25 April 1991, 5.30pm, Manson Theatre, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1.

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### **News Brief**

# Keys to growth for small firms

The way to achieve business success is through sustainable growth, says Employment Minister Eric Forth. He was speaking at the launch of Keys to Growth, a report which offers practical guidelines to independent businesses which are seeking to expand.

Sponsored by Price Waterhouse, the booklet summarises the proceedings of an Employment Department conference, held last autumn, which brought together owner- managers from all over the country.

The report will now enable a wider audience to benefit from their exchange of ideas and the presentations given by, among others, Michael Denny of Northern Venture Managers, Tim Waterstone of Waterstone's Bookselling Ltd, and David Potter of Psion plc.

Based on the points raised at the conference, Keys To Growth presents a number of important recommendations for expanding businesses.

### Pat's Tokyo-bound

A moment of madness has won Plymouth businesswoman Pat Meyrick a ticket to Tokyo in the Prima Women of the 90s **Enterprise** Awards.

Pat set up Patronics, a business offering a contract circuit-board assembly service, in 1988 after the electronics company she worked for folded.

In less than three years the firm has grown so strongly that it now employs 18 full-time staff and is set to move to a purpose-built factory in Plymouth this summer

Patronics grew out of the ashes of the firm Pat had worked for: "It seemed such a waste of potential. We had a good core of skilled workers and I contacted old customers who'd been satisfied with the service", she says. "In what could have been a moment of madness I thought 'If only I can get it going.

It took 12 months for the idea to reach fruition and it hasn't been easy. Reflecting on the lessons learned she said:

'You must know your business back to front. You must recognise your weaknesses and you must have the courage to ask questions if you're not sure.

#### **Business plan**

Preparing a satisfactory business plan was a lesson in itself, and the learning process doesn't stop there: "I've had to learn an awful lot of business jargon", said Pat. She warns women not to confuse

They are encouraged to:

- draw up realistic business plans, with a they grow. proper funding balance between equity capital, retained profit and loans;
- consider partnerships and joint ventures, particularly through the supply chain;
- use quality and design to compete with larger firms;
- understand customer needs more fully before entering new markets:
- invest in cost-effective training to build an effective, developing team;
- build on strength rather than capacity; and
- tackle one market at a time.

Eric Forth highlighted the importance the Government attaches to smallbusinesses, both in terms of their role in the balance of the economy and for the

employment opportunities they provide as

"I believe," he said, "that we have had very considerable success in creating the environment in which new businesses can be set up. Our provisional figures for 1990 indicate that there continues to be substantial increase in the number of VAT-registered businesses."

The next step is to encourage these firms to develop and expand. It is Government's aim, he said, to continued support to the growth of sn al firms by, for example, action deregulation, lower taxation, and he development of TECs (with small firms represented on their boards) to assist lew businesses tailored to local needs.

Keys to growth for owner mana ers seeking to expand is available, price from Price Waterhouse Publications Off Southwark Towers, 32 London Bri Street, London SE1 9SV, tel 071-939 30(



business: "They're very different. The Barclays Bank, were launched last October support of your family is so important if both to publicise and encourage successful you're thinking about starting your own women entrepreneurs. business

on a visit to Japan, "I want to see what I can regional winners included a publishing firm, learn from the Japanese," she says. The awards, presented by Prima wig-making company.

restarting a career with setting up one's own women's magazine and sponsored by

All businesses between one and three Pat plans to spend her £5,000 first prize years old were qualified to enter. The 13 a protective clothing manufacturer and a



Special

### **1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results**

The 1990 Labour Force Survey shows a picture of an expanding labour market in the year to that date, a further year of growth in employment (although at a rather slower rate than in recent years) and falling unemployment. This article presents detailed results and comparisons with

earlier years.

This article summarises the preliminary results of the Spring 1990 Labour Force Survey (LFS). Table 1 summarises the key results of this survey, which are discussed at greater length below.

- A total of 28,037 thousand people were economically active, a rise of 0.3 per cent since Spring 1989.
- 26,168 thousand people were in employment, a rise of 0.8 per cent since Spring 1989.
- In the year ending Spring 1990, there were increases in the numbers of both employees (0.9 per cent) and the self-employed (1.3 per cent).
- In the year 1989–90, there was an increase of 3.2 per cent in the number of people in non-manual

occupations, partly offset by a decrease of 2.0 per cent in manual occupations.



· Part-time employment as measured by the LFS grew by 1.2 per cent in the year 1989-90. Full-time employment grew by 0.9 per cent over this period.

• The Spring 1990 estimate of the number of unemployed on the internationally agreed ILO definition was 1.87 million, a fall of 110 thousand since 1989. The unadjusted claimant count for Spring 1990 was 1.52 million, a fall of 260 thousand.

• The number of employees receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey was 3,339 thousand (15.4 per cent of all employees) in

Spring 1990 compared with 3,097 thousand (14.4 per cent) in Spring 1989. This continues the rising trend since 1984.

• People in temporary employment (including those with seasonal, casual and fixed-period or contract jobs) made up 5.6 per cent of employees and self-employed, a slight fall since last year.

All 1990 figures quoted in this article are based on population projections and are subject to revision when mid-1990 population estimates become available later this vear.

The rest of this article presents the main preliminary results of the Spring 1990 LFS and compares them with results from earlier years.

Estimates relate to the Spring of each year and refer to people resident in private households in Great Britain.

The technical note on page 194 summarises the survey methodology, the grossing procedures used and the definitions used in this article.

#### **Economic activity**

People aged 16 and over are classified as economically active (that is, in the labour force) if they had a job or did some paid work in the week prior to interview (the "reference week") or if they had looked for work in the last four weeks prior to interview and were available to start work. Table 2 summarises the preliminary LFS estimates of economic activity for Spring 1990.

Among people aged 16 and over, 75.5 per cent of men and 53.2 per cent of women were economically active. The economic activity rate is higher for married women (58.6 per cent) than non-married women (44.7 per cent), partly because of the different age distribution of married and non-married women in the population. There are relatively fewer non-married women in the age groups where economic activity tends to be highest. A higher proportion

of women in older age groups are non-married (Non-married women include those widowed and divorced as well as women who have never been married.)

Over recent years, the economic activity rate and numbers of people economically active have been increasing. Table 3 and figure 1 show that these trends continued into 1990, although the preliminary 1990 estimates show smaller increases than those of the period 1987-89.

The trend in economic activity rates for men and women differed over the period Spring 1984 to Spring 1990. The economic activity rate for men aged 16 and over showed a slight fall over the period Spring 1984 to Spring 1987, since when there has been an increase. In contrast the female economic activity rate has shown a steady rise over the whole period. Figure 1 shows that this growth is because of a steady increase in the economic activity rate for marred women. (There has been no significant change in the economic activity for non-married women.)

Within the overall growth in the numbers economically active between 1984 and 1990, there was substantial growth in employment (11.9 per cent) and a large fall in unemployment (39.6 per cent). This trend is also apparent over the period 1989 to 1990, but the changes are smaller than in recent years (an increase of 0.8 per cent in employment and a decrease of 5.5 per cent in unemployment). One cause of the slowing down of grow th in the economically active population over the period 1989–1990 is demographic factors; note that the total number of persons aged 16 and over has increased b a smaller number than in previous years.

Figure 2 shows the annual changes in numbers of people in employment, the unemployed and economically inactive people over 16. In recent years there have been large increases in the first group, with decreases in both the unemployed and the inactive, indicating that increasing employment has affected both the unemployment rate and economic activity rate. (An analysis of reasons economic inactivity is presented in table 19 on page 193)

#### **Employees and self-employed**

Table 4 presents the preliminary 1990 LFS estimates of people in employment by employment status (that is, employees, self-employed or on government employment and training programmes). Of the 26,168 thousand people in employment in Spring 1990, 13.3 per cent were self-employed (17.7 per cent of men and 7.5 per cent of women). People on government employment and training programmes accounted for 1.7 per cent of all people in employment. The remaining 85.0 per cent (80.4 per cent of nen and 91.1 per cent of women) were employees.

Table 5 and figure 3 present time series estimates of the

mployment status of people in employment. Of the

different groups of people in employment (employees, the self-employed and people on government employment and training programmes), the largest increase has been in the proportion of self-employed. The share of the self-employed in total employment rose from 11.2 per cent in Spring 1984 to 13.3 per cent in Spring 1990, while that of employees fell from 87.5 per cent in Spring 1984 to 85.0 per cent in Spring 1990 (although numbers of employees rose over this period).

Numbers of people who said they were on government employment and training programmes peaked in 1988 and have since fallen, reflecting demographic trends and the increasing availability of employment.

### able 2 Private household population by economic status: Persons resident in private households

	All persons		Men	Men Women			Married women*		Non-married women†	
	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent
conomically active	28,037	51.0	15,944	59.4	12,094	43.0	8,208	58.6	3,886	27.5
In employment** Unemployed‡	26,168 1,869	47·6 3·4	14,855 1,089	55·4 4·1	11,313 780	40·2 2·8	7,749 459	55·3 3·3	3,564 321	25·2 2·3
conomically inactive	26,945	49·0	10,892	40.6	16,052	57·0	5,810	41.4	10,242	72·5
Aged 16 years and over Aged under 16 years	15,801 11,144	28·7 20·3	5,177 5,715	19·3 21·3	10,623 5,429	37·7 19·3	5,810 0	41·4 0·0	4,813 5,429	34·1 38·4
otal private household population	54,982	100.0	26,836	100.0	28,146	100.0	14,018	100.0	14,128	100.0
conomic activity rate++		64.0		75.5		53·2		58.6		44.7

ncludes those legally married and those who consider themselves to be married. Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated. Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training programmes (except those providing training only). LO definition.

nically active persons as a percentage of all persons aged 16 and ove

Table 1 1990 Labour Force Survey—summary table:

Great Britain, spring each year Thousa ds

				Estimated	d changes		
				1989-90		1984–90	
	1984	1989	1990*	Thous- ands	Per cent	Thous- ands	Per cent
conomically active	26,481	27,941	28,037	97	0.3	1,556	5.9
in employment† unemployed**	23,387 3,094	25,962 1,978	26,168 1,869	206 -110	0·8 -5·5	2,781 -1,225	11·9 -39·6
Employees‡	20,454	22,055	22,251	195	0.9	1,796	8.8
full-time part-time	16,076 4,378	17,058 4,998	17,195 5,055	137 58	0·8 1·2	1,119 677	7·0 15·5
elf-employed‡ of which:	2,618	3,426	3,471	44	1.3	853	32.6
full-time part-time	2,168 450	2,878 548	2,913 557	35 9	1·2 1·7	745 107	34·4 23·9
n government employment and training rogrammes††	315	481	447	-33	-6.9	132	42.0
mployees and self-employed§ of which:	23,072	25,482	25,721	239	0.9	2,649	11.5
full-time part-time	18,244 4,828	19,936 5,546	20,108 5,613	172 67	0·9 1·2	1,864 785	10·2 16·2
non-manual occupations manual occupations	12,193 10,879	14,241 11,241	14,703 11,018	462 -223	3·2 -2·0	2,510 139	20·6 1·3

Preliminary estimates (1990 only)
Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training programmes (except those providing training only).
UC definition. \*\* ILO definition.
Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.
† Includes all on the YTS, Employment Training, Community Industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on other government training schemes who said they did some paid

§ Includes those (other than on government employment and training programmes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

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								Estimated	changes
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*	1989-90	1984–90
Il persons aged 16 and over	42,675	42,952	43,146	43,429	43,600	43,745	43,838	93	1,163
conomic activity rate† (per cent) conomically active of which:	62·1 26,481	62·2 26,708	62·1 26,798	62·5 27,126	63·0 27,461	63·9 27,941	64·0 28,037	97	1,556
In employment** Unemployed‡	23,387 3,094	23,739 2,968	23,829 2,969	24,247 2,879	25,085 2,376	25,962 1,978	26,168 1,869	206 -110	2,781 -1,225
len conomic activity rate† (per cent)	<b>20,489</b> 75.9	<b>20,637</b> 75.8	<b>20,748</b> 75·2	<b>20,886</b> 75.0	<b>20,980</b> 75·4	<b>21,065</b> 75.6	<b>21,121</b> 75.5	56	632
conomically active of which:	15,548	15,642	15,592	15,669	15,811	15,924	15,944	19	396
In employment** Unemployed‡	13,710 1,838	13,853 1,788	13,806 1,786	13,951 1,717	14,413 1,398	14,777 1,148	14,855 1,089	78 -59	1,145 -749
Il women conomic activity rate† (per cent)	<b>22,186</b> 49·3	<b>22,315</b> 49.6	<b>22,398</b> 50.0	<b>22,543</b> 50·8	<b>22,620</b> 51.5	<b>22,680</b> 53·0	<b>22,717</b> 53·2	37	531
conomically active of which:	10,933	11,066	11,205	11,457	11,650	12,016	12,094	77	1,160
In employment** Unemployed‡	9,678 1,256	9,886 1,180	10,023 1,182	10,296 1,161	10,672 978	11,186 831	11,313 780	128 51	1,636 -475
arried women conomic activity rate† (per cent)	<b>13,692</b> 52.0	<b>13,828</b> 52.7	<b>13,917</b> 53.4	<b>14,010</b> 54.6	<b>14,105</b> 55.7	<b>13,850</b> 57·4	<b>14,018</b> 58.6	168	326
conomically active of which:	7,126	7,285	7,430	7,649	7,857	7,943	8,208	265	1,082
In employment** Unemployed‡	6,437 689	6,633 652	6,770 659	6,979 670	7,281 576	7,476 468	7,749 459	273 -9	1,312 -230
on-married women	8,493	8,486	8,481	8,533	8,515	8,830	8,699	-131	206
conomic activity rate† (per cent) conomically active of which:	4.4·8 3,807	44·6 3,782	44·5 3,776	44·6 3,808	44·5 3,793	46·1 4,073	44·7 3,886	-188	79
In employment** Unemployed‡	3,241 566	3,253 529	3,253 523	3,317 491	3,391 402	3,710 363	3,564 321	-146 -42	324 245

ates (1990 only)

Economically estimates (1550 0111y). Economically active persons as a percentage of all persons aged 16 and over. "Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training programmes (except those providing training only) ILO definition (see Technical Note).

Great Britain, spring 1990

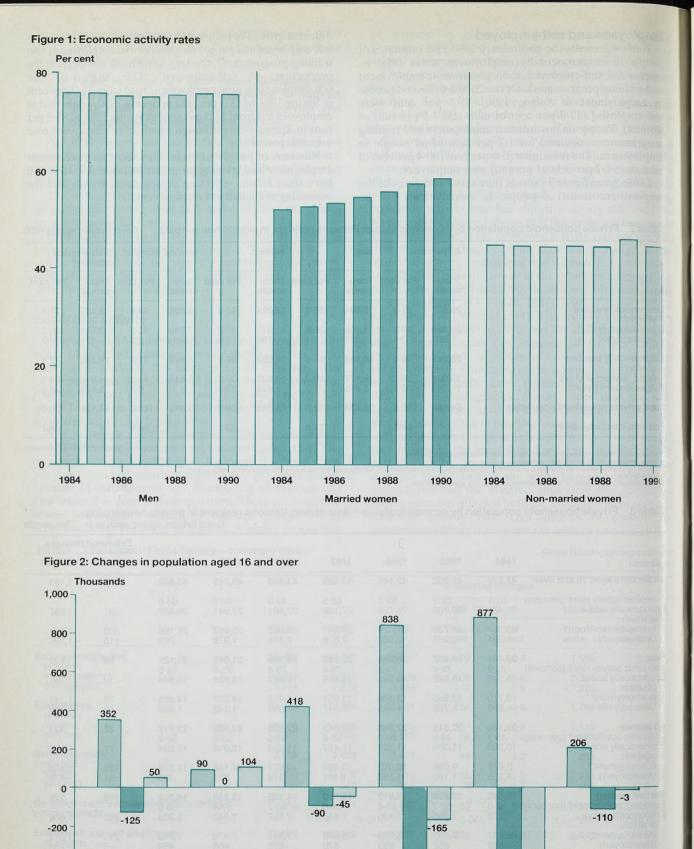
Source: Preliminary 1990 LFS estimates

Source: LES time series estimate

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-334

1989-90

-398

1988-89

-502

1986-87

Unemployment

1987-88

Inactive

mployment status	All perso	ons	Men		Women		Married	women*	Non-mar	ried women
	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent	Thou- sands	Per cent
ll in employment	26,168	100.0	14,855	100.0	11,313	100.0	7,749	100.0	3,564	100.0
mployees** of which:	22,247	85·0	11,937	80.4	10,309	91·1	7,052	91·0	3,257	91.4
Full-time‡ Part-time‡	17,191 5,054	65·7 19·3	11,342 594	76·3 4·0	5,849 4,459	51·7 39·4	3,471 3,581	44·8 46·2	2,378 879	66·7 24·7
elf-employed** of which:	3,469	13.3	2,626	17.7	843	7.5	676	8.7	167	4.7
Full-time‡ Part-time‡	2,911 557	11·1 2·1	2,444 180	16·5 1·2	467 377	4·1 3·3	354 322	4·6 4·2	113 54	3·2 1·5
mployees and self- employed††	25,721	98·3	14,566	98·1	11,155	98.6	7,729	99·7	3,426	96·1
of which: Full-time‡ Part-time‡	20,103 5,612	76·8 21·4	13,787 775	92·8 5·2	6,316 4,837	55·8 42·8	3,825 3,903	49·4 50·4	2,491 934	69·9 26·2
n government employmer		1.7	289	1.9	159	1.4	20	0.3	139	3.9

noludes those legally married and those who consider themselves to be married. Includes those who divorced or legally separated. Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. Includes those (other than on Government employment and training programmes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. Includes those (other than on Government employment and training programmes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. Includes those on the Youth Training Scheme, Employment Training, Community Industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on other Government training schemes who said they some paid work.

#### able 5 Employment status of persons in employment—time series\*: ersons aged 16 and over in employment

									Estimated	changes
	1984	1985	1986	19	87	1988	1989	1990†	1989-90	1994–90
Il persons in employment	23,387	23,739	23,82	29 24	,247	25,085	25,962	26,168	206	2,781
ull-time employees: of which:	16,076	16,153	16,11	2 16	,050	16,536	17,058	17,195	137	1,119
Men Women	11,111 4,966	11,136 5,017	11,04 5,07		,908 ,142	11,159 5,377	11,320 5,738	11,345 5,850	25 112	234 885
art-time employees: of which:	4,378	4,477	4,59	94 4	,711	4,886	4,998	5,055	58	677
Men Women	426 3,952	437 4,040	45 4,14		495 ,216	569 4,317	546 4,451	595 4,461	48 10	169 509
ull-time self-employed: of which:	2,168	2,248	2,28	85 2	,479	2,627	2,878	2,913	35	745
Men Women	1,847 321	1,899 349	1,92 35		,083 395	2,214 413	2,432 446	2,446 467	14 21	600 146
art-time self-employed: of which:	450	466	44	11	519	516	548	557	9	107
Men Women	132 318	130 336	11 32		151 367	144 372	175 373	181 377	5 4	49 58
Drakeweeks and		330	52	20	307	372	373	311		50
and training programmes	315	396		96	488	520	481	447	-33	132
Time series estimates, adjusted for case Preliminary estimates (1990 only).	315 es where employ ng a part-t	rment status or fu		0.010		520	481	447	Source: LFS t	ime series estimate
and training programmes Time series estimates, adjusted for case Preliminary estimates (1990 only). Cable 6 Reasons for taking Reason for taking	315 es where employ ng a part-t	ime job: part-time		0.010		n 197 21 5239 (65) 53% (65%	dy worke red with 3	447 ed women†	Source: LFS t	132 ime series estimate in, spring 199 rried women*
and training programmes Time series estimates, adjusted for case Preliminary estimates (1990 only). Table 6 Reasons for takin Employees and self-employe Reason for taking a part-time job	315 es where employ ng a part-t ed working	rment status or fu ime job: part-time s Per	ill- part-time st	0.010	known.	en Per	Marri  Thou	ed women† - Per	Source: LFS t	ime series estimate
and training programmes Time series estimates, adjusted for case Preliminary estimates (1990 only). Table 6 Reasons for taking Employees and self-employee Reason for taking a part-time job All in part-time jobs* of which: Reason for taking a	315 as where employ ng a part-t ed working All persons Thou-	ime job: part-time s Per cent	III- part-time st Men Thou-	atus was not H	Wome	en Per	Marri Thou sand	ed women† - Per s cent	Source: LFS t Great Brita Non-ma	ime series estimate in, spring 199 rried women* Per
and training programmes Time series estimates, adjusted for case Preliminary estimates (1990 only). Table 6 Reasons for takin Employees and self-employe Reason for taking a part-time job	315 ng a part-t ed working All persons Thou- sands	ime job: part-time s Per cent	III- part-time st Men Thou- sands	etus was not i	Wome Thou- sands	en Per cent	Marri Thou sand 0 3,904 4 12	ed women† - Per s <u>cent</u> 4 100.0	Source: LFS t Great Brita Non-ma Thou- sands	ine series estimate in, spring 199 rried women* Per cent

\* All in employment (except those on Government employment and training programmes) who were working part-time. The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not the includes those legally warried and those who consider themselves to be married.
\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

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1984-85 1985-86 Employment

-600



-400

Great Britain,	spring each year
	Thousands

#### Full and part-time employment

Table 5 contains separate estimates for those working full and part-time for 1984-90. These are also shown in figure 4. In 1990, 76.8 per cent of employees and self-employed people were working full-time; the proportion was much higher for men (92.8 per cent) than women (55.8 per cent). Over two-thirds of non-married women worked full-time whereas less than half of married women did.

Over the year to Spring 1990, full-time employment (employees and self employed) increased by 0.9 per cent and part-time employment increased by 1.2 per cent.

The proportion of employees and self-employed who work part-time has increased from 20.9 per cent in 1984 to 21.4 per cent in 1990. The proportion of employees working part-time rose from 21.4 per cent to 22.7 per cent over this period, while for self-employed people the proportion fell from 17.2 per cent to 16.1 per cent. Although the numbers of both male and female part-time workers rose between 1984 and 1990, the proportion of female employees and self-employed working part-time fell from 44.7 per cent to 43.4 per cent, while that for men rose from  $4 \cdot 1$  per cent to  $5 \cdot 3$  per cent.

Table 6 outlines the reasons why people take part-time employment. Two thirds (66.3 per cent) of employees and self-employed working part-time said they did so because they did not want a full-time job. Only 6.3 per cent said they were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job, compared with 7.3 per cent in 1989. This percentage has decreased since 1984; figure 5 shows the percentage breakdown of reasons for taking a part-time job in 1984 and 1990.

#### **Temporary employment**

Survey respondents who were either working as employees or self-employed in their main activity were asked whether their job was permanent or temporary. Table 7 and figure 6 show the 1990 data and the changes in temporary working since 1984. (A fuller time series table was published on page 205 of the April 1990 Employment Gazette.) The proportion of both male and female temporary workers stating that they do not want a permanent job has increased over this period, with males up from 19.9 per cent to 29.6 per cent of temporary workers and females increasing from 42.7 per cent to 44.0 per cent.

Both the numbers and proportions of temporary workers who could not find a permanent job have decreased since 1984. 22.7 per cent of temporary workers fell into this category in Spring 1990, compared with 31.5 per cent in Spring 1984.

#### Second jobs

All the data discussed above relate to a person's only or main economic activity. Data on people who have a second job is also collected by the LFS and is presented in table 8. This shows that nearly a third of second jobs were self-employed compared with just over one in eight of main jobs. Those who were self-employed in their main job were more likely to be self-employed in their second job.

As shown in *table 9* and *figure 7*, the number of people with a second job has been rising since 1984, women at a faster rate than men.

#### Workforce in employment statistics

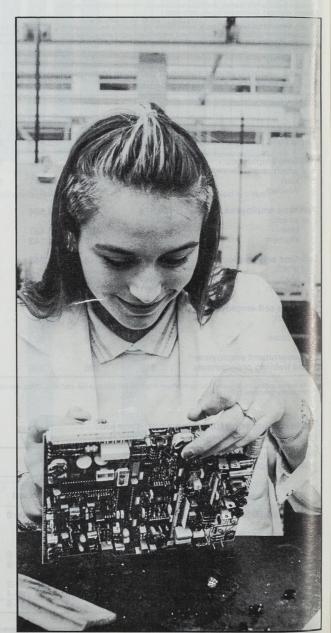
These Labour Force Survey estimates of employees and self-employed are on a different basis from the Employment Department's estimates of employees in

employment and the self-employed which form part of the monthly and quarterly workforce in employment statistics published in the labour market data section of the Employment Gazette.

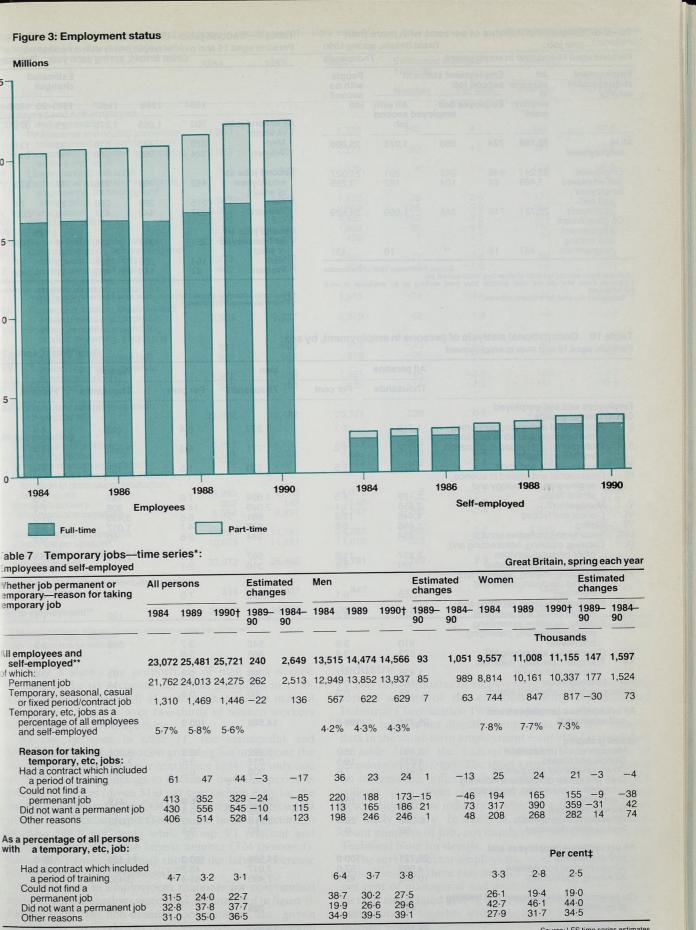
The LFS results are used to help derive the monthly and quarterly series and the preliminary 1990 results have been used to revise the figures from September 1989 onwards, These series have also been revised to incorporate the results of the 1989 Census of Employment. Full details are given in the article on page 209.

#### Occupation

Tables 10 and 11 are analyses of employees and self-employed by occupation, table 10 presenting the 1990 estimates by sex and table 11 comparing the overall estimates for 1984, 1989 and 1990. (The estimates for 1985 to 1988 were published on page 204 of the April 1990 Employment Gazette).



Over two-thirds of non-married women worked full time whereas less than half of married women did. Photo: Jenny Matthews/Form



ent employment and training programmes) who were working

The series estimates, adjusted for cases where permanent/temporary, etc, status was not known. Preliminary estimates (1990 only). Includes those (other than on government employment and training programmes) who were work Percentages are based on those who gave a reply.

	stima			n	Wome	ited es	ima
1984- 90	989- 0		1	1989	1984	1984- 90	9_
	;	and	ho	Т	n <u>poxa</u> a	- Of	_
1,597	147	155		11,008	9,557	1,051	
1,524	177	337	in al	10,161	8,814	989	
73	-30	817	7	847	744	63	
		.3%		7.7%	7.8%		
-4	-3	21	4	24	25	-13	
-38 42	-9 -31	155 359		165 390		-46 73	5
74	14	282	8	26	208	48	
	t‡	r cer	1				
		2.5	8	2.	3.3		
		19·0 44·0		19· 46·	26·1 42·7		
		34.5		31.	27.9		

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Table 8 Employment status of persons with more than one job: Great Britain, spring 1990

Employment status in main activity	All persons		Employment status in second job					
activity	in employ- ment*	Employee	Self- employed	All with second job	second job			
All in employment	26,168	724	350	1,075	25,060			
Employees Self-employed Employees and self-	22,247 3,469	646 64	245 104	891 167	21,327 3,299			
employed† On government employment and training	25,721	710	348	1,059	24,629			
programmes	447	15	**	16	431			

\* Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job. † Includes those who did not state whether they were working as an employee or were self-employed. nple size too small for a reliable estimate.

Table 9 Second jobs-time series\* Persons aged 16 and over in employment with a second job Great Britain, spring each year Thousands

				Estimate changes	
	1984	1989	1990*	1989-90	1984-90
All second jobs of which:	703	1,055	1,076	21	373
Men Women	379 324	473 583	510 566	38 -17	131 242
Second jobs as employees of which:	452	709	726	17	273
Men Women	215 237	266 442	289 437	23 -6	74 200
Second jobs as self-employed of which:	251	347	351	4	100
Men Women	164 87	206 140	221 129	15 -11	57 42

Source: LFS time series estimate Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where some infor Preliminary estimates (1990 only).

Great Britain coring 1000

Source: Preliminary 1990 LFS estimates

#### Table 10 Occupational analysis of persons in employment, by sex: Persons aged 16 and over in employment

	ons aged 16 and over in employment	COURSE DESCRIPTION	E C C I C L C C C C			Great	Britain, spring 1990
		All persons		Men		Women	
Charles .	and any want is believed to be	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
	loyees and self-employed OT major groups	they could be	in familia.				
I	Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,719	6.7	1,227	8.4	492	4-4
11	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,372	9.2	771	5.3	1,602	14-4
III IV	Literary, artistic and sport Professional and related in science,	378	1.5	223	1.5	155	1.4
	engineering, technology and	1.100	15	4.004	7.0		8,000
	similar fields	1,169	4.5	1,024	7.0	145	1.3
V	Management	2,855	11.1	2,048	14.1	808	7.2
VI	Clerical and related	4.446	17.3	991	6.8	3,455	31.0
VII	Selling	1,696	6.6	678	4.7	1,017	9.1
VIII	Security and protective service	434	1.7	384			
IX	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and				2.6	50	0.5
V	other personal services	2,837	11.0	567	3.9	2,270	20.4
X	Farming, fishing and related	399	1.6	310	2.1	89	0.8
XI	Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal and						
	electrical)	1,558	6.1	1,098	7.5	460	4.1
XII	Processing, making, repairing and						
	related (metal and electrical)	2,370	9.2	2,249	15.4	120	1.1
XIII	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging	2,070	5.2	2,243	13.4	120	1.1
	and related	010	25	E40	07	000	0.0
VIN		910	3.5	542	3.7	369	3.3
XIV XV	Construction and mining NIE Transport operating, materials	873	3.4	865	5.9	• •	aeit-smployed
	moving and storing	1,456	5.7	1,363	9.4	93	0.8
XVI	Miscellaneous	182	0.7	167	1.1	14	0.1
	equately described/not stated	68	0.3	60	0.4		*
	ccupations (employees and					6 PS 200	
ser	f-employed)	25,721	100.0	14,566	100.0	11,155	100.0
	d grouping	2.400	22.0	5.000			
	nagerial and professional	8,493	33.0	5,292	36.3	3,201	28.7
	erical and related	4,231	16.5	817	5.6	3,414	30.6
Oth	ner non-manual occupations	1,944	7.6	908	6.2	1.036	9.3
	aft and similar occupations including						chores 6
	oremen in processing, production,	1050	1				CEP DEX & COLORADA MARCE
	epairing, etc	4,058	15.8	3,639	25.0	419	3.8
Ger	neral labourers	147	0.6	135	0.9	13	0.1
Oth	ner manual occupations	6.780	26.4	3,716	25.5	3,063	27.5
	dequately described	60	0.2	60	0.4	*	*
	ccupations (employees and						
	f-employed)	25,721	100.0	14,566	100.0	11,155	100.0
All	non-manual occupations	14.669	57.0	7,017	48.2	7,651	68.6
	manual occupations	10,985	42.7	7,490	51.4	3,495	31.3
On go	overnment employment and training						
	ogrammes	447		289		159	
All in	employment+	26,168		14,855		11,313	

Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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	1509.	1984	1989	1990†	Estimated 1989–90	changes	1984–90	
					Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	oyees and self-employed			37.7				
ODO	<b>)T major groups</b> Professional and related supporting	1,203	1,572	1,725	153	9.7	522	43.4
	management and administration Professional and related in education,	2,053	2,285	2,377	92	4.0	324	15.8
	welfare and health Literary, artistic and sport	254	375	379	4	1.1	124	48.8
'	Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and							
	similar fields	1.047	1.144	1,173	29	2.5	127	12.1
	Management	2,312	2,756	2,864	108	3.9	553	23.9
	Clerical and related	3,729	4,301	4,453	152	3.5	724	19.4
1	Selling	1,560	1,785	1,699	-85	-4.8	140	9.0
	Security and protective service	402	429	436	7	1.7	34	8.4
(	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and	0 775	0.010	0.041	-77	-2.6	66	2.4
	other personal services	2,775	2,918	2,841	-4	-1.0	-2	-0.4
	Farming, fishing and related	402	404	400	-4	-1.0	-2	0 4
	Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal and							
	electrical)	1,597	1,637	1,563	-74	-4.5	-35	-2.2
1	Processing, making, repairing and			0.070	10	1.8	-4	-0.2
	related (metal and electrical)	2,383	2,337	2,379	42	1.0	-4	02
	Painting, repetitive assembling,							
	product inspecting, packaging	851	933	913	-20	-2.1	61	7.2
11/	and related	829	902	876	-26	-2.9	47	5.7
IV	Construction and mining NIE	025	302	010				
V	Transport operating, materials moving and storing	1.332	1.508	1,461	-46	-3.1	130	9.7
VI	Miscellaneous	343	196	182	-14	-7.2	-161	-46.9
VI	Miscellarieous	040	100	102				
	ccupations (employees and self-employed)	23,072	25,482	25,721	239	0.9	2,649	11.5
sroa	d grouping						1.040	04.0
Ma	nagerial and professional	6,868	8,132	8,517	385	4.7	1,649	24.0
	erical and related	3,546	4,098	4,237	139	3.4	691	19·5 9·5
	ner non-manual occupations	1,779	2,011	1,949	-62	-3.1	170	9.0
	aft and similar occupations including							
	oremen in processing, production,	3.993	4.079	4.073	-6	-0.1	79	2.0
	epairing, etc	3,993	4,079	4,073	-17	-10.5	-154	-51.0
	neral labourers	6,584	6,997	6,797	-200	-2.9	213	3.2
Ot	her manual occupations	0,304	0,337	0,101				
All	non-manual occupations	12,193	14,241	14,703	462	3.2	2,510	20.6
All	manual occupations	10,879	11,241	11,018	-223	-2.0	139	1.3
	ccupations (employees and						0.040	11.5
se	lf-employed)	23,072	25,482	25,721	239	0.9	2,649	11.3
)n c	overnment employment and training						100	
	ogrammes	315	481	447	-33		132	
			25,962	26,168	206		2,781	

Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where occupation was not known. † Preliminary estimates (1990 only). \* See Technical Note for definition.

Figure 8 shows the proportions of men and women working in the six occupational broad groupings in 1990. This shows that over half of male workers are in manual occupations, whereas over two-thirds of women workers are in non-manual occupations.

As can be seen in table 11, the managerial and professional broad occupation grouping has undergone the most dramatic rise (24.0 per cent) since 1984. The only one of the six broad groupings to decrease over this period is general labourers (down 51.0 per cent) which is by far the smallest grouping. Of the CODOT major groups, group III (literary, artistic and sport) shows the largest percentage increase (48.8 per cent) while group VI (clerical and related) increased by the largest number (724 thousand). Group XVI (miscellaneous) showed the largest decrease (161 thousand or 46.9 per cent).

The changes in employment numbers for non-manual and manual occupations since 1984 are analysed in figure 9. Employment in non-manual occupations has grown consistently over this period; employment in manual occupations has changed more erratically but is now at a higher level than in 1984.

#### Industry

The 1990 estimates of employment by occupation in the various sectors of the economy (using the Standard Industrial Classification 1980) are shown in table 12.

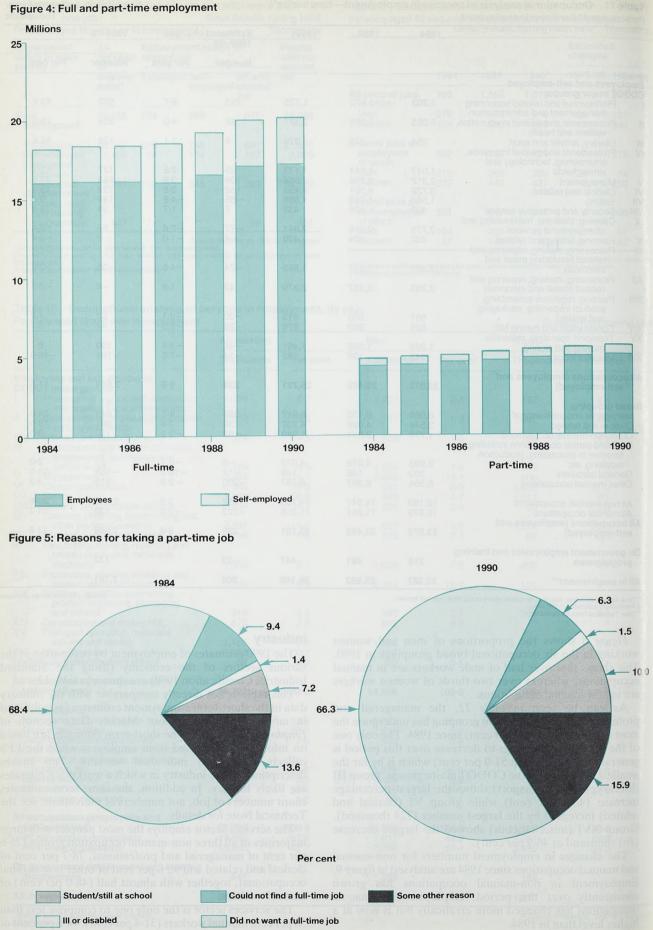
This table is not directly comparable with the industry data in the short-term employment estimates (as published in table 1.4 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette). The short-term estimates are based on information collected from employers while the LFS collects data from individual workers. This means descriptions of the industry in which a workplace operates are likely to vary. In addition, the short-term estimates count numbers of job, not numbers of individuals; see the Technical Note for details.

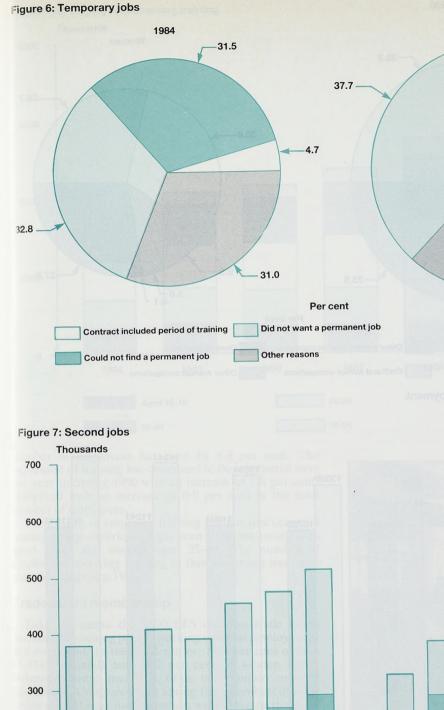
manual workers.

The services sector is the only one to comprise less than 50 per cent manual workers (31.4 per cent). 74.5 per cent of

Source: LFS time series estimates

The services sector employs the most people, with large majorities of all three non-manual occupation groups (75.6 per cent of managerial and professional, 78.7 per cent of clerical and related and 90.6 per cent of other non-manual occupations), together with almost half (48.0 per cent) of





Employees

Self employed

Men

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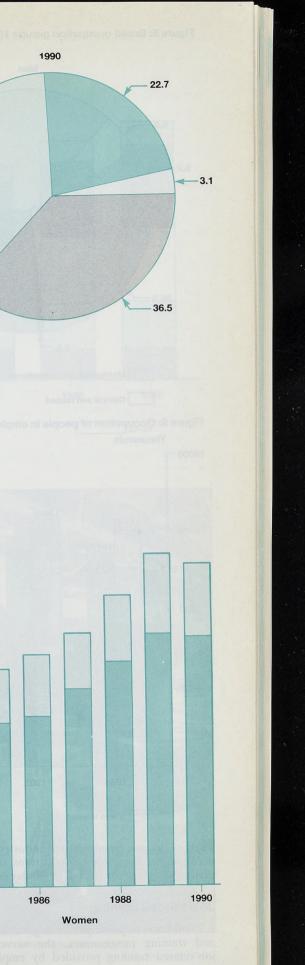


Figure 8: Broad occupation groups 1990

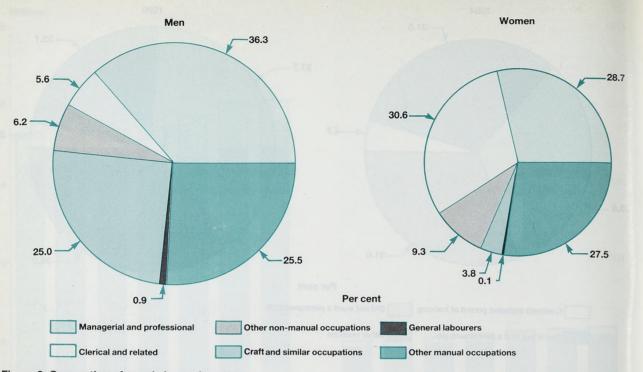
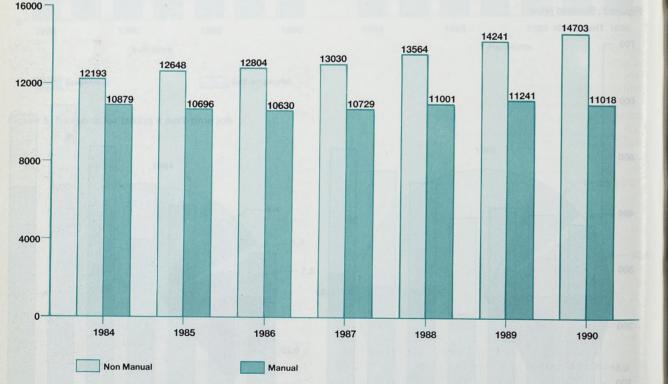


Figure 9: Occupation of people in employment

Thousands

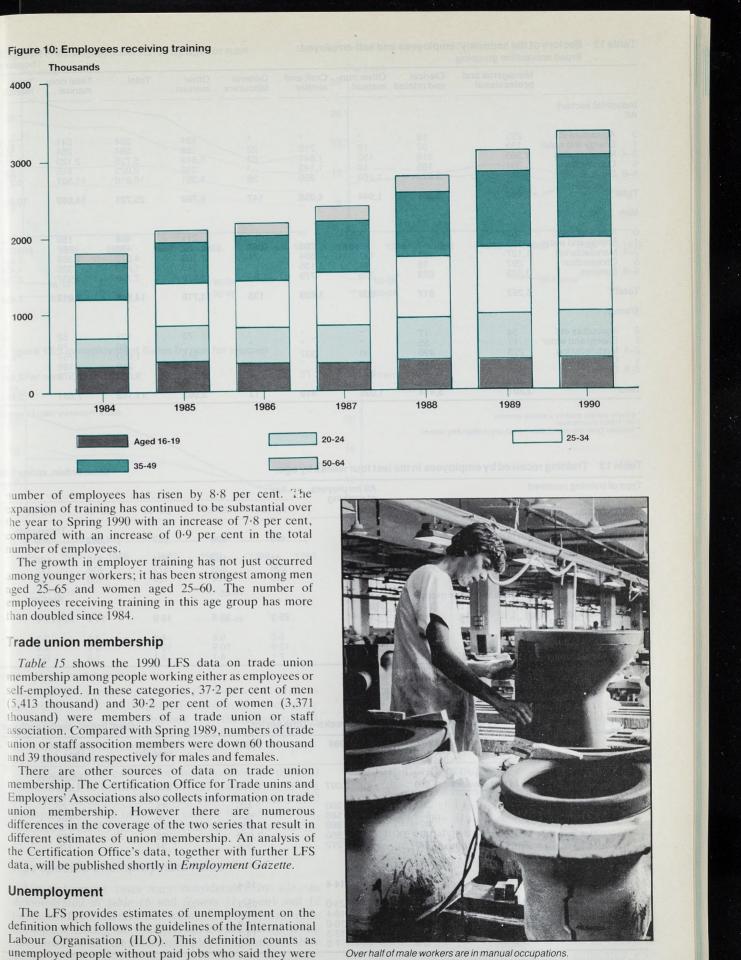


workers in the construction industry are in manual occupations, the largest proportions of any sector; the majority of these are in craft or similar occupations.

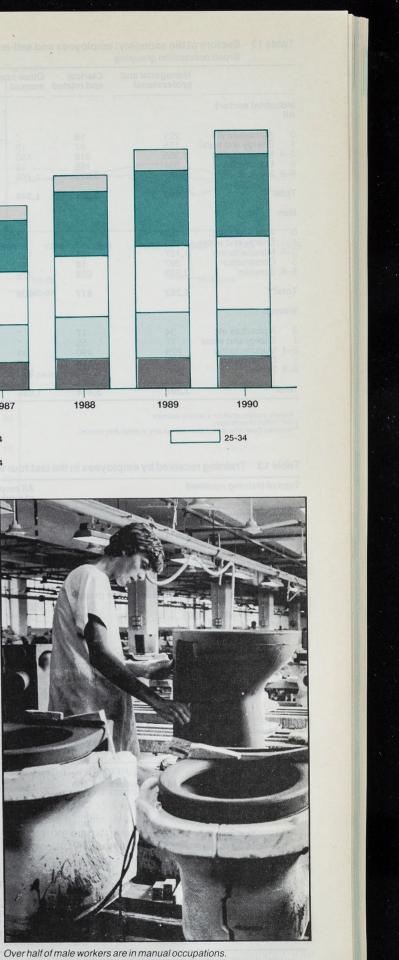
#### Job-related training

In addition to participation in government employment and training programmes, the survey also identifies job-related training provided by employers. In Spring 1990, 15.4 per cent of employees of working age reported that they had received some job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview; 72.1 per cent of these had received at least some of their training away from the job. Details for 1990 are given in table 13.

Table 14 and figure 10 show strong growth in the percentage of employees in all age groups receiving employer training since 1984; there has been an increase of 84.9 per cent in the total over this period, while the total



available to start work in the next two weeks and had



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Photo: Judy Harrison/Format

Table 12 Sectors of the economy: employees and self-employed:

	Managarial and	Clarical	Othernen	Cueff and	Concert	011	<b>T</b>		Thousands
	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual	Craft and similar	General labourers	Other manual	Total	Total non- manual	Total manual
Industrial sector† All									
0 Agriculture etc 1 Energy and water 2–4 Manufacturing 5 Construction 6–9 Services	221 155 1,355 331 6,418	18 97 618 166 3,329	* 12 150 19 1,760	210 1,841 1,143 850	* 22 83 * 36	284 88 1,649 359 4,391	534 584 5,726 2,023 16,810	241 264 2,123 515 11,507	293 319 3,572 1,507 5,277
Total **	8,493	4,231	1,944	4,058	147	6,780	25,721	14,669	10,935
Men									
0Agriculture etc.1Energy and water2-4Manufacturing5Construction6-9Services	187 138 1,127 297 3,533	+ 42 127 18 628	* 111 11 776	* 208 1,504 1,135 779	21 74 33	211 82 1,103 345 1,970	408 498 4,076 1,813 7,739	189 187 1,365 326 4,937	2 9 3 0 2,6 1 1,4 6 2,7 2
Total**	5,292	817	908	3,639	135	3,716	14,566	7,017	7,4 0
Women									1000
0Agriculture etc1Energy and water2-4Manufacturing5Construction6-9Services	34 17 228 34 2,885	17 55 490 148 2,700	* 39 985	* * 337 72	:	73 * 545 14 2,421	125 86 1,650 210 9,070	52 76 757 189 6,570	74 * 8 1 1 2,4 5
Total**	3,201	3,414	1,036	419	13	3,063	11,155	7,651	3,4 5

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate
 SIC (1980) classification
 Includes those who did not state the industry in which they worked.

Source: Preliminary 1990 LFS esti-

Source: LFS time series estimate

Great Britain, spring 1990

Type of training received	All employees of working	Age				ander of	
-	age*	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64**	
			Lange and	TO DE SLOOP S	The second	Thousands	
All who received training in last 4 weeks† of which:	3,334	403	606	957	1,062	306	
On-the-job training only	928	84	162	264	310	108	
Off-the-job training only	1,889	206	323	572	616	172	
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	514	113	120	120	135	26	
As a percentage of all employees in the age group:						Per Cent	
All who received training† of which:	15.4	25.2	20.5	16·9	14.2	7.8	
On-the-job training only	4.3	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.1	2.7	
Off-the-job training only	8.7	12.9	10.9	10.1	8.2	4.4	
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	2.4	7.1	4.1	2.1	1.8	0.7	

† Includes some who did not state whether the training was on or off the job.

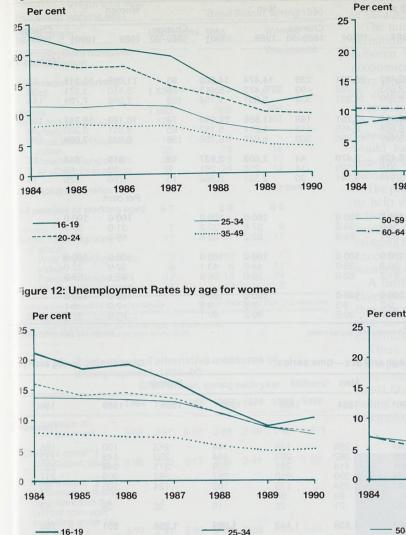
	1984	1989	1990†	Change 1989–90	Change 1984–90
				ab to assumed	Thousands
All of who received training in last 4 weel of which	ks 1,806	3,097	3,339	241	1,533
Aged 16-19	333	390	405	15	72
20-24	369	588	607	18	237
25-34	491	868	958	90	467
35-49	481	980	1,063	83	582
50-64	131	272	306	34	175
As a percentage of all employees in the a	ge group:		Per cent		
All who received training of which:	9.1	14.4	15.4		
Aged 16–19	20.2	23.0	25.3		
20-24	13.5	19.4	20.5		
25-34	10.7	16.0	16.9		
35-49	7.1	13.3	14.2		
50-64	5.4	7.0	7.8		

Table 14 Training received by employees in the last four weeks-time series\*

Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where training information was not known † Prelimary estimates (1990 only)

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### igure 11: Unemployment Rates by age for men



sought work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview. This is a different definition from the monthly claimant count also published by the Employment Department, which relates to the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices.

..... 35-49

The Spring 1990 estimate of unemployment on the ILO definition is 1.87 million, a fall of 0.11 million since Spring 1989 and 1.22 million since Spring 1984. This gives a 1990 unemployment rate of 6.7 per cent of the labour force, compared with 7.1 per cent in 1989 and 11.7 per cent in 1984.

#### Age specific unemployment rates

----- 20-24

Unemployment rates vary considerably by age, as demonstrated in table 16 and figures 11 (men) and 12 (women). For both men and women unemployment rates are highest among the youngest age group; this age group has shown the largest fall in unemployment numbers since 1984.

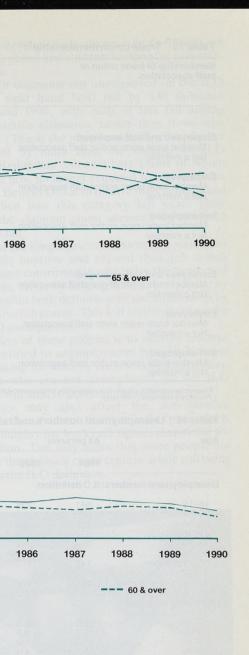
Numbers of ILO unemployed and unemployment rates

have both fallen for all age groups of both men and women since 1984. This trend has continued for most age groups in the year ending Spring 1990. Unemployment among people aged 16-19 rose slightly over the year, but is still at less than half the levels of 1984.

#### Ethnic minority groups

50-59

The estimates of unemployment rates by ethinic origin given in table 17 and figure 13 are restricted to people of working age. This is because there are relatively fewer people from ethnic minority groups above retirement age. Between 1984 and 1986 unemployment fell by roughly the same proportion among the White population and ethnic minority groups. In these years the overall unemployment rate for the ethnic minority population was nearly twice that for the White population. Since 1986, the fall in unemployment rate has been greater among ethnic minority groups than among the White population. This trend continued this year, with a fall of about 1 per cent in the ethnic minority unemployment rate, compared with less than half a percentage point for the White population.



Membership of trade union or	All perso	ons		Men			Women		
staff association	1989	1990†	Change 1989–90	1989	1990†	Change 1989–90	1989	1990†	Change 1989–90
40		205				1			Thousands
Employees and self-employed Member trade union and/or staff association Not a member	<b>25,482</b> 8,883 16,599	<b>25,721</b> 8,784 16,937	<b>239</b> 99 338	<b>14,474</b> 5,473 9,001	<b>14,566</b> 5,413 9,154	<b>93</b> -60 153	<b>11,008</b> 3,410 7,598	<b>11,115</b> 3,371 7,784	<b>48</b> 39 185
Employees Member trade union and/or staff association Not a member	<b>22,055</b> 8,568 13,487	<b>22,251</b> 8,455 13,796	<b>195</b> -113 308	<b>11,866</b> 5,217 6,649	<b>11,940</b> 5,152 6,788	<b>74</b> -65 138	<b>10,189</b> 3,351 6,838	<b>10,311</b> 3,303 7,008	<b>122</b> -48 170
Self-employed Member trade union and/or staff association Not a member	<b>3,426</b> 315 3,111	<b>3,470</b> 329 3,141	<b>44</b> 14 30	<b>2,608</b> 256 2,351	<b>2,627</b> 261 2,366	<b>19</b> 5 15	819 59 760 Per cent	<b>844</b> 68 776	<b>25</b> 9 16
Employees and self-employed Member trade union and/or staff association Not a member	<b>100-0</b> 34-9 65-1	<b>100·0</b> 34·2 65·8		<b>100·0</b> 37·8 62·2	<b>100·0</b> 37·2 62·8		<b>100·0</b> 31·0 69·0	<b>100·0</b> 30·2 69·8	
Member trade union an/or staff association Not a member	<b>100·0</b> 38·8 61·2	<b>100·0</b> 38·0 62·0		<b>100∙0</b> 44∙0 56∙0	<b>100·0</b> 43·1 56·9		<b>100∙0</b> 32∙9 67∙1	<b>100∙0</b> 32∙0 68∙0	
Self-employed Member trade union and/or staff association Not a member	<b>100.0</b> 9.2 90.8	<b>100·0</b> 9·5 90·5		<b>100·0</b> 9·8 90·2	<b>100·0</b> 9·9 90·1		<b>100·0</b> 7·2 92·8	<b>100·0</b> 8·1 91·9	

Table 16	Unemployment numbers and rates by age and sex—time series:	Great Britain, spring each year
----------	--	---------------------------------

All persons		All persons			Men			Women		
1984	1989	1990*	1984	1989	1990*	1984	1989	1990*		
: ILO defin	ition		A property and	- And				Thousan		
541	239	249	298	139	144	243	100	105		
			382	207	194	250	145	132		
				281	278	311	249	222		
			399	250	227	292	205	217		
				179	162	124	105	85		
000	1986			65	67					
147	117	102	21	26	16	36	26	19		
3,094	1,978	1,869	1,838	1,148	1,089	1,256	831	780		
								Percent		
22.0	10.3	11.5	22.9	11.5	12.6	21.0	9.0	10.3		
						16.0	8.7	8.2		
						13.7	8.7	7.5		
						8.0	5.0	5.2		
				7.2	6.5	6.9	5.8	4.7		
				8.8						
9.0	7.5	6.7	7.9	8.3	5.4	7.1	5.1	3.7		
11.7	7.1	6.7	11.8	7.2	6.8	11.5	6.9	6.5		
	1984 541 632 726 691 358 147 3,094 22.0 17.7 12.3 8.1 8.2 9.0	1984         1989           5: ILO definition         352           541         239           632         352           726         530           691         455           358         284           147         117           3,094         1,978           22-0         10.3           17-7         9.5           12-3         7.8           8.1         4.9           8.2         6.6           9.0         7.5	1984         1989         1990*           1984         1989         1990*           1984         239         249           632         352         325           726         530         501           691         455         444           358         284         247           147         117         102           3,094         1,978         1,869           22-0         10·3         11·5           17·7         9·5         9·1           12·3         7.8         7·1           8·1         4·9         4·7           8·2         6·6         5·7           9·0         7·5         6·7	198419891990*1984198419891990*1984 $5: ILO definition$ $541$ 239249298 $632$ 352325382 $726$ 530501414 $691$ 45544439935828424723414711710221 $3,094$ $1,978$ $1,869$ $1,838$ 22-010.3 $11.5$ 22-9 $17.7$ $9.5$ $9.1$ 19-0 $12.3$ $7.8$ $7.1$ 11-5 $8.1$ $4.9$ $4.7$ $8.1$ $8.2$ $6.6$ $5.7$ $9.1$ $9.0$ $7.5$ $6.7$ $7.9$	198419891990*19841989 $1984$ 19891990*19841989 $5: ILO$ definition $1984$ 1989 $5: ILO$ definition $1984$ 1989 $5: ILO$ definition $1984$ 298 $5: ILO$ definition $352$ 325 $352$ 352325 $358$ 284247 $239$ 249 $250$ 358 $284$ 247 $234$ 179 $358$ 284 $247$ 234 $147$ 117 $102$ 21 $26$ $3,094$ $1,978$ $1,869$ $1,838$ $1,148$ $22-0$ $10\cdot3$ $11\cdot5$ $22\cdot9$ $11\cdot5$ $17\cdot7$ $9\cdot5$ $9\cdot1$ $19\cdot0$ $10\cdot1$ $12\cdot3$ $7\cdot8$ $7\cdot1$ $11\cdot5$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot9$ $4\cdot9$ $4\cdot7$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot9$ $8\cdot2$ $6\cdot6$ $5\cdot7$ $9\cdot1$ $9\cdot0$ $7\cdot5$ $6\cdot7$ $7\cdot9$ $8\cdot3$	198419891990*198419891990* $5: ILO$ definition $139$ $144$ $632$ $352$ $325$ $382$ $207$ $194$ $726$ $530$ $501$ $414$ $281$ $278$ $691$ $455$ $444$ $399$ $250$ $227$ $358$ $284$ $247$ $234$ $179$ $162$ $147$ $117$ $102$ $21$ $26$ $16$ $3,094$ $1,978$ $1,869$ $1,838$ $1,148$ $1,089$ $22-0$ $10\cdot3$ $11\cdot5$ $22\cdot9$ $11\cdot5$ $12\cdot6$ $17\cdot7$ $9\cdot5$ $9\cdot1$ $19\cdot0$ $10\cdot1$ $9\cdot8$ $12\cdot3$ $7\cdot8$ $7\cdot1$ $19\cdot0$ $10\cdot1$ $9\cdot8$ $12\cdot3$ $7\cdot8$ $7\cdot1$ $19\cdot0$ $10\cdot1$ $9\cdot8$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot9$ $4\cdot7$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot8$ $4\cdot4$ $8\cdot2$ $6\cdot6$ $5\cdot7$ $9\cdot1$ $7\cdot2$ $6\cdot5$ $9\cdot0$ $7\cdot5$ $6\cdot7$ $7\cdot9$ $8\cdot3$ $5\cdot4$	198419891990*198419891990*1984198419891990*198419891990*19845:ILO definition $541$ 239249298139144243632352325382207194250726530501414281278311691455444399250227292358284247234179162124147117102212616363,0941,9781,8691,8381,1481,0891,25622-010·311·522·911·512·621·017.79·59·119·010·19·816·012·37·87·111·57·06·813·78·14·94·78·14·84·48·08·26·65·79·17·26·56·99·07·56·77·98·35·47·1	198419891990*198419891990*19841989 $5:ILO$ definition $541$ 239249298139144243100 $632$ 352325382207194250145 $726$ 530501414281278311249 $691$ 455444399250227292205 $358$ 284247234179162124105 $147$ 1171022126163626 $3,094$ $1,978$ $1,869$ $1,838$ $1,148$ $1,089$ $1,256$ 831 $22\cdot0$ 10.3 $11\cdot5$ $22\cdot9$ $11\cdot5$ $12\cdot6$ $21\cdot0$ $9\cdot0$ $17\cdot7$ $9\cdot5$ $9\cdot1$ $19\cdot0$ $10\cdot1$ $9\cdot8$ $16\cdot0$ $8\cdot7$ $12\cdot3$ $7\cdot8$ $7\cdot1$ $11\cdot5$ $7\cdot0$ $6\cdot8$ $13\cdot7$ $8\cdot7$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot9$ $4\cdot7$ $8\cdot1$ $4\cdot8$ $4\cdot4$ $8\cdot0$ $5\cdot0$ $8\cdot2$ $6\cdot6$ $5\cdot7$ $9\cdot1$ $7\cdot2$ $6\cdot5$ $6\cdot9$ $5\cdot8$ $9\cdot0$ $7\cdot5$ $6\cdot7$ $7\cdot9$ $8\cdot3$ $5\cdot4$ $7\cdot1$ $5\cdot1$		

minary estimates (1990 only). mployed people as a percentage of all economically active people in the relevant sex and age group.

#### Comparison of ILO unemployment with the claimant count

Table 18 and figure 14 compare the Labour Force Survey unemployment estimates on the ILO definition with the claimant count (both the unadjusted and consistent seasonally adjusted series) for the period from Spring 1984. These show broadly similar trends on both the ILO and consistent claimant unemployment measures (falls of about one and a quarter million in both cases since 1984). However, there has been a divergence in the period following Spring 1988. The Spring 1990 estimate of the number of ILO unemployed is 1.87 million, a fall of 110 thousand since 1989, while the unadjusted claimant count for 1990 was 1.52 million, a fall of 260 thousand.

For any particular year, the unadjusted claimant count is

the appropriate measure for comparison with the Labour Force Survey since the LFS estimates are not adjusted for seasonal variation and relate to people's actual claimant status at the time of interviews. However, the consistent seasonally adjusted series of claimants is more appropriate for comparison of trends over time.

The next few paragraphs present a reconciliation of the estimates of unemployment on the two measures and suggest reasons for the somewhat different movements over the last years.

The methodology used to reconcile these figures was changed for the 1989 data published last year because of changes in the LFS questionnaire and in the benefit rules for under 18 year olds. This year we have reverted to the usual methodology for all years. Details of the two methods are given in the Technical Note on page 194 and in the April

Table 17 Unemployment numbers and rates\*\* by ethnic

	Great Britain, spring 1990				
All persons	Men	Women	3803		
itaosa kor in the lasti	1.97	Thousa	nds		
1,834	1,073	762			
1,693 125	988 77	706 48			
16 35 28 37	16 19 18 24	* 15 10 14			
		Per cer	nt		
¢ 6.7	6.9	6.6			
7 11	7 11	6 11			
7 9 17	13 8 15	* 11 24 9			
	All persons 1,834 1,693 125 16 35 28 37 • 6.7 7 11 7 9 17	Great Bri           All persons         Men           1,834         1,073           1,693         988           125         77           16         16           35         19           28         18           37         24           6-7         6-9           7         7           11         11           7         13           9         8           17         15	All persons         Men         Women           1,834         1,073         762           1,693         988         706           125         77         48           16         16         .           35         19         15           28         18         10           37         24         14           Per cer         6.7         6.9         6.6           7         7         6           11         11         11           7         13         .           9         8         11           17         15         24		

mple size too small for a reliable estimate. Source: Preliminary 1990 LFS estimates remployed persons (on the ILO definition) expressed as a percentage of all economically ctive men or women of working age. Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60. Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.

### Table 18 Comparison of alternative measures of

parking	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ILO measure of unemployment	3.09	2.97	2.97	2.88	2.38	1.98	1.87†
Claimant count**‡ (unadjusted, total)	2.98	3.13	3.17	2.95	2.41	1.78	1.52
Claimant count**‡ (seasonally adjusted consistent with the current coverage; excluding under 18 year olds)	2.77	2.91	2.99	2.80	2.28	1.75	1.51

† Preliminary estimate.
\*\* The unadjusted claimant count is not fully consistent over the periods shown. Consistent comparisons over time, allowing for discontinuities, can be made using the seasonally adjusted series (although this excludes under 18 year olds). The article "Wonthy unemployment statistics: maintaining a consistent series" on page 601 of the December 1990 *Employment Gazette* gives further details, and lists all the changes in the coverage of the claimant count which need to be taken into account over the period shown.
‡ Weighted averages of monthly claimant count to cover survey period.

#### 1990 Employment Gazette.

Figure 15 illustrates the components that make up the difference between the two measures of unemployment. These components are quantified for 1989 and 1990 in table 19, which shows that the majority of people in the claimant count are also classified as unemployed on the ILO definition, and vice versa (the middle box in figure 12). Just over 1 million claimants were also ILO unemployed in 1990, a fall of 120 thousand since 1989.

The difference at Spring 1990 between the ILO unemployed and the numbers on the claimant count arises because there are more people who are ILO unemployed but not claiming unemployment-related benefits (the left-hand box in figure 15) than there are people who are claimants but not ILO unemployed (the right-hand box). The respective figures are 0.68 million compared with 0.51 million, that is, a difference of 0.34 million.

The group who are ILO unemployed but not claimants (the left hand box) includes those people not entitled to claim unemployment-related benefits, such as many married women, who are not entitled to claim in their own or vacation work.

The number of claimants not unemployed on the ILO definition (the right hand box) fell by 140 thousand between 1989 and 1990, with most of this fall among economically inactive claimants, rather than those who were employed. (This is the main reason why the number of claimants fell by more than the number of ILO unemployed.) Redundant mineworkers (most of whom are inactive) are now no longer required to register at an Unemployment Benefit Office to receive their benefits and would have fallen into this category last year. Their removal from the claimant count accounts for some 15 thousand of this fall.

The policies of the Employment Department, which aim to help claimants improve and expand their job search activities, may have contributed to the fall in the number of inactive claimants, either by helping them to find jobs or by bringing them within both definitions of unemployment by encouraging active job search. This will tend to increase the numbers of ILO unemployed.

A further effect of these policies is to identify inactive claimants not entitled to unemployment benefits because they are not looking for work or are not available to start; that is, people who are not unemployed on the ILO definition. This will tend to decrease the claimant count.

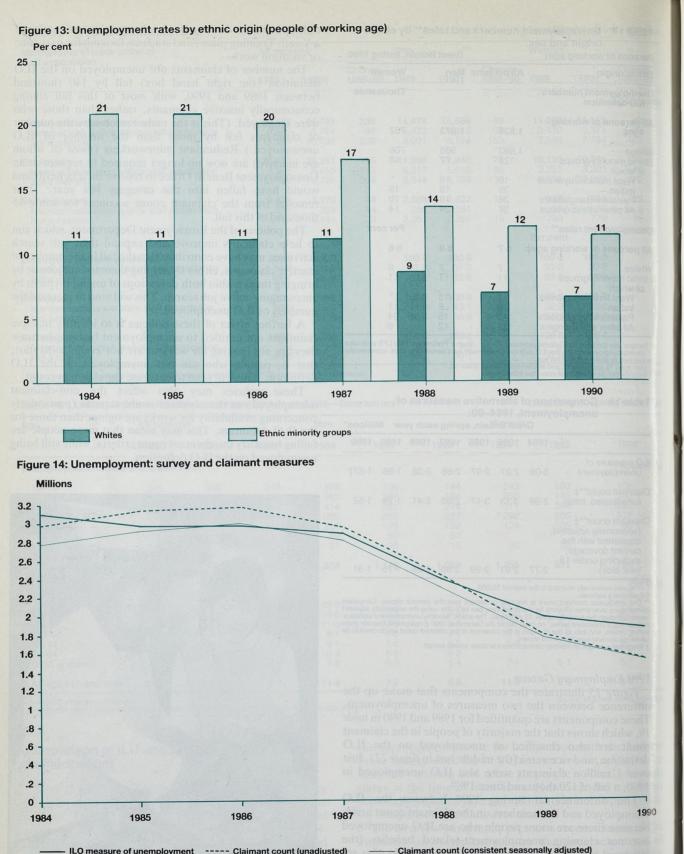
These policies may also affect the non-claimant unemployed, as the claimant count criteria (particularly concerning availability for work) are tighter than those for the ILO definition. This may mean that more people are failing to satisfy the claimant count criteria, while still being unemployed on the ILO definition.



period from 1984 to 1990.

right, people aged under 18 who do not take up the offer of a Youth Training place, and students looking for part-time

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format



#### **Redundancies**

Respondents were asked whether they had been made redundant in the three months preceding the reference week. Table 20 presents the results for 1989 and 1990 by sex and whether currently in employment. In Spring 1990, a

total of 181 thousand people were made redundant in the three months prior to the survey. This is an increase of 39 thousand (27 per cent) since Spring 1989, although it would be unwise to put too much weight on this since the data has been collected for only two years.

The number shown by the Labour Force Survey is higher

All 1·87	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1.87	1.09							
1.87	1.00							
1.01		0.78	1.98	1.15	0.83	-0.11	-0.66	-0.05
	105	010	1.00					
0.96	0.33	0.53	0.85	0.32	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.00
								-0.05
								-0.05
0.51	0.30	0.13	0.00	0 40	0 20	• • • •		
0.00	0.22	0.10	0.44	0.30	0.13	-0.12	-0.08	-0.03
								-0.02
								-0.11
1 0 0 0	•86 •01 • <b>51</b> •32 •20 • <b>52</b>	01 0.76 51 0.36 .32 0.22 .20 0.14	01 0.76 0.25 51 0.36 0.15 .32 0.22 0.10 .20 0.14 0.05	.01         0.76         0.25         1.13           .51         0.36         0.15         0.65           .32         0.22         0.10         0.44           .20         0.14         0.05         0.22	01         0.76         0.25         1.13         0.83           51         0.36         0.15         0.65         0.45           .32         0.22         0.10         0.44         0.30           .20         0.14         0.05         0.22         0.15	01         0.76         0.25         1.13         0.83         0.31           51         0.36         0.15         0.65         0.45         0.20           .32         0.22         0.10         0.44         0.30         0.13           .20         0.14         0.05         0.22         0.15         0.07	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Figures may not appear to add because of rounding. See Technical Note for detailed definition. Of which, in spring 1990, 100,000 were aged under 18 compared with 110,000 in spring 1989. These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the preliminary 1990 LFS results. For a description of the method, see the Technical Note to the article "Measures of Unemployment: Jaimant Count and Labour Force Survey" in the August 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*. 1 Not unemployed on the ILO definition. People not in work, nor unemployed on the ILO definition.

#### Table 20 People who were made redundant in the previous three months:

manually a benedical one ways of top	All pers	sons		Men	Men			Women		
schnical note	1989	1990*	Change 1989–90	1989	1990*	Change 1989–90	1989	1990*	Change 1989–90	
All persons made redundant	142	181	39	94	118	24	48	63	15	
of which: now not in employment	94	118	24	65	75	11	29	42	13	
now in employment† full-time part-time	48 41 **	63 47 14	15 7 **	29 28 **	42 38 **	13 10 **	19 13 **	21 12 10	2 -3 **	

Preliminary estimates (1990 only) I include those who did not state whether their employment was full or part-time Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

#### Table 21 Reasons for economic activity:

and a second	All		Men		Women		
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	
All economically inactive persons	15,801	100.0	5,177	100.0	10,623	100.0	and a
Not working or seeking work	996	6.3	517	10.0	480	4.5	
Seeking work but must complete education	89	0.6	49	0.9	40	0.4	
Other students	31	0.2	12	0.2	19	0.2	
Man aged 70+, woman aged 65+	6,919	43.8	2.053	39.6	4,867	45.8	
Long-term sick/disabled	1.475	9.3	850	16.4	625	5.9	
Looking after family/home	2,917	18.5	79	1.5	2,838	26.7	
Retired	2,004	12.7	1.216	23.5	788	7.4	
Does not want/need a job	662	4.2	89	1.7	574	5.4	
Believes no jobs available	110	0.7	68	1.3	42	0.4	
Not yet started looking for work	47	0.3	16	0.3	31	0.3	
Other reasons	506	3.2	204	3.9	302	2.8	
No reason given for not looking	45	0.3	25	0.5	19	0.2	

than the other estimates of redundancies compiled by the Employment Department (the advance notifications and confirmed redundancies series). However, the other estimates are based on reports from employers, not from those made redundant, and are also restricted to redundancies involving ten or more workers. This makes direct comparisons with the LFS results difficult. Further details will be published shortly in Employment Gazette.

#### **Economically inactive**

People who are not in employment or training are not classified as unemployed if they were not looking for work in the four weeks prior to the reference week (and were not waiting to start a job). Respondents who are economically

inactive are asked for the main reason they were not looking for work or available to start work. Table 21 presents the resonses to this question for 1990. Over half of both male and female economically inactive persons were either five years older than state retirement age, or were younger but said they were retired.

Figure 16 presents a time series from 1984 to 1990 of 'discouraged workers', that is, respondents who said that they would like work but were not seeking it because they believed there were no jobs available. (Note that these people represent only 0.7 per cent of the economically inactive in 1990.) The number of discouraged workers tends to rise when jobs become scarce and to fall when the labour market improves. The graph shows a dramatic fall in the number of discouraged workers since 1986.

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Great Britain, spring each year Thousands

Source: LES time series estimates

#### Great Britain, spring 1990

Source: Preliminary 1990 LFS estimates

### **Technical note (continued)**



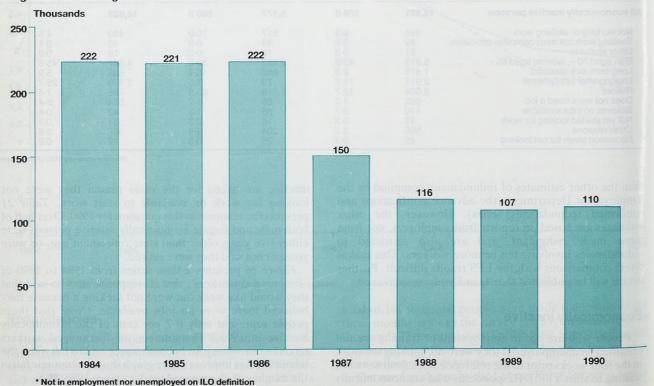
#### Most people now work in the services sector Figure 15:

ILO unemployed (1.87 million)

ILO unemployed but non-claimants (0.86 million)	ILO unemployed and claimants (1.01 million)	Non-ILO unemployed but claimants (0.51 million)
NE MARKE		

#### Claimants (1.52 million)

Figure 16: Discouraged workers on ILO definition\*



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#### **Technical note**

Survey design

The 1990 Labour Force Survey estimates in this article are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1990 (that is, about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain).

These responding households constituted about 80 per cent of the eligible households found at the addresses selected for the sample. The addresses were drawn by a random process from the Post Office's postcode address file in such a way that each standard region was represented in the correct proportion for the country as a whole, as were three strata of local authority districts defined by population size and density. Since 1984 approximately 30 per cent of each year's sample has

been drawn at random from the list of addresses selected for inclusion in the previous year. No address is included in the sample for more than two years.

The survey was carried out by the Social Survey division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) on behalf of the Employment Department.

The survey is also extended to Northern Ireland, by the Department of Economic Development in Northern Ireland, in order to provide estimates for the whole of the United Kingdom, as required by the European Community. However, the questionnaires for Northern Ireland are slightly different from those used in Great Britain and therefore the estimates in this article refer to Great Britain only.

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details, basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter was established by asking people about their paid work, job search and so on, during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview. (See the concepts and definitions section below).

If a member of a household was unavailable for interview, information in relation to that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Information was provided by such 'proxy' informants in respect of 33 per cent of the responding adults in the 1990 survey.

The results have been scaled to give estimates relating to the whole population resident in private households in Great Britain in Spring 1990. The sample was designed to be representative of this population, but some individuals and households declined to take part (the survey is voluntary) or could not be contacted during the interview period.

In order to adjust for this, each person in the survey was given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed-up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distribution by sex, age and region shown by the population figures.

The population figures used in producing these preliminary results are population projections. The 1990 results are therefore subject to revision when the mid-1990 population estimates become available later this year.

As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error. A detailed description of the sample design (which has remained substantially unchanged since 1984) and information about sampling errors are given in the OPCS report of each year's survey; the latest available at the time of writing is the 1987 report.

#### Time series estimates

Where time series are presented in this article, the figures for earlier years are the final estimates based on the appropriate official mid-year population estimates. They therefore differ slightly from the preliminary estimates for each year published in Employment Gazette.

The estimates have also been adjusted to take account of cases where some respondents gave no reply to a question. Although the number of such cases is small, it tends to vary from year to year and this could affect the survey estimates of changes between years. The adjustment method takes account of other (known) characteristics of people for whom a particular item is missing. Essentially, it assumes that people for whom a certain item is missing are similar to other people who did provide that information and have similar characteristics in other respects.

In 1989 and 1990 information on marital status was collected in the LFS on a different basis from that of previous years. For 1989 and 1990, "cohabiting was identified as a separate status; in the analyses presented in this article, people who said they were cohabiting (some 3 per cent of the total) are included in the 'married' category, whereas in earlier years this marital status was based on self-assessment.

The extent of the discontinuity caused by this change is not very significant. Comparison of the distribution by marital status of the population aged 16 and over suggests that after the change in 1989 the proportion of women taken as 'married' fell by about one percentage point, while that for men rose by 1-2 percentage points.

#### Confidentiality

The results of the LFS are based on information provided voluntarily and in strict confidence by members of the public. Information is only released in a form which makes it impossible to identify individuals, their households or their addresses.

#### **Concepts and definitions**

in employment or unemployed.

In employment: People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed): those how had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday, for example); and those on government employment and training programmes.

survey reference week.

This definition has been applied consistently throughout the article, for all years. The same definition has been used in the presentation of preliminary LFS results since the 1985 survey but differs slightly from that used in the presentation of preliminary results for 1984 and earlier years; the difference was described in Employment Gazette, May 1986, p 144.

The definitions used in the presentation of LFS data differ from those used when compiling the short-term employment estimates (as published in table 1.1 of the Labour Market data section of Employment Gazette. This is partly because the short-term estimates of employees in employment are based on information collected from employers (numbers of jobs), while the LFS collects data from the individuals concerned (number of people with jobs). There are two major ways in which these data differ:

(a) People with two or more jobs are counted by each employer and therefore will be counted more than once. People participating in government employment and training programmes who have a contract of employment (some on Youth Training, plus all those on Community Industry) are included as employees in the published estimates of employees in employment, while they are included as "in employment-on a work-related government employment or training programme" in the

LFS

The estimates of self-employment also differ because the short-term estimates are based on the detailed results of the 1981 Census of Population, supplemented each year by information from the LFS.

Economically active: People aged 16 and over who are either

Work-related/government related employment and training programmes comprise all people aged 16 and over participating in one of the Government's employment and training programmes (Youth Training, Community Industry, Employment Training and Voluntary Projects Programme), together with those on training courses under the Job Training Scheme, Training for Enterprise and Wider Opportunities Training Programme (successors of Training Opportunities Programme or TOPS) who said they did some paid work in the

#### **Technical note (continued)**

The participants in work-related training programmes published in table 1.1 differ from the LFS estimates as they exclude those with contracts of employment (see (b) above) but also because they are based on administrative sources rather than information from the individual.

The ILO measure of unemployment used throughout this article refers to people without a job who were available to start work and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition was first used widely in the presentation of the preliminary 1987 results, prior to that, and presented alongside the ILO measure of unemployment in 1987, the unemployment definition used in the LFS was the former GB labour force measure. Details of this definition are contained in previous years' articles.

The detailed reconciliation between the ILO measure of unemployment and the claimant count relies on the fact that the LFS provides information on the claimant status of individuals through a series of questions in the questionnaire. Inevitably these questions are not always answered correctly and for this reason the claimant estimates from the LFS are scaled to equal the actual numbers in the claimant count at the time

When presenting the results for the 1989 LFS, special methods were required to cope with a change in the questionnaire and changes to the benefit rules. Now that another year's data is available, it is clear that, in spite of the questionnaire changes in 1989 (which appear to have significantly reduced mis-reporting errors amongst women), there remain discrepancies in the male claimant estimate. It is therefore more appropriate to revert to the original methodology of reconciliation and also to reconcile the data for all ages, not just those aged 18 and over. This latter change was made in 1989 because of the discontinuity in the claimant count between the survey periods for the 1988 and 1989 LFS following the changes in benefit rules for under 18 year olds in September 1988.

By reverting to the original methodology, there have been some changes to the estimates for 1989 compared with those published last year.

Economically inactive; People who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure; this group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired.

One sub-group of the economically inactive population of particular interest is discouraged workers, defined here as those neither in employment nor unemployed (on the ILO measure) who said they would like a job and whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available.





### **Revised employment estimates for** September 1987 to September 1990

This article presents revised estimates of employees in employment and the self-employed, and consequential revised workforce in employment figures, incorporating the 1989 Census of Employment results and the preliminary results of the 1990 Labour Force Survey.

Results of the 1989 Census of Employment are given on pages 209 to 226 of this issue. Preliminary results of the 1990 Labour Force Survey are presented on pages 175 to 196.

The Census of Employment provides 'benchmark' figures on which to realign the estimates of employees in employment derived from the monthly and quarterly sample surveys of employers. Estimates between

September 1987 (the previous census) and September 1989 have been brought into line with the latest census. Subsequent estimates, based on changes derived from the sample surveys, have been revised to reflect the new benchmark and information available from the 1990 Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is used to adjust figures derived from the regular sample surveys, which have tended to underestimate the number of employees.

The LFS also provides estimates of annual changes in the number of self-employed. These are used to update the benchmark figures provided by the 1981 Census of Population. Earlier projections of growth between June 1989 and June 1990 have been replaced by estimates based on the 1990 LFS.

The remainder of this article describes the effects of the new Census of Employment and LFS data on the employment estimates and comments on the new series. It also describes the methods used to revise the estimates and technical changes affecting estimates after September 1989

The revised estimates are presented in the tables and graphs in the article and in the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette. Historical estimates showing the revised series and earlier estimates will be published as a supplement to the Employment Gazette later this year.

#### Impact on employees in employment

The 1989 Census results and the 1990 LFS enable the monthly and quarterly series of employees in employment to be put onto a firmer basis. The revisions have most effect on recent trends, with the estimate at September 1989 reduced by 0.6 per cent and that for September 1990 down by 1.9 per cent. The new estimates show a fall in September 1990 compared with the rising trend published previously.

In the period between the 1987 and 1989 Censuses, the number of employees in employment in the United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted) is now estimated to have increased by 999,000 rather than 1,126,000, as published previously-still a very substantial growth in employment over the period.

The Estimated growth over the year since September 1989 has been reduced from 395,000 to 101,000, with the majority of the revision affecting the service sector.

Table 1 set out the previously published and revised quarterly series for recent dates and shows the effects on the quarterly changes. Figure 1 shows the new series compared with that published previously. It illustrates the effect of the revisions on the level of employment in

September 1989 and on the trend between 1987 and 1990

Table 2 sets out the revised estimates of employees in employment by broad industry sector. The table shows that the overall growth of 1,803,000 since March 1983 includes an increase of 2,475,000 for the service sector offset by reductions of 447,000 in manufacturing and 225,000 in other industries.

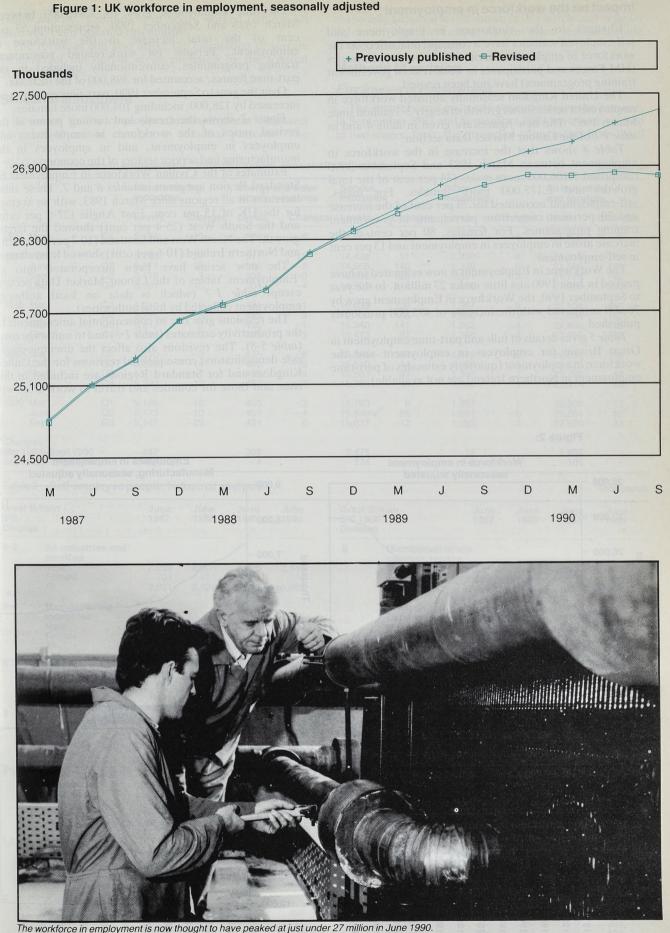
#### Impact on self-employment

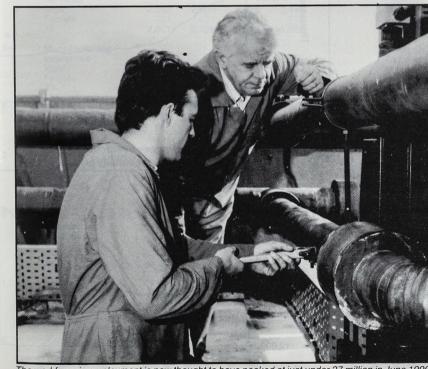
Following past practice, the previous estimates of self-employment for dates after June 1989 were projections based on the average rate of growth observed between 1981 (the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population) and the date of the most recent LFS. The projected increase of 140,000 in Great Britain between June 1989 and 1990 has been replaced by an estimate of 41,000 derived from the 1990 LFS. Figures for Northern Ireland, which had previously been held constant since 1981, have been replaced by a newly available annual series.

Male self-employment in Great Britain is now estimat d to have grown by 21,000 over the year to June 1940 compared with the previously projected increase of 98,000 The growth in female self-employment over the same period has been revised down from 42,000 to 19,000.

Table 3 provides estimates by industry for June 1990 and earlier years. It shows an increase over the last year in service industries of 47,000, most of this in Banki g, Finance and Insurance. The number of self-employed in retail distribution is estimated to have fallen by 32,000 o er the year to June.

The revised self-employment series after June 1990 reflect a change in practice. Previously, for periods af er the latest LFS based estimate, self-employment figu es would have been projected to grow at the average rate observed since the 1981 Census of Population benchma k. For reasons discussed below in the section 'Methods of Revision', this approach no longer seems appropriate. The figures published from September 1990 will repeat he latest estimate available from the LFS (June 1990) u til results of the 1991 LFS become available





		Employees in	Employment			Workforce in	employment		
		Level		Change on p	revious quarters	Level		Change on previous qua	
		Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised
1983	Mar	21,026	21,026	-76	-76	23,564	23,563	-54	-54
	Mar June Sept Dec	21,416 21,575 21,740 21,955	21,411 21,586 21,729 21,959	27 160 164 215	15 175 143 230	24,792 25,065 25,333 25,561	24,793 25,084 25,331 25,574	62 273 268 228	50 291 247 242
	Mar June Sept Dec	22,126 22,269 22,437 22,518	22,104 22,266 22,405 22,496	171 143 168 81	146 162 139 91	25,740 25,913 26,170 26,353	25,727 25,922 26,151 26,343	179 173 258 182	153 196 228 192
	Mar June Sept Dec	22,680 22,757 22,866 23,023	22,635 22,670 22,728 22,814	161 77 109 157	139 36 58 86	26,615 26,767 26,917 27,090	26,584 26,693 26,767 26,844	262 151 151 172	241 109 74 77
	Mar June Sept	23,075 23,229 23,261	22,802 22,864 22,829	52 153 32	-12 62 -35	27,162 27,336 27,393	26,828 26,889 26,844	73 174 56	-17 62 -46
Chang Mar 1	983-								
Sept 1	ot 90 1989-	2,235	1,803			3,829	3,280		
	ot 90	395	101			475	76		

#### Impact on the workforce in employment

Changes to the employees in employment and self-employed statistics have a consequential effect on the workforce in employment series. Other component series (HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) have not been revised.

The United Kingdom seasonally adjusted workforce in employment series shows growth of nearly 3.3 million since March 1983. The new figures are given in table 4 and in table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section.

Table 4 shows that the increase in the workforce in employment between March 1983 and September 1990 comprised 1,106,000 more males (34 per cent of the total growth) and 2,175,000 more females. For males, self-employment accounted for 73 per cent of the increase and 23 per cent came from participants in government training programmes. For females, 80 per cent of the increase arose in employees in employment and 13 per cent in self-employment.

The Workforce in Employment is now estimated to have peaked in June 1990 at a little under 27 million. In the year to September 1990, the Workforce in Employment grew by 76,000 compared with the increase of 475,000 previously published.

Table 5 gives details of full- and part-time employment in Great Britain for employees in employment and the workforce in employment (quarterly estimates of part-time employment in Northern Ireland are not available).

Figure 2:

Part-time employment grew by 1,718,000 between March 1983 and September 1990, representing 53 per cent of the total increase in the workforce in employment. Persons on work-related government training programmes, conventionally included in the part-time figures, accounted for 398,000 of the increase.

Over the year to September 1990, part-time employment increased by 128,000, including 104,000 more females.

Figure 2 shows the trends and turning points in the revised series of the workforce in employment and employees in employment, and in employees in the manufacturing and service sectors of the economy.

Estimates of the Civilian Workforce in Employment by Standard Region are given in tables 6 and 7. These show increases in all regions since March 1983, with an average for the UK of 15 per cent. East Anglia (27.4 per cent) and the South West (25.4 per cent) showed the largest growth. The North West and Scotland (10.7 per cent each and Northern Ireland (10.6 per cent) showed least change

The new series have been incorporated into all 'Employment' tables of the Labour Market Data section except table 1.7 (which is data on local authority employment collected by local authorities).

The revisions give rise to consequential amendments to the productivity estimates (table 1.8) and to unit wage cos s (table 5.8). The revisions also affect the unemployme  $(1 + 1)^{-1}$ rate denominators; consequential revisions for the United Kingdom and for Standard Regions are included in this issue and those for counties and travel to work areas w

follow shortly. The indices of hours worked (table 1.12) have also been updated this month.

The revisions will also affect the calculation of certain elements of the output series prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

#### Seasonal adjustment

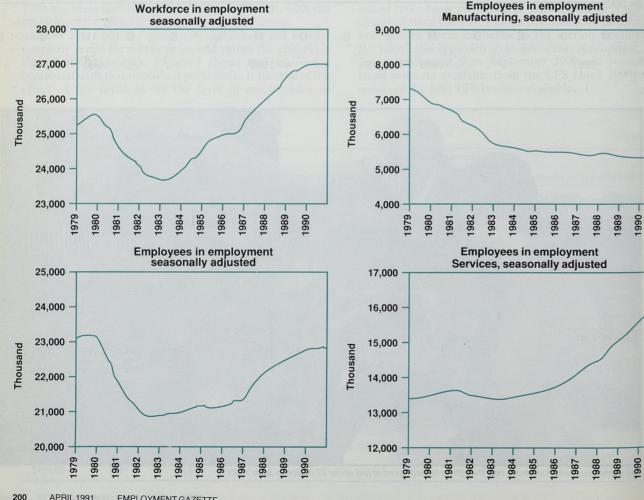
Revisions to the employees in employment estimates have led to minor changes in seasonal patterns. The Employees in employment

#### Table 2 Employees in employment, United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

			Manufac industrie			and water adustries	Service industries	1085 1	Other industrie	s	All industri and service	
		STATE OF	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes	Levels	Changes
1983	Mar	Q1	5,594	-75	659	-8	13,363	26	1,410	-19	21,026	-76
1987	Mar	Q1	5,146	-27	511	-13	14,424	51	1,330	4	21,411	15
	June Sept	Q2 Q3	5,171 5,176	25 5	508 508	-3 0	14,568 14,693	145 125	1,338	8	21,586	175
	Dec	Q4	5,191	15	504	-4	14,904	211	1,351 1,360	13 8	21,729 21,959	143 230
1988	Mar	Q1	5,210	19	494	-11	15,033	129	1,367	8	22,104	146
	June	Q2	5,215	5	485	-8	15,199	166	1,366	-1	22,266	162
	Sept Dec	Q3 Q4	5,217 5,224	27	485 483	-1 -3	15,340 15,423	141 82	1,362 1,366	-4 4	22,405 22,496	139 91
	200	ar	5,224	,	400	5	15,425	02	1,300	4	22,490	91
1989		Q1	5,210	-3	475	-8	15,566	143	1,372	6	22,635	139
	June	Q2	5,208	-14	465	-10	15,610	44	1,388	15	22,670	36
	Sept	Q3	5,215	-7	455	-9	15,663	53	1,395	7	22,728	58
	Dec	Q4	5,203	-12	457	2	15,758	95	1,396	1	22,814	86
1990	Mar	Q1	5,186	-16	455	-3	15,763	6	1,397	1	22,802	-12
	June	Q2	5,173	-13	451	-4	15,849	86	1,391	-6	22,864 V	62
	Sept	Q3	5,147	-26	451	0	15,837	-12	1,393	3	22,829~	-35
Chan												
	983-Sept 1990 1989-Sept 199		-447 -67		-208 -4		2,475 174		-17 -2		1,803 101	

#### Table 3 Self-employed people; industrial analysis

0–9 2–4	All industries and services Male				1990	SIC 198 Division		1987	1988	1989	June 1990
2–4	Male			080.51	708.05	6	Distribution hotels catering, repairs	V6 08	E,11 8 0.05		.1897.X881
2–4		2,099	2,205	2,428	2,449		Male	527	549	552	543
2–4	Female	701	721	754	773		Female	280	280	271	266
2–4	All	2,801	2,926	3,182	3,222		All	807	828	824	809
	Manufacturing industries						of which Retail distribution				
	Male	195	200	225	221		Male	296	311	318	287
	Female	51	58	56	51		Female	174	172	169	169
	All	246	257	280	272		All	470	483	488	456
6-9	Services						of which				
	Male	1,163	1,212	1,280	1,317		Hotels and catering				
	Female	604	619	654	664		Male	96	97	94	90
	All	1,767	1,832	1,934	1,981		Female	90	90	81	77
	Agriculture, forestry	11,508					All	186	187	175	167
	and fishing					7	Transport and				
	Male	217	215	215	211		communications				
	Female	28	28	28	36		Male	147	129	149	155
	All	245	243	243	247		Female	8	8	13	17
3	Metal goods						All	155	137	162	172
	engineering vehicles					8	Banking, finance insurance etc				
	Male	65	70	76	78		Male	233	244	282	210
	Female	7	7	7	7		Female	69	70	282	319 91
	All	72	77	83	85		All	302	314	372	409
,2,4	Other production industries						of which				
	Male	131	132	151	147		Business services		RI 801 21	Nat Dealers	REAL AND AL
	Female	44	50	48	44		Male	201	207	243	277
	All	175	182	199	190		Female All	43 244	41 248	57 300	54 331
;	Construction					9	Other convious		Sminish	theres	Secondly
	Male	523	576	706	696	9	Other services Male	256	201	007	000
	Female	19	17	17	22		Female	256 247	291 262	297 279	300
	All	542	593	722	718		All	504	262 553	279 576	291 591



APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE seasonally adjusted series shown in this article and in tables 1.1 and 1.2 of the Labour Market Data section include revised seasonal factors.

#### Methods of revision

The monthly and quarterly series between the censuses in September 1987 and September 1989 have been revised in two stages. First, the projected adjustments from April

Thousands

APRIL 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

201

Thousand

	CLAP	Employ			Self-en	nployed†		HM For	rces		Work-r govern	elated ment trair	ning*	Workfo		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
1983	Mar	11,977	9,048	21,026	1,703	505	2,208	306	15	321	6	3	9	13,992	9,571	23,563
1987	Mar June Sept Dec	11,648 11,705 11,767 11,863	9,763 9,881 9,962 10,095	21,411 21,586 21,729 21,959	2,115 2,157 2,183 2,209	694 712 717 722	2,808 2,869 2,900 2,932	304 302 303 301	16 16 16 16	320 319 319 317	143 177 223 216	111 134 161 151	255 311 383 366	14,209 14,341 14,476 14,590	10,584 10,744 10,856 10,984	24,793 25,084 25,331 25,574
1988	Mar June Sept Dec	11,978	10,415	22,104 22,266 22,405 22,496	2,236 2,264 2,320 2,376	727 734 742 750	2,963 2,998 3,062 3,126	301 300 299 297	16 16 16 16	317 316 315 313	205 205 220 252	138 138 149 156	343 343 369 408	14,829	11,041 11,176 11,322 11,443	25,727 25,922 26,151 26,343
1989	Mar June Sept Dec	11,999	10,706	22,635 22,670 22,728 22,814	2,432 2,487 2,493 2,498	758 766 771 776	3,190 3,253 3,264 3,274	295 291 292 289	16 16 17 17	312 308 308 306	285 291 293 282	163 171 175 168	448 462 468 450	15,069 15,100	11,577 11,624 11,668 11,708	26,584 26,693 26,767 26,844
1990	Mar June Sept	12,057	10,740 10,807 10,783	22,802 22,864 22,829	2,503 2,512 2,512	781 787 787	3,284 3,298 3,298	289 286 285	17 18 18	306 303 303	271 261 255	166 164 158	436 424 413	15,114	11,704 11,775 11,746	26,828 26,889 26,844
Chan Mar 1	ges 983–									al Tai	ni colled	(which Red by Id	105		0.475	0.000
Sept	1990 1989-	68	1,735	1,803	809	282	1,091	-21	3	-18	250	155	405	1,106	2,175	3,281
Sept		24	77	101	19	16	35	-6	1	-5	-38	-16	-54	-2	78	76

• Participants in the YTS scheme who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are in the employees in employment) programme are assumed to work part-time.
• The latest Self-employed estimates relate to June 1990. Figures for periods from September 1990 are held constant at the June 1990 level. The estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

#### Table 5 Workforce in employment, Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		101	Employ	ees in en	nployment				Workfor	rce in em	ployment			
			Males		Female	s		All	Males	ostriata	Female	Sabaro	iolf-emp	All
	ulicio I	June	All	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	enut	All	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	
1983	Mar	1	11,707	745	8,824	5,110	3,714	20,531	13,664	868	9,335	5,358	3,977	22,999
1987	Mar June Sept Dec		11,380 11,437 11,499 11,595	874 878 892 914	9,527 9,643 9,722 9,854	5,389 5,490 5,556 5,638	4,138 4,153 4,166 4,216	20,907 21,081 21,221 21,449	13,880 14,010 14,144 14,257	1,205 1,253 1,310 1,324	10,334 10,492 10,602 10,729	5,733 5,840 5,910 5,997	4,601 4,652 4,692 4,732	24,214 24,502 24,746 24,986
1988	Mar June Sept Dec		11,674 11,706 11,717 11,701	924 922 919 902	9,915 10,042 10,167 10,271	5,687 5,769 5,828 5,879	4,228 4,274 4,339 4,393	21,589 21,748 21,884 21,972	14,352 14,409 14,490 14,559	1,323 1,320 1,323 1,329	10,783 10,915 11,058 11,177	6,051 6,137 6,212 6,276	4,732 4,778 4,846 4,901	25,134 25,324 25,548 25,737
1989	Mar June Sept Dec		11,722 11,725 11,747 11,791	912 911 915 937	10,388 10,417 10,452 10,493	5,920 5,936 5,931 5,935	4,469 4,481 4,521 4,558	22,110 22,143 22,199 22,284	14,667 14,729 14,757 14,793	1,363 1,366 1,395 1,406	11,310 11,355 11,398 11,437	6,332 6,367 6,357 6,356	4,978 4,988 5,041 5,081	25,977 26,084 26,155 26,230
1990	Mar June Sept		11,787 11,783 11,771	926 948 954	10,485 10,551 10,526	5,915 5,917 5,906	4,570 4,634 4,620	22,272 22,333 22,298	14,781 14,769 14,750	1,405 1,421 1,419	11,432 11,501 11,471	6,350 6,336 6,326	5,082 5,165 5,145	26,213 26,271 26,220
	983–Se	ept 1990 ept 1990	64 24	209 39	1,703 74	796 -25	907 99	1,767 98	1,086 -8	551 24	2,135 73	968 31	1,167 104	3,221 65

Note: Table relates to Great Britain only as part-time data is not available for Northern Ireland non-census dates.

1989 to compensate for underestimates of growth derived from the monthly and quarterly surveys of employers have been replaced by estimates based on the 1990 LFS. Secondly, the remaining difference between the census figure and the September 1989 estimate for each industry has been used to revise figures between the two census dates, assuming that the difference has accumulated evenly

over the two-year period. Thus, for quarterly estimates, if the difference for industry A at census date was X then X/8 has been added to the estimate for December 1987, 2X/8 added to the estimate for March 1988, and so on.

A similar method has been used to revise the estimates between September 1989 and March 1990, but using multiplicative adjustments rather than additive.

- Instant South and State	June 1	983		June 19	988		June 19	989	s (egine	June 19	990	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
South East			1000	Re Ines		1861 va						
Employees in employment Self-employed	3,995 567	3,087 163	7,082 730	4,063 787	3,494 268	7,557	4,058 865	3,594 278	7,652	3,993 898	3,645 272	7,638
Nork-related government training*	-Sept	1 3,251	1 7,813	30 4,880	21 3,783	50 8,663	38 4,960	26 3,898	64 8,859	39 4,931	29 3,946	68 8,877
of which												
Greater London Employees in employment	1,979	1,475	3,454	1,964	1,589	3,553	1,922	1,614	3,536	1,869	1,629	3,498
Self-Employed	220	59	280	292	101	393	326	107	432	343	. 89	432
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	2,199	1,534	3,733	10 2,265	7 1,698	17 3,963	17 2,265	12 1,733	29 3,998	18 2,230	13 1,732	31 3,961
E <b>ast Anglia</b> Employees in employment	401	287	688	412	347	758	416	368	785	434	378	813
Self-employed	72	22	94	102	33	135	114	35	149	106	40	145
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	473	309	782	6 520	4 383	10 903	7 538	4 407	12 945	5 545	3 421	9 967
South West	057	050	1 5 1 5	000	700	1 677	000	047	1 747	021	950	1 771
Employees in employment Self-employed	857 161	658 52	1,515 213	888 226	789 71	1,677 297	900 235	847 70	1,747 304	921 235	850 80	1,771 315
Nork-related government training*			1	15	10	25	19	12	31	16	11	27
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,018	710	1,728	1,130	870	1,999	1,153	928	2,082	1,172	941	2,113
Nest Midlands Employees in employment Self-employed	1,127	815 40	1,942 177	1,126	898 60	2,024	1,127 199	931 61	2,058 260	1,150 206	947 71	2,097 277
Nork-related government training*	ei 31 <u></u>	1	1	24	18	41	32	20	52	26	18	44
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,265	855	2,120	1,333	975	2,308	1,358	1,013	2,371	1,383	1,036	2,418
East Midlands Employees in employment	819	607	1,426	833	698	1,531	838	718	1,556	834	734	1,567
Self-employed Work-related government training*	127	30	157 1	152 15	49 10	201 26	166 20	51 12	217 32	171 19	50 12	221 31
Civilian workforce in employment†	946	638	1,584	1,000	757	1,757	1,024	780	1,805	1,024	796	1,819
<b>forkshire and Humberside</b>	1,019	753	1,772	973	861	1,833	977	891	1,868	1,018	911	1,929
Self-employed	130		169	175	57	232	198	61	259	191	63	255
Nork-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	1,149	1 793	2 1,942	24 1,172	16 934	40 2,106	37 1,212	20 972	57 2,184	31 1,240	18 992	48 2,232
North West Employees in employment	1,276	1,026	2,302	1,274	1,112	2,386	1,276	1,148	2,424	1,275	1,151	2,426
Self-employed	163		224	216	72	288	238	76	314	231	75	306
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	1,439	1,087	1 2,526	29 1,519	20 1,204	49 2,723	41 1,555	24 1,248	65 2,803	34 1,539	21 1,248	55 2,787
North	COF	451	1.057	EOE	504	1 000	500	E14	1 102	501	E04	1 11
Employees in employment Self-employed	605 64		1,057 91	595 86	504 27	1,099 113	588 85	514 25	1,103 110		524 30	1,114
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	670	1	1 1,149	18 699	12 543	30 1,243		17 557	50 1,263		16 570	45
Wales				24	estimat			el ligner all des all des				
Employees in employment Self-employed	510 94		888 126	513 113	440 33	953 147		465 43	982 189			993 184
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	604		1,014	13 639	8 481	21 1,120	21	11	31 1,203	18	10	1,20
Scotland												
Employees in employment Self-employed	1,060 137		1,899 179	1,021 164	900 51	1,921 215	1,020		1,957 236			1,97
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment†	1,198		1 2,079	25 1,210	17 967	213 41 2,177	37	22	2,252 2,252	35	21	2,26
Great Britain	.,		_,0.0	.,2.0	001	10 10	.,200	1,010	_,	.,		_,_0
Employees in employment		8,901			10,042 721	21,740			22,134			22,32
Self-employed Work-related government training*	1,652	5	2,160	199	135	335	285	167	452	252	159	41:
Civilian workforce in employment†	13,325	5 9,414	22,739	14,102	10,898	25,001	14,431	11,337	25,768	14,477	11,483	25,96
Northern Ireland Employees in employment	269		495			517			527			53
Self-employed	51	9	59			72			72			71
Work-related government training* Civilian workforce in employment	5 325		8 563			597			10 608			618
<b>United Kingdom</b> Employees in employment	11 940	9,127	21,067	11,971	10,287	22 258	11,992	10,668	22,661	12,050	10,806	22.85
Self-employed	1,703	517	2,219	2,264	734	2,998	2,487	766	3,253	2,512	2 787	3,29
Work-related government training*	8	8	16	205	138		3 291			2 261		42

\* Participants in work-related government training programmes include most YTS trainees who do not have contracts of employment (those who have contracts of employment are included in the employees in employment) plus participants in the Job Training Scheme (up to September 1988) and Employment Training (from December 1988).
† The sum of employees in employment, the self-employed and participants in work-related government training programmes.

#### Table 7 Regional employment changes, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

	Employ	ees in e	mploym	nent				Civiliar	workfo	rce in er	nploymer	ıt		
	Levels	alores	3 olis	Changes	Percele	Maio	11A	Levels	Separate Sep	nent Ya	Changes	<b>s</b> ee play	eterit jug	
				Mar 1983 Sept 199		Sept 198 Sept 199					Mar 1983 Sept 199		Sept 198 Sept 199	
	Mar 1983	Sept 1989	Sept 1990	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Mar 1983	Sept 1989	Sept 1990	Number	Per cent	Number	Per Cent
South East	7,038	7,598	7,603	565	8.0	4	0.1	7,764	8,818	8,837	1,073	13.8	19	0.2
East Anglia	668	801	816	148	22.1	15	1.9	761	960	970	209	27.4	10	1.0
South West	1,470	1,754	1,772	302	20.6	18	1.0	1,685	2,091	2,114	429	25.4	22	1.1
West Midlands	1,928	2,101	2,107	179	9.3	6	0.3	2,104	2,417	2,427	323	15.3	10	0.4
East Midlands Yorkshire and	1,405	1,574	1,571	166	11.8	-3	-0.2	1,560	1,824	1,822	262	16.8	-2	-0.1
Humberside	1,772	1,904	1,925	153	8.6	21	1.1	1,940	2,217	2,226	286	14.7	10	0.4
North West	2,301	2,431	2,435	134	5.8	4	0.1	2,524	2,809	2,795	271	10.7	-14	-0.5
North	1,061	1,116	1,121	60	5.6	5	0.4	1,151	1,278	1,280	129	11.2	oldera <b>1</b> hiere	0.1
Nales	879	986	990	111	12.6	3	0.3	1,004	1,206	1,200	196	19.6	-6	-0.5
Scotland	1,879	1,968	1,985	106	5.7	18	0.9	2,054	2,262	2,274	220	10.7	12	0.5
Great Britain	20,402	22,234	22,328	1,926	9.4	94	0.4	22,550	25,882	25,948	3,398	15.1	66	0.3
Northern Ireland	494	528	531	37	7.6	3	, 0.5	563	612	623	60	10.6	11	1.8
United Kingdom	20,896	22,762	22,859	1,963	9.4	96	0.4	23.112	26,494	26.571	3,458	15.0	77	0.3

Information from the 1990 LFS, benchmarked on the 1989 census results, was used to produce an all-industries estimate at March 1990. The difference between this and the estimate produced from the sample surveys has been allocated to industries by comparing the survey and census based estimates at September 1989. The difference, expressed as a percentage of the survey-based estimates, is assumed to have grown in equal percentage steps over the period to March 1990 and the estimates adjusted accordingly.

This percentage adjustment to the survey-based estimates has been held constant from March 1990. Over the period of rapid employment growth since 1983 the number of jobs created from new businesses far outweighed jobs lost through closures. The need for an adjustment arose because estimates based on the surveys of employers had not fully reflected the impact of births and closures of businesses on employee numbers. The change in the employment situation since March 1990 means that it would not be appropriate to assume a continued widening of the underestimate; to do so would risk a substantial overestimate in the published figures.

The reliability of the monthly and quarterly estimates will be improved substantially by two measures to be introduced during the current year. A new and more representative panel of employers has been selected from respondents to the 1989 census; first results are expected to be published in the autumn, covering the period to June 1991. Procedures are being developed to update the panel on a quarterly basis to take account of births and closures, so that it reflects changes in activity by industry and region; results of the updated panel should be available around the end of the year. These measures are intended to remove the need for the adjustments described above.

#### Self-employment

There is no direct statistical evidence on self-employment after the 1990 LFS. Using past methodology, the numbers after June 1990 would have been projected on the basis of the average rate of growth shown since 1981. Annual rates of growth have varied significantly and the latest estimate was very different from the projection made last year. In view of recent changes in the employment situation, projections from June 1990 are likely to be particularly unreliable. The published figures from that date will therefore repeat the latest (June 1990)

estimate. This is not intended to imply that self-employment has remained constant since June 1990 rather that there is no basis on which to make reliable projections. The published figures will be annotated to reflect this. Figures will be revised when the 1991 LF results become available. From autumn 1992 there will b no need for projections since LFS results will be available on a quarterly basis.

#### **Technical note**

Estimates of employees in employment are based on the following sources:

a) the census of employment conducted triennially from 1978 to 1987; and the 1989 census;

b) monthly and quarterly surveys of employers (that is the L2 and L5 panel inquiries and the L42 to all local authorities):

c) inquiries conducted biennially by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for employment in agriculture and quarterly by the Department of the Environment for employment in the construction industry; d) 'centralised returns' covering employment in some nationalised industries, government departments and other large organisations such as British Coal, and the London and Scottish Clearing Banks Association; and e) the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

For census of employment dates, the estimates given by the census are used without adaptation. Between censuses, sources b, c, and d are used to estimate monthly and quarterly trends in employees in employment. However, in recent years employment estimates calculated in this way have also been supplemented for known underestimation of employment growth as measured by these panel surveys.

These supplements are based on aggregate whole economy trends from the annual LFS (e, above). The supplements are spread across industries and regions in a way which reflects the industry mix of the biases which build up between censuses.

A change in the way these supplements have been used in the current revisions is explained in the 'methods' section of the article

Estimates for Great Britain are published at industry class (SIC 80) level and regional estimates at division level, with some finer detail where estimates are considered reliable. Reliability is judged on the basis of the revisions to the detailed figures which are necessary when census results are produced.



Mike Fogden, Chief Executive of the Employment Service.

### The Employment Service as an agency one year on

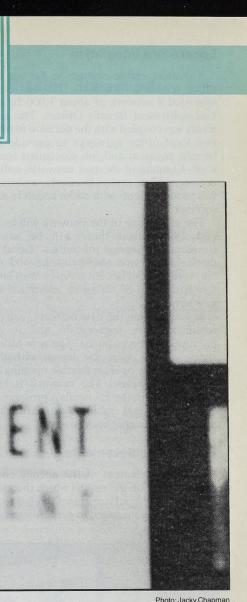
In April 1990 the Employment Service (ES) became the largest executive agency to date as part of the Government's Next Steps Initiative. Agency status is about providing better service for customers and achieving greater value for money for taxpayers. This article looks at some of the major developments in the ES during its first year as an agency.

The ES forms a large part of the Employment Department Group. Its aim is to:

"help promote a competitive and efficient labour market by giving positive help to unemployed people through its job placement service and other programmes and by the payment of benefits and allowances to those who are entitled to them." (ES Agency Framework Document)

Britain

For 1990-91 the ES had a programmes and administration budget of approximately £860 million, and some £2.6 billion was paid in unemployment and related benefits on behalf of the Department of Social Security."







The Employment Service employs around 35,000 people and runs a network of some 1,500 local offices in Great

#### Local office integration

The most visible changes so far are those to the local office network. When the ES was created in 1987, it inherited a network of about 1,000 Jobcentres and 1,000 Unemployment Benefit Offices. The granting of agency status was coupled with the decision to bring together these two local office networks to provide the full range of benefit payment and job placement functions under one roof. Combining the two networks will allow the ES to deliver services more effectively, and the one-stop service will provide clients with easier access to the full range of ES services.

The re-shaping of the network will be completed by the mid 1990s when there will be around 1,100-1,200 Employment Service jobcentres. Good progress is being made. There are already some 400 offices delivering employment and benefit services in an integrated way. The Government is investing an additional £70 million in the new network.

In establishing the new network, existing offices will be retained where appropriate and in other cases new premises will be acquired. The new offices are modern in style, with an open plan layout without screens or high counters. They operate flexible opening hours designed to reflect local needs. The network is being provided in localities where the ES needs a presence to fulfil its policy and operational objectives particularly in helping unemployed people back to work.

#### Focus on achievements

A central element of the agency concept is to put a greater focus on the results which the agency is achieving. To date, public services have tended to be judged by the workload they managed to get through rather than by their

efficiency. A good example of the change is the new emphasis on how many unemployed people have been found jobs as the result of advisory interviews rather than on how many interviews have been held. As part of this process, the ES has been given ambitious 'stretching targets' to aim for each year.

The targets, which are published in an Annual Performance Agreement, consist of a selected range of output-based performance indicators. Preliminary results for the first year indicate that, although a changing labour market has resulted in a 14 per cent decline in vacancies, the ES is holding its own in dealing with its clients, with only a 13 per cent decline in placings performance since 1989.

Despite rising volumes of new claims to unemployment benefits, the ES has so far achieved the target set for the speed with which new claims are entered into the national computer system, and is above target for the accuracy of benefit payments made.

A major innovation to come is the application of unit-costing to ES outputs. This will enable the ES to assess the efficiency of its main programmes and services (see panel), and provide the basis of an improved resources allocation system in order to secure the best match between outputs and resources. The first stage is the development of a unit-costing system which enables direct costs of key outputs to be calculated. The second stage of the project. when completed, will bring into account the full costs of achieving outputs. Together, these two systems will inform decisions on the effective use of resources and their efficient allocation between activities.

#### Managerial flexibilities

Acceptance of performance targets brings with it greater flexibility to manage within a framework agreed by



New Client Advisers offer positive guidance to help newly unemployed people yet back to work as soon as possible.

Ministers. The ES is developing a range of variations from current Civil Service personnel and financial practices, which are designed to assist in maximising its business performance.

#### Personnel flexibilities

Although agency staff remain civil servants, the ES is developing a number of distinctive policies in the areas of recruitment, probation, promotion and pay, aiming to improve the performance and develop the potential of people in the organisation.

It is experimenting, for example, with allowing people considered ready for promotion to apply for advertised posts in the next grade, instead of having to pass interview boards to join a waiting list for promotion. It also intends to recruit directly at junior management level (Executive Officer level) rather than through the Civil Service Commission, and is preparing guidance to help managers run their own recruitment programmes.

This includes developing new selection criteria which are specific to ES requirements. In all these areas line managers will be playing an important part in the selection process and hence acquiring a greater personal interest in the success of the people they employ.

#### Financial flexibilities

The granting of various financial flexibilities under agency status provides scope for improved financial management. In agreement with HM Treasury the ES has introduced a number of such flexibilities. These include the carrying forward of a proportion of a year's unspent running costs and capital allocations into the next financial year, and switching expenditure in-year between running costs, capital and programmes within approved limits.

Provision has also been given for the generation of revenue in addition to the programmes and services in the agency's Operating Plan. While not competing with the private sector, the ES will, for example, be able to charge employers for extra job placing or counselling services such as when there are large scale redundancies or major recruitment campaigns.

#### Quality of service

A third element of agency status is the emphasis on quality of service. A number of initiatives are under way, including experiments with quality management systems in various parts of the country.

Accuracy of benefit payments is also being improved. A Quality Matters guide was issued last October to all those engaged in benefit payment work, and a supplementary section, Customer Matters, will be available shortly, providing guidance on what the clients want from the service. Customer Satisfaction Surveys have been introduced at both national and local levels.

The theme of developing people (and consequently improving their performance) is contained in the ES Mission Statement (see panel) and is part of the Agency Development Programme.

Annual staff attitude surveys are held to ascertain views on a range of issues concerning the work and management of the ES.

#### Management of change

The ES recognises that it has set itself a challenging task in terms of organisational changes. An internal team,

#### Our purpose

fresh challenges.

#### Our values

The ES serves people through people. We must all work together in close cooperation to provide the best possible service for our clients. We will ensure that the ES is a well-managed organisation, where people want to work and where they can realise their potential.

#### Our vision

unified local office network.

#### Our aims

- country;
- 1000c

By achieving these aims we can build an Employment Service for the 1990s valued by the clients and by us all.

supported by management consultants, has been analysing where the ES should concentrate its effort. Its recommendations are being implemented under the direct leadership of the Chief Executive, Mike Fogden, and his Executive Board, with the involvement of people from across the ES. The goal is to be a model of public service, well-managed and giving value for money, delivering a

#### **ES Mission Statement**

#### The Employment Service

The Employment Service (ES) was created by the Government to provide an effective and high quality public employment service. We are well qualified and equipped to do this through our committed and trained people and our nationwide network of local offices.

Our purpose as a public employment service is to help people into work, thereby filling employers' vacancies, and to pay benefits to those unemployed people entitled to receive them. Our continuing priority in the 1990s will be to help unemployed people, and particularly the most disadvantaged, to find work, and to ensure that in the meantime we pay them benefits accurately and on time. However, our role may need to broaden and develop in response to new policies and programmes introduced by Ministers. The ES has earned a good reputation in responding to new opportunities. We must be ready to meet

We will become a business-like agency, respected for the quality of our customer service and people. We will make good use of agency flexibilities in meeting our targets, and deliver programmes and services cost-effectively through a

To achieve this vision for the ES, we have set ourselves the following key aims for our organisation:

• to improve the effectiveness and quality of ES programmes and services;

• to foster relationships with people and organisations outside the ES who can help our clients;

• to develop a strong culture for the ES as an agency with greater emphasis on effective management and on the achievement of positive results from our efforts;

• to integrate the ES local office network across the

• to ensure that all of us in the ES have the capability to deliver the programmes and services required in the

### **Main Employment Programmes**

### New Framework for Advising Clients

Aims to give more coherent and targeted help to those who most need it. The framework includes:

- a *Back to Work* plan giving individual guidance on how to find work;
- review of all claimants unemployed 13 weeks and selective interviews of those with skills in demand;
- unified advisory service allowing continuity of contact by skilled advisers;
- systematic follow-up of those not taking up jobs or places on programmes;
- intensive burst of help for those unemployed two years;
- more caseloading of those with particular difficulties to give concentrated assistance in identifying causes of their problems and access to opportunities.

#### **New Client Advisers**

Offer positive help to the newly unemployed to help get them back to work as soon as possible.

#### Restart

Everyone unemployed six months or more is invited every six months to an in-depth interview which aims to provide help and guidance, assess individual needs, and overcome disadvantages.

#### **Restart courses**

Aim to help those aged 18 or over who have been unemployed for six months or longer to reassess their strengths and skills, rebuild their confidence and motivation, consider their options in detail, and decide what action to take to get back to work.

#### Jobclubs

Places where people get together to work at finding a job. They are shown the best way to search out and apply for jobs and how to perform well at interviews. There is access to resource centres where newspapers, stamps, stationery, telephones etc. are available free of charge.

#### **Travel to Interview Scheme**

Gives assistance to unemployed jobseekers to attend interviews beyond the normal daily travelling distance of home area.

#### Jobshare

Pays £1,000 to employers if they create part-time jobs for unemployed people by splitting full time jobs or combining regular overtime.

professional, quality service—a place where people are proud to work.

#### Parliamentary correspondence and questions

One of the most immediately visible changes brought about by agency status has been the new way of handling Parliamentary Questions (PQs) and letters from MPs. Ministers continue to reply to all PQs and letters from MPs concerning strategic issues, policy matters and questions of overall resource allocation, but questions on operational matters are now referred to Mike Fogden for a detailed written response.

These arrangements are intended to be helpful to Members of Parliament by ensuring they receive replies from the person who is held accountable for, and therefore best placed to respond to questions about, Employment Service operations.

#### **Programme Development Funds**

This is money allocated to the nine ES Regional Directors to fund locally devised and innovative projects in areas of deprivation, that help our most disadvantaged clients take up work, training or self-employment.

#### **Job Interview Guarantee**

Offers employers a menu of help (for example, job preparation courses) to find suitable longer-term unemployed people if they guarantee to offer interviews to these applicants.

#### Programmes for people with disabilities

All ES programmes are open to people with disabilities, often with relaxed entry conditions. In addition, there is a wide range of services and schemes for those who need special help. These include:

#### Disablement Resettlement Officers

Help people with disabilities who need special occupational counselling and advice.

#### **Disablement Advisory Service**

Local teams helping employers to implement good policies and practices towards people with disabilities.

#### Employment Rehabilitation Service

Provides specialist assessment and employment rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

#### Special Schemes

Loan of equipment, grants for adaptation to premises and equipment, fares to work, trial periods of employment, personal readers for blind people, and, when all other resettlement avenues become exhausted, grants to help people with severe disabilities to become self-employed.

#### Sheltered Employment Programme

Jobs for over 20,000 people with severe disabilities who need sheltered conditions or support to hold down jobs in open employment.

#### Sheltered Placement Scheme

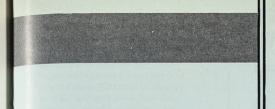
Allows people with severe disabilities to work alongside non-disabled workers in a variety of jobs and locations.

#### Is the ES succeeding?

It will undoubtedly take time for such a large, dispersed organisation as the ES to implement all the necessary operational changes required of it as an executive agency. Mike Fogden believes, however, that it will evolve as the managerial flexibilities demonstrate their value through better performance.

"The first year as an agency is proving busy and challenging, and there is no sign of that changing," he says. "There is a strong commitment to developing and delivering Ministerial objectives, to providing a quality service to clients, improved job satisfaction and better value for money to the taxpayer.

"The ES has a clear vision of the organisation it wants and needs to become; it is already making considerable strides towards achieving its ambition of being seen as an exemplar of public service."



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Labour

Market

Data

### Publication dates of main economic indicators April-June 1991

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index
April 18, Thursday	April 12, Friday
May 16, Thursday	May 17, Friday
June 13, Thursday	June 14, Friday

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

 Unemployment and vacancies:
 071-273
 5532.
 Employment and hours:
 0928
 715151
 ext.
 2570 (Ansafone Service).

 Retail Prices Index:
 0923
 8152081 (Ansafone Service).
 Average Earnings Index:
 0923
 815208/815214.

x

APRIL 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

**S1** 

### Commentary

### **Trends in labour statistics**

#### Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom fell by 46,000 in the third quarter of 1990. Over the year to September 1990. growth was 76,000. The level is the same as December 1989.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have fallen by 24,000 in January 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 151,000 over the year to January 1991 compared with a fall of 19,000 in the previous 12 months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 85,600 between January and February 1991 to 1,977,200. This was the eleventh consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 370,600 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began. The

Index

124

120

116

112

108

104

100 .

1985 = 100

**OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom** 

..... Production industries

Manufacturing industries

unemployment rate in February increased by 0.3 percentage point from the revised rate for January.

to 7.0 per cent of the workforce. The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to January 1991 was 91/2 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point lower than the corresponding rate for December 1990

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output in the sector in the three months ending January 1991 was 33/4 per cent lower than in the three months ending December 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to January 1991 were 111/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Price Index, was 9.0 per cent in January 1991, compared with 9.3 per cent for the year to December 1990. The annual rate excluding housing

Gross domestic product (output measure)

costs fell from 7.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent.

It is provisionally estimated that 1.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to January 1991 This compares with 4.5 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending January 1990 of 7.0 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,060,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1990, while United Kingdom residents made about 1.160.000 visits abroad

#### Economic background

The latest estimates for the United Kingdom economy show that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1990 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous

1 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991

Seasonally adjusted

quarter, and was 11/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1989. GDP rose by 1/2 per cent between 1989 and 1990.

Output of the production industries in the three months to January 1991 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 2 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 4 per cent lower than in the same period a vear earlier

Manufacturing output in the three months to January 1991 was 21/2 per cent lower than the previous three months and was 4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were falls of 2 per cent in the output of other minerals, of the chemical

industry, of engineering and allied industries and of food, drink and tobacco, 3 per cent in the output of textiles and clothing and of 'other manufacturing', and 4 per cent in the output of the metals industry Interruptions to oil extraction starting with the loss of production

from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the three months to January 1991 output wsa 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 41/2 pe cent lower than in the same period of 1989. It was 16 per cent lower than in the second guarter of 1988

Latest estimates suggest that in the fourth guarter of 1990 consumers' expenditure was £67. per cent below the level of spending of the previous quarter and 11/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional February 1991

estimate of the volume of retail sales showed a rise from the figure for January but was slightly lower than that for December 1990. Over the period December 1990 to February 1991, sales were 1/4 per cent higher than in the previous 3 months (after seasona adjustment) but 11/4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier

New credit advanced to consumers in January 1991 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £3.9 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with a similar amount in December 1990 and November. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the fourth quarter of 1990 is estimated to have been £50.6 billion (seasonally adjusted), £1.0 billion less than at the end of the

third quarter of 1990. Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see Table 0.1 note 8 for definition), in the fourth quarter of 1990 at constant prices, was estimated to have been 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 61/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional estimate for fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the fourth quarter of 1990 indicates a level of manufacturing investment 21/2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and over 11 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1989.

The revised estimate of stockbuilding by manufacturing wholesalers and retailers for the fourth quarter of 1990 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £1 182 million from the third quarter of 1990. Manufacturers reduced their stocks by £1,220 million following an increase of £339 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers' stocks fell by £53 million following a rise of £65 million in the previous quarter while retailers' stocks rose by £91 million following an ncrease of £180 million

Visible trade in the three months to January 1991 was in deficit by £3.1 billion compared with £2.1 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0.1 billion in the three months to January while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £0.4 billion to £3.2 billion

The volume of exports in the three months to January 1991 was 11/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. Import volume in the three months to January was 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 3 per cent lower than a year earlier The current account of the

balance of payments in the three

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

months

months to January 1991 was

estimated to have been in deficit by

£3.1 billion, compared with a deficit

of £2.9 billion in the previous three

Sterling's effective Exchange

changed compared with January

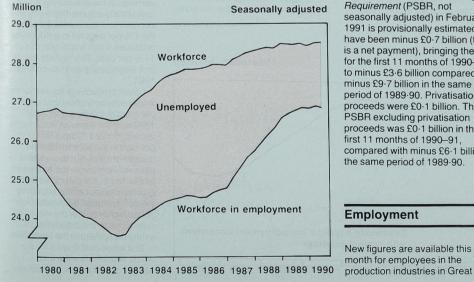
1991. The currency fell by 1 per

was 94.3(1985 = 100), little

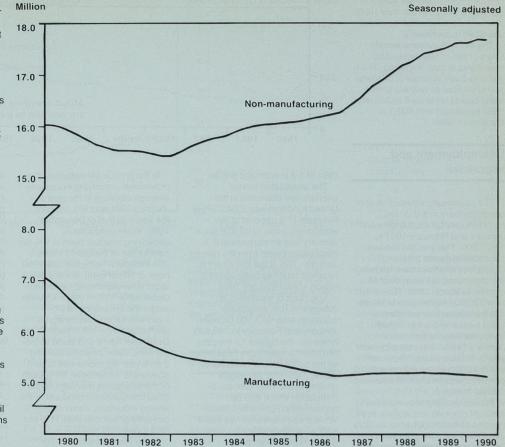
by 1/2 per cent against the

Rate Index (ERI) for February 1991

cent against the Japanese ven and



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: **United Kingdom** 



deutschemark but rose by 11/2 per cent against the US dollar EBI was 5 per cent higher than in February 1990: over the period sterling rose by 21/2 per cent against the deutschemark, by 16 per cent against the US dollar and 4 per cent against the ven On February 28, 1991 the UK base lending rate was reduced from 131/2 per cent to 13 per cent. After falling to a low of 71/2 per cent in May 1988 it had risen from that

level to reach 15 per cent by October 5, 1989

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in February 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £0.7 billion (that is a net payment), bringing the total for the first 11 months of 1990-91 to minus £3.6 billion compared with minus £9.7 billion in the same period of 1989-90. Privatisation proceeds were £0.1 billion. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £0.1 billion in the first 11 months of 1990-91. compared with minus £6.1 billion in the same period of 1989-90

#### Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the

1984

1983

1985

1986

Britain for January 1991

APRIL 1991

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 24.000 in January 1991 to 4,945,000. This follows falls of 38,000 in December, 21,000 in November and 13,000 in October 1990. Over the year to January

1991, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 151,000 compared with a fall of 19,000 in the previous year

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain was 445,000, an increase in the month of 2,000 following a fall of 3,000 in December and no change in November 1990.

The revised estimate of the United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) showed a decrease of 46,000 in the third quarter of 1990 but increased by 76,000 in the year to September 1990 to reach 26,844,000.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell to 11.07 million hours per week worked in January 1991. It is at its lowest level for four vears

The number of hours lost through short-time working in

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased in January 1991 to 0.59 million hours per week compared to 0.29 in January 1990. The upward trend which began in July 1990 is continuing

The index of average weekly hours (1985 = 100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours or overtime and short time as well as normal basic hours) fell to 99.6 in January 1991 compared with 100.3 in December 1990.

#### **Unemployment and** vacancies

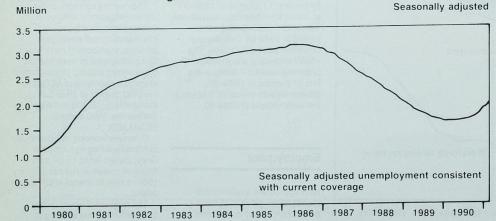
The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom rose by 85,000 between January and February 1991 to 1.977.200. This was the eleventh consecutive month that unemployment has risen, following the continuous fall seen over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 370,600 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began and is the highest level of unemployment since January 1989. The unemployment rate in February was 7.0 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the revised rate for January.

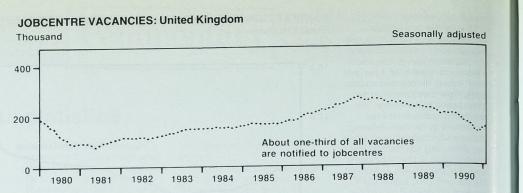
Total unemployment increased among both men and women in all regions of the UK between January and February, except for Northern Ireland, where there was a small fall in female unemployment. In all regions except the North, North West and Northern Ireland, this month's rises are the largest since the current upward trends began. The largest increrases in

unemployment rates were in the South East (including London), East Anglia, the South West and the West Midlands (all up 0.4 percentage points)

The unemployment rate was higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK except Scotland and Northern Ireland (both down 0.1 percentage points). There was an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to February

**UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom** 





The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom was 2,045,375 in February (7.2 per cent of the workforce), a rise of 85,628 since January and an increase of 0.3 percentage points from the rate for January. This is the first time the headline total has been above 2 million since February 1989. The stock of vacancies at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 3,100 between January and February to 146,900. However, the figures for the past two months have been influenced by the notification of temporary, mainly part-time, vacancies relating to the 1991 Census of Population which is to be conducted in April of this year. While these increases represent cent a year. additional temporary jobs, they

Average earnings

should not be taken as an

over the past three years.

indication of a change from the

downward trend in vacancies seen

1991 of 1.3 percentage points.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to January 1991 was 91/2 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate in December 1990 and 3/4 percentage points lower than the peak rate of  $10^{1/4}$ per cent recorded in July 1990.

provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January 1991 was 93/4 per cent. the same as that of December 1990. While production's underlying rate has been at 93/4 per cent for ten of the last 11 months (the exception being the July 1990 peak of 10 per cent), since July a slight downward trend has been discernable. Within the production sector the underlying rate of increrase for manufacturing ws unchanged from the revised December figure and stood at 91/2 per cent, lower overtime working than a year ago continues to be a downward influence on the growth of manufacturing earnings. In the other component of production, the energy industries, earnings are currently growing at over 111/2 per

In the production industries the

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to January was 91/4 per cent. This is 1/2 percentage point below December's rate. Bonus payments were again lower than a year earlier.

#### Productivity and unit wage costs

All productivity and unit wage cost figures reported this month include the effects of the revisions

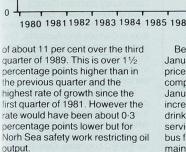
to employment data. The lowering of employment estimates has increased manufcturing productivity growth rates and lowered the rates for unit wage costs. Over the last 12 months' figures, the revisions have been in the range 0 to 1/2 percentage point. For the economy as a whole, productivity growth is about 11/4 percentage points higher in the third quarter of 1990 than was previously shown and whole economy unit wage cost growth has been reduced by a corresponding amount.

For the three months ending January 1991 manufacturing output was 33/4 per cent below the level for the corresponding period to January 1990. With output being boosted by production for the Gulf War, this understates the current trend rate of decline. Employment levels in manufacturing have faller over the last year, and so productivity in output per head terms has declined by less than output at an annual rate of 11/2 pe cent. The reduction in overtime working in manufacturing. compared with a year ago, has lead to output per hour declining a a slightly slower rate than output per head at 11/4 per cent.

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to January 1991 were 111/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. In the year to the latest three-month period the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 93/4 per cent and this combined with the 11/2 per cent fall in productivity produced a unit wage cost rise of 111/2 per cent. The highest rate of unit wage cost growth since May 1981

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the third quarter of 1990 was the same as in the same quarter of 1989. Output fell by 1/2 per cent in the year to the third quarter of 1990, but there was a 1/ per cent increase in the employed labour force. It is estimated that growth in output and productivity would have been 0.3 percentage points higher but for the loss of oil output due to the installation of safety equipment in the North Sea. Unit wage cost figures for the

whole economy for the third quarter of 1990 show an increase



AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX-UNDERLYING:

Great Britain, increases over previous year

#### Prices

Per cent

25

20

15

10

The 12-month rate of increase in the retail prices index for January 1991 was 9.0 per cent, down from the 9.3 per cent recorded for December 1990. The annual rate excluding housing costs also fell. to 7.1 per cent for January from 7.5 per cent

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

Between December 1990 and January 1991 the overall level of prices rose by 0.2 per cent compared with 0.6 per cent in January 1990. There were price increases for food, alcoholic drinks, housing and household services, domestic fuels, rail and bus fares, motor insurance and maintenance. There were falls in the prices of petrol and cars and there were unusually sharp reductions in the January sales for clothing, footwear and households goods.

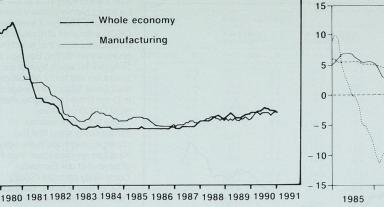
The annual rate of increase in the tax and price index was 8.5 per cent for January 1991, compared with 9.0 per cent for December 1990

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 6-3 per

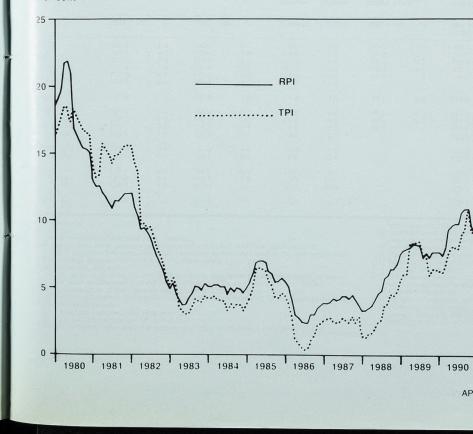
fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 2.3 per cent over the year to January.

#### Industrial disputes

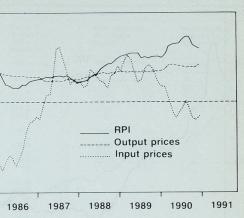
#### Per cent 15



percentage points higher than in the previous guarter and the highest rate of growth since the first quarter of 1981. However the rate would have been about 0.3 percentage points lower but for Norh Sea safety work restricting oil output.

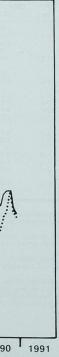


#### **RETAIL PRICES AND PRODUCER PRICES (INPUT** AND OUTPUT): United Kingdom, changes over previous year



cent for January, compared with 5.9 per cent for December. The index of prices of materials and

It is provisionally estimated that 31,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in January 1991. The largest elements of this figure relate to 13,000 working days lost in public administration and education, 5,000 in the coal industry and 4,000 in both other manufacturing industries group and construction. The estimate of



APRIL 1991

31,000 working days lost this January compares with 39,000 working days lost in December 1990, 443,000 in January 1990 and an average of 541,000 for January during the ten year period of 1981 to 1991

In the 12 months to January 1991 a provisional total of 2.5 million working days lost compared to a figure of 4.5 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending January 1990 of 7.0 million

During the 12 months to January 1991 a provisional total of 569 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 701 stoppages in the 12 months to January 1990 and an annual average in the ten year period ending January 1990 of 1,137 stoppages in progress.

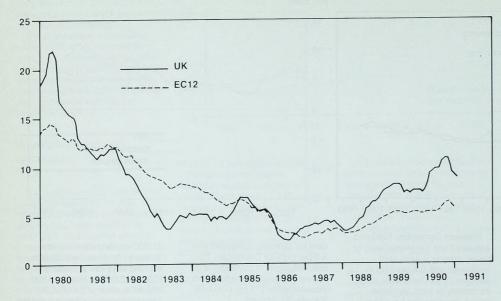
#### **Overseas travel and** tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,060,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in December 1990, which was 7 per cent lower than the figure for December 1989. There were falls of 13 per cent in visits from Western Europe and 16 per cent in visits from North America but a rise of 30 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total, 680,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 160,000 by residents of North America and 220,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 1,160,000 trips abroad in December 1990, a fall of 17 per cent compared with December 1989. This was mainly due to a fall of 20 per cent in visits in Western Europe but there were also falls of 20 per cent, and 6 per cent in visits to North America and other parts of

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year Per cent



the world respectively. Western Europe remains the most popular destination with an estimated 890,000 visits being made in December 1990. There were an estimated 110,000 visits to North visits to other parts of the world.

£400 million abroad in December 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £500 million in the UK. This resulted in a balance of payment surplus on the travel amount of £100 million for the month.

Provisional estimates for the whole of 1990 indicate that the

number of overseas visitors to the UK increased by 2 per cent compared with 1989, to 17,670,000. The estimated number of visits by UK residents going abroad during 1990, at America and an estimated 160,000 30,850,000, decreased 1 per cent compared with 1989. Overseas UK residents spent an estimated residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 8 per cent to £7,475 million, and UK residents' expenditure abroad increased by 6 per cent compared with the previous year, to £9,905 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for 1990 remained virtually unchanged at £2,430

million compared with £2,412 million in 1989.

#### International comparisons

The underlying increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to January 1991, at 91/2 per cent compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries which are shown in Table 5.9. Although

precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increase in 12 of the 13 countries shown (Greece being the exception). The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that ten of the 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain. Unit wage costs in Great Britain are higher than in most OECD countries.

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than that of several of our European Community partners (Spain, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Denmark and Greece) and is lower than in Canada and Australia. The United Kingdom rate is also lower than the EC average (7.2 per cent in January 1991 compared to 8-4 per cent in January 1991).

There was a rise in the UK retail prices index of 9.3 per cent over the 12 months to December 1990, which compares with the provisional average of 5.8 per cent for the EC countries. Over the same period, consumer prices increased in France by 3.4 per cent (provisional), and in West Germany by 2.8 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 6.1 per cent in the United States, 5.0 per cent in Canada and 3.8 per cent in Japan (provisional). It should be noted that, international comparisons of indices are compiled. For example the treatment of owner occupiers'

inflation can be affected by variations in the way national shelter costs differs between countries.

**BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\*** 

Seas	onally adju	isted			in the second				Star Star		and the second			UNITED I	KINGDOM
1.15		GDP		Output	5455							Income	-		
		average measure <sup>2,1</sup>	5	GDP <sup>3,4,15</sup>		Index of ou	tput UK		Sec. Cas	Index of		Real person	al	Gross trac	ding
						Production industries <sup>1</sup>	,5,15	Manufactur industries <sup>1</sup>	ring	<ul> <li>production</li> <li>OECD</li> <li>countries<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>		disposable income		profits of companies	s <sup>7</sup>
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		100-0 103-6 108-1r 112-6 114-5 115-1	3.8 3.6 4.3 4.2 1.7 0.5	100-0 103-2 107-7 112-4r 114-5 115-3	3·4 3·2 4·4 4·4 1·9 0·7	100-0 102-4 105-8 109-6 110-0 109-2R	5.5 2.4 3.3 3.6 0.4 -0.7	100-0 101-3 106-6 114-2 119-1r 118-4	2.7 1.3 5.2 7.1 4.3 -0.6	100-0 101-1 104-8 110-7 114-8 116-9	1.1 3.7 5.6 3.7 1.8	100·0 104·5 107·8r 113·7 119·8 123·6	2.7 4.5 3.2 5.5 5.4 3.2	36·4 42·1 47·7r 57·9 59·0 57·6	31.9 15.7 13.3 21.4 1.9 -2.4
1989	Q4	115-2r	1.3	115-2r	1.5	110-4r	0.4	118-8r	1.5	115.4	2.5	120-8r	3.8	14.9r	-9.1
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116-0 116-2 114-7 113-6	1.4 1.9 0.2 -1.4	116-0 116-4 114-8 113-8	1.5 2.1 0.3 -1.2	109·9 112·1 108·3 106·6	-0·1 2·7 -2·0 -3·4	119·4 120·9 118·4 114·9	0·1 1·6 0·8 3·3	115-8 116-7 118-1R 117-0	1.8 1.8 2.7 1.4	122:3 123:1 124:2 124:7	3·9 2·0 3·5 3·2	14·2 15·2 13·9 14·4	-7·2 1·3 0·7 -3·4
1990	July Aug Sep	  		··· ···	 	108-9r 108-0 108-0	2·1 0·3 −2·0	119-5r 118-4 117-4	1·3 0·3 –0·8	117-9r 118-4 117-9	2·5 2·6 2·6	  	  	  	 
	Oct Nov Dec	·· 3	 		··· ···	108-0 106-3 105-6	-2·4 -2·7 -3·4	116·0 114·2 114·5	-1·4 -2·3 -3·3	118-0 116-8 116-2	2·6 2·2 1·4	 		  	··· ···
1991	Jan					105-3	-4.0	114.3	-3.8						

		Expenditur	e		-502-	13. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	No. 19 St.		12392				Base	Effective	6
		Consumer		Retail sales	;	Fixed inv	estment <sup>8</sup>		See.	General		Stock	lending rates † 11	exchange rate † 1,12	
		1985 prices		volume <sup>1</sup>		All industrie: 1985 pric		Manufactu industries 1985 price		governme consumpti at 1985 pri	on	changes 1985 prices <sup>10</sup>			
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 10	0 %
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		217-9 231-7 243-5r 260-3 270-3 272-9	3.5 6.3 5.1 6.9 3.8 1.0	100-0 105-3 111-5 119-2 121-8 122-7	4·7 5·3 5·9 6·9 2·2 0·7	45.5 45.6 50.6r 58.0 62.7 62.9	7·1 0·2 11·0 14·6 8·1 0·3	10-3 9-7 10-3R 11-5 12-4 11-9R	15-1 6-0 6-7 11-7 8-0 4-1	73.9 75.2 76.2 76.7 77.1 78.4	1.8 1.3 0.7 0.5 1.7	0.82 0.75 1.17 3.73 2.25 -0.68	12 11 11 10·25–10·5 13·75–14 15	100·0 91·5 90·1 95·5 92·6 91·3	-0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0 -3.0 -1.4
1989	Q4	68-2r	2.9	122-4	1.0	15·7r	3.3	3.1	10.7	19.4	1.0	-0.75	15	88·1	-8.9
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	68-5 69-1 68-2 67-1	2·4 1·9 1·0 -1·6	123-0 123-6 122-8 121-4	1.4 1.6 1.0 0.8	16-4 16-1 15-4 15-0	4·5 2·5 -0·6 -4·5	3·2 3·0 2·8 2·9R	10·3 -5·3 -12·5 -6·5	19·5 19·9 19·5 19·5	2·1 4·7 -0·5 0·5	-0·26 -0·41 0·07 -0·08	15 15 15 14	88·1 88·6 94·2 94·1	-9·3 -5·3 2·7 6·8
1990	Aug Sep		 	121-9 122-6	1·3 1·0		 		::	 	 	· · · ·	15 15	95·3 93·8	1.5 2.7
	Oct Nov Dec	···	 	121-2 120-3 122-4	-0·1 -0·5 -0·8	  	 	 		 	 		14 14 14	94-8 94-2 93-3	4·1 5·2 6·9
1991	Jan Feb		 	120-7R 121-9P	-1·1 -1·3						· · ·		14 13	94-2 94-3P	7·4 6·7
1	Netton a la	Visible trad	е			Balance of	of payments	Compet	itiveness	Prices					
		Export volu	ime <sup>1</sup>	Import volu	me <sup>1</sup>	Visible balance	Current balance	Normal labour o	unit	Tax and indext <sup>1</sup>	price	Produce	er prices inde	x† <sup>1,6,14</sup>	
			5 972 (b)/s	1.0.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.						muext		Material	s and fuels	Home sale	es
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 1	00 %	Jan 198 =100	7 %	<b>1985</b> = 1	100 %	1985 = 100	0 %
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		100-0 104-2 109-7 111-8 117-3r 125-3	5.6 4.2 5.3 1.9 4.9 6.8	100-0 107-4 115-3 131-0 141-5r 143-4	3·2 7·4 7·4 13·6 8·0 1·3	-3·3 -9·5 -11·2 -21·1 -24·0r -17·9	2.8 0.0 -4.3 -15.3 -19.8 -16.0	100·0 94·4 94·3 100·0 98·4	-1.0 -5.6 -0.1 6.0 -1.6	96·1 97·9 100·4 103·3 110·6	5·3 1·9 2·6 2·9 7·1	100·0 92·4 95·3 98·4 104·0 103·8	-7.6 3.1 3.2 5.7 -0.2	100·0 104·3 103·3 113·2 119·0 126·0	5·3 4·3 -1·0 9·6 5·1 5·9
1989	Q4	123-8r	11.8	139·7r	1.8	-4-8r	-4.2	94.7	-6.6	112.5	6-2	105.8	5.7	121-2	5.2
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124-8 126-6 123-7 125-8	10·2 11·3 5·2 1·6	146-5 146-4 142-0 138-9	3·5 3·4 -0·4 -0·6	5·9 5·3 3·7 3·0	-4·6 -5·0 -3·5 -3·0	95·8 96·1 102·8	-6·2 -3·3 5·4	114-8 119-2 121-4 123-5	6-4 8-0 8-8 9-8	105-7 103-5 102-3	2.8 -0.9 -0.8	123·1 125·7 126·9	5·4 6·3 6·0
1990	Aug Sep	124-2r 128-1	6·5 5·2	141-6r 139-1	1·4 -0·4	-1·3r -0·7	-1·2 -0·6	 	· · · · ·	121-4 122-7	8·4 8·8	101-9 104-1	-1·6 -0·7	126-9 127-2	6·1 5·9
	Oct Nov Dec	126-4 126-8 124-3	5·3 3·9 1·0	142·7 140·3 133·6	-0.8 -0.8 0.6	-1·1 -1·0 -0·9	-1·1 -1·0 -0·9	 	  	123-8 123-4 123-3	9·7 9·9 9·8	103-4 103-0 104-7R	0-4 1-0 2-0	127·9 128·4 128·7	5·9 5·9 5·9
1991	Jan Feb	121-3	-1·2	141·6 	-2·3	-1.2	-1·2	.::		123-6	8.9	104-4P 102-1P	-2·7 -2·7	130-2P 130-8P	6·1 6·2

### =Provisional =Revised

R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
Not seasonally adjusted.
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p. 79.
(3) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.
(4) GDP at factor cost.

(4) GDF at factor cost.
 (5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 (6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 (7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of

stock appreciation.
(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce\*

Quarter	Employees	in employmen	nt †			Self-employed	HM Forces ±	Work-related government	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *
Zuaitei	Male		Female		All	(with or without	Forces ‡	training programmes ††		
a maring	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	024700.58 	employees) **				
INITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seaso	nal variation				22.446	3,062	315	369	26,192	28,503
1988 Sept R	12.046		10,401			3,126	313	408	26,413	28,460 §
Dec R	11,986		10,580		22,566	3,120	515	100		
					22,547	3,190	312	448	26,496	28,457 §
1989 Mar R	11,948		10,599		22,661	3,253	308	462	26,684	28,427 §
June R	11,992		10,668		22,762	3,264	308	468	26,802	28,505 §
Sept R	12,074		10,689		22,887	3,274	306	450	26,917	28,556 §
Dec R	12,080		10,807		22,007	5,214	000			
			10 701		22,716	3.284	306	436	26,742	28,387 §
1990 Mar R	12,015		10,701		22,855	3.298	303	424	26,881	28,436 §
June R	12,050		10,806		22,859	3,298	303	413	26,874	28,547 §
Sept R	12,096		10,763		22,033	0,200				
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasona	a variation						045	030	26,151	28.387
1988 Sept R	11.990		10,415		22,405	3,062	315	369	26,343	28,369
Dec R	11,975		10,521		22,496	3,126	313	408	20,340	20,000
Dec n	11,010						010	448	26,584	28,490
1989 Mar R	11,995		10.640		22,635	3,190	312	448	26,693	28,486
June R	11,999		10,671		22,670	3,253	308		26,767	28,454
Sept R	12,022		10,706		22,728	3,264	308	468	26,844	28,482
Dec R	12,066		10,748		22,814	3,274	306	450	20,044	20,402
Dec n	12,000						000	406	26,828	28,436
1990 Mar R	12,061		10,740		22,802	3,284	306	436 424	26,889	28,509
June R	12,057		10,807		22,864	3,298	303		26,844	28,516
Sept R	12,046		10,783		22,829	3,298	303	413	20,044	20,510
ooprin										
GREAT BRITAIN	all a subscreen									
Unadjusted for seaso	onal variation		10 150	4 201	21,926	2,990	315	359	25,590	27,785
1988 Sept R	11,773		10,153	4,291 4,439	22,040	3,054	313	398	25,805	27,743 §
Dec R	11,712		10,328	4,439	22,040	0,004	5.0			
			10.040	4,458	22,024	3,118	312	438	25,891	27,743§
1989 Mar R	11,675		10,348		22,024 22,134	3,182	308	452	26,076	27,714§
June R	11,718		10,416	4,494 4,474	22,234	3,192	308	456	26,190	27,787§
Sept R	11,798		10,436		22,234	3,202	306	438	26,300	27,840 §
Dec R	11,804		10,550	4,604	22,334	0,202	300			
			10,446	4.559	22,188	3,212	306	423	26,129	27,677 §
1990 Mar R	11,742			4,559	22,326	3.222	303	412	26,263	27,723§
June R	11,776		10,550	4,047	22,328	3,222	303	398	26,251	27,826§
Sept R	11,820		10,507	4,372	22,020	Officer				
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for season	al variation					0.000	015	359	25,548	27,671
1988 Sept R	11.717	919	10,167		21,884	2,990	315	359	25,737	27,654
Dec R	11,701	902	10,271		21,972	3,054	313	390	23,131	21,004
00011						0.110	312	438	25.977	27,774
1989 Mar R	11,722	912	10,388		22,110	3,118	312	430	26,084	27,771
June R	11,725	911	10,417		22,143	3,182		452	26,155	27,739
Sept R	11,747	915	10,452		22,199	3,192	308 306	438	26,230	27,768
Dec R	11,791	937	10,493		22,284	3,202	300	400	20,200	21,700
					070.00	0.010	306	423	26,213	27,723
1990 Mar R	11,787	926	10,485		22,272	3,212	300	423	26,271	27,794
June R	11,783	948	10,551		22,333	3,222 3,222	303	398	26,220	27,797A
Sept R	11,771	954	10,526		22,298	3,222	303	330	20,220	

 Sept R
 11,771
 954
 10,526
 22,298
 3,222
 303
 398
 26,220
 27,797

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 "Workforce in employment for periods after September 1989 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounties in the regular sample inquiries (See the article on page 000 of this issue of the *Employment Gazette*). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employees are counted two in the regular sample inquiries (See the article on page 000 of this issue of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the estimates is given in the article on p 000 of this isse of *Employment Gazette*.

 \* Estimates of the self-employed up to indi-1990 are based on the 1981 census of poulation and the results of the Labour Force Survey carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 300 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on p 000 of this isse 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 or release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 11 Participants in the VTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment for periodally or the UK this includes some traine plays and thermes throining addice thermes are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 12 Participants in new JTS (up to September 1988)

BREAT	N	All industries an (0-9)	nd services	Manufacturing (2-4)	g industries	Produc (1-4)	tion industries	na seta a set	Production and c industries (1-5)	onstruction
SIC 198	30 ns	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	s Seasonall adjusted		oloyeas Seas adju	sonally sted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987	June June June June June June June June	21,650 22,182 22,297 22,213 22,248 22,273 22,273 22,638 22,458 21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740	21,648 22,182 22,296 22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,611 22,432 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081R 21,748	7,621 7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,178 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,254 5,254 5,049 5,049 5,089	7,621 7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,117 7,143 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,431 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,269 5,138 5,068 R 5,109	8,371 8,396 8,429 8,069 7,830 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,845 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,568 5,568	8,37 8,39 8,42 8,06 7,83 7,88 7,85 7,82 7,52 6,80 6,80 6,80 6,83 6,67 5,92 5,85 5,58	6 9 9 0 0 5 5 4 7 2 0 3 3 1 3 7 R	9,565 9,665 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,006 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,460 7,900 7,460 7,900 7,460 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531	9,565 9,665 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,470 7,470 7,470 7,6936 6,848 6,639 6,650 R 6,606
	Mar R	22,024	22,110	5,087	5,115	5,554	5,58	2	6,587	6,615
	Apr R May R June R	22,134	22,143	5,071 5,069 5,080	5,109 5,103 5,101	5,535 5,531 5,537	5,57 5,56 5,55	4	6,594	6,613
	July R Aug R Sept R	22,234	22,199	5,103 5,133 5,144	5,096 5,110 5,109	5,557 5,585 5,591	5,54 5,56 5,55	2	6,657	6,621
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	22,354	22,284	5,131 5,131 5,123	5,100 5,101 5,098	5,580 5,581 5,572	5,54 5,55 5,54	i0 17	6,639	6,616
990	Jan R Feb R Mar R	22,188	22,272	5,083 5,063 5,055	5,096 5,086 5,081	5,533 5,513 5,502	5,54 5,53 5,52 5,52	85 28	6,569	6,596
	Apr R May R June R	22,326	22,333	5,032 5,033 5,046 5,073	5,072 5,067 5,068 5,065	5,480 5,480 5,490 5,519	5,51 5,51 5,51 5,51	4  1	6,550	6,570
	July R Aug R Sept R	22,328	22,298	5,077 5,075 5,058	5,053 5,041	5,524 5,519 5,504	5,50 5,48 5,47	00 34	6,581	6,545
1991	Oct R Nov R Dec R Jan P			5,037 4,994 4,932	5,028 5,007 4,969 4,945	5,483 5,437 5,377	5,45 5,4 5,3	53 12		
GREAT		Service industr	ies		Coal, oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy	Metal manufact		Mechanical	Office machin- ery, electrical
Sund		(6-9)				ouler energy	uring, ore and	and man-	engineering	ery, electrical
SIC 19	.IN 180	(6-9) All employees	Seasonally adjusted	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> </ul>	extraction and processing	and water supply	other mineral extraction	made fibres		engineering and instrument
SIC 19 Divisio or clas	IN 980 ons sses	All employees	adjusted	— and fishing (01-03)	extraction and processing (11-14)	and water supply (15-17)	other mineral extraction (21-24)	made fibres (25-26)	(32)	engineering and instrument (33-34 37)
SIC 19 Divisio	JIN 980 ons			<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>382</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>338</li> </ul>	extraction and processing	and water supply	other mineral extraction	made fibres		engineering and instrument
SIC 19 Divisio or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	IN IBO Dons Sses June	All employees 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,364 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247	adjusted 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,545 12,559 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,178 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220R	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           356           352           355           344           328           311           289           273           224           203	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 857 349 857 349 857 343 328 319 309 302 297	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           753           716           729           707           694           642           544           507           462           445           392           365	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           434           436           420           383           367           345           339           328	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,032 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 741 737 757 784	engineering and instrument (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 786 786 786 785 755 740 737 732
SIC 19 Divisio or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	IN IBO SSSES June	All employees 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,698 12,895 13,260 13,384 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860	adjusted 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,545 12,559 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,102 13,130 13,1655 13,731 13,918 14,220R 14,841	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>338</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           355           354           355           344           328           273           289           273           234           2203           182           174           172           171           167	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 293 292 290 290	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           733           716           707           694           642           544           507           462           445           330           365           365           365           3647           354           363           372	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           436           420           383           367           343           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           329	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,032 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 756 757 784 775 769 763	engineering and instrumen (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 934 954 938 862 815 788 786 786 786 786 786 786 787 773 732 729 729 733
SIC 19 Divisio or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	IN 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	All employees 11.667 12.096 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.688 12.895 13.260 13.384 13.142 13.117 13.169 13.503 13.769 13.954 14.247 14.860 15.154	adjusted 11.667 12.096 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.659 13.222 13.345 13.102 13.78 13.708 13.708 13.708 13.708 13.718 13.731 13.718 14.220 R 14.841 15.201	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> <li>283</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           353           354           355           344           328           351           352           354           355           344           289           273           284           203           182           174           172           177           166           164           160	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 356 349 361 356 349 361 356 349 361 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 293 292 290 290 290 290 290 288 288 288 288	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           733           716           729           707           694           544           507           462           445           300           392           365           356           347           354           363           372           381           389           399	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           436           420           383           367           345           343           328           329           331	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 756 756 756 757 784 775 769 763 761 758 757	engineering and instrumen (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 788 786 786 786 787 773 737 737 732 729 729 733 740 743 745
SIC 19 Divisic or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	IN 80 bons sses June Duny R Copt R Nov R Dec R	All employees	adjusted 11.667 12.096 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.624 12.659 13.222 13.345 13.102 13.731 13.465 13.731 13.465 13.731 13.918 14.220R 14.841 15.201	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> <li>283</li> <li>280</li> </ul>	extraction and processing (11-14) 3883 3888 352 356 352 355 354 355 354 355 354 355 354 328 357 354 328 311 289 273 234 203 112 293 112 203 112 203 1162 1167 1167 1162 1162 1161	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 356 349 356 343 356 343 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 293 296 293 296 293 292 290 288 288 288 288 288 287 288 288	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           753           716           729           707           694           642           544           507           347           356           347           354           365           372           381           389           399           398           399           398	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           436           420           383           367           345           339           328           329           331           331           332           332	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 766 756 741 737 757 784 775 763 761	engineering and instrumen (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 941 954 954 954 938 862 815 788 786 780 755 780 755 740 737 732 729 733 740 743 745 742 740
SIC 19 Divisio or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	IN 80 535es June Max R Feb R Max R	All employees	adjusted 11,667 12,096 12,545 12,624 12,658 12,659 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,465 13,731 13,731 13,918 14,220R 14,841 15,201 15,242 15,294	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>382</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> <li>283</li> <li>280</li> <li>304</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           356           352           355           344           328           3273           324           233           11           289           273           234           203           182           174           172           166           164           160           161           162           161           163           163           160	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 349 357 361 356 343 328 319 309 302 297 296 293 299 290 290 290 290 290 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           753           716           729           707           694           642           544           507           462           3465           356           356           354           365           356           347           354           363           372           381           389           399           398           396           396	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           436           420           383           367           345           345           339           328           320           324           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           329           331           332           332           333           331           332           328           329           332           331           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332           332	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 741 757 784 775 763 761 757 757	engineering and instrument (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 862 815 786 786 786 786 786 786 787 787 737 737 732 729 729 733 740 743 745 740 740 740 745 735 735 734 729
SIC 19 Divisic or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	IN B0 June	All employees           11,667           12,096           12,545           12,624           12,688           12,686           13,260           13,384           13,142           13,147           13,503           13,954           14,247           14,860           15,154           15,261           15,273           15,436	adjusted 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,545 12,524 12,659 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220R 14,841 15,201 15,242 15,294 15,386	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> <li>283</li> <li>280</li> <li>304</li> <li>280</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           357           353           354           355           354           355           344           203           182           273           289           273           182           174           172           171           167           166           161           162           161           163           163           163           163           157           160	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 357 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 328 329 297 296 293 297 296 293 297 296 293 292 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           733           716           707           694           642           544           507           462           445           330           365           365           363           372           381           389           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           398           399           393           392           392           392           392           392           391	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           434           436           420           383           367           343           328           328           328           328           328           328           329           332           333           331           332           332           328           329           322           328           329           321           322           332           333           331           332           328           326           3226           324           325           326           326           326           326           326           328           326           326           328	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 750 756 756 757 761 758 757 757 757 757 757 757 757	engineering and instrument (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 992 925 933 941 954 938 862 815 788 786 786 786 786 786 786 787 773 737 732 729 729 733 740 743 745 740 740 740 740 740 745 735 734
SIC 19 Divisic or class 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	IN 80 presses June And R And R Nov R Der R Mar R	All employees           11,667           12,096           12,545           12,624           12,686           13,260           13,260           13,142           13,142           13,169           13,503           13,954           14,247           14,860           15,154           15,261           15,273           15,436           15,346	adjusted 11,667 12,096 12,240 12,545 12,654 12,659 13,222 13,345 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220R 14,841 15,201 15,242 15,284 15,386 15,392	<ul> <li>and fishing</li> <li>(01-03)</li> <li>416</li> <li>421</li> <li>404</li> <li>388</li> <li>378</li> <li>373</li> <li>359</li> <li>352</li> <li>343</li> <li>330</li> <li>320</li> <li>321</li> <li>310</li> <li>302</li> <li>293</li> <li>283</li> <li>280</li> <li>304</li> <li>280</li> <li>273</li> </ul>	extraction and processing           (11-14)           383           368           352           356           352           355           344           328           311           289           311           289           273           234           203           182           174           172           166           164           160           161           162           161           163           163           163           163           161           161           161           161           163           161           157	and water supply (15-17) 367 355 361 355 361 356 349 857 349 857 349 309 302 297 296 293 292 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290	other mineral extraction           (21-24)           788           790           782           753           716           729           707           694           422           544           507           462           445           3392           365           356           347           354           363           372           381           389           399           398           399           398           392           396           392           392           392	made fibres           (25-26)           428           429           440           432           424           431           436           420           383           367           345           343           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           328           329           331           332           332           328           322           323           326           324           323           326           324           323           326	(32) 1,057 1,048 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,032 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 756 746 756 741 757 763 761 755 757 761 755 753 749 745 745 744	engineering and instrument (33-34 37) 992 1,008 1,043 972 925 939 941 954 958 862 815 788 786 786 786 780 785 780 755 740 737 732 729 729 733 740 743 745 742 740 745 742 740 735 735 734

THOUSAND

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2



EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

**S9** 

### 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain\* EMPLOYMENT

GREAT BRITAIN	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,	Paper products, printing and	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution and repairs
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	plastics, etc (46,48-49)	publishing (47)	(50)	(61-63 67)
972 June 973 June 974 June 975 June 976 June 977 June 978 June 979 June	491 512 498 458 449 465 472 464	403 397 401 400 394 381 379 376 55	544 556 560 526 500 511 515 505 492	759 758 769 731 720 719 712 713 705	986 975 946 875 841 849 819 800 716	617 646 647 602 601 601 597 591 554	- 558 554 576 553 530 527 531 542 538	1,193 1,269 1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,201 1,206	991 1,030 1,032 1,032 1,023 1,042 1,070 1,111 1,146
980 June 981 June 982 June 983 June 984 June 985 June 986 June 987 June 988 June R	434 361 315 296 278 271 263 257 268	365 349 337 318 290 276 263 244 232	483 410 385 344 332 327 318 321 333	705 664 638 599 582 575 555 555 551 541	614 577 548 547 550 555 555 543 546	500 473 469 472 473 485 497 517	510 495 481 477 477 467 474 478	1,102 1,038 1,015 1,010 994 964 983 1,021	1,112 1,115 1,124 1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138 1,168
989 Mar R	271	220	336	528	529	523	488	1,032	1,192
Apr R May R June R	269 265 262	223 225 228	334 334 333	525 528 530	522 516 514	524 526 531	488 487 487	1,056	1,206
July R Aug R Sept R	258 257 253	231 236 240	335 333 331	532 538 538	508 510 508	537 545 549	489 491 490	1,066	1,223
Oct R Nov R Dec R	252 249 248	240 242 243	331 330 329	535 539 533	507 506 502	548 548 547	491 490 490	1,067	1,229
990 Jan R Feb R Mar R	248 248 246	243 244 247	328 323 320	522 520 515	499 497 494	544 542 542	485 483 485	1,067	1,221
Apr R May R June R	242 243 245	248 248 248	319 321 319	515 517 520	494 492 491	541 544 549	482 483 484	1,061	1,229
July R Aug R Sept R	246 246 249	249 249 247	319 318 320	532 536 533	491 490 487	550 550 547	486 488 487	1,062 P	1,228
Oct R Nov R Dec R	249 245 242	247 247 248	320 319 314	534 535 529	488 487 482	544 543 535	485 483 480		1,213
991 Jan P	on 238	247	310	520	473	524	476		
BREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommuni- cations	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administratio etc †	Education n	Medical and other health services veterinary	Other services ** s,
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	services (95)	(94 96-98)
1972 June 1973 June	1,987 2,066	729 791	1,073 1,052	435 437	1,345 1,423	1,787 1,837	1,328 1,401	980 1,007	1,012 1,053
1974 June	2,000 2,051 2,050	804 824	1,035 1,041	435 439	1,472 1,468	1,861 1,937	1.464	1,032 1,112	1,056 1,108
1975 June 1976 June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,534 1,581	1,141 1,150	1,161 1,169
977 June 978 June	2,052 2,063	862 882	1,020 1,038	411 407	1,495 1,546	1,934 1,943	1,562 1,568	1,172	1,206
979 June	2,135	931 959	1,044 1,036	414 428	1,622 1,669	1,947 1,925	1,605 1,586	1,190 1,214	1,262 1,286
980 June 981 June	2,135 2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1.247	1,282
982 June 983 June	1,984 1,964	959 949	932 902	428 424	1,771 1,848	1,825 1,861	1,541 1,535	1,258 1,247	1,305 1,315
984 June	2,012	995	897	424 419	1,941 2,039	1,879 1,862	1,544 1,557	1,252 1,301	1,403 1,489
985 June 986 June	2,038 2,054	1,027 1,026	889 867	412	2,136	1.868	1,592	1.312	1,553
987 June 988 June R	2,057 2,132	1,028 1,105	852 870	413 430	2,250 2,428	1,910 1,924	1,641 1,691	1,337 1,388	1,620 1,723
1989 Mar R	2,241	1,121	875	441	2,565	1,853	1,740	1,424	1,701
Apr May June R	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
July Aug	2,242	1,221	922	432	2,650	1,886	1,651	1,412	1,633
Sept R				429	2,662	1,886	1,752	1,415	1,601
Sept R Oct Nov Dec R	2,329	1,204	928						
Sept R Oct Nov Dec R	2,329 2,249	1,204 1,184	928 930	423	2,684	1,870	1,763	1,417	1,604
Sept R Oct Nov Dec R 1990 Jan Feb					2,684 2,699	1,870	1,763 1,745	1,417 1,418	1,604 1,666
Sept R Oct Nov Dec R 1990 Jan Feb Mar R Apr May	2,249	1,184	930	423					

† These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, erturcation 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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division,	Jan 1989	R		Nov 1990	R		Dec 1990	R		Jan 1991	P	<u></u>
	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980	1-4	3,976-8	1.598-4	5,575-2	3,896-8	1,586.0	5,482.8	3,866-1	1,570.9	5,437.0	3,831.3	1,546.0	5,377
Production industries				5,101.3	3,531.8	1,504.9	5,036-6	3,503-1	1,490.7	4,993-8	3,466-6	1,465-3	4,931
lanufacturing industries	2-4	3,581.0	1,520.2				446-2	363-0	80.2	443-2	364.7	80.7	445
nergy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	395-8 109-4	78-1 4-9	473-9 114-2	365-0 83-4	81·1 4·3	87.7	82.3	4.2	86-4	82.0	4.2	86 139
Electricity	161 162	114·7 59·4	29-4 22-0	144-1 81-4	109-6 54-1	30·0 22·5	139·6 76·5	109·6 54·2	30-0 22-5	139·6 76·7	109·2 54·2	29·9 22·5	76
Gas		510.3	168-7	679.0	542.9	169-4	712.3	538-6	169-0	707.5	528·7	166-3	695
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	510.3	100.7	073-0	542 5	100 1							
letal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals.	21-23	138-6	22.5	161.1	167.0	22.2	189-3	165-1	22.1	187-2	163-9	22.0	185
Non-metallic mineral products	24	143-1	46-4	189-5	153-5	44.6	198·1	151.9	44-4	196-3	144.3	43.7	188
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	228.6	99.8	328-4	222·3 92·1	102-6 21-2	324-9 113-3	221.6 91.9	102·4 21·3	324-0 113-2	220.5 91.5	100-6 21-1	321 112
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251	95.4	20.9	116-3			211.6	129.7	81.1	210.8	129.0	79.5	208
preparations	255-259/260	133-2	78.9	212.1	130-2	81-4			479.0	2,259.8	1,769-8	473.4	2,243
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,838.9	499·1	2,338.0	1,792.0	484-2	2,276-2	1,780.8			AND TO DE THE	67.1	310
Metal goods nes	31	260-3	74-0	334-3	248.5	70.9	319.4	245.3	68-4	313-8	242.9		
Mechanical engineering	32	655-6 92-8	121-0 11-9	776-6 104-8	621-1 92-8	119.6 11.6	740-8 104-4	618·7 92·7	117·8 11·7	736-6 104-4	615-0 93-1	116·8 11·7	73 104
Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery etc	320 325	64·9	9.4	74.3	65.9	9.5	75.4	65.4	9.4	74.9	65-2	9.4	74
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/											05.7	55
equipment	326-329	497.9	99.6	597.5	462-4	98.5	560.9	460-6	96.7	557.4	456.6	95.7	554
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	58·6	25.6	84-2	57·5	23-4	80.8	56-6	23.6	80-2	56.6	23.4	80
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	363-1	188·0	551·1	372-3	181.6	553·9	369.8	180.6	550.4	368-2	178.7	54
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	141.5	57.4	198.9	140-6 106-1	56·8 49·6	197·3 155·7	139·3 106·0	56·2 49·9	195-6 156-0	139-9 105-3	56·1 49·3	19 15
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	344	109-2	52.4	161.6							123.0	73.3	19
equipment	345-348	112.4	78.2	190-6	125.7	75:2	200.9	124-4	74.4	198-8			23
Motor vehicles and parts	35	238.3	31.0	269-3	214.0	30.9	244.9	211.4	30-6	242.0	208.8	29.7	
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	36 361	195·3 42·3	27·4 4·1	222.7 46.4	218-9 46-1	28·5 4·4	247·4 50·5	<b>219·4</b> 46·7	28·5 4·4	<b>247·9</b> 51·1	<b>218·9</b> 47·3	28·3 4·4	<b>24</b> 5
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362-365	153-0	23.3	176-3	172.8	24.2	196-9	172.7	24.2	196-8	171.6	23.9	19
Instrument engineering	37	67.7	32.2	99.9	59.7	29.2	88.9	59·5	29.3	88.9	59·5	29.3	8
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,231-8	852-4	2,084.2	1,196-9	851-3	2,048.2	1,183-8	842.7	2,026.5	1,168-1	825.5	1,99
a sea a s	41/42	324.8	211-6	536-4	306-0	228-8	534.7	303-1	226-0	529-2	298-5	221.0	51
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic			39-2	96.5	56.5	39.2	95.6	57.5	39.4	96-9	56-8	38-3	9
oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture	411/412 413–423	57·3 199·4	147·1	346·6	189.9	163.8	353.7	186.7	161.4	348.1	184.1	158.0	34
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	68-1	25.3	93-3	59-6	25.8	85.4	58.9	25.2	84.1	57.6	24.7	8
Textiles	43	120-5	99.7	220.2	101-0	92-3	193-3	100.0	89-0	189-0	99·1	85.8	18
Footwear and clothing	45	81-1	212.4	293-4	78·3	197-2	275.5	78-2	196-0	274-2	78-4	191-8	27
Timber and wooden furniture	46	192-8	49.7	242.5	196-3	48-6	244.9	191-8	48-4	240.3	187-4	48.1	23
Paper, printing and publishing	47	312.7	174-1	486-8	305-3	177-8	483·1	303-2	177-0	480·2	300.9	175-3	47
Pulp, paper, board and derived	471-472	98.1	43.1	141.2	94.9	41.6	136-5	94.4	41.1	135-6	93-4	40.1	13
products Printing and publishing	471-472 475	214.5	131.0	345.6	210.3	136-2	346.6	208.8	135.9	344.6	207.5	135-2	34
Rubber and plastics	48	149.8	62-9	212.8	159-6	61.2	220.8	156-8	60.9	217.7	154-6	59-4	21
Other manufacturing	49	38-6	32.9	71.4	40.6	36.7	77.3	40-6	36.8	77.4	39.5	35.5	7

\* See footnote P Provisional

### EMPLOYMENT

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THOUSAND

### •4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: December 1990 1

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Dec 1989	R		-	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sept 1990	R		Dec 1990			7.00	
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
	the second	All	Part-	All	Part-					All	Part-	All	Part- time	
IC 1980			time		time		11,820.5	10.507.4	22,327.9		time		<u></u>	
Il industries and services ‡ §	0-9	11,804-4	936-5	10,549.6	4,603-6	22,354.0	223-8P	82.8P	306-6P					
griculture, forestry and fishing	0	202-1	26-3	77.5	28.3	279-6	223-0P	02.01	300.0P					
roduction and construction industries	1-5	4,890.5	69-3	1,748-3	364-6	6,638-8	4,846-7	1,733-9	6,580.7					
roduction industries	1-4	3,963-6	56-4	1,608-5	308-2	5,572·2 5,122·9	3,924-8	1,593-9 1,514-5	5,518-7 5,075-4	3,866-1 3,503-1	55·7 54·7	1,570-9 1,490-7	318-6 302-5	5,437- 4,993-
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,593.8	55-5	1,529-1	293.5		3,561.0	8,690.7	15,440.6	3,303.1	J4-1	1,4307	002.0	4,550
ervice industries ‡	6-9	6,711.8	854-2	8,723.8	4,210-6 28-3	15,435-6 279-6	6,750-0 223-8P		306-6P					
griculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	<b>0</b> 01	<b>202·1</b> 187·0	<b>26·3</b> 25·9	77·5 74·4	27.3	261.4	208-3P		288-1P					
nergy and water supply	1	369-8 90-8	0·9 0·2	<b>79.4</b> 4.6	14·7 1·2	<b>449·3</b> 95·4	363-8 84-4	<b>79-4</b> 4-1	443·2 88·5	363-0 82-3	1·1 0·2	80-2 4-2	16-0 1-9	443-1 86-4
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	111 161 162	110·3 54·7	0.2 0.3 0.1	29·9 21·7	6.6	140·2 76·4	109-3 54-3	30·1 22·2	139-4 76-6	109·6 54·2	0-4 0-1	30-0 22-5	6·1 4·9	139- 76-
Gas	162	556-2	4.2	174.1	26-6	730-3	547.7	173-2	720-9	538-6	3.9	169-0	21.0	707-
ther mineral and ore extraction, etc Metal manufacturing and extraction	21-23	171.5	4.2	23.1	3.3	194-6	168-4	22.7	191.1	165-1		22.1	3.2	187-
of metal ores and minerals		156.7	1.5	47.1	7.6	203.8	155-2	45-6	200-8	151.9	1.4	44-4	5.9	196-
on-metallic mineral products	24 25/26	227.9	0.4	104.0	15.7	331.9	224.0	104-9	329-0	221.6	0.1	102.4	11.9	324-
hemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	251	95-1		21.6	3.3	116-7	93.5	21.4	114.9	91.9		21.3	2.9	113-
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/60	132.8	0.4	82-4	12.3	215-2	130-6	83.5	214-1	129.7	0-1	81.1	9-0	210-
etal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,825.7	20.0	494-6	82·7	2,320.3	1,812.8	488·2	2,301.0	1,780.8	19-3	479-0	81.5	2,259
letal goods nes	31	256-3	3.8	72.4	15-1	328.7	250.1	70-4	320-5	245-3	3.8	68-4	15-0	313
Hand tools and finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	143-4 112-9		46·7 25·7	9·8 5·3	190-1 138-6	140-9 109-2	45·2 25·2	186-2 134-3	137·5 107·9		44·2 24·3	10-0 5-0	181- 132-
Other metal goods	311-313	640·1	8.2	121.0	25.7	761.2	629-4	120.3	749.7	618-8	7.6	117-8	25.6	736
Industrial plant and steelwork	<b>32</b> 320	94·5	0.2	12.4	3.4	106.8	93.7	11.8	105.5	92.7		11.7	2.5	104-
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and	201 204/20	7 138-2		26.2	5.9	164-5	135-1	26.5	161-6	133-2		26-4	7.1	159-
printing, etc industries Mining and construction	321-324/32	69.2		10.1	1.7	79.3	67.7	9.7	77-3	65.4		9.4	1.8	74-
machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical	325	09.2		10-1	1.7	155	0, 1							
equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328/329	319-3		68·3	14.2	387.6	314.7	68·5	383-2	309-3		66-3	13.5	375-
office machinery and data processing	g	F7 F		24.5	1.9	82-1	57.5	24.0	81.5	56-6		23-6	2.0	80
equipment	33	57.5			28.6	564.7	377-3	184.7	562.0	369-8		180-6	27.7	550
Wires, cables, batteries and other	<b>34</b> 341/342/343	<b>377·3</b> 3 142·2		187·3 57·5	10.0	199.6	142.3	55-9	198.3	139-3		56-2	10-4	195
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment	341/342/343	110.6		53.7	5.7	164-3	106.8	51.3	158-1	106-0		49.9	5.1	156
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	124.5		76-2	12.9	200.7	128-2	77.4	205.6	124.4		74-4	12.1	198
lotor vehicles and parts	35	217.1		30.7	2.8	247.7	218.5	30-9	249.4	211.4		30-6	2.6	242
Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies,	054/050	140.1		12.9	1.3	153-0	144-4	13.8	158-2	138-6		13-3	1.2	151
trailers, caravans Motor vehicle parts	351/352 353	140·1 76·9		17.8	1.5	94.7	74.1	17.1	91.2	72.8		17.3	1.5	90
				07.7	2.4	243-2	218.7	28-8	247.5	219-4	14.1	28.5	2.1	247
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	<b>36</b> 361	<b>215·4</b> 47·1		<b>27</b> ·7 4·0	1.0	51.1	45.8	4.3	50.1	46.7		4.4	1.1	51
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362-365	168-4		23.7	1.5	192-1	172.9	24.4	197.3	172.7		24.2	1.0	196
nstrument engineering	37	61.9	1.4	30.9	6.2	92-8	61·3	29.1	90.4	59-5	1.4	29.4	6.4	88
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,211.9	31-3	860-4	184-2	2,072.3	1,200.5	853·0	2,053-6	1,183-8	31.5	842.7	200.0	2,026
ood, drink and tobacco	41/42	306.5	9-8	226.0	69-4	532·5	304-0	228-6	532-5	303-1	10.6	226.0	85·5	529
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	56-2		39.2	10.0		56-8	39.8	96·6 123·1	57·5 57·9		39·4 65·7	10·4 44·9	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectioner, Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco		59.2		66·3	25.0		58·1 59·1	65·0 25·7	84.8	57.9		05.0		
Manufacture All other food and drink	424-429 413-418/	61.3		05.6	3·5 30·9		129-9	98-1	228.0	128-8		05.7	26.7	
manufacture	420-423	129.9												
Textiles	43	107-2	1.8	202.0	15.7	200.4	101-3	89-1 199-1	190-4 277-9	100-0 78-2		100.0		
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 453/456	<b>79-8</b> 39-9		<b>202·8</b> 154·1	<b>27.0</b> 20.2		<b>78.8</b> 38.6		188.4	38-2				
imber and wooden furniture	46	199-4	3.4	49.7	13·2	249-0	197-1	49·1	246-2	191-8	3-1	48-4	13.7	240
aper, printing and publishing	47	308-4	8.8	181-5	37-2	489-9	307-3	179.7	487·0	303-2	9-0	177-0	34.5	480
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	97.0		43.9	7.4		95.7	41.7	137.5	94.4				
Printing and publishing	475	211.3							349.5	208-8				
ubber and plastics	48	157.7	2.6		13-1		158-9		218.7	156-8				
ther manufacturing	49	42.3	1.4		6.6		42.9		81.8	40.6	i 1·4	36.8	9-4	
construction	5	926-9	13.0		56.5		922.0							
istribution, hotels, catering, repairs		2,150.7	410.1						4,743.9	2,124-2				
Agriculture and textile raw materials	61	641·9	13.9		90.1		639-3		953-3	627-2				
fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials	611/612 613	87·5 106·0			8·5 9·3		87·3 103·0			86-2 98-0		. 32.6 . 30.1		
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	143.6		57.8	13.7					140.7		. 57-8		
Food, drink and tobacco Other wholesale distribution	617 615/616/	157.6	7.7		26.3				238-4	158-8	3 7.0	82.7		
	618/619	147.3	6.1	110.8	32.2	258-1	146.9	112.9	259.8	143-5	5 6.7	7 111-8	31-8	3 25

S12 APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### **Employees in employment\*: December 1990**

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Dec 1989	R	10.0000000	- ATURA		Sept 1990	R	S. M. SPAR	Dec 1990	1			
	Class or Group	Male	eles hus	Female	hand -	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All Pa		All	Part- time					All	Part- time	All	Part- time	
Retail distribution	64/65	865.5	186-9	1,463-0	882.9	2.328.6	853-4	1,398-8	2,252.2	859-5	184.2	1,438.7	872.3	2,298-2
Food	641	242.2	79.8	442·1 81·9	312·3 61·7	684-4 109-1	235·7 26·4	430-7 80-9	666-5 107-3	234·1 27·8	75·5 13·9	436-1 82-8	308-4 64-4	670-2 110-6
Confectionery, tobacco, etc Dispensing and other chemists	642 643	27·2 19·1	13·5 5·6	110.2	64-8	129.3	18.2	107-6	125-8	18.7	5.3	110-1	65-6	128.8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	46.9		209-6	125-9	256-5	42.8	190-0	232-8	46.1		193-5	117-4	239-7
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	127-3		115-5	61.1	242.8	128-0	113.2	241.2	129-9		116-3	62.0	246.2
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	186-7		77.5	28.6	264.1	190-9	80.2	271.1	190-8		77.2	30-1	268.0
Other retail distribution	653-656	203.8	- 12	412.8	222.8	616.7	200-8	382-4	583-2	202.0		409-2	218.7	611.2
Hotels and catering	66	431-5	185-3	772-8	545·5	1,204.2	452-1	811-6	1,263.7	430-5	184-6	777-8	550·7	1,208-2
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars	661 662	121-2 105-1	49-0 63-0	175-1 231-2	123-8 191-8	296-3 336-3	126-6 102-6	183-4 235-7	310-1 338-3	122-1 100-4	48·7 59·6	175·5 229·5	123·5 190·3	297-6 330-0
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56-6	37.7	87.9	75.1	144-5	56·4 42·2	88-5 107-4	144-9 149-6	58-9 39-0	39.6	90-8 108-3	78-0 61-6	149-8 147-3
Canteens and messes Hotel trade	664 665	39-2 99-9	26.3	105-9 163-2	60·8 87·0	145-0 263-1	42·2 105·0	171.8	276.8	100.7	27.7	163-6	89.6	264-3
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	173-3	9.2	45-6	19-2	218-8	171.4	45-6	217.0	169-1	9.5	44.7	19-5	213-7
Motor vehicles	671	154-0		38-0	16-1	192-0	153-2	39-2	192-5	152-0		37.8	16-4	189-7
Transport and communication	7	1,042-6	41-3	314-4	74.1	1,357.1	1,048-3	329-2	1,377.5					
Railways	71	118-2	0-5	10-2	0-9	128-5	116.7	10-2	126-9					
Other inland transport	72	368-5	21.3	58-5	21.5	427-0	366-8	58-0	424-8	357-6	20.1	57-4	21.8	415-0
Scheduled road passenger transport Other including road haulage	721 722–726	147-8 220-7		19-7 38-8	5·6 15·9	167-5	149·3 217·5	19-6 38-4	168-8 256-0	143-6 214-0		19-1 38-3	5·6 16·2	162·8 252·2
Sea transport	74	27-2	0.2	6-0	0.5	33-2	25.9	5.7	31.6					La constante de
and the second second second	75	38-3	4.8	22.5	1.9	60-7	39.8	25.1	65-0					
Air transport		74.6	0.4	16.9	2.8	91.5	73.7	17-6	91-3					
Supporting services to transport	76	102-9	0.4	84-5	17.3	187-4	105.7	88-0	193-6	102-5		87.9	19-8	190-4
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	102.9		04.3	17.3	107.4	105-7	00.00	193.0	102.5		07.9	19.0	190.4
Postal services and telecommunications	79	313-0	12.0	115.7	29-1	428.7	319-8	124-5	444-3					
Postal services	7901	160-0	11.4	45.0	19-3	205.0	172.8	55-8	228-6					
Telecommunications	7902	153-0	0-6	70.7	9.9	223.7	146-9	68.7	215.7					
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,308-4	65·3	1,353-6	313-9	2,662.0	1,330-8	1,363.0	2,693-8					
Banking and finance	81	247-8	9.9	377.1	79-1	624-9	243.9	379.1	623-0					
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	190-2 57-5		270-6 106-5	52-0 27-2	460-8 164-0	186·2 57·7	267·9 111·2	454-1 168-9	56-6		107.3	28.8	163-9
Insurance, except social security	82	133-5		122.7	16-6	256-2	136-2	130-4	266-7	136-0		130-4	18-9	266-4
Business services	83	767-7	42.9	756-2	189-0	1,523-9	784-3	752-5	1,536-7	767-8	43-4	735-4	192-8	1,503-2
Professional business services	831-837	424-8	6.3	467-1	118-1	891.9	435-2	471.5	906.7	427.3	6.3	467.1	119-3	894-3
Other business services	838/839	342.9		289-1	70-9	632.0	349-1	281-0	630.1	340.5		268-4	73.5	608-9
Renting of movables	84	91-4	0.6	35-5	10-6	126-9	94.9	35-6	130.5	91-4	0-6		9.0	126-1
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	68·1		62-0	18-6	130-1	71.5	65-4	136-9	67-9		60-5	17-4	128-4
Other services	9	2,210.1	337.5	4,444-5	2,279-8	6,654-6	2,215.7	4,409-8	6,625.5					
Public administration and defence † National government nes/social	91	774-7	26-9	731.7	222.3	1,506-4	773-0	743-0	1,516-1					
security **	9111/9190	223.4	5.4	298-4	57.9	521.8	219-1	296-0	515-1					
Local government services nes Justice, police, fire services	9112 912-914	237-5 235-0	5·4 15·4	314-8 81-0	141-6 18-5	552-4 316-0	242-2 234-1	328-8 81-2	571-0 315-3					
National defence	915	78-8	0.7	37-5	4.3	116-3	77.6	37.1	114.7					
Sanitary services	92	144.7	43-1	235-3	198-5	380-0	144-5	233-1	377-6					
Education	93	533·3	125-4	1,218-8	704-6	1,752.1	518-5	1,133.7	1,652-2					
Research and development	94	62-6	1.0	31.5	4.8	94-1	62·2	33-3	95-5	62.7	1.1	33-0	5.8	95-6
Medical and other health services	95	262-5	46-5	1,152-3	560·2	1,414-8	261.5	1,157.7	1,419-2					
Other services	96	165.7	38-2	692·1	415-3	857-8	160-9	695-4	856-2	167-1	41-3			873-6
Social welfare, etc	9611	107-0		603-2	367-1	710-2	111-2	618-1	729.3	110-4		621-0		731.3
Recreational and cultural services	97	220-6	49.2		121-2	454-3	246-5	261-4	507.9	226-1	50.0			470.9
Personal services ‡	98	45-9	7.2	149-1	52-8	195-0	48-6	152·2	200-8	46.7	7.2	152-8	51.0	199-5

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. \* See footnotes to *table 1-1*. † Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in *table 1-7* on a 'quarterly basis. \* Domestic servants are excluded. § The part-time male figure for all industries and services (0-9) is seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT

1.4 THOUSAND

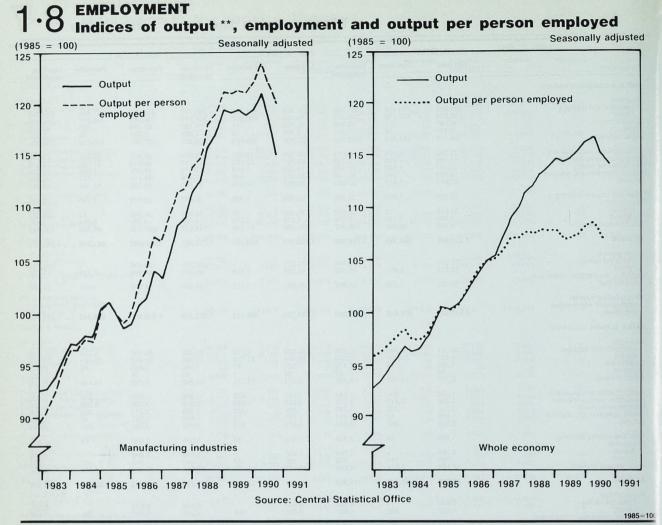
# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

the period	Mar 9, 1990 F	Р		June 8, 1990	PR		Sept 14, 199	D P	
da come Periode	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent
ABLE A England									
Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction ransport Social services	447,826 158,277 96,905 2,544 151,651	168,221 464,897 703 86 187,117	485,879 361,961 97,230 2,581 231,977	441,077 156,681 96,674 2,551 152,018	116,063 449,433 725 82 185,990	472,904 353,573 97,011 2,587 231,928	441,771 158,256 95,757 2,426 152,943	185,870 469,591 747 71 188,399	481,277 364,344 96,108 2,458 233,967
Public libraries and museums Accreation, parks and baths Environmental health Fefuse collection and disposal Jousing	23,630 65,439 18,372 32,856 54,920	19,774 28,679 1,529 286 14,088	33,527 78,074 19,057 32,983 61,251	23,664 65,519 18,455 31,535 55,943	19,693 28,671 1,558 298 14,250	33,550 78,164 19,158 31,666 62,366	23,632 62,170 18,390 30,974 56,777	19,525 27,705 1,557 299 14,078	33,468 74,412 19,098 31,109 63,146
own and country planning fire service -Regular	21,106 34,328	1,201	21,735 34,329	21,524 34,412	1,272	22,191 34,412	21,790 34,336 4,939	1,316 3 2,161	22,480 34,338 5,894
-Others† Miscellaneous services	4,724 211,640	2,277 45,938	5,719 232,312	4,816 214,257	2,202 45,314	5,783 234,737	217,104	46,321	238,028
Il above	1,324,218	934,797	1,698,615	1,319,126	865,551	1,680,030	1,321,265	957,643	1,700,127
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others** Probation, magistrates' courts and	118,868 42,870	5,855	118,868 45,397	119,598 43,179	6,104	119,598 45,813	119,605 43,984	6,108	119,605 46,620
agency staff II (excluding special	20,151	7,163	23,668	20,571	7,020	24,030	20,893	7,275	24,470
employment and training measures)	1,506,107	947,815	1,886,548	1,502,474	878,675	1,869,471	1,505,747	971,026	1,890,822
ABLE B Wales									
Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction (ransport	30,660 10,519 7,399 54	7,648 29,178 26 5	32,212 22,938 7,410 57	30,303 10,529 7,384 40	5,680 28,586 38 15	31,620 22,690 7,401 48	30,457 10,645 7,416 38	7,780 29,911 42 1	32,005 23,412 7,435 39
Social services	9,602 1,100	1,2,748 823	14,954 1,509	9,388 1,149	13,041 815	14,875 1,555	9,533 1,131	13,159 791	15,068 1,526
ublic libraries and museums lecreation, parks and baths invironmental health lefuse collection and disposal lousing	4,712 1,245 1,714 2,515	2,491 220 9 599	5,781 1,337 1,718 2,788	4,700 1,253 1,693 2,544	2,421 209 13 606	5,740 1,341 1,699 2,818	4,304 1,235 1,619 2,540	2,320 217 14 606	5,302 1,326 1,625 2,816
own and country planning	1,519	53	1,545	1,496	61	1,526	1,465	62	1,496
ire service -Regular -Others† liscellaneous services	1,787 282 17,077	157 3,425	1,787 349 18,548	1,796 285 17,074	155 3,379	1,796 350 18,528	1,781 280 17,002	144 3,331	1,781 341 18,437
ll above	90,185	57,382	112,933	89,634	55,019	111,987	89,446	58,378	112,609
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others**	6,443 1,981	361	6,443 2,137	6,476 1,963	367	6,476 2,121	6,514 1,984	370	6,514 2,144
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,111	289	1,248	1,125	284	1,259	1,143	293	1,281
II (excluding special employment and training measures)	99,720	58,032	122,761	99,198	55,670	121,843	99,087	59,041	122,548
TABLE C Scotland ‡									
Education -Lecturers and teachers†† -Others* Construction	56,917 22,320 15,138	6,740 41,091 56	59,613 41,967 15,165 699	57,091 21,896 14,903 692	6,922 28,825 61 43	59,860 35,912 14,933 714	58,014 20,556 14,921 695	7,470 22,608 44 41	61,002 31,747 14,942 716
Transport Social services	675 ,21,784	46 27,704	34,888	22,229	27,883	35,419	22,352	27,479	35,363
Public libraries and museums and Art Galleries lecreation, leisure and tourism nivironmental health Jeansing lousing	3,329 12,235 2,180 8,811 6,642	1,781 3,045 529 236 473	4,279 13,693 2,427 8,921 6,882	3,422 12,102 2,250 8,770 6,698	1,732 3,079 524 254 500	4,349 13,581 2,496 8,889 6,956	3,367 10,846 2,165 8,447 6,796	1,735 2,928 459 237 522	4,298 12,257 2,381 8,558 7,067
Physical planning	1,815	48	1,842	1,844	121	1,912	1,876	57	1,909
ire service -Regular -Others† liscellaneous services	4,605 485 37,570	177 4,091	4,605 568 39,557	4,587 474 38,962	167 13,343	4,587 552 45,213	4,636 398 40,183	30 113 21,312	4,650 452 50,118
ll above	194,506	86,017	235,106	195,920	83,454	235,373	195,252	85,035	235,460
volice service -Police (all ranks) -Others* dministration of District Courts	13,561 3,551 134	2,644 15	13,561 4,779 142	13,581 3,552 131	2,653 16	13,581 4,781 139	13,678 3,565 135	2,651 14	13,678 4,796 143
All (excluding special employment and training	211,752	88,676	253,588	213,184	86,123	253.874	212,630	87,700	254,07

	Mar 11, 1989	R		June 10, 198	9 R		Sept 16, 198	9 P	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalen
ABLE A England (continued)					Protection	oquivalent		Allen Lanser	equivalen
ducation -Lecturers and teachers	441,906	190,154	485,000	438,588	181,618	480,743	431,524	127,848	467,210
-Others Jonstruction ransport Jocial services	158,875 95,047 2,415 154,747	472,138 731 78 187,403	366,253 95,393 2,451 235,502	160,686 93,770 2,365 155,608	466,802 741 73 186,934	365,976 94,122 2,398 236,304	156,040 93,196 2,381 157,487	448,311 835 85 186,839	353,400 93,592 2,422 238,205
ublic libraries and museums	23,762	19,516	33,615	23,704	19,585	33,604	23,817	19,486	33,699
lecreation, parks and baths invironmental health lefuse collection and disposal lousing	61,386 18,437 29,935 57,571	27,972 1,586 395 13,857	73,763 19,163 30,109 63,865	63,791 18,329 29,612 58,057	30,269 1,608 449 14,045	77,217 19,070 29,808 64,460	64,512 18,426 28,711 58,398	31,166 1,684 451 14,124	78,345 19,205 28,912 64,844
own and country planning	22,012	1,349	22,720	22,096	1,428	22,847	22,420	1,450	23,183
ire service -Regular -Others† liscellaneous services	34,513 4,925 219,466	13 2,134 46,060	34,520 5,869 240,357	34,450 5,118 221,966	13 2,076 47,510	34,457 6,038 243,577	34,370 4,831 224,350	13 2,014 46,940	34,377 5,727 245,845
II above	1,324,997	963,386	1,708,580	1,328,140	953,151	1,710,621	1,320,463	881,246	1,688,966
Police service -Police (all ranks) -Others**	120,316 43,817	- 5,851	120,316 46,342	120,221 44,296	6,109	120,221 46,933	120,494 44,884	6,125	120,494 47,527
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	21,209	7,378	24,847	20,907	7,153	24,451	21,016	7,074	24,526
III (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,510,339	976,615	1,900,085	1,513,564	966,413	1,902,226	1,506,857	894,445	1,881,513
ABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education -Lecturers and teachers -Others Sonstruction	30,511 10,427 7,395	8,295 30,261 38	32,208 23,350 7,412	30,338 10,464 7,335	8,274 27,722 41	32,032 22,308 7,354	30,106 10,443 7,450	5,884 29,561 46	31,518 23,019 7,472
ransport Social services	38 9,756	2 13,165	39 15,298	39 9,673	1 13,275	40 15,262	36 9,790	1 13,140	37 15,318
ublic libraries and museums lecreation, parks and baths invironmental health lefuse collection and disposal	1,139 4,269 1,250 1,596	805 2,418 222 12	1,542 5,313 1,343 1,601	1,151 4,680 1,289 1,610	809 2,648 222 13	1,559 5,819 1,382 1,616	1,158 4,559 1,273 1,587	952 2,698 202 43	1,625 5,719 1,358 1,609
	2,555	587	2,823	2,579	613	2,859	2,562	665	2,868
own and country planning ire service -Regular	1,493 1,784	64	1,525 1,784	1,515 1,802	66	1,549 1,802	1,560 1,806	69 -	1,595
-Others† liscellaneous services	285 17,188	141 3,314	345 18,620	287 17,476	124 3,427	340 18,956	286 17,627	167 3,422	357 19,105
ll above	89,686	59,324	113,203	90,238	57,235	112,878	90,243	56,850	113,400
olice service -Police (all ranks)	6,546		6,546	6,543	100 ( D D	6,543	6,522	100	6,522
-Others** robation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,707	302	1,837	2,056	384	2,222	2,027	398	2,199
Il (excluding special	1,171	290	1,307	1,171	307	1,316	1,197	312	1,345
employment and training measures)	99,110	59,916	122,893	100,008	57,926	122,959	99,989	57,560	123,472
ABLE C Scotland ‡ (continued)									
Education -Lecturers and teachers <sup>††</sup>	57,834	7,713	60,919	56,725	7,462	59,710	55,659	6,571	50.00
-Others" Construction	19,270 13,855	21,970 33	30,176 13,872	18,327 13,977	22,584 59	29,547 14,008	18,104 13,479	20,294 69	58,28 28,273 13,51
ransport ocial services	697 22,795	42 27,385	719 35,784	710 22,999	37 27,702	729 36,164	729 22,786	39 27,902	750 36,042
ublic libraries and museums and Art Galleries lecreation, leisure and tourism	3,445 10,804	1,696 2,714	4,360 12,100	3,481 12,359	1,728	4,412	3,597	1,667	4,502
leansing	2,165 8,279 6,964	506 192 520	2,403 8,369 7,231	2,066 8,337 7,033	3,117 536 225 563	13,844 2,318 8,441 7,322	12,220 2,238 8,180 7,018	3,340 534 216 511	13,810 2,490 8,28 7,283
hysical planning ire service	1,880	118	1,948	1,910	141	1,989	1,979	100	2,030
-Regular -Others† liscellaneous services	4,669 443	3 132	4,671 505	4,611 453	5 151	4,614 524	4,625 450	4 147	4,62 51
Il above	42,322 195,422	22,116 <b>85,140</b>	52,605 235,662	43,337 <b>196,325</b>	22,186	53,664	44,775	22,508	55,252
olice service -Police (all ranks)	13,720	2	13,721		86,496	237,286	195,839	83,902	235,66
-Others** dministration of District Courts	3,562	2,666 20	4,800 142	13,718 3,497 140	2,536 22	13,719 4,677 152	13,766 3,500 142	2,495	13,766 4,661
All (excluding special		20	142	140	22	152	142	23	154
employment and training measures)	212,835	87,828	254,325	213,680	89,056	255.834	213,247	86,420	254,244

tion and all other non-manual employees: 0-53; manual employees 0-41. 1 The large reduction in the Education Service in England reflects the transfer of Polytechnic and Higher Education Institutions from the local government sector (estimated at approximately 39,000 full-time equivalents in June 1989). \* Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff. 1 Includes civilian employees of oblice forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. 1 The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales. 1 Educators 0 covert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees of -45. § Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

### EMPLOYMENT 4



	Whe			Manufact	uring industrie	es						Construc-
	eco	onomy production industries		Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufac- turing	— tion
Class		Div 1-4		Div 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	Div 5
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	96.5 100.0 103.4 108.2 113.1 115.4	98.9 100-0 100-1 101-9 105-2 107-8	97.6 100.0 103.3 106.1 107.5 107.1		94-8 100-0 102-4 105-8 109-6 110-0 109-2	100·8 100·0 97·3 96·1 96·7 96·7 95·2	94.0 100.0 105.3 110.1 113.3 113.8 113.8 114.8		97-4 100-0 101-3 106-6 114-2 119-1 118-4	100-5 100-0 97-9 97-0 98-2 98-5 97-4		97-0 100-0 103-5 109-9 116-3 120-9 121-5
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·6 96·0 96·3 97·3	98-3 98-7 99-0 99-5	98·2 97·3 97·2 97·8		97·2 94·1 93·3 94·4	101·1 100·9 100·6 100·5	96-2 93-3 92-6 93-9		97·1 97·0 97·9 97·7	100·6 100·5 100·3 100·4		96·6 96·5 97·6 97·3
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98-9 100-4 100-2 100-6	99-8 100-0 100-1 100-1	99·1 100·4 100·1 100·5		97-8 101-7 100-6 99-9	100-4 100-2 99-9 99-4	97-4 101-5 100-7 100-5		100-4 101-1 99-9 98-6	100·3 100·1 100·0 99·7		100·2 101·0 99·9 99·0
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.6 102.9 104.1 105.1	100-0 100-0 100-1 100-4	101.6 102.9 104.0 104.7		101-2 102-2 103-0 103-3	98-7 97-6 96-8 96-2	102·6 104·7 106·5 107·3		99·0 100·7 101·4 104·0	99·1 98·2 97·3 97·0		99·9 102·6 104·2 107·3
1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105-8 107-3 109-4 110-2	100-7 101-5 102-3 103-2	105·0 105·7 106·9 106·8		103·9 104·8 106·8 107·4	95.8 95.9 96.2 96.4	108-5 109-3 111-1 111-5		103·3 105-7 108-4 109-0	96·5 96·8 97·2 97·5		107·0 109·2 111·5 111·8
1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111-8 112-4 113-7 114-3	104-1 104-8 105-7 106-3	107-4 107-3 107-6 107-5		108-2 109-6 110-6 110-0	96-6 96-7 96-7 96-9	112-1 113-4 114-3 113-6		111-4 112-6 115-9 117-0	97-9 98-1 98-3 98-4		113-8 114-7 117-9 118-9
1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	115-2 114-9 115-4 116-2	107·1 107·6 108·0 108·2	107·5 106·7 106·9 107·3		110-0 109-2 110-5 110-4	96·9 96·7 96·6 96·4	113-5 112-9 114-4 114-5	la cherto en ida	119-3 119-0 119-3 118-8	98.6 98.5 98.5 98.3		121-0 120-8 121-1 120-8
1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	117·1 117·6 116·0	108-4 108-6 108-6	108-0 108-3 106-8		109·9 112·1 108·3 106·6	96·1 95·9 95·5 93·2	114-3 116-9 113-4 114-4		119-4 120-9 118-4 114-9	98-1 97-7 97-4 96-5		121-8 123-7 121-5 119-1

\*\* Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE APRIL 1991 S16

# Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

GREAT BE	RITAIN	OVERTI	/E			and the second states	SHORT	TIME		The second second		Na A Date	1786-1994 S			
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all		overtime w	orked	Stood of whole y		Working	g part of w	eek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-		Hours los	st	
sarsa sarsa	,	ud valla		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		1,329 1,304 1,350 1,413 1,394	34·0 34·2 36·0 37·9 37·6	9·0 9·0 9·4 9·5 9·6	11.98 11.72 12.63 13.42 13.44		4 5 4 3 3	165 192 149 101 119	24 29 20 15 19	241 293 199 143 183	10-2 10-1 10-0 9-8 9-5	28 34 24 17 22	.7 .9 .6 .5 .6	416 485 348 244 303		15·1 14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7
week ende		1,515	40.5	9-9	14.98	14.09	2	95	13	119	9-4	15	.4	214	252	14-2
1989 Jan 1	11	1,375	37-0	9·4	12·91	13·91	2	88	19	205	10·7	21	·6	293	234	13·7
Feb		1,439	38-9	9·4	13·51	13·72	3	133	23	228	10·0	26	·7	360	288	13·8
Mar		1,391	37-6	9·5	13·26	13·45	3	104	25	258	10·3	28	·7	362	311	13·1
Apr 1	13	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13·62	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	.7	384	335	14·0
May		1,405	38·3	9·5	13·47	13·55	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	.7	365	353	14·1
June		1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13·38	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	.5	228	295	13·5
July	15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·31	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	·5	262	279	15·3
Aug	19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·66	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	·4	181	223	13·3
Sept	16 R	1,367	37·5	9·7	13·71	13·53	3	137	16	160	9·9	20	·5	298	362	15·2
	14 R	1,465	39·0	9·7	14·19	13·30	2	96	19	168	8·8	21	·6	263	298	12·3
	11 R	1,456	38·8	9·6	14·04	13·10	4	150	19	164	8·8	22	·6	314	314	14·0
	16 R	1,391	37·1	9·8	13·66	12·77	3	137	21	185	8·6	25	·7	322	367	12·9
1990 Jan	9 R	1,291	34·8	9-2	11·89	12-85	3	130	25	208	8·5	28	.7	338	293	12·1
Feb 9		1,363	36·9	9-3	12·72	12-94	4	145	28	257	9·1	32	.9	402	318	12·6
Mar 9		1,336	36·2	9-4	12·57	12-80	6	246	28	254	9·1	34	.9	500	396	14·7
Apr 6		1,349	36-8	9·5	12·80	13-12	3	134	26	233	9-1	29	.8	366	319	12·7
May		1,343	36-6	9·3	12·53	12-63	4	172	17	150	9-1	21	.6	323	306	15·5
June		1,358	36-8	9·4	12·76	13-00	4	142	13	125	9-3	17	.5	268	344	15·7
Aug	13 R	1,340	38·3	9·5	12·77	12·92	5	194	13	118	8.7	18	·5	311	330	17·0
	17 R	1,285	36·7	9·6	12·37	13·09	7	297	11	102	8.9	19	·5	399	493	21·1
	t 14 R	1,363	38·9	9·7	13·26	13·07	14	558	11	91	8.2	25	·7	649	779	25·9
Nov	12 R	1,399	40-0	9·6	13·46	12·52	7	266	16	149	9·3	23	·6	415	471	18-3
	9 R	1,393	40-0	9·3	12·99	12·05	6	233	26	231	8·7	32	·9	463	469	14-3
	14 R	1,338	38-8	9·6	12·86	11·97	5	205	29	248	8·7	34	1·0	454	515	13-5
1991 Jan		1,124	33.5	9.0	10.14	11.07	8	335	34	337	9.8	43	1.3	672	588	15.7

### Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREA	TBRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKI	Y HOURS WO	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
SIC 1	980	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	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	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
classe	es		Group 361	except Group 361			Bole,	Group 361	except Group 361		100 3
1986		96.6	95-4	96-5	99-0	97.6	99.7	99.6	100.0	99-1	99.6
1987		96.1	96.0	96-1	98.4	97.2	100.5	100.5	101.1	99.9	99.6
	R	97.2	98.6	93.7	96.9	97.0	101.1	101.2	102.0	99-3	101.0
1989	R	96.3	96.9	92.8	90.1	94.8	100.5	100.6	102.6	98.5	100.5
1990	R	93.7	90.2	95.9	83.0	89.7	100.5	100.6	102.6	98.1	99.0
Week	ended										
1000	1 44 D	00.0					100.0				
1989	Jan 14 R Feb 11 R	96·9 96·9					100-8 100-8				
	Mar 11 R	96·9 96·6	98-3	93.0	93.7	96-3	100-8	100-8	102.8	98.7	100.9
	War II H	90.0	90.3	93.0	93.7	90.3	100.0	100-8	102.8	90.7	100.9
	Apr 15 R	96.5					100.7				
	May 13 R	96.2					100.6				
	June 10 R	96.0	96.8	92.1	90.8	95-2	100.5	100.5	102.1	98.7	100.7
	July 15 R	95.8					100.4				
	Aug 19 R	96.5					100.6				
	Sept 16 R	96.7	96.9	93.5	88.9	94.3	100.4	100.4	103.9	98.3	100-0
	Oct 14 R	96-1					100-3				
	Nov 11 R	95.9					100.2				
	Dec 16 R	95.7	95.6	92.4	87.1	93.3	99.9	100.7	101.4	98.2	100.4
1990	Jan 13 R	96.0					100.4				
	Feb 10 R	96.0					100.6				
	Mar 10 R	95.6	93.0	94.0	85.1	91.1	100.4	100.7	101.9	97.9	99.9
	Apr 14 R	95.7					100.6				
	May 12 R June 9 R	95·1 95·2	90.8	94.9			100.3	100.0	101.0	00.0	100.5
	June 9 H	95.2	90.8	94.9	84.1	90.7	100.5	100.3	101.9	98.2	100.5
	July 14 R	95.2					100.5				
	Aug 11 R	95·2					100.7				
	Sept 8 R	91.7	90.0	97.8	82.3	89.0	101.0	100.6	103-5	98.4	100.0
	Oct 13 R	90.7					100.7				
	Nov 10 R	89.7					100.3				
	Dec 8 R	88.7	87.2	96.7	80.5	87.9	100-3	100.7	103-1	98.0	99.3
	lon 10	07.0						6			
	Jan 12	87.2					99.6				

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

APRIL 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S17

#### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

124.21		MALE AND F	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ++			UNEMPLOYE	D 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 over
987 988** 989 990	) Annual ) averages	2,953·4 2,370·4 1,798·7 1,664·5	10.6 8.4 6.3 5.8	2,806·5 2,274·9 1,784·4 1,661·7	10-0 8-1 6-3 5-8					
989	Feb 9	2,018·2	7·1	1,937·3	6·8	-44·3	-48·7	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960·2	6·9	1,903·2	6·7	-34·1	-39·5	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883-6	6-6	1,846·8	6·5	-56·4	-44·9	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802-5	6-3	1,819·0	6·4	-27·8	-39·4	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743-1	6-1	1,791·2	6·3	-27·8	-37·3	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771-4	6·2	1,766·2	6·2	-25·0	-26·9	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741-1	6·1	1,725·0	6·1	-41·2	-31·3	212	1,502	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702-9	6·0	1,684·7	5·9	-40·3	-35·5	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635·8	5-7	1,670-4	5·9	-14·3	-31·9	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612·4	5-7	1,651-1	5·8	-19·3	-24·6	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639·0	5-8	1,636-1	5·8	-15·0	-16·2	207	1,407	25
990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,615·8	5·7	-20·3	-18-2	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,614·0	5·7	-1·8	-12-4	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,606·6	5·6	-7·4	-9-8	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,607·0	5·7	0-4	-2·9	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5·5	1,610·9	5·7	3-9	-1·0	181	1,374	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5·5	1,618·4	5·7	7-5	3·9	190	1,342	23
	July 12	1,623·6	5·7	1,632·1	5·7	13·7	8-4	261	1,340	23
	Aug 9	1,657·8	5·8	1,655·3	5·8	23·2	14-8	236	1,398	23
	Sept 13	1,673·9	5·9	1,670·5	5·9	15·2	17-4	247	1,403	24
	Oct 11	1,670-6	5·9	1,704·8	6·0	34·3	24-2	257	1,390	24
	Nov 8	1,728-1	6·1	1,763·1	6·2	58·3	35-9	268	1,435	25
	Dec 13	1,850-4	6·5	1,842·3	6·5	79·2	57-3	273	1,550	27
991	Jan 10	1,959·7	6·9	1,891·6	6·7	49·3	62·3	267	1,664	29
	Feb 7 P	2,045·4	7·2	1,977·2	7·0	85·6	71·4	313	1,703	30

THOUSAND

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

987 988** 989 990	Annual averages	2,826-9 2,254-7 1,693-0 1,567-3	10·4 8·2 6·1 5·6	2,684·4 2,161·7 1,678·8 1,564·6	9-8 7-9 6-1 5-6					
989	Feb 9	1,908-1	6·9	1,827·7	6·6	-44·0	-48·4	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9	1,851-9	6·7	1,794·2	6·5	-33·5	-39·4	193	1,626	32
	Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,738·8	6·3	-55·4	-44·3	182	1,563	31
	May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,711·9	6·2	-26·9	-38·6	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,685·3	6·1	-26·6	-36·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,660·4	6·0	-24·9	-26·1	237	1,399	27
	Aug 10	1,634·1	5·9	1,620·4	5·8	-40·0	-30·5	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596·8	5·7	1,581·7	5·7	-38·7	-34·5	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534·0	5·5	1,568-1	5·7	-13-6	-30·8	206	1,304	24
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513·2	5·4	1,549-9	5·6	-18-2	-23·5	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539·9	5·6	1,535-7	5·5	-14-2	-15·3	200	1,316	23
90	Jan 11 ‡	1,586-6	5·7	1,516·6	5·5	-19·1	-17·2	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576-8	5·7	1,515·3	5·5	-1·3	-11·5	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549-0	5·6	1,508·1	5·4	-7·2	-9·2	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,509-0	5·4	0·9	-2·5	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5·3	1,513-2	5·5	4·2	-0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14	1,460·6	5·3	1,521-5	5·5	8·3	4·5	184	1,255	22
	July 12	1,524-1	5·5	1,535-2	5·5	13·7	8-7	251	1,251	22
	Aug 9	1,559-6	5·6	1,559-5	5·6	24·3	15-4	229	1,308	22
	Sept 13	1,575-5	5·7	1,575-0	5·7	15·5	17-8	237	1,316	22
	Oct 11	1,575-9	5.7	1,609·4	5·8	34·4	24·7	248	1,305	23
	Nov 8	1,633-8	5.9	1,666·8	6·0	57·4	35·8	260	1,350	24
	Dec 13	1,754-8	6.3	1,745·4	6·3	78·6	56·8	266	1,463	26
991	Jan 10	1,861·5	6·7	1,794·2	6·5	48·8	61·6	259	1,574	28
	Feb 7 P	1,947·6	7·0	1,879·5	6·8	85·3	70·9	306	1,612	29

† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants 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-1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. These rates have been revised this month to incorporate the revisions to the employment estimates following the publication of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey.
\*\*\* 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 reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

MALE		- CN3		FEMALE			2
UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONALLY	Y ADJUSTED ++	UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONAL	LY A
Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	
2,045-8	12·5	1,955·3	12-0	907·6	7.8	851-2	
1,650-5	10·1	1,588·1	9-7	719·9	6.1	686-8	
1,290-8	7·9	1,277·4	7-8	507·9	4.2	507-0	
1,232-3	7·6	1,230·3	7-6	432·2	3.6	431-4	
1,434-9	8-8 <sup>.</sup>	1,366·3	8-4	583·3	4·8	571-0	
1,399-4	8-6	· 1,346·7	8-3	560·9	4·6	556-5	
1,350-8	8·3	1,312-5	8·0	532-8	4·4	534·3	
1,297-1	7·9	1,295-0	7·9	505-5	4·2	524·0	
1,256-6	7·7	1,279-6	7·8	486-6	4·0	511·6	
1,261-6	7-7	1,265·7	7·8	509-8	4·2	500·5	
1,238-4	7-6	1,243·1	7·6	502-7	4·2	481·9	
1,218-8	7-5	1,218·6	7·5	484-1	4·0	466·1	
1,181·3	7·2	1,211·2	7·4	454-5	3·8	459·2	
1,172·7	7·2	1,200·0	7·4	439-7	3·6	451·1	
1,204·8	7·4	1,194·7	7·3	434-2	3·6	441·4	
1,239-3	7-6	1,181·7	7·3	447·7	3.7	434-1	
1,232-2	7-6	1,182·4	7·3	443·5	3.6	431-6	
1,213-5	7-5	1,177·9	7·2	433·1	3.6	428-7	
1,198-2	7·4	1,177-2	7-2	428·1	3·5	429·8	
1,170-0	7·2	1,184-0	7-3	408·5	3·4	426·9	
1,155-4	7·1	1,193-5	7-3	400·2	3·3	424·9	
1,192-1	7·3	1,210·4	7·4	431.5	3·5	421·7	
1,211-8	7·5	1,230·2	7·6	446.0	3·7	425·1	
1,234-2	7·6	1,246·6	7·7	439.7	3·6	423·9	
1,244-4	7.7	1,273-8	7·8	426·2	3·5	431-0	
1,295-8	8.0	1,320-1	8·1	432·3	3·6	443-0	
1,400-6	8.6	1,385-8	8·5	449·8	3·7	456-5	
1,480·8	9-1	1,425·6	8·8	479·0	3.9	466-0	
1,547·8	9-5	1,493·9	9·2	497·6	4.1	483-3	
1,953-8	12·3	1,866-1	11-7	873-1	7·7	818·4	1.5
1,566-1	9·8	1,505-4	9-4	688-6	6·0	656·3	
1,213-1	7·6	1,199-8	7-5	479-9	4·1	479·1	
1,159·1	7·3	1,157·1	7-3	408·2	3·4	407·5	
1,353·9	8·5	1,286·5	8-1	554·2	4·7	541·2	
1,319-5	8·3	1,267·2	8-0	532·4	4·5	527·0	
1,271-4	8·0	1,233·5	7-8	504·5	4·3	505·3	
1,219-2	7·7	1,216·5	7-7	477·9	4·0	495·4	
1,179-7	7·4	1,201·7	7-6	459·2	3·9	483·6	
				480-0		472.5	
1,183.6 1,161.0 1,141.7	7-4 7-3 7-2	1,187·9 1,166·0 1,142·4	7-5 7-3 7-2	473·0 455·1	4·1 4·0 3·9	454-4 439-3	
1,161.0	7.3	1,166-0	7.3	473.0	4.0	454-4	
1,141·7 1,106·5 1,099·0	7·3 7·2 7·0 6·9	1,166-0 1,142-4 1,135-5 1,124-9	7-3 7-2 7-1 7-1	473-0 455-1 427-4 414-2	4·0 3·9 3·6 3·5	454-4 439-3 432-6 425-0	
1,161-0 1,141-7 1,106-5 1,099-0 1,130-4 1,163-7 1,157-5	7-3 7-2 7-0 6-9 7-1 7-3 7-3	1,166-0 1,142-4 1,135-5 1,124-9 1,120-0 1,107-7 1,108-6	7:3 7:2 7:1 7:0 7:0 7:0	473-0 455-1 427-4 414-2 409-5 422-9 419-3	4.0 3.9 3.6 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.5	454-4 439-3 432-6 425-0 415-7 408-9 406-7	
1,161-0	7:3	1,166-0	7.3	473.0	4.0	454.4	
1,141-7	7-2	1,142-4	7.2	455.1	3.9	439.3	
1,106-5	7-0	1,135-5	7.1	427.4	3.5	432.6	
1,099-0	6:9	1,124-9	7.1	414.2	3.5	425.0	
1,130-4	7:1	1,120-0	7.0	409.5	3.5	415.7	
1,163-7	7:3	1,107-7	7.0	422.9	3.5	408.9	
1,157-5	7:3	1,108-6	7.0	419.3	3.5	406.7	
1,139-6	7:2	1,104-2	7.0	409.4	3.4	403.9	
1,124-5	7:1	1,103-8	7.0	404.2	3.4	405.2	
1,097-1	6:9	1,110-6	7.0	385.3	3.4	402.6	
1,161-0 1,141-7 1,06-5 1,099-0 1,130-4 1,163-7 1,157-5 1,139-6 1,124-5 1,097-1 1,083-5 1,118-3 1,139-1	7.3 7.2 7.0 6.9 7.1 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.8 7.1 7.2	1,166-0 1,142-4 1,135-5 1,124-9 1,120-0 1,107-7 1,108-6 1,104-2 1,104-2 1,104-2 1,104-2 1,102-5 1,137-3 1,157-8	7.3 7.2 7.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3	473.0 455-1 427-4 414-2 409-5 422-9 419-3 409-4 404-2 385-3 377-1 405-8 420-5	4-0 3-9 3-6 3-5 3-5 3-6 3-5 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-2 3-2 3-2 3-2 3-5	454.4 439.3 432.6 425.0 415.7 408.9 406.7 403.9 405.2 402.6 402.6 402.6 402.7 997.9 401.7	

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. †† The seasonally adjusted series taken account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see p 608 of the December 1990 issue of the *Employment Gazette* for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over. † The unadjusted unemployment figures between September 1989 and March 1990 are affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

ADJUSTED 1	MARRIED		
Per cent workforce †	Number		
7·3 5·8 4·2 3·5		1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages
4·7	239·5	1989	Feb 9
4·6	229·3		Mar 9
4·4	216·9		Apr 13
4·3	204·7		May 11
4·2	195·7		June 8
4·1	196-1		July 13
4·0	193-3		Aug 10
3·9	183-0		Sept 14 ‡
3·8	172·9		Oct 12 ‡
3·7	165·0		Nov 9 ‡
3·6	162·5		Dec 14 ‡
3·6	164-2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
3·5	160-2		Feb 8 ‡
3·5	155-8		Mar 8
3·5	154-8		Apr 12
3·5	146-1		May 10
3·5	141-9		June 14
3·5	146·1		July 12
3·5	150·5		Aug 9
3·5	145·0		Sept 13
3·5	143·1		Oct 11
3·6	144·6		Nov 8
3·7	151·7		Dec 13
3-8	160-7	1991	Jan 10
4-0	165-4		Feb 7 P

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

and the second second			
7·2 5·7 4·1 3·4		1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual averages
4·6	226·9	1989	Feb 9
4·5	217·0		Mar 9
4·3	204·7		Apr 13
4·2	192·7		May 11
4·1	184·1		June 8
4·0	183-5		July 13
3·8	180-7		Aug 10
3·7	171-3		Sept 14 ‡
3.7	161·7		Oct 12 ‡
3.6	154·4		Nov 9 ‡
3.5	152·3		Dec 14 ‡
3-4	154-2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
3-4	150-5		Feb 8 ‡
3-4	146-4		Mar 8
3·4	145·2		Apr 12
3·4	136·9		May 10
3·4	132·9		June 14
3·4	136-0		July 12
3·4	140-5		Aug 9
3·4	135-8		Sept 13
3-4	134·4		Oct 11
3-5	136·2		Nov 8
3-6	143·3		Dec 13
3.7	152-3	1991	Jan 10
3.9	157-1		Feb 7 P

## 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	PER CEN	IT WORKFO	RCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED R	a katan ana ana		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH	EAST	and a state of the						057.0	70			448-3	209.7
987 988** 989 990	) Annual ) averages	680-5 508-6 367-4 372-4	460-8 346-8 259-6 273-3	219·7 161·8 107·8 99·2	7·4 5·5 3·9 4·0	8-7 6-5 4-9 5-2	5-7 4-1 2-7 2-5	657·9 495·8 366·9 371·8	7-2 5-4 3-9 4-0			339-8 259-3 272-8	156-0 107-6 99-0
990	Feb 8	349·9	255·5	94·4	3.8	4·8	2·3	339-5	3.6	0·1	-1·1	246·7	92·8
	Mar 8	346·5	252·9	93·6	3.7	4·8	2·3	339-3	3.6	-0·2	-1·0	246·1	93·2
	Apr 12	349·1	254·4	94·6	3.7	4·8	2·3	345·8	3·7	6·5	2·1	250-8	95-0
	May 10	342·4	251·2	91·2	3.7	4·8	2·3	349·4	3·7	3·6	3·3	254-4	95-0
	June 14	341·9	252·0	90·0	3.7	4·8	2·2	354·4	3·8	5·0	5·0	259-3	95-1
	July 12	359·3	262·5	96·8	3·9	5·0	2·4	359-7	3.9	5-3	4·6	264·7	95-0
	Aug 9	376·7	273·2	103·5	4·0	5·2	2·6	372-3	4.0	12-6	7·6	274·2	98-1
	Sept 13	387·2	282·7	104·6	4·2	5·4	2·6	383-8	4.1	11-5	9·8	283·3	100-5
	Oct 11	394-7	290-3	104·4	4·2	5.5	2-6	399·1	4·3	15-3	13·1	294-8	104-3
	Nov 8	414-1	306-6	107·5	4·4	5.8	2-7	422·6	4·5	23-5	16·8	312-8	109-8
	Dec 13	458-7	343-3	115·4	4·9	6.5	2-9	456·7	4·9	34-1	24·3	340-6	116-1
991	Jan 10	487·1	365-0	122·1	5·2	6·9	3.0	478-3	5-1	21.6	26·4	357·2	121-1
	Feb 7 P	526·1	394-4	131·7	5·6	7·5	3.3	513-5	5-5	35.2	30·3	384·2	129-3
	TER LONDON (inclu				0.5	10.1	6.0	252.0	8-2			248-3	104.7
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages )	363-8 291-9 218-2 211-8	254-4 205-1 156-5 154-7	109-4 86-7 61-8 57-1	8·5 6·8 5·1 5·0	10·1 8·2 6·4 6·4	6·2 4·9 3·4 3·2	353-0 285-3 218-0 211-4	8·2 6·6 5·1 5·0			201.5 156.4 154.5	83-8 61-7 57-0
990	Feb 8	199·5	145-8	53·7	4·7	6·0	3-0	198-4	4·7	-1·0	-1.6	144-6	53-8
	Mar 8	198·2	145-0	53·3	4·7	6·0	3-0	196-5	4·7	-1·9	-1.6	142-7	53-8
	Apr 12	201-2	146·7	54·4	4·8	6-1	3-0	200-2	4·8	3.7	0·3	145-4	54·8
	May 10	198-5	145·6	52·9	4·7	6-0	3-0	201-1	4·8	0.9	0·9	146-5	54·6
	June 14	199-3	146·6	52·7	4·7	6-1	2-9	203-1	4·8	2.0	2·2	148-4	54·7
	July 12	207·3	151·2	56·2	4·9	6·2	3·1	205·9	4·9	2-8	1.9	151-2	54·7
	Aug 9	216·1	156·3	59·8	5·1	6·5	3·3	211·3	5·0	5-4	3.4	154-8	56·5
	Sept 13	221·5	160·7	60·8	5·3	6·6	3·4	216·6	5·1	5-3	4.5	158-8	57·8
	Oct 11	222.7	162·4	· 60·3	5·3	6·7	3·4	223-5	5·3	6·9	5-9	163-7	59-8
	Nov 8	229.2	167·8	61·4	5·4	6·9	3·4	233-6	5·6	10·1	7-4	171-1	62-5
	Dec 13	248.3	182·8	65·6	5·9	7·6	3·7	247-7	5·9	14·1	10-4	181-8	65-9
1991	Jan 10	257·1	189-4	67·6	6·1	7·8	3.8	257·4	6·1	9.7	11·3	189-1	68·3
	Feb 7 P	274·1	201-8	72·3	6·5	8·3	4.0	272·1	6·5	14.7	12·8	199-9	72·2
	ANGLIA						<u> </u>	69-4	7.3			45-8	23-6
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	72.5 52.0 35.2 37.5	47·4 33·6 24·0 27·3	25.1 18.5 11.2 10.2	7·7 5·4 3·6 3·7	8·6 6·0 4·2 4·7	6-3 4-6 2-7 2-4	50·4 35·2 37·4	5.2 3.6 3.7			32.7 24.0 27.2	17·7 11·2 10·2
1990	Feb 8	36-9	26·7	10·2	3.6	4·6	2·4	33·8	3·3	0.7	0·1	24·2	9·6
	Mar 8	37-0	26·8	10·1	3.7	4·6	2·4	34·5	3·4	0.7	0·3	24·8	9·7
	Apr 12	36·7	26·5	10-1	3.6	4·6	2·3	35·0	3.5	0-5	0.6	25·2	9·8
	May 10	35·7	25·8	9-8	3.5	4·5	2·3	35·6	3.5	0-6	0.6	25·7	9·9
	June 14	33·9	24·6	9-2	3.3	4·2	2·1	35·8	3.5	0-2	0.4	25·9	9·9
	July 12	35·3	25·5	9·8	3-5	4·4	2·3	36-6	3.6	0-8	0.5	26-6	10-0
	Aug 9	36·6	26·3	10·3	3-6	4·5	2·4	37-7	3.7	1-1	0.7	27-4	10-3
	Sept 13	37·2	26·9	10·3	3-7	4·6	2·4	38-6	3.8	0-9	0.9	28-2	10-4
	Oct 11	38-3	27·9	10.5	3.8	4·8	2·4	40·4	4.0	1.8	1.3	29.6	10-8
	Nov 8	41-1	30·2	10.9	4.1	5·2	2·5	42·6	4.2	2.2	1.6	31.3	11-3
	Dec 13	45-4	33·9	11.5	4.5	5·8	2·7	45·0	4.4	2.4	2.1	33.4	11-6
1991	Jan 10	49·4	36-8	12·6	4·9	6·3	2·9	46·9	4·6	1.9	2·2	34·9	12-0
	Feb 7 P	53·5	40-0	13·5	5·3	6·9	3·1	50·2	5·0	3.3	2·5	37·4	12-8
	HWEST			<b>CO O</b>	0.5	0.4	7.0	172-3	8-1			111-4	60-9
1987 1988* 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	178-9 137-6 98-1 97-3	115-0 88-5 66-1 69-8	63·9 49·1 31·9 27·5	8.5 6.4 4.5 4.4	9·4 7·2 5·3 5·6	7·2 5·4 3·3 2·8	172-3 133-7 98-0 97-2	8-1 6-2 4-5 4-4			86.5 66.1 69.7	47-3 31-9 27-5
1990	Feb 8 Mar 8	96·7 95·1	68·1 67·1	28-6 28-1	4·4 4·3	5·4 5·3	3.0 2.9	88-9 90-0	4.0 4.1	0·9 1·1	0.4	62·7 63·4	26·2 26·6
	Apr 12	91·3	64·6	26-7	4·1	5·1	2·8	90-1	4·1	0·1	0.7	63·2	26·9
	May 10	87·5	62·4	25-2	3·9	5·0	2·6	91-6	4·1	1·5	0.9	64·5	27·1
	June 14	85·1	61·3	23-9	3·8	4·9	2·5	93-6	4·2	2·0	1.2	66·4	27·2
	July 12	90·3	64·6	25·7	4·1	5·1	2.7	95·6	4·3	2·0	1.8	68·4	27·2
	Aug 9	94·9	67·6	27·2	4·3	5·4	2.8	98·0	4·4	2·4	2.1	70·5	27·5
	Sept 13	97·4	70·2	27·2	4·4	5·6	2.8	99·7	4·5	1·7	2.0	72·4	27·3
	Oct 11	101·0	73·3	27.7	4·5	5·8	2·9	103-2	4·6	3·5	2·5	75·2	28.0
	Nov 8	109·4	79·9	29.5	4·9	6·4	3·0	109-3	4·9	6·1	3·8	80·2	29.1
	Dec 13	122·6	90·7	31.9	5·5	7·2	3·3	118-4	5·3	9·1	6·2	87·5	30.9
1991	Jan 10	133-3	98·7	34·6	6-0	7·9	3.6	124-8	5·6	6-4	7·2	92·7	32·1
	Feb 7 P	142-7	106·0	36·7	6-4	8·4	3.8	134-4	6·0	9-6	8·4	100·3	34·1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		UNEMPL	OYED		PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE +	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED B		State States	THOUSAN
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST	MIDLANDS								-		ended	-	
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) ) Annual ) averages )	305·9 238·0 168·5 152·7	211-1 163-0 118-8 111-7	94-8 75-0 49-7 41-1	12-0 9-2 6-6 5-9	13-8 10-7 7-9 7-4	9·2 7·1 4·7 3·8	292-0 229-7 167-9 152-6	11·4 8·9 6·6 6·0			203·4 158·3 118·3 111·5	88·6 71·4 49·6 41·1
1990	Feb 8 ‡	155-2	112-6	42·6	6·0	7·4	4·0	150·9	5·8	-0·2	-1·2	108-8	42·1
	Mar 8	151-0	109-7	41·3	5·8	7·2	3·8	148·9	5·7	-2·0	-1·3	107-6	41·3
	Apr 12	148·7	108·2	40·5	5·7	7·1	3·8	148·7	5·7	-0·2	0·8	107·7	41.0
	May 10	145·3	106·3	39·0	5·6	7·0	3·6	149·3	5·8	0·6	0·5	108·5	40.8
	June 14	144·0	105·6	38·4	5·6	7·0	3·6	149·2	5·8	-0·1	0·1	108·7	40.5
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	150-0 153-5 154-9	108-9 111-0 112-6	41·1 42·5 42·3	5·8 5·9 6·0	7·2 7·3 7·4	3·8 4·0 3·9	149·5 151·3 151·3	5·8 5·8 5·8	0·3 1·8	0·3 0·7 0·7	109-4 111-0 111-5	40·1 40·3 39·8
	Oct 11	152-2	111-9	40·2	5·9	7-4	3.7	154-3	6·0	3·0	1.6	113-9	40·4
	Nov 8	155-6	115-4	40·2	6·0	7-6	3.7	159-6	6·2	5·3	2.8	118-2	41·4
	Dec 13	166-0	124-3	41·7	6·4	8-2	3.9	166-5	6·4	6·9	5.1	123-8	42·7
1991	Jan 10	177·1	132·5	44·5	6·8	8·8	4·1	171-8	6·6	5·3	5·8	128-0	43·8
	Feb 7 P	186·7	140·1	46·6	7·2	9·2	4·3	181-6	7·0	9·8	7·3	135-9	45·7
EAST	MIDLANDS												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	183-9 147-8 108-9 99-4	125-2 101-9 77-2 72-2	58-7 45-9 31-7 27-2	9·6 7·7 5·6 5·1	11.2 9.1 6.9 6.5	7·4 5·7 3·9 3·3	171.6 137.4 104.7 99.2	9·0 7·1 5·4 5·1			116·4 93·5 73·1 72·1	55-2 43-9 31-6 27-1
1990	Feb 8 ‡	100-5	72·6	27·9	5·2	6·5	3·4	95∙5	4·9	0·8	-0.6	68·4	27·1
	Mar 8	98-8	71·6	27·2	5·1	6·4	3·3	95∙0	4·9	-0·5	-0.4	68·3	26·7
	Apr 12	97-4	70·2	27·1	5·0	6·3	3·3	94-6	4·9	-0·4	0·1	67·7	26·9
	May 10	93-8	67·9	25·9	4·9	6·1	3·1	95-2	4·9	0·6	0·1	68·5	26·7
	June 14	92-2	67·0	25·2	4·8	6·0	3·1	96-1	5·0	0·9	0·4	69·5	26·6
	July 12	96·9	69·7	27-2	5·0	6·3	3·3	97-4	5·0	1·3	0·9	71·0	26-4
	Aug 9	99·9	71·6	28-3	5·2	6·4	3·4	99-9	5·2	2·5	1·6	73·1	26-8
	Sept 13	100·0	72·2	27-8	5·2	6·5	3·4	100-8	5·2	0·9	1·6	74·0	26-8
	Oct 11	99-5	72·6	26-9	5·1	6-5	3-3	103-0	5·3	2·2	1-9	75·6	27·4
	Nov 8	103-0	75·9	27-1	5·3	6-8	3-3	106-7	5·5	3·7	2-3	78·3	28·4
	Dec 13	111-1	83·1	28-0	5·7	7-5	3-4	111-4	5·8	4·7	3-5	82·4	29·0
1991	Jan 10	119-4	89-0	30-4	6·2	8·0	3.7	114-9	5·9	3.5	4·0	85·3	29-6
	Feb 7 P	125-9	94-5	31-5	6·5	8·5	3.8	120-4	6·2	5.5	4·6	90·0	30-4
YORKS	SHIRE AND HUMBE	RSIDE											
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	286-0 234-9 178-8 161-3	201-2 165-8 129-7 120-6	84-8 69-1 49-1 40-6	12·2 9·9 7·5 6·7	14-6 12-2 9-5 8-8	8·7 6·9 4·8 3·9	266-4 221-0 175-2 161-0	11·3 9·3 7·4 6·7			188-3 155-8 126-2 120-4	78-1 65-2 49-0 40-6
1990	Feb 8 ‡	165·5	122·9	42·7	6·9	8·9	4·1	159·5	6·6	-0·4	-1·3	117·8	41.7
	Mar 8	161·4	120·2	41·3	6·7	8·7	4·0	157·5	6·5	-2·0	-1·6	116·7	40.8
	Apr 12	158-7	118-0	40·7	6·6	8.6	3·9	156·7	6·5	-0·8	-1·1	115-8	40·9
	May 10	153-4	114-5	39·0	6·4	8.3	3·8	156·2	6·5	-0·5	-1·1	115-7	40·5
	June 14	150-7	112-5	38·2	6·3	8.2	3·7	156·5	6·5	0·3	-0·3	116-4	40·1
	July 12	157-2	116-4	40·8	6·5	8·5	4·0	158-0	6.6	1.5	0-4	118-4	39·6
	Aug 9	159-5	117-5	42·0	6·6	8·5	4·1	159-6	6.6	1.6	1-1	119-8	39·8
	Sept 13	161-1	120-0	41·1	6·7	8·7	4·0	160-5	6.7	0.9	1-3	121-1	39·4
	Oct 11	160·3	121·1	39·3	6·7	8·8	3·8	164-2	6·8	3·7	2·1	124-2	40·0
	Nov 8	165·0	125·7	39·3	6·9	9·1	3·8	168-5	7·0	4·3	3·0	127-8	40·7
	Dec 13	175·2	134·8	40·5	7·3	9·8	3·9	174-5	7·2	6·0	4·7	133-0	41·5
1991	Jan 10	185-1	141-9	43·2	7·7	10·3	4·2	177-9	7·4	3·4	4·6	135-8	42·1
	Feb 7 P	190-7	146-4	44·4	7·9	10·6	4·3	184-0	7·6	6·1	5·2	140-9	43·1
	WEST												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual averages	403·3 333·0 262·6 234·9	284-3 235-9 191-6 176-4	119·0 97·1 71·0 58·5	13·1 10·8 8·5 7·7	15-9 13-2 10-8 10-2	9·2 7·5 5·4 4·5	383·7 320·7 261·9 234·6	12·5 10·4 8·4 7·7			272·4 228·3 191·0 176·2	111-3 92-4 70-9 58-4
1990	Feb 8 ‡	240·7	179·6	61-0	7·9	10·3	4·7	233-8	7·7	0·8	-2·5	174-1	59·7
	Mar 8	237·5	177·8	59-8	7·8	10·2	4·6	232-8	7·7	1·0	-1·8	173-4	59·4
	Apr 12	234·1	175-1	59·0	7·7	10·1	4·5	231-4	7.6	-1·4	-1·1	172-3	59·1
	May 10	227·6	171-2	56·4	7·5	9·9	4·3	230-9	7.6	-0·5	-1·0	172-3	58·6
	June 14	223·0	167-9	55·1	7·3	9·7	4·2	230-4	7.6	-0·5	-0·8	172-3	58·1
	July 12	231-0	172·3	58·7	7.6	9-9	4·5	230-7	7·6	0·3	-0·2	173-4	57·3
	Aug 9	233-1	173·4	59·7	7.7	10-0	4·6	231-7	7·6	1·0	0·3	174-8	56·9
	Sept 13	234-8	175·3	59·5	7.7	10-1	4·6	232-7	7·6	1·0	0·8	176-0	56·7
	Oct 11	230-4	173-9	56·4	7.6	10-0	4·3	236·1	7·8	3·4	1.8	178-7	57-4
	Nov 8	235-5	179-0	56·5	7.7	10-3	4·3	241·6	7·9	5·5	3.3	183-3	58-3
	Dec 13	248-2	190-4	57·8	8.2	11-0	4·4	249·0	8·2	7·4	5.4	189-7	59-3
991	Jan 10	260-4	199-1	61·4	8-6	11.5	4.7	252-0	8-3	3.0	5·3	192-6	59·4
	Feb 7 P	266-5	204-0	62·5	8-8	11.7	4.8	259-1	8-5	7.1	5·8	198-2	60·9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	and the second	NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJU	STED R			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH	н		_			_							
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	213·1 179·4 141·9 122·9	155·1 130·7 105·7 93·4	58.0 48.7 36.2 29.5	14·9 12·5 10·0 8·7	18·4 15·5 12·8 11·6	9·9 8·2 6·1 4·9	201·3 171·0 140·0 122·7	14·1 11·9 9·9 8·7			147·1 124·6 103·9 93·3	54·2 46·4 36·2 29·4
1990	Feb 8 ‡	126·8	95·4	31·3	9.0	11.8	5·2	122·2	8·7	-1·1	-1·7	91.8	30·4
	Mar 8	124·9	94·3	30·5	8.9	11.7	5·1	121·2	8·6	-1·0	-1·3	91.2	30·0
	Apr 12	122-3	92.6	29·7	8.7	11.5	5·0	119·7	8·5	-1.5	-1·2	90·1	29.6
	May 10	119-1	90.7	28·3	8.5	11.2	4·7	120·2	8·5	0.5	-0·7	90·9	29.3
	June 14	116-8	89.2	27·6	8.3	11.0	4·6	120·2	8·5	—	-0·3	91·2	29.0
	July 12	119·4	90·4	29·0	8·5	11·2	4·8	121·1	8.6	0·9	0·5	92-4	28.7
	Aug 9	120·0	90·4	29·6	8·5	11·2	4·9	122·2	8.7	1·1	0·7	93-3	28.9
	Sept 13	122·0	92·2	29·8	8·7	11·4	5·0	122·6	8.7	0·4	0·8	94-2	28.4
	Oct 11	120·6	92·3	28·3	8·6	11·4	4.7	123-7	8·8	1.1	0·9	95-1	28·6
	Nov 8	124·5	96·0	28·6	8·9	11·9	4.8	126-8	9·0	3.1	1·5	97-5	29·3
	Dec 13	129·0	100·2	28·8	9·2	12·4	4.8	129-0	9·2	2.2	2·1	99-4	29·6
1991	Jan 10	135·6	104·7	30·9	9·6	13·0	5·2	129·9	9·2	0·9	2·1	100·0	29·9
	Feb 7 P	136·8	105·8	31·1	9·7	13·1	5·2	131·8	9·4	1·9	1·7	101·7	30·1
WALE: 1987 1988** 1989 1990	S Annual averages	157-0 130-0 97-0 86-3	111-8 92-9 70-9 65-7	45-2 37-1 26-2 20-6	12·7 10·3 7·4 6·7	15-2 12-5 9-2 8-6	9·0 7·2 4·8 3·8	148·1 123·9 96·1 86·2	12·0 9·8 7·3 6·6			105·9 88·6 69·9 65·6	42-2 35-4 26-1 20-6
1990	Feb 8 ‡	88-9	66·7	22·1	6·8	8·8	4·1	84·4	6·5	-0·3	-0·7	63·3	21·1
	Mar 8	86-6	65·4	21·3	6·7	8·6	4·0	83·9	6·5	-0·5	-0·6	63·1	20·8
	Apr 12	84·6	63·9	20·7	6·5	8-4	3.9	83-1	6·4	-0·8	-0.5	62·4	20·7
	May 10	81·2	61·9	19·3	6·3	8-1	3.6	83-4	6·4	0·3	-0.3	63·0	20·4
	June 14	79·1	60·7	18·4	6·1	8-0	3.4	84-3	6·5	0·9	0.1	64·0	20·3
	July 12	83·2	63·1	20·1	6·4	8·3	3·8	85-5	6.6	1·2	0·8	65·3	20·2
	Aug 9	84·6	63·7	20·9	6·5	8·4	3·9	86-6	6.7	1·1	1·1	66·2	20·4
	Sept 13	85·9	65·2	20·7	6·6	8·6	3·9	86-0	6.6	–0·6	0·6	66·2	19·8
	Oct 11	86·0	66·2	19·9	6-6	8·7	3.7	87·5	6·7	1.5	0·7	67·3	20·2
	Nov 8	89·9	69·6	20·3	6-9	9·1	3.8	90·6	7·0	3.1	1·3	69·9	20·7
	Dec 13	95·7	74·7	21·0	7-4	9·8	3.9	94·0	7·2	3.4	2·7	72·9	21·1
1991	Jan 10	101-5	78-9	22-5	7·8	10-4	4·2	96·2	7·4	2·2	2·9	74·8	21.4
	Feb 7 P	104-9	81-8	23-1	8·1	10-8	4·3	100·1	7·7	3·9	3·2	78·2	21.9
SCOT	LAND	245.9	241.9	103-8	14.0	16.7	10.1	321.8	13.0			227.3	94-5
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	345·8 293·6 234·7 202·5	207-2 169-5 148-7	86·4 65·2 53·8	11.9 9.4 8.2	14-4 11-8 10-5	8·5 6·1 5·0	278-2 233-2 202-1	11·3 9·3 8·1			197·5 168·2 148·5	80·8 65·0 53·6
1990	Feb 8 ‡	215·7	157-3	58·4	8.7	11·1	5·5	207·0	8·3	0·9	-2·6	150·8	56·2
	Mar 8	210·1	153-8	56·3	8.5	10·9	5·3	205·0	8·3	2·0	-2·1	149·6	55·4
	Apr 12	205·9	151.0	54·9	8·3	10·7	5·1	203-8	8·2	-1·2	-1·4	148-5	55·3
	May 10	196·5	145.2	51·3	7·9	10·3	4·8	201-4	8·1	-2·4	-1·9	147-1	54·3
	June 14	193·8	142.7	51·1	7·8	10·1	4·8	201-1	8·1	-0·3	-1·3	147-0	54·1
	July 12	201·4	145·1	56·3	8·1	10·3	5·3	201.5	8·1	0-4	-0.8	147·9	53·6
	Aug 9	200·9	144·5	56·5	8·1	10·2	5·3	200.4	8·1	-1-1	-0.3	147·6	52·8
	Sept 13	195·1	143·9	51·2	7·9	10·2	4·8	199.2	8·0	-1-2	-0.6	147·6	51·6
	Oct 11	193-0	143·5	49·4	7.8	10·1	4·6	197·9	8·0	-1·3	-1·2	146·9	51.0
	Nov 8	195-7	145·9	49·7	7.9	10·3	4·7	198·6	8·0	0·7	-0·6	147·8	50.8
	Dec 13	203-0	152·0	50·9	8.2	10·7	4·8	200·8	8·1	2·2	0·5	149·6	51.2
1991	Jan 10	212·7	158·8	53-8	8.6	11·2	5·0	201·5	8·1	0.7	1.2	150·3	51·2
	Feb 7 P	213·7	159·7	54-0	8.6	11·3	5·1	204·6	8·2	3.1	2.0	152·9	51·7
	HERN IRELAND					04.5	10.0	100.1	17.0			89·2	32.9
1987 1988** 1989 1990	<ul> <li>Annual</li> <li>averages</li> </ul>	126-5 115-7 105-7 97-2	92·0 84·3 77·7 73·2	34-5 31-3 28-0 24-0	17.8 16.0 14.6 13.4	21.5 19.6 18.2 17.1	12·3 10·7 9·5 8·1	122·1 113·2 105·6 97·2	17·2 15·6 14·6 13·4			82·7 77·6 73·2	30·5 27·9 24·0
1990	Feb 8 ‡	98·9	74·7	24·2	13.7	17·5	8·2	98·7	13·6	-0·5	-0·8	73·8	24·9
	Mar 8	97·6	73·9	23·7	13.5	17·3	8·0	98·5	13·6	-0·2	-0·6	73·7	24·8
	Apr 12	97·7	73.7	23·9	13·5	17·3	8·1	98.0	13·5	-0.5	-0·4	73·4	24-6
	May 10	96·1	72.9	23·2	13·3	17·1	7·8	97.7	13·5	-0.3	-0·3	73·4	24-3
	June 14	95·1	71.9	23·2	13·1	16·8	7·8	96.9	13·4	-0.8	-0·5	73·0	23-9
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	99·5 98·2 98·4	73-8 72-6 73-2	25.7 25.5 25.3	13·7 13·6 13·6	17·3 17·0 17·1	8.7 8.6 8.5	96·9 95·8 95·5	13·4 13·2 13·2	-1·1 -0·3	-0·4 -0·6 -0·5	73·1 72·4 72·3	23.8 23.4 23.2
	Oct 11	94·8	71.5	23·3	13·1	16·7	7·9	95·4	13·2	-0·1	-0·5	72·4	23.0
	Nov 8	94·3	71.6	22·7	13·0	16·8	7·7	96·3	13·3	0·9	0·2	73·0	23.3
	Dec 13	95·6	73.2	22·4	13·2	17·1	7·6	96·9	13·4	0·6	0·5	73·5	23.4
1991	Jan 10	98·3	75·3	23·0	13·6	17·6	7·7	97·4	13·5	0·5	0·7	73·9	23.5
	Feb 7 P	97·8	75·2	22·6	13·5	17·6	7·6	97·7	13·5	0·3	0·5	74·3	23.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce	Logi ting hang ta i				per cent employees and unemployee	
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡				Greener							
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	7,600 14,060 84,296 <b>105,956</b>	2,845 4,990 28,867 <b>36,702</b>	10,445 19,050 113,163 <b>142,658</b>	17·1 10·7 7·2 <b>7·8</b>	 6.4	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,076 853 5,066 4,210 2,743	394 388 1,747 1,479 801	1,470 1,241 6,813 5,689 3,544	4·3 5·7 8·7 4·0 7·4	3.6 4.5 7.5 3.4 6.1
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	110,853 29,225 <b>140,078</b>	36,142 10,437 <b>46,579</b>	146,995 39,662 <b>186,657</b>	9·4 6·1 <b>8·4</b>	 7·2	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,385 3,863 476 4,692 2,883	918 1,076 187 1,635 850	3,303 4,939 663 6,327 3,733	6·2 9·6 6·5 5·8 4·8	5·3 8·4 5·4 4·9 4·3
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	1,747 2,770 89,954 <b>94,471</b>	687 1,076 29,694 <b>31,457</b>	2,434 3,846 119,648 <b>125,928</b>	8·7 7·4 7·5 <b>7·5</b>	  6·5	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I Cirencester	5,023 2,370 1,112 ) 1,495 492	1,736 640 436 537 162	6,759 3,010 1,548 2,032 654	9-2 5-0 5-3 8-5 5-0	8-0 4-0 4-3 6-8 4-1
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted NI	15,359 74,494 56,541 <b>146,394</b>	4,494 21,332 18,526 <b>44,352</b>	19,853 95,826 75,067 <b>190,746</b>	12·6 11·1 7·8 <b>9·6</b>	 7·9	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I)	2,075 246 3,947 1,678 14,323	566 119 1,414 656 5,035	2,641 365 5,361 2,334 19,358	14·7 3·6 7·0 8·6 8·3	10·8 2·9 5·8 7·7 7·3
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	88,474 63,133 52,425 <b>204,032</b>	26,693 18,922 16,838 <b>62,453</b>	115,167 82,055 69,263 <b>266,485</b>	13-1 8-8 7-8 <b>9-9</b>	  8·8	Crawley Crewe Crower and North Walsham Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	4,852 2,270 1,238 3,298 542	1,583 945 370 1,063 236	6,435 3,215 1,608 4,361 778	3·1 6·5 9·1 9·0 10·7	2.7 5.6 6.7 7.7 6.9
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	84,660 11,615 9,476 <b>105,751</b>	23,636 3,592 3,822 <b>31,050</b>	108,296 15,207 13,298 <b>136,801</b>	12·5 9·4 6·3 11·1	 9.7	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth	7,863 497 562 9,489 2,365	2,559 219 236 2,862 829	10,422 716 798 12,351 3,194	6.8 5.3 5.9 12.8 8.2	6·0 4·5 4·3 10·8 7·0
Vales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	31,136 43,878 6,825 <b>81,839</b>	8,498 12,005 2,547 <b>23,050</b>	39,634 55,883 9,372 <b>104,889</b>	10·5 9·7 7·6 <b>9·8</b>	8-1	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne Evesham	2,301 17,882 4,037 2,864 980	687 5,854 1,241 861 417	2,988 23,736 5,278 3,725 1,397	7.0 9.3 8.2 6.8 5.1	6·0 8·2 7·3 5·4 3·8
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	96,658 25,669 37,364 <b>159,691</b>	29,668 10,027 14,343 <b>54,038</b>	126,326 35,696 51,707 <b>213,729</b>	11.9 11.4 6.3 <b>9.8</b>	8·6	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone Gainsborough (I)	4,026 669 1,097 2,420 964	1,289 260 363 631 362	5,315 929 1,460 3,051 1,326	5.8 8.5 12.4 9.6 10.5	5.0 6.2 9.9 7.9 8.7
UNASSISTED REGIONS					a second	Gloucester	3,127	876	4,003	5.5	5.0
South East East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN	394,408 39,985	131,736 13,536	526,144 53,521	6∙4 6∙6	5.6 5.3	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	1,881 2,892 1,043 3,410	615 998 336 1,250	2,496 3,890 1,379 4,660	9·0 7·6 5·9 11·9	7·5 6·5 4·9 9·5
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	325,634 346,472 800,499 <b>1,472,605</b>	96,521 108,086 270,346 <b>474,953</b>	422,155 454,558 1,070,845 <b>1,947,558</b>	12·3 9·8 6·8 <b>8·2</b>	· · · · · 7·0	Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D) Harwich	6,665 5,491 1,200 4,467 537	1,628 1,771 452 1,050 195	8,293 7,262 1,652 5,517 732	11.0 3.9 4.1 16.5 9.3	9.5 3.2 3.4 14.1 7.9
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	75,171 1,547,776	22,646 497,599	97,817 2,045,375	15·8 8·4	13·5 7·2	Hastings	3,815	1,071	4,886	9.9	7.7
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	s •					Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	594 23,790 745 2,198	233 8,995 325 833	827 32,785 1,070 3,031	6·7 4·7 18·9 7·0	5·5 4·0 12·7 5·5
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,713 3,618 929 944 1,789	859 973 337 336 600	3,572 4,591 1,266 1,280 2,389	7·2 7·3 11·8 4·1 7·4	6·0 6·4 9·2 3·5 6·0	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	9,130 607 2,542 861 737	3,329 292 917 302 302	12,459 899 3,459 1,163 1,039	5.6 6.2 6.0 6.9 9.8	4.8 4.6 5.1 5.1 7.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	5,446 1,346 6,993 1,941 1,947	1,827 470 2,051 708 797	7,273 1,816 9,044 2,649 2,744	4·3 6·8 12·4 10·5 6·3	3.6 5.6 10.5 8.0 5.5	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,287 15,590 1,877 4,503 3,956	1,869 4,783 750 1,327 1,558	7,156 20,373 2,627 5,830 5,514	7·9 11·4 6·1 5·7 11·9	6.7 9.9 5.0 4.9 9.5
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,485 2,961 685 3,319 497	729 1,067 283 913 221	3,214 4,028 968 4,232 718	4·1 6·0 6·3 5·4 7·4	3.6 5.1 4.7 4.7	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	1,867 503 115 1,756	613 201 69 585	2,480 704 184 2,341	8·2 3·3 7·0 6·1	6.9 2.6 4.4 5.2
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	594 844 51,428 3,581 4,606	233 330 16,348 1,025 1,250	827 1,174 67,776 4,606 5,856	4·5 12·7 9·5 11·6	6·1 3·7 9·7 8·4 9·8 7·6	Kidderminster (I) King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	2,274 2,446 3,187 443 19,652	883 849 1,116 200 5,623	3,157 3,295 4,303 643 25,275	8.0 8.3 9.5 9.8 7.8	6.7 6.8 7.8 6.5 6.9
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	4,606 7,693 375 1,866 12,531 1,562	2,307 171 785 3,974 502	5,856 10,000 546 2,651 16,505 2,064	8·8 9·1 5·8 11·3 9·5 8·8	7.2 4.5 8.5 8.0 7.1	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) London Loughborough and Coalville	407 13,046 4,563 51,456 187,575 2,256	165 4,336 1,582 14,840 66,563 825	572 17,382 6,145 66,296 254,138 3,081	4·3 6·7 9·4 14·9 7·3 5·1	3.5 5.9 8.1 13.1 6.4 4.4
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	6,539 15,429 2,209 1,587 478	1,903 4,097 774 557 201	8,442 19,526 2,983 2,144 679	8·2 9·4 9·6 10·8 8·5	6-8 8-3 7-9 8-5 6-2	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Matton	1,284 2,025 657 1,749 225	475 863 218 675 115	1,759 2,888 875 2,424 340	14-1 9-6 7-2 4-3 4-5	10-6 8-0 5-1 3-5 3-6
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	10,097 17,593 575 2,490 3,233	3,114 5,992 239 780 1,196	13,211 23,585 814 3,270 4,429	8·2 7·1 13·9 7·8 7·3	6.7 6.3 9.4 6.8 6.3	Malorn and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	1,015 51,552 4,769 611 12,600	300 14,985 1,403 257 3,912	1,315 66,537 6,172 868 16,512	6.6 8.8 10.3 4.3 7.8	5.0 7.8 8.9 3.6 6.6

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

### Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas † at February 7, 1991

Unemployment in	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce	par cent par sent langsowen "after lance act				per cent employees and unemployee	
Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington (I)	768 13,465 4,189 666 4,286	267 3,504 1,179 244 1,290	1,035 16,969 5,368 910 5,576	5.1 13.9 6.1 9.6 11.4	4·1 12·1 5·5 7·4 9·9	Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech	14,527 2,014 208 17,551 1,232	4,971 593 105 5,455 419	19,498 2,607 313 23,006 1,651	11:5 3·1 4·1 11·2 10·8	9·9 2·7 3·0 9·8 8·2
Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D)	1,368 1,236 30,431 1,113 1,172	419 363 8,686 416 607	1,787 1,599 39,117 1,529 1,779	8.0 3.8 10.8 6.0 21.4	6·5 3·2 9·7 4·8 16·0	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Workington (D) Worksop	10,669 641 2,869 2,108 1,766	3,318 227 899 946 572	13,987 868 3,768 3,054 2,338	10.7 4.6 6.0 10.3 9.1	9·4 3·6 5·2 8·7 8·1
Vewton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,543 388 4,500 2,336 6,657	465 193 1,480 802 1,996	2,008 581 5,980 3,138 8,653	8·9 3·6 5·1 6·5 6·3	7·0 3·0 4·5 5·5 5·4	Worthing Yeovil York	3,258 1,894 3,750	827 760 1,416	4,085 2,654 5,166	5-4 6-3 5-8	4·4 5·2 4·9
Vottingham Dkehampton Didham Dswestry Dxford	22,087 257 5,774 687 6,149	6,727 100 2,054 297 1,769	28,814 357 7,828 984 7,918	8·9 7·2 9·2 7·6 4·3	7·8 5·1 7·9 5·8 3·7	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,134 569 2,468	470 210 821	2,604 779 3,289	14·6 6·7 12·6	12-0 5-1 10-1
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,755 452 2,072 5,630 197	531 185 813 1,744 115	2,286 637 2,885 7,374 312	7·3 4·6 18·5 8·0 4·8	6·1 3·4 13·2 6·9 3·3	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	3,103 349 4,377	739 129 1,337	3,842 478 5,714	11.5 6.2 10.5	9·5 4·2 8·9
Plymouth (I) Poole Portsmouth Preston	10,420 3,772 9,833 7,699	3,565 1,111 2,759 2,399	13,985 4,883 12,592 10,098	10.7 7.7 8.3 6.6 3.9	9·4 6·5 7·2 5·7 3·4	Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	14,540 587 756 2,359 522	3,487 227 251 885 183	18,027 814 1,007 3,244 705	8·8 13·6 5·2 9·5 6·9	7·7 7·4 3·9 7·3 4·7
Reading Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire Ripon	4,859 2,514 1,255 425 319	1,309 737 456 277 161	6,168 3,251 1,711 702 480	16·4 8·6 6·1 4·9	13·0 7·1 4·5 3·6	Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D)	352 259 1,706 1,832	157 79 517 733	509 338 2,223 2,565	11-8 9-6 12-1 14-8 11-0	8·1 5·7 9·2 11·4 6·8
Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough (D) Rugby and Daventry Salisbury	5,111 10,679 2,009 1,768	1,712 3,099 875 601	6,823 13,778 2,884 2,369	14·7 5·7	9·1 12·7 4·8 4·8	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlleth	449 177 388 2,691 275	143 58 167 823 121	592 235 555 3,514 396	6·2 7·4 11·4 14·1	3·7 4·5 9·3 8·1
Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) Settle Shaftesbury	2,148 3,833 144 682	854 1,065 91 250	3,002 4,898 235 932	9·8 9·3 4·4 6·5	7·8 7·8 2·9 4·7 9·7	Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown	5,398 251 3,015 5,873 499	1,200 95 733 1,598 174	6,598 346 3,748 7,471 673	12·6 8·7 9·7 9·2 6·9	10·7 5·9 8·4 8·0 5·0
Sheffield (I) Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheernes Skegness Skipton	21,443 1,776 ss 3,154 1,633 372	6,357 680 990 584 175	27,800 2,456 4,144 2,217 547	5-8 10-8 20-8	9.7 4.7 9.0 15.7 4.1	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) Pwllheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	2,858 5,669 515 589 4,224	826 1,319 224 224 1,452	3,684 6,988 739 813 5,676	8·7 10·8 12·2 15·9 7·4	7·6 9·3 8·9 10·3 6·1
Sleaford Slough South Molton South Tyneside (D)	504 5,498 255 7,271	187 2,012 97 1,940	691 7,510 352 9,211	6·2 4·3 8·9 18·2	4·9 3·7 5·5 15·8	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	1,502 8,002 328 3,223	538 2,069 117 944	2,040 10,071 445 4,167	16·0 9·9 6·0 8·0	11·3 8·5 3·9 6·7
Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	10,339 16,123 985 1,801 2,610	2,723 4,674 393 677 863	13,062 20,797 1,378 2,478 3,473	8.6 5.8 11.6	6·2 7·1 4·5 9·1 4·4	Scotland Aberdeen	4,056	1,545	5,601	3.2	2.9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees (D) Stoke Stroud	713 6,850 9,827 1,659	293 1,945 3,365 692	1,006 8,795 13,192 2,351	6-2 12-7 6-8 5-9	4·9 11·3 5·9 4·9	Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I)	1,645 460 845 2,887	550 256 385 1,061	2,195 716 1,230 3,948	7·9 12·8 9·1	11.4 6.5 10.4 7.8 7.5
Sudbury Sunderland (D) Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	885 16,721 4,760 2,023 4,051	273 4,636 1,509 674 1,400	1,158 21,357 6,269 2,697 5,451	7 13·3 9 6·0 7 6·4	5·8 11·6 5·3 5·3 7·2	Badenoch (I) Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	223 427 4,211 305 550	149 180 1,372 125 280	372 607 5,583 430 830	6·1 11·7 7·6 7·6	4.6 10.5 5.5 5.8
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	4,109 1,242 198 545 4,259	1,127 437 107 194 1,442	5,236 1,679 305 739 5,701	8.0 6.3 7.1	11.3 6.5 4.8 5.5 10.0	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	687 167 270 169 2,077	346 70 133 82 660	1,033 237 403 251 2,737	5.1 11.6 6.8 20.8	6·1 4·2 8·2 5·2 16·9
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	296 509 2,239 1,449 2,760	133 217 829 519 870	429 726 3,068 1,968 3,630	6 10-2 3 6-5 3 8-1	6·0 7·3 5·6 6·6 3·1	Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I)	2,637 1,133 6,905 3,706 839	948 484 2,485 1,263 342	3,585 1,617 9,390 4,969 1,181	6.7 9.8 10.3	11.5 5.8 8.8 9.0 10.5
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall (I) Wareham and Swanage Warminster	429 8,016 10,615 515 357	183 2,497 3,434 165 163	612 10,513 14,049 680 520	3 9·1 9 9·6 0 7·1	4·4 8·0 8·3 5·5 6·3	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I)	16,396 749 4,802 484 285	5,229 459 1,817 239 180	21,625 1,208 6,619 723 465	7.5 11.2 7.8	6·4 6·4 9·9 6·3 11·8
Narrington Narwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushd Wells	4,139 2,566 13,613 len 2,010 1,068	1,297 985 4,041 764 418	5,430 3,551 17,654 2,774 1,486	1 4·4 4 5·3 4 5·7	6·2 3·7 4·6 4·9 5·2	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	174 578 425 52,945 4,452	85 216 171 15,684 1,286	259 794 596 68,629 5,738	4.7 5 18.9 9 11.4	2·6 4·0 14·1 10·3 13·5
Weston-super-Mare Whitby (D) Whitchurch and Market Dra Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn (D)	2,612 682	896 265 246 693 1,427	3,508 947 819 2,514 6,367	3 9·0 7 13·1 9 5·6 4 7·2	7·3 9·2 4·1 6·5 10·2	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	633 420 108 1,148 2,002	260 120 114 449 813	893 540 222 1,597 2,815	0 6·5 2 6·7 7 13·4	5·6 5·6 5·0 11·3 6·4

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	Sec. Marca
				per cent per cent employees workford and unemployed				5		per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock (D)	5,060 286 238 226 2,748	1,655 162 115 82 928	6,715 448 353 308 3,676	13.5 10.5 7.5 5.6 11.9	11.6 8.3 5.8 4.5 10.2	Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I) Thurso Western Isles (I) Wick (I)	637 427 454 1,115 458	275 250 209 389 147	912 677 663 1,504 605	12·4 17·4 9·5 14·1 12·8	9·7 13·6 7·9 10·8 10·0
Kirkcaldy (I) Lanarkshire (D) Lochaber (I) Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I)	4,930 14,778 639 200 316	1,770 4,265 369 121 161	6,700 19,043 1,008 321 477	11-1 12-9 12-1 8-0 16-6	9·7 11·1 9·9 6·0 10·8	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,873 35,482 4,502	724 11,663 1,328	2,597 47,145 5,830	11-1 13-5 18-2	9·6 12·4 15·6
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles	814 416 315 292	395 294 166 133	1,209 710 481 425	7·1 9·5 6·9 9·5	5-8 7-1 4-9 7-6	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon	1,607 6,328 2,452	482 2,122 659	2,089 8,450 3,111	24·4 14·1 19·6	20·0 12·3 16·4
Peebles Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands	1,490 865 243	594 324 105	2,084 1,189 348	7·0 10·1 3·4	6·0 8·0 2·7	Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,522 8,550 1,727 5,169	574 1,795 562 1,478	3,096 10,345 2,289 6,647	17·5 22·3 19·0 24·7	13·9 20·1 15·7 20·7
Skye and Wester Ross (I) Stewartry (I) Stirling	530 387 2,027	347 204 740	877 591 2,767	14·6 8·0 8·3	10·9 5·8 7·2	Omagh Strabane	2,281 2,678	670 589	2,951 3,267	18·1 29·0	14·9 24·1

(i) Intermediate Area (j) Development Area () Development Area () Development Area () Sasisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. () Area to save defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. () Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3* 

UNITE		18-24	aluterature			25-49	LEAL OF			50 and c	ver	and States	Capitorserver	All ages *				
KINGE	MOM	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	AND F					-	Color.										2.074	
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	352·8 294·9 309·7 288·3	106·3 116·3 103·6 81·8	136·7 119·2 106·7 96·2	595·7 530·4 520·1 466·3	440.7 396.4 374.2 363.7	173·0 171·4 163·9 147·9	416-8 378-4 346-0 318-1	1,030·5 946·2 884·1 829·7	118-0 101-3 91-6 93-4	58·6 57·2 52·2 45·9	267.6 246.4 221.7 199.1	444·2 404·9 365·5 338·3	914-1 794-1 776-9 746-9	338·8 345·4 319·9 275·7	821-4 744-1 674-6 613-3	1,883 1,771 1,635	
1990	Jan Apr July	313·2 288·7 317·7	83·8 92·0 88·4	91·1 84·5 81·6	488·1 465·2 487·7	420·1 413·6 411·6	144·7 147·9 152·1	301·7 283·0 273·5	866-4 844-4 837-2	103·5 99·3 95·2	42·6 43·7 43·1	184-8 172-3 158-6	330-8 315-3 296-9 301-8	838·3 802·9 826·2 873·4	271.1 283.7 283.7 289.5	577.6 539.7 513.6 507.7	1,687 1,626 1,623 1,670	
1991	Oct Jan	332·2 399·7	83·6 101·3	81·0 85·4	496·8 586·5	436·6 567·3	161·1 183·5	272·1 286·9	869·9 1,037·8	102·6 131·8	44·7 48·5	154·5 152·5	332.8	1,101.5	333.4	524.8	1,959	
MALE																		
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	226·0 192·7 194·6 184·5	67·9 75·6 69·0 56·0	94·7 83·6 75·6 69·5	388-6 351-8 339-2 309-9	297.5 271.8 253.7 254.1	108·7 111·6 110·2 102·3	339·0 307·3 281·1 259·6	745·2 690·7 645·1 616·0	90·9 77·6 69·3 71·6	44·6 43·4 39·8 34·9	201.7 186.1 167.4 148.1	337-1 307-1 276-4 254-6	615·9 542·9 518·4 511·0	221.7 230.8 219.1 193.2	635·6 577·1 524·1 477·2	1,473 1,350 1,261 1,181	
1990	Jan Apr July Oct	207·1 192·5 206·3 220·5	57·4 62·7 61·6 59·5	67·3 62·9 60·7 60·9	331-8 318-2 328-6 340-9	304·9 299·6 297·2 322·7	102·9 107·2 113·1 121·6	248·4 234·2 227·4 227·3	656-2 641-0 637-7 671-7	80·2 76·3 72·9 80·1	32·6 33·5 33·2 34·6	137·6 128·4 118·7 116·1	250·4 238·2 224·8 230·8	593·0 569·2 577·4 624·4	192·9 203·5 207·9 215·8	453-3 425-5 406-8 404-3	1,239 1,198 1,192 1,244	
1991	Jan	272.8	72.6	65·0	410.4	430.0	140.0	240.9	810.8	105.4	37.7	115-1	258.2	809.5	250.3	421.0	1,480	
FEMA	LE																	
1989	Jan Apr July Oct	126-8 102-3 115-1 103-8	38·3 40·7 34·6 25·8	42·0 35·6 31·2 26·7	207·1 178·6 180·9 156·4	143-2 124-6 120-4 109-6	64·3 59·9 53·7 45·6	77.8 71.1 64.9 58.5	285-3 255-5 239-1 213-7	27·1 23·6 22·3 21·8	14·0 13·8 12·5 11·0	65·9 60·4 54·3 50·9	107·1 97·8 89·1 83·7	298·3 251·1 258·5 235·9	117-0 114-6 100-8 82-4	185·9 167·1 150·4 136·2	601 532 509 454	
1990	Jan Apr July Oct	106-0 96-1 111-4 111-8	26-3 29-3 26-8 24-0	23·9 21·6 20·9 20·2	156-2 147-0 159-1 156-0	115·2 114·0 114·4 113·8	41-8 40-6 39-0 39-5	53·3 48·8 46·1 44·8	210-2 203-4 199-5 198-2	23·3 23·0 22·3 22·4	10·1 10·2 9·9 10·1	47·1 43·8 39·9 38·4	80·5 77·1 72·0 71·0	245·3 233·7 248·9 249·0	78·2 80·2 75·8 73·7	124·3 114·2 106·8 103·5	447 428 431 426	
1991	Jan	126-9	28.8	20.4	176-1	137.4	43.6	46.0	227.0	26.4	10.8	37.4	74.6	292.0	83-1	103-8	479	

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### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S25

# 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 1990 Jan Apr July Oct	1,685·4 1,624·8 1,621·7 1,668·5	138-2 131-0 130-8 144-1	349-9 334-2 356-8 352-8	276·4 268·4 268·8 279·5	332·3 323·8 322·0 335·2	257·7 252·2 246·4 255·1	300·7 286·7 269·5 272·9	30·1 28·5 27·4 29·0	1,687·0 1,626·3 1,623·6 1,670·6
1991 Jan	1,957.0	166-4	420.0	335-1	400.5	302.2	297.9	34.9	1,959.7
MALE 1990 Jan Apr July Oct	1,238-4 1,197-4 1,191-1 1,243-4	85·8 81·4 81·0 89·3	246.0 236.8 247.6 251.6	203·5 199·1 200·9 211·7	262-1 255-9 254-9 268-8	190-5 186-0 181-9 191-1	220.7 210.2 198.0 202.3	29·6 28·0 26·9 28·6	1,239·3 1,198·2 1,192·1 1,244·4
1991 Jan	1,479-4	106.0	304-4	257.2	324.4	229.2	223.8	34.5	1,480.8
FEMALE 1990 Jan Apr July Oct	447·0 427·5 430·6 425·2	52·4 49·5 49·8 54·8	103-8 97-5 109-3 101-2	72-9 69-3 68-0 67-8	70·2 67·9 67·1 66·4	67·2 66·2 64·5 64·0	80-0 76-5 71-5 70-6	0·5 0·6 0·5 0·4	447·7 428·1 431·5 426·2
1991 Jan	477-7	60.4	115.6	77.9	76.1	73.0	74.1	0.5	479.0

\* Including some aged under 18.

# 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITI	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
	AND FEMALE		. Ne word the work		the second of	and the second second	State Salaria	al new York of a	Thousand
1990		213-8	624.5	271.1	210.7	90.9	276.0	1,687.0	577.6
1990		213.0		271·1 283·7	200.5	86.0	253.2	1,626.3	539.7
	Apr	216.0	586.9	283.7	200.5		203.2	1,020.3	539.7
	July	260.7	565.5	283.7	197.8	80.9	234.9	1,623.6	513.6
	Oct	256.9	616.5	289.5	202.6	80-4	224.7	1,670.6	507.7
1991	Jan	266.9	834.6	333-4	221.6	83.9	219-3	1,959.7	524.8
		Proportion of number	er unemploved						Per cent
1990	Jan	12.7	37.0	16.1	12.5	5.4	16-4	100.0	34.2
1990		13.3	36.1	17.4	12.3	5.3	15-6	100.0	33.2
	Apr		30.1		12.5	5.0	14.5	100-0	31.6
	July	16.1	34.8	17.5	12.2				
	Oct	15-4	36.9	17.3	12.1	4.8	13.5	100.0	30.4
1991	Jan	13-6	42.6	17.0	11.3	4.3	11-2	100.0	26.8
MALE									Thousand
1990		143.9	449.2	192.9	160.4	70.4	222.6	1,239.3	453·3
1990				203.5	154.5	67.1	203.9	1,198-2	425.5
	Apr	148.3	420.9		154.5		203.9	1,190.2	425.5
	July	171-1	406-2	207.9	153.6	63.3	189-9	1,192.1	406-8
	Oct	181.9	442.5	215.8	158-9	63·5	181.9	1,244.4	404.3
1991	Jan	186-0	623.6	250.3	175.8	67.3	177.9	1,480.8	421.0
		Proportion of number	er unemployed						Per cent
1990	Jan	11.6	36.2	15.6	12.9	5.7	18.0	100.0	36.6
1330		12.4	35.1	17.0	12.9	5.6	17.0	100.0	35.5
	Apr		33.1		12.5		15.9	100.0	34.1
	July	14-4	34.1	17.4	12.9	5.3			34.1
	Oct	14.6	35.6	17.3	12.8	5.1	14.6	100.0	32.5
1991	Jan	12.6	42.1	16.9	11.9	4.5	12.0	100-0	28-4
FEM/	ALE								Thousand
1990		70.0	175.3	78.2	50.3	20.5	53.4	447.7	124-3
1000	Apr	67.7	166-0	80.2	46.0	18.9	49.3	428-1	114.2
	Apr				44.2	17.6	45.0	431.5	106-8
	July	89.6	159.3	75.8		10.0	40.0		102.5
	Oct	75.0	174.0	73.7	43.8	16.8	42.9	426-2	103.5
1991	Jan	80.9	211.0	83.1	45.8	16-6	41.4	479.0	103-8
		Proportion of numb	er unemployed						Per cent
1990	Jan	15.6	39.2	17.5	11.2	4.6	11.9	100.0	27.8
1990		15.0		18.7	10.7	4.4	11.5	100.0	26.7
	Apr	15.8	38.8						24.8
	July	20.8	36.9	17.6	10.2	4.1	10.4	100.0	24.8
	Oct	17.6	40.8	17.3	10.3	4.0	10.1	100.0	24.3
	Jan	16.9	44.1	17.4	9.6	3.5	8.6	100.0	21.7

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate †		
				per cent employees and unemploye		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire. North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	<b>11,186</b> 4,968 1,404 2,943 1,871	<b>3,317</b> 1,399 519 798 601	14,503 6,367 1,923 3,741 2,472	6.2	5.5	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight Kent
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	<b>10,960</b> 1,412 1,630 2,899 2,286 1,411 1,322	<b>3,456</b> 496 473 668 818 542 459	<b>14,416</b> 1,908 2,103 3,567 3,104 1,953 1,781	4.1	3.6	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>9,689</b> 2,235 839 3,733 596 2,286	<b>3,047</b> 798 287 1,035 232 695	<b>12,736</b> 3,033 1,126 4,768 828 2,981	4·9	4.1	Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	<b>16,221</b> 5,341 1,895 2,614 2,368 1,421 1,271 1,311	<b>4,933</b> 1,621 550 689 792 425 405 451	<b>21,154</b> 6,962 2,445 3,303 3,160 1,846 1,676 1,762	8.4	6.7	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire Surrey Elmbridge
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	31,765 4,043 2,298 956 1,709 2,399 2,920 1,872 2,057 1,015 1,202 4,271 3,036 3,300 687	10,224 1,224 779 304 554 864 1,075 731 799 308 391 1,122 921 875 277	41,989 5,267 3,077 1,260 2,263 3,263 3,995 2,603 2,856 1,323 1,593 5,393 3,957 4,175 964		64	Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham
Greater London Barnet Barnet Bernet Brent Bromley Camden City of Vestminster Crydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Harrow Havering Hillingdon Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Euwisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	201,830 4,029 5,447 4,282 8,364 4,879 6,212 6,726 6,928 6,423 7,874 11,174 5,912 10,340 2,811 4,050 3,608 4,152 8,305 3,402 1,838 12,617 9,678 9,991 4,555 2,300 11,116 2,713 8,920 7,122 7,958 7,958	72,285 1,139 2,336 1,631 3,233 1,848 2,455 1,952 2,367 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,311 2,312 1,952 1,215 1,215 1,215 3,202 7,242 1,355 1,215 1,215 3,215 1	<b>274,115</b> 5,166 7,763 5,913 11,597 6,727 8,707 77 6,577 9,643 10,365 14,899 8,734 8,734 8,734 8,734 8,734 8,734 14,899 4,644 4,825 5,855 11,510 4,984 2,566 5,855 11,510 4,984 2,566 3,314 12,977 6,299 3,311 14,693 3,58863,		6:2	Mid Sussex Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norfolk West Norfolk West Norfolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Sutfolk St Edmundsbury Sutfolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST Avon Bath
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Hart New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	31,278 2,211 1,180 1,605 1,447 1,655 775 3,270 2,602 5,758 1,194 7,066 1,358 1,157	9,077 670 358 489 489 585 269 843 762 1,650 476 1,733 394 359	<b>40,35</b> : 2,88 1,531 2,09 1,93 2,24 1,04 4,11 3,36 7,40 1,67 8,79 1,75 1,51	1 3 4 6 6 0 4 3 3 4 8 0 9 9 2	5-4	Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Corrwall Penwith Restormel
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	<b>15,367</b> 1,604 1,914 1,457 1,324 1,970 1,412 1,855 922 1,431 1,478	<b>5,081</b> 673 543 541 476 671 461 565 250 404 497	<b>20,44</b> 2,27 2,45 1,99 1,80 2,64 1,87 2,42 1,17 1,83 1,97	7 7 8 0 1 3 0 2 5	4.1	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Toridge West Devon

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Male	Female	All	Rate †	
			per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
<b>3,956</b> 2,169 1,787	<b>1,558</b> 758 800	<b>5,514</b> 2,927 2,587	11.9	9.5
<b>33,502</b> 1,836 2,743 1,529 2,301 2,314 2,512 2,179 4,188 1,427 2,420 3,154 4,109 1,485 1,305	<b>10,120</b> 614 801 440 687 715 826 708 1,249 506 631 990 1,127 472 354	<b>43,622</b> 2,450 3,544 1,969 2,988 3,029 3,338 2,887 5,437 1,933 3,051 4,144 5,236 1,957 1,659	7.7	6.4
<b>8,383</b> 1,830 2,496 1,730 1,247 1,080	<b>2,536</b> 636 658 465 379 398	<b>10,919</b> 2,466 3,154 2,195 1,626 1,478	4.4	3-8
<b>10,483</b> 1,179 665 1,373 685 1,284 798 1,044 756 720 1,075 904	<b>3,306</b> 433 202 370 216 404 252 378 222 234 338 257	<b>13,789</b> 1,612 867 1,743 901 1,688 1,050 1,422 978 954 1,413 1,161	• • 300 000000000	
<b>9,788</b> 907 2,170 1,269 1,335 1,262 1,249 1,596	<b>2,796</b> 242 587 365 428 417 377 380	<b>12,584</b> 1,149 2,757 1,634 1,763 1,679 1,626 1,976	4.3	3.6
<b>12,178</b> 2,053 792 1,791 2,025 4,360 1,157	<b>4,090</b> 639 320 639 793 1,265 434	16,268 2,692 1,112 2,430 2,818 5,625 1,591	6.0	5.0
<b>16,655</b> 1,928 1,306 3,149 1,710 4,335 1,387 2,840	<b>5,554</b> 733 494 1,149 526 1,152 543 957	22,209 2,661 1,800 4,298 2,236 5,487 1,930 3,797	7.9	6-4
<b>11,152</b> 1,191 755 2,959 960 1,566 1,281 2,440	<b>3,892</b> 398 287 747 414 577 449 1,020	<b>15,044</b> 1,589 1,042 3,706 1,374 2,143 1,730 3,460	6-0	5.0
<b>23,019</b> 2,107 13,135 1,443 1,950 1,110 3,274	<b>7,905</b> 751 4,156 529 902 418 1,149	<b>30,924</b> 2,858 17,291 1,972 2,852 1,528 4,423		6.2
14,450 1,816 2,428 27 3,030 1,831 2,463 2,855	<b>5,518</b> 715 842 28 984 792 945 1,212	<b>19,968</b> 2,531 3,270 55 4,014 2,623 3,408 4,067		10.3
<b>25,643</b> 1,744 2,373 971 2,228 8,642 1,377 2,101 4,165 1,213 829	8,844 615 707 359 817 2,866 621 647 1,386 500 326	<b>34,48</b> 2,355 3,080 1,330 3,045 11,500 1,996 2,744 5,55 1,710 1,155	9.2	7.5

#### 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT **Area statistics**

Inemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 7, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce	The second secon				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
orset Bournemouth	14,257 4,888	<b>4,465</b> 1,381	<b>18,722</b> 6,269	7.9	6.5	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,774 1,568	603 659	2,377 2,227		
Schristchurch East Dorset Vorth Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	645 1,049 671 3,212 747 1,278 1,767	186 387 254 909 245 488 615	831 1,436 925 4,121 992 1,766 2,382			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	<b>10,616</b> 1,582 735 898 1,500 3,951 732	<b>3,802</b> 609 345 331 488 1,253 292	<b>14,418</b> 2,191 1,080 1,229 1,988 5,204 1,024	5.8	5.1
oucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	9,564 2,025 840 1,335 2,499 1,698	<b>3,080</b> 550 310 456 663 688	<b>12,644</b> 2,575 1,150 1,791 3,162 2,386	5.6	4.8	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe	1,218 <b>30,001</b> 3,066 2,863 2,027	484 <b>8,927</b> 783 1,009 667	1,702 38,928 3,849 3,872 2,694	8.8	7.7
ewkesbury merset Mendip jedgemoor aunton Deane Vest Somerset	1,167 <b>9,238</b> 1,821 2,351 1,938 745	413 <b>3,367</b> 657 830 645 267	1,580 <b>12,605</b> 2,478 3,181 2,583 1,012	7.4	6.0	Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	2,193 3,138 2,355 12,696 1,663	820 916 720 3,408 604	3,013 4,054 3,075 16,104 2,267		•
eovil Itshire Gennet Salisbury 'hamesdown Vest Witshire EST MIDLANDS	2,383 9,785 864 1,494 1,695 3,935 1,797	968 3,523 368 637 598 1,188 732	3,351 13,308 1,232 2,131 2,293 5,123 2,529	5.8	5∙0	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	<b>28,740</b> 1,653 1,552 2,172 1,763 1,390 4,150 1,070 12,809	<b>8,316</b> 715 479 581 643 477 898 483 3,551	<b>37,056</b> 2,368 2,031 2,753 2,406 1,867 5,048 1,553 16,360	10-9	9.3
reford and Worcester aromsgrove tereford deominister daivern Hills edditch tedditch Vorcester Vychavon Vyre Forest	12,513 1,498 1,229 610 1,297 1,564 718 2,083 1,367 2,147	<b>4,554</b> 570 461 213 432 613 288 594 546 837	17,067 2,068 1,690 823 1,729 2,177 1,006 2,677 1,913 2,984	6-9	5·6	Scunthorpé North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	2,181 <b>11,267</b> 587 932 1,595 431 890 2,812 1,348 2,672	489 4,646 282 467 640 279 475 1,108 545 850	2,670 <b>15,913</b> 869 1,399 2,235 710 1,365 3,920 1,893 3,522	6.0	4.8
ropshire Iridgnorth Iorth Shropshire Iswestry Ihrewsbury and Atcham	<b>7,639</b> 713 664 616 1,608	<b>2,786</b> 330 291 259 609	<b>10,425</b> 1,043 955 875 2,217	7.3	5-9	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	<b>47,630</b> 7,789 10,796 9,126 19,919	<b>14,011</b> 2,248 3,191 2,783 5,789	<b>61,641</b> 10,037 13,987 11,909 25,708	12.4	10-6
South Shropshire The Wrekin affordshire Zantock Chase Zast Statfordshire Zast Statfordshire South Statfordshire Statford	626 3,412 <b>21,588</b> 2,168 2,168 1,585 2,353 1,897 1,885	197 1,100 <b>7,735</b> 778 853 624 896 746 632	823 4,512 <b>29,323</b> 2,946 3,019 2,209 3,249 2,643 2,517		6-3	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	<b>58,757</b> 15,029 5,066 9,458 20,189 9,015	<b>17,379</b> 3,975 1,747 3,071 5,808 2,778	<b>76,136</b> 19,004 6,813 12,529 25,997 11,793	8.6	7.5
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Farnworth arwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Nugby Stratford-on-Avon	1,386 6,149 1,999 <b>8,272</b> 1,143 2,623 1,464 1,189	532 588 1,877 741 3,198 413 978 629 476	1,974 8,026 2,740 11,470 1,556 3,601 2,093 1,665		5-0	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Haiton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	<b>21,003</b> 2,647 1,216 2,005 2,159 4,731 1,923 2,183 4,139	7,047 881 553 818 704 1,319 720 755 1,297	28,050 3,528 1,769 2,823 2,863 6,050 2,643 2,938 5,436	7.1	6.2
Varwick est Midlands Birmingham Doventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Nalsail Nolverhampton ST MIDLANDS	1,853 90,066 40,086 10,178 7,652 10,330 4,151 8,241 9,428	702 28,306 11,947 3,473 2,529 3,354 1,647 2,534 2,822	2,555 118,372 52,033 13,651 10,181 13,684 5,798 10,775 12,250	9-6	8.6	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	81,907 7,714 3,621 22,908 6,370 6,552 8,814 5,813 6,111 5,383 8,621	<b>25,161</b> 2,329 1,284 6,047 2,298 2,152 2,240 1,936 2,102 1,663 3,110	107,068 10,043 4,905 28,955 8,668 8,704 11,054 7,749 8,213 7,046 11,731		8.0
erbyshire Amber Valley 30Isover Desterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	<b>21,733</b> 2,100 1,976 2,969 6,526 882 2,313 1,478 2,349 1,140	<b>7,540</b> 844 629 1,005 2,013 374 792 614 855 414	<b>29,273</b> 2,944 2,605 3,974 8,539 1,256 3,105 2,092 3,204 1,554		6-6	Lancashire Blackburn Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley	<b>33,546</b> 4,403 5,312 2,473 1,689 741 1,603 3,207 1,755 4,205 442	<b>10,519</b> 1,162 1,574 766 725 255 531 1,133 531 1,038 227	44,065 5,565 6,886 3,239 2,414 996 2,134 4,340 2,286 5,243 669		6.7
icestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Welton	<b>17,857</b> 998 1,999 715 1,236 9,928 560	<b>6,070</b> 429 765 271 522 3,047 197	23,927 1,427 2,764 986 1,758 12,975 757		5-3	Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Merseyside Knowsley	1,348 1,657 2,919 1,792 <b>67,576</b> 9,551 28,652	435 592 1,021 529 <b>19,726</b> 2,541	1,783 2,249 3,940 2,321 <b>87,302</b> 12,092	14.8	13·0
North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland ncolnshire Boston	1,373 675 373 <b>14,264</b> 1,456	458 236 145 <b>5,118</b> 470	1,831 911 518 <b>19,382</b> 1,926	9-2	7.4	Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral NORTH	28,652 10,348 6,236 12,789	8,220 3,082 1,977 3,906	36,872 13,430 8,213 16,695		
East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland	3,700 3,427 1,320 1,019	1,364 1,075 528 419	5,064 4,502 1,848 1,438			Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	<b>24,271</b> 4,190 5,819	<b>6,337</b> 984 1,533	<b>30,608</b> 5,174 7,352		12.4

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 7, 1991 Male Female All Rate † per cent per cent workforce and unemployed **Central Region** Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees 7,412 6,850 1,875 1,945 9,287 8,795 Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling **9,608** 2,307 1,681 2,180 1,928 531 981 **3,954** 1,077 678 813 726 234 426 6.5 5.5 Cumbria Allerdale **13,562** 3,384 Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland Dumfries and Galloway R Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale 2,359 2,993 2,654 765 Stewartry Wigtown Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley **17,489** 1,411 3,011 2,936 2,186 2,935 2,289 439 2,282 **5,179** 494 933 818 713 740 721 183 577 Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife 22.668 10.4 9.0 1,905 3,944 3,754 2,899 3,675 3,010 Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon 622 2,859 Kincardine and Deeside Moray Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck **7,707** 733 595 2,494 941 860 2,084 **2,637** 281 250 770 348 359 629 8.5 10,344 10.1 1,014 845 3,264 1,289 1,219 2,713 Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland 12,943 2,175 3,454 1,899 1,940 3,475 **46,676** 7,769 12,374 59.619 12.1 10.9 9,944 15,828 6,629 7,271 12,633 8,528 9,211 16,108 Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie Citydebank Ciydebank Ciydebank Ciydebank Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnighame Dumbarton East Kilbride East Kilbride East Kilbride WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor 8,942 1,337 1,252 1,158 703 1,605 2,887 **2,912** 493 427 388 269 522 813 **11,854** 1,830 1,679 1,546 972 2,127 3,700 6.3 7.8 **8,804** 1,057 1,295 869 1,986 2,095 1,502 Dyfed 2,879 11,683 10.4 7.6 Dyted Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire 1,405 1,758 1,131 2,601 2,748 2,040 348 463 262 615 653 538 Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew **13,121** 2,540 1,668 1,432 4,729 2,752 **3,492** 553 413 521 1,221 784 16,613 8.2 Gwent Blaenau Gwent 9.6 3.093 2,081 1,953 5,950 3,536 Strathkelvin Islwyn Monmouth Tayside Region Newport Torfaen Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey 7,334 1,386 2,030 830 851 2,237 2,807 10,141 12.5 9.4 1,938 2,677 1,147 552 647 317 393 898 **Orkney Islands** 1,244 3,135 Shetland Islands Midd Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely Western Isles **17,809** 2,418 2,190 3,945 2,965 3,724 2,567 **4,331** 529 551 1,170 684 773 624 **22,140** 2,947 2,741 5,115 3,649 4,497 3,191 11.8 10.0 NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Colestown Cockstown Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Antrim **2,006** 772 910 324 Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor **693** 234 316 143 **2,699** 1,006 1,226 467 7.0 4.7 **13,194** 10,085 3,109 **3,218** 2,404 814 **16,412** 12,489 3,923 South Glamorgan 8.5 7.4 Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan **10,629** 1,358 1,441 1,657 6,173 **2,718** 264 380 469 1,605 **13,347** 1,622 1,821 2,126 7,778 West Glamorgan 9.8 8.4 Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale **1,821** 305 578 646 292 676 125 216 202 133 **2,497** 430 794 848 425 6.1 5.0

\* Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas. † Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. These local area rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3* 

Omagh Strabane

S28 APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics **∠**

	Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
	<b>8,220</b> 1,533 4,618 2,069	<b>3,003</b> 508 1,730 765	<b>11,223</b> 2,041 6,348 2,834	10.8	9.4
egion	<b>3,350</b> 660 1,350 387 953	<b>1,607</b> 377 590 204 436	<b>4,957</b> 1,037 1,940 591 1,389	8.7	7.0
	<b>9,564</b> 3,660 4,881 1,023	<b>3,494</b> 1,236 1,743 515	<b>13,058</b> 4,896 6,624 1,538	10-3	8-9
	<b>7,137</b> 1,466 3,637 307 288 1,439	<b>3,140</b> 589 1,258 233 236 824	<b>10,277</b> 2,055 4,895 540 524 2,263	4.3	3.8
y	<b>5,881</b> 223 873 1,656 639 194 1,435 395 466	<b>2,733</b> 149 347 617 369 114 647 231 259	8,614 372 1,220 2,273 1,008 308 2,082 626 725	10.4	8.6
	<b>21,424</b> 12,937 2,045 2,047 4,395	<b>6,948</b> 4,070 698 721 1,459	<b>28,372</b> 17,007 2,743 2,768 5,854	7.8	6.9
- by	<b>89,561</b> 1,679 505 37,614 1,998 1,509 1,931 2,027 5,091 2,637 1,967 702 3,771 4,318 2,748 3,145 4,095 5,403 6,515 1,906	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{27,458} \\ \textbf{855} \\ \textbf{234} \\ \textbf{10,348} \\ \textbf{553} \\ \textbf{566} \\ \textbf{678} \\ \textbf{594} \\ \textbf{1,700} \\ \textbf{948} \\ \textbf{852} \\ \textbf{341} \\ \textbf{1,079} \\ \textbf{1,214} \\ \textbf{928} \\ \textbf{1,192} \\ \textbf{1,116} \\ \textbf{1,504} \\ \textbf{2,079} \\ \textbf{677} \end{array}$	117,019 2,534 739 47,962 2,251 2,075 2,609 2,621 6,791 3,585 2,819 1,043 4,850 4,850 5,532 3,676 4,337 5,211 6,907 8,594 2,583	12-0	10-6
	11,060 2,148 6,602 2,310	<b>4,319</b> 995 2,323 1,001	<b>15,379</b> 3,143 8,925 3,311	9.0	7.8
	315	166	481	6.9	4.9
	243 1,115	105 389	348 1,504	3.4 14.1	2.7 10.8
	$\begin{array}{c} 1,657\\ 1,835\\ 2,151\\ 1,873\\ 1,099\\ 1,009\\ 1,012\\ 1,569\\ 2,420\\ 1,607\\ 3,168\\ 6,818\\ 2,452\\ 2,522\\ 2,522\\ 1,735\\ 2,57\\ 1,735\\ 3,454\\ 1,727\\ 883\\ 5,169\\ 2,423\\ 1,579\\ 2,281\end{array}$	553 680 641 724 331 403 697 778 482 1.019 1.386 778 482 1.019 5.77 859 5.74 859 5.74 859 5.75 859 5.76 859 5.76 888 409 5.12 5.62 2.19 1.478 888 4.215 5.62 2.19 1.478 888 4.215 5.62 2.19 1.478 5.62 5.62 5.62 5.62 5.62 5.62 5.62 5.62	2,210 2,515 2,845 2,597 1,530 1,418 23,690 1,415 2,266 3,198 2,089 4,187 8,204 2,881 3,311 3,306 3,066 3,066 3,066 4,1645 2,2489 1,102 2,899 1,104 2,289 1,104 2,289 1,104 2,289 1,104 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,286 2,289 2,286 2,276 2,296 2,286 2,286 2,296 2,2		

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary	constituencies a	at	February	7,	1991
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	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire Luton South	3,209	870	4,079
Mid Bedfordshire	1,543	559	2,102
North Bedfordshire North Luton	2,436 2,173	638 677	3,074 2,850
South West Bedfordshire	1,825	573	2,398
Berkshire	1,678	594	2,272
East Berkshire Newbury	1,350	394	1,744
Reading East	1,900	457	1,744 2,357
Reading West Slough	1,481 2,286	353 818	1,834 3,104
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,145 1,120	444 396	1,589 1,516
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury Beaconsfield	1,722 844	620 331	2,342 1,175
Buckingham	1,301	411	1,712
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes	835 3,248	279 913	1,114 4,161
Wycombe	1,739	493	2,232
ast Sussex	1.140	240	1,488
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	1,146 2,828	342 740	3,568
Brighton Pavilion	2,513	881	3,394
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	2,031 2,886	597 799	2,628 3,685
Hove	2,368	792	3,160
Lewes Wealden	1,458 991	443 339	1,901 1,330
sex			
Basildon Billericav	2,980 1,673	892 537	3,872 2,210
Braintree	2,028	689	2,717
Brentwood and Ongar	1,198 1,709	365 554	1,563 2,263
Castle Point Chelmsford	1,829	669	2,498
Epping Forest	1,414 2,273	592 877	2,006 3,150
Harlow Harwich	2.612	761	3,373
North Colchester	2,068	743 491	2,811 1,993
Rochford Saffron Walden	1,502 1,227	462	1,689
South Colchester and Maldon	1,227 2,291	800	3,091
Southend East Southend West	2,461 1,810	622 500	3,083 2,310
Thurrock	2,690	670	3,360
eater London	2,088	553	2,641
Barking Battersea	3.230	1,178	4,408
Beckenham	1,741	658	2,399
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	4,438 1,278	1,139 517	5,577 1,795
Bow and Poplar	4,482	1,252	5,734 4,377
Brent East Brent North	3,196 1,714	1,181 759	2,473
Brent South	3,454	1,293	4,747
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	1,886 1,606	772 465	2,658 2,071
Chelsea	1,240	611	1,851
Chingford Chipping Barnet	1,240 1,351 1,096	554 497	1,905 1,593
Chislehurst	1,095	427	1,522
City of London and Westminster South	1,733	705	2,438
Croydon Central	1,747	512	2,259 2,731
Croydon North East	1,977	754 772	2,731 2,870
Croydon North West Croydon South	2,098 904	329	1,233
Dagenham	1,941	586	2,527
Dulwich Ealing North	2,585 2,090	915 701	3,500 2,791
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	2,258 2,580	931 1,087	3,189
Edmonton	2,580	852	3,667 3,324
Eltham	2,472 1,951	608	2,559
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	2,373 1,578 2,163 2,266	809 650	3,182 2,228
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,163	754	2,917
	2,266	933	3,199 2,136
Finchley Fulham	1,469 2,417 2,486	650 754 933 667 1,027	3.444
Greenwich	2,486	807	3,293
Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,325	1,815	7,140 7,758
Hammersmith	3,495	1,909 1,150 1,156	4,645
Hampstead and Highgate	5,325 5,849 3,495 2,499 1,699	1,156	3,655 2,369
Harrow East Harrow West	1,112	670 468	1,580
Hayes and Harlington	1,403	489	1,892
Hendon North Hendon South	1,699 1,112 1,403 1,549 1,333 3,713 1,347 4,203 1,377	468 489 606 566 1,339 430	2,155 1,899
Holborn and St Pancras	3,713	1,339	5.052
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,347	430 1,795	1,777 5,998
Ilford North	4,203 1,377 2,109 4,481 3,824 2,162 1,089 2,502 2,963 4,213 3,304 2,109 3,495	1,795 523 734 1,713 1,492 971 424	1,900
Ilford South Islington North	2,109	734	2,843 6 194
Islington South and Finsbury	3,824	1,492	6,194 5,316
Kensington	2,162	971	3,133
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	2,502	424 876	3,133 1,513 3,378 4,078
Lewisham West	2,963	1,115	4,078
Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,213	1,428 1,129	5,641 4,433
Mitcham and Morden	2,109	668	2.777
Newham North East	3,495	1,104	4,599

7, 1991	oolmin	i ni aman	
	Male	Female	All
Newham North West	3,167 3,329	960 918	4,127 4,247
Newham South Norwood	4,087	1,491	5,578
Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	841 1,112	360 380	1,201 1,492
Peckham	4.368	1,416	5,784
Putney Ravensbourne	1,840 931	670 383	2,510 1,314
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,154	580	1.734
Romford Ruislip-Northwood	1,356 800	397 299	1,753 1,099
Southwark and Bermondsey	4,163 3,337	1,185	5,348 4,649
Streatham Surbiton	3,337 749	1,312 300	1,049
Sutton and Cheam	1,107	406 1,153	1,513
Tooting Tottenham	2,888 6,137	1,947	4,041 8,084
Twickenham	1,146 1,347	434 428	1,580 1,775
Upminster Uxbridge	1,405	427	1,832
Vauxhall Walthamstow	5,193 2,467	1,795 845	6,988 3,312
Wanstead and Woodford	1,069	486	1,555 4,208
Westminster North Wimbledon	2,946 1,316	1,262 548	4,208 1,864
Woolwich	3,437	1,078	4,515
Hampshire	1 500	610	2 205
Aldershot Basingstoke	1,586 1,893	619 564	2,205 2,457
East Hampshire	1,289 2,231	414 622	1,703
Eastleigh Fareham	1,555	510	2,853 2,065
Gosport	1,792	650 718	2,442
Havant New Forest	2,838 1,335	350	3,556 1,685
North West Hampshire	1,335 1,139	346	1,485
Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	2,506 3,684	651 1,124	3,157 4,808
Romsey and Waterside	1,804	566 827	2,370 4,266
Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	3,439 3,001	773	3,114
Winchester	1,186	343	1,529
Hertfordshire Broxbourne	1,738	728	2,466
Hertford and Stortford	1,235	446	1,681
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,416 1,886	509 640	1,925 2,526
South West Hertfordshire	1,120	313	1,433
St Albans Stevenage	1,139 2,071	360 651	1,499 2,722
Watford	1,654	486	2,140
Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,495 1,613	501 447	1,996 2,060
Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	3,956	1,558	5,514
Kent			
Ashford	1,836	614	2,450
Canterbury Dartford	2,021 1,790	612 540	2,633 2,330
Dover	2,154	631	2,785
Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,027 2,420	954 631	3,981 3,051
Gillingham	2,420 2,357 2,512	725 826	3,051 3,082
Gravesham Maidstone	1,693	529	3,338 2,222
Medway Mid Kont	2,406 2,268	734 694	3,140 2,962
Mid Kent North Thanet	2,855	802	3,657
Sevenoaks	1,166 2,207	406 596	1,572 2,803
South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	1,485	472	1,957
Tunbridge Wells	1,305	354	1,659
Oxfordshire	1 601	606	2,297
Banbury Henley	1,691 887	263	1,150
Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	2,159 1,278	510 378	2,669 1,656
Wantage	1,149	351	1,500
Witney	1,219	428	1,647
Surrey Chertsey and Walton	1,041	356	1,397
East Surrey	720	234	954
Epsom and Ewell Esher	902 708	280 240	1,182 948
Guildford	1,072	294	1,366
Mole Valley North West Surrey	731 1,106	222 341	953 1,447
Reigate	1,047	326	1,373
South West Surrey Spelthorne	937 1,044	294 378	1,231 1,422
Woking	1,175	341	1,516
West Sussex Arundel	1,895	483	2,378
Chichester	1,269	365	1,634
Crawley	1,519 1,262	499 417	2,018
Horsham Mid Sussex	1,065	306	1,679 1,371 1,528
Shoreham Worthing	1,182 1,596	346 380	1,528 1,976
EAST ANGLIA	1,000	500	.,
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,875	575	2,450
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,642 2,194	647 801	2,289 2,995
Peterborough	3,931	1,075	5,006

940419 (100 A)	Male	Female	All	See See
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,057 1,479	435 557	1,492 2,036	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	3,149	1,149	4,298	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon
Mid Norfolk	1,411	565 526	1,976 2,236	Warwick and Learningt
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	1,710 2,307	724	3,031	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills
Norwich North Norwich South	1,914 2,921	497 807	2,411 3,728	Birmingham Edgbastor
South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,387 1,856	543 743	1,930 2,599	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Greer Birmingham Hodge Hill
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,729	636	2,365	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield
Central Suffolk Ipswich	1,588 2,331	557 604	2,145 2,935	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Hea
South Suffolk	1,783	626	2,409 1,730	Birmingham Small Hea Birmingham Sparkbroo Birmingham Yardley
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,281 2,440	449 1,020	3,460	Birmingham Selly Oak
SOUTH WEST				Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East
Avon	2,107	751	2,858	Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East
Bath Bristol East	2,593	874	3,467	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourb
Bristol North West Bristol South	2,612 3,940	766 1,148	3,378 5,088	Meriden
Bristol West Kingswood	3,267 1,901	1,169 634	4,436 2,535	Solihull Sutton Coldfield
Northavon	1,651 1,435	762 544	2,413 1,979	Walsall North Walsall South
Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare	2,225	740	2,965	Warley East
Woodspring	1,288	517	1,805	Warley West West Bromwich East
Cornwall . Falmouth and Camborne	3,268	961	4,229	West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North
North Cornwall	2,916	1,345	4,261	Wolverhampton South Wolverhampton South
South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,236 3,302 2,728	899 1,322 991	3,135 4,624 3,719	EAST MIDLANDS
Devon			indita di Reference	Derbyshire
Exeter Honiton	2,373 1,511	707 541	3,080 2,052	Amber Valley Bolsover
North Devon	2,296 3,302	841 952	3,137 4,254	Chesterfield Derby North
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	3,270	1,069	4,339	Derby North Derby South
Plymouth Sutton South Hams	2,070 2,183	845 904	2,915 3,087	Erewash High Peak
Teignbridge Tiverton	1,925 1,334	576 494	2,501 1,828	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,337 2,042	1,089 826	4,426 2,868	West Derbyshire
Dorset	0.050	074	0.001	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	2,950 2,600	871 681	3,821 3,281	Harborough
Christchurch North Dorset	1,224 1,351	399 500	1,623 1,851	Leicester East Leicester South
Poole	2,550 2,344	738 805	3,288 3,149	Leicester West Loughborough
South Dorset West Dorset	1,238	471	1,709	North West Leicesters Rutland and Melton
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,177	604	2,781	Lincolnshire
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	1,403 2,559	496 679	1,899 3,238	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Ho
Stroud	1,719	710	2,429	Grantham Holland with Boston
West Gloucestershire Somerset	1,706	591	2,297	Lincoln Stamford and Spaldin
Bridgwater	2,334	818	3,152	
Somerton and Frome Taunton	1,564 1,998	570 671	2,134 2,669	Northamptonshire Corby
Wells Yeovil	1,620 1,722	618 690	2,238 2,412	Daventry Kettering
Wiltshire				Northampton North Northampton South
Devizes	1,558 1,494	608 637	2,166 2,131	Wellingborough
North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,631	566	2,197	Nottinghamshire
Swindon Westbury	3,241 1,861	948 764	4,189 2,625	Ashfield Bassetlaw
				Broxtowe Gedling
WEST MIDLANDS				Mansfield Newark
Hereford and Worcester			0.000	Nottingham East
Bromsgrove Hereford	1,498 1,774	570 688	2,068 2,462	Nottingham North Nottingham South
Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,280 2,154	467 838	1,747 2,992	Rushcliffe Sherwood
South Worcestershire	1,443	505	1,948	YORKSHIRE AND HU
Worcester Wyre Forest	2,217 2,147	649 837	2,866 2,984	Humberside
Shropshire	4 000	507	1.000	Beverley
Ludlow North Shropshire	1,339 1,469	527 632	1,866 2,101	Booth Ferry Bridlington
Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,608 3,223	609 1,018	2,217 4,241	Brigg and Cleethorpe Glanford and Scunth
Staffordshire				Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull E
Burton	2,166	853	3,019	Kingston-upon-Hull N
Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	2,022 1,824	787 634	2,809 2,458	Kingston-upon-Hull V
Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire	1,789 2,329	621 896	2,410 3,225	North Yorkshire Harrogate
South Staffordshire	1,897 1,577	746 507	2,643 2,084	Richmond Ryedale
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,386	588	1,974	Scarborough
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,444 2,230	722 729	3,166 2.959	Selby Skipton and Ripon
	2,230	129	2,959	York

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

	Mala	Famala	All
	<u>Male</u>	Female	AII
h	- 1,909 1,945 1,576	733 707 674	2,642 2,652 2,250
igton	1,576 1,189 1,653	476 608	1,665 2,261
	4 770	670	0.444
ton	1,772 2,379 3,658	672 814 1,072	2,444 3,193 4,730
on een Hill	2,518	823	3,341 4,450
od Id	3,431 4,779 3,597	1,019 1,378 1,089	6,157
arr leath	3,597 3,787 5,269	1,152 1,324	4,686 4,939 6,593
ook	4,484 2,074	1,046 716	5,530 2,790
ak	2,900 3,633	991 1,172 771	3 891
t t	1,986 2,782 1,777	851 679	4,805 2,757 3,633 2,456
st	3,306	993 878	4,299 3,368 2,514 3,902
urbridge	1,856 2,884 1,267 1,210 3,320	658 1,018	2,514 3,902
	1,267 1,210	629 523	1,896 1,733 4,239
		919 943	4,239 4,092
	2,448 2,290 2,566	892 756 835	4,092 3,340 3,046 3,401
it st th East	3,026 3,807	871 1,023	3,897 4,830
uth East uth West	3,013 2,608	865 934	3,878 3,542
in west	2,000		010.12
	1,800 2,331	708 766	2,508 3,097
	2,631 2,417 3,572 2,237	880 746 1,055	3,097 3,511 3,163 4,627
	2,237	766	3,003 2,195
iire	1,556 2,332 1,677	843 626	3,175 2,303
	1,180	511	1,691
	1,248	525	1,773
	1,344 1,140 2,714	559 411 924	1,903 1,551 3,638
	2,714 3,380 3,834	1,046 1,077	3,638 4,426 4,911
ershire	1,434 1,509	540 515	1,974 2,024
	1,254	473	1,727
	3,408	1,249	4,657
Horncastle	1,860 1,876 1,984	774 658 668	2,634 2,534 2,652
ding	3,820 1,316	1,229 540	5,049 1,856
sing (			
	2,023 1,109	783 484	2,806 1,593
	1,613 2,127	534 656 704	2,147 2,783
1	2,069 1,675	641	2,783 2,773 2,316
	2,656	648	3.304
	2,514 1,653	857 552	3,304 3,371 2,205 2,577 3,552 2,504
	1,868 2,746 2,038	709 806	2,577 3,552
	5.286	656 1,529 922	6,815
	3,937 3,473 1,663	922 957 604	4,859 4,430 2,267
	2,167	687	2,854
UMBERSIDE			
	1,558	660	2,218
	1,898 2,582	654 1,006	2,218 2,552 3,588 3,919
rpes hthorpe	3,033 2,710 4,150	886 661 898	3,919 3,371 5,048
I East I North	4,009	1 1 1 7	5,126 5,813
ll West	4,597 4,203	1,216 1,218	5,421
	1,190	436	1,626
	1,260 1,179	682 627	1,942 1,806
	2,570 1,404 992	999 566 486	3,569 1,970 1,478
	992 2,672	486 850	3.522

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 7, 1991

	Male	Female	<u>All</u>	
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam	$\begin{array}{c} 2,905\\ 2,569\\ 2,315\\ 3,110\\ 3,690\\ 2,619\\ 3,464\\ 5,023\\ 2,803\\ 4,074\\ 1,878\\ 3,664\\ 2,477\\ 3,043\\ \end{array}$	775 663 810 969 1,152 1,070 928 942 1,391 796 955 729 1,011 907 913	3,680 3,232 3,125 4,079 4,842 5,066 3,547 4,406 6,414 3,599 5,029 2,607 4,675 3,384 3,956	Liverpool Mossiey Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral South Wirral West <b>NORTH</b> Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Cone Valley Dewsbury Eimet Halifax Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North East Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	$\begin{array}{c} 2,474\\ 4,102\\ 2,976\\ 4,537\\ 1,984\\ 1,826\\ 2,350\\ 1,502\\ 3,082\\ 2,478\\ 2,808\\ 1,907\\ 4,398\\ 3,746\\ 2,167\\ 1,615\\ 2,840\\ 2,162\\ 1,706\\ 1,388\\ 1,507\\ 2,538\end{array}$	738 995 789 1,094 745 709 729 491 1,002 764 895 619 1,093 872 691 579 814 651 615 752 472 478 792	$\begin{array}{c} 3,212\\ 5,097\\ 3,765\\ 5,631\\ 2,729\\ 2,535\\ 3,079\\ 1,993\\ 4,084\\ 3,703\\ 2,526\\ 4,618\\ 2,9491\\ 4,618\\ 2,9491\\ 4,618\\ 2,9491\\ 4,618\\ 2,9441\\ 3,654\\ 2,813\\ 2,321\\ 3,426\\ 1,860\\ 1,985\\ 3,330\\ \end{array}$	Redcar Stockton North Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield Berwick-upon-Tweed Bilyth Valley Hexham
NORTH WEST Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tation Warrington North Warrington South	2,252 1,284 1,937 1,780 2,348 3,679 1,217 1,315 2,796 2,395	688 600 771 662 773 1.071 476 461 818 727	2.940 1,884 2,708 2,442 3,121 4,750 1,693 1,776 3,614 3,122	Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Centr Newcastle upon Tyne Centr Newcastle upon Tyne Kast Newcastle upon Tyne North Sounderland North Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Manchester Central Manchester Central Manchester Gotton Manchester Gotton Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Worsley	$\begin{array}{c} 1.346\\ 2.297\\ 2.474\\ 3.027\\ 2.213\\ 1.718\\ 1.903\\ 998\\ 2.031\\ 2.879\\ 2.657\\ 1.653\\ 2.776\\ 2.610\\ 2.653\\ 3.559\\ 3.375\\ 3.355\\ 3.375\\ 3.633\\ 3.085\\ 2.204\\ 3.207\\ 4.137\\ 2.649\\ 1.838\\ 4.381\\ 3.094\\ 2.685\end{array}$	490 763 683 911 735 535 749 444 642 945 707 460 939 829 715 939 829 715 934 992 1,122 827 1,009 837 950 837 950 849 577 1,256 1,055 854	$\begin{array}{c} 1,836\\ 3,060\\ 3,157\\ 3,938\\ 2,948\\ 2,253\\ 2,652\\ 1,442\\ 2,673\\ 3,824\\ 3,364\\ 1,723\\ 3,364\\ 1,723\\ 3,364\\ 1,723\\ 3,364\\ 3,233\\ 3,715\\ 3,439\\ 2,365\\ 3,233\\ 4,251\\ 4,467\\ 4,487\\ 4,$	Týnemouth Wallsend WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd North West Delyn Wrexham Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke Lianelli Pembroke Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen Gwyned Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Birkenhead	3,689 2,653 2,659 2,473 1,770 9,21 1,603 1,469 1,857 1,755 3,725 3,725 2,062 1,657 2,838 1,673	912 741 833 766 775 323 531 490 687 531 857 340 685 592 971 485	4,601 3,394 3,492 3,239 2,545 1,244 2,134 1,959 2,544 2,286 4,582 1,082 2,747 2,747 2,249 3,809 2,158 6,808 7,158	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymne Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan

	Male	Female	All
ool Mossley Hill ool Riverside ool Walton ool West Derby oort ens North ens South	3,814 5,809 5,721 4,902 2,108 2,870 3,366	1,254 1,577 1,644 1,305 772 910 1,067	5,068 7,386 7,365 6,207 2,880 3,780 4,433
sey South West	3,740 1,676 1,911	1,192 637 731	4,932 2,313 2,642
nd pool aurgh sebrough rr ion North ion South	4,190 3,464 5,062 4,030 4,077 3,448	984 1,041 1,180 982 1,073 1,077	5,174 4,505 6,242 5,012 5,150 4,525
a w and Furness le and h and the Border norland ngton	1,911 1,811 1,928 1,219 791 1,948	778 637 726 608 339 866	2,689 2,448 2,654 1,827 1,130 2,814
p Auckland f Durham gton Durham West Durham efield	2,559 2,186 2,841 2,567 2,854 2,599 1,883	783 713 877 636 882 726 562	3,342 2,899 3,718 3,203 3,736 3,325 2,445
nberland ck-upon-Tweed Valley am beck	1,689 2,494 1,021 2,503	649 770 451 767	2,338 3,264 1,472 3,270
d Wear on bhead East hton and Washington w astle upon Tyne Cast astle upon Tyne East astle upon Tyne North I Shields erland North erland South Bridge nouth end	2,416 3,121 3,427 3,554 2,847 3,622 3,044 3,717 5,117 4,089 5,093 2,877 3,752	712 921 1,067 884 962 973 833 1,056 1,262 1,146 1,228 910 989	3,128 4,042 4,438 3,809 4,595 3,877 4,773 6,379 5,235 6,321 3,787 4,741
and Deeside d North West d South West	1,477 2,383 1,463 1,518	524 767 482 526	2,001 3,150 1,945 2,044
ham larthen digion and Pembroke North Illi oroke	2,101 1,750 1,653 2,162 3,239	613 557 588 668 1,066	2,714 2,307 2,241 2,830 4,305
nau Gwent n nouth sort East sort West ien	2,471 1,668 1,350 2,449 2,567 2,616	524 413 504 614 710 727	2,995 2,081 1,854 3,063 3,277 3,343
<b>dd</b> narfon vy onnydd Nant Conwy Mon	2,073 1,986 1,038 2,237	694 710 505 898	2,767 2,696 1,543 3,135
amorgan lend philly ny Valley nyr Tydfil and Rhymney ore ypridd idda	1,983 2,967 2,418 2,947 2,341 2,188 2,965	688 652 529 672 570 536 684	2,671 3,619 2,947 3,619 2,911 2,724 3,649
on and Radnor gomery	1,096 910	377 316	1,473 1,226
Glamorgan iff Central iff North iff South and Penarth iff West of Glamorgan	3,078 1,379 2,885 3,306 2,546	879 370 582 725 662	3,957 1,749 3,467 4,031 3,208
<b>slamorgan</b> avon er h nsea East nsea West	1,772 1,530 1,762 2,763 2,802	375 473 472 614 784	2,147 2,003 2,234 3,377 3,586

and the second	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	<u>All</u>
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	2,637	948 852	3,585 2,819
SCOTLAND				East Kilbride	1,967 1,479	852 579	2,019
Borders Region				Eastwood	1,479	542	2,000
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	951	327	1,278	Glasgow Cathcart	3,873	1,043	4,916
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	870	349	1,219	Glasgow Central	3,073	748	3,835
(Wooddalo) Elinon and Elino				Glasgow Garscadden	3,140	844	3,984
Central Region			and the second second	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead	2,499	1.030	3,529
Clackmannan	2,091	718	2,809	Glasgow Hillnead	4.093	1,235	5,328
Falkirk East	2,362	857	3,219	Glasgow Maryhill	3,540	906	4,446
Falkirk West	2,052	773	2,825	Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan	4,152	1.017	5,169
Stirling	1,715	655	2,370	Glasgow Rutherglen	3.285	870	4,155
				Glasgow Shettleston	3,630	954	4.584
Dumfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Springburn	4.340	1,159	5,499
Dumfries	1,661	786	2,447	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,905	997	4,902
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,689	821	2,510	Hamilton	2,985	870	3,855
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2.748	928	3,676
Fife Region			0.070	Monklands East	2,672	733	3,405
Central Fife	2,374	898	3,272	Monklands West	2,070	621	2,691
Dunfermline East	2,163	727	2,890	Motherwell North	2.864	803	3,667
Dunfermline West	1,752	585	2,337 3,021	Motherwell South	2,539	701	3,240
Kirkcaldy	2,252	769	1,538	Paisley North	2,420	793	3,213
North East Fife	1,023	515	1,550	Paisley South	2,327	670	2,997
				Renfrew West and Invercive	1,404	595	1,999
Grampian Region		-74	2,434	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1.506	562	2,068
Aberdeen North	1,863	571	1,825	Stratikervin and Bedroden			
Aberdeen South	1,321	504 589	2,055	Tayside Region			
Banff and Buchan	1,466	284	707	Angus East	1.850	836	2,686
Gordon	423 625	368	993	Dundee East	3,410	1,148	4,558
Kincardine and Deeside		824	2,263	Dundee West	2,953	1,071	4,024
Moray	1,439	824	2,200	North Tayside	1,161	578	1,739
				Perth and Kinross	1,686	686	2,372
Highlands Region	1.339	606	1,945				
Caithness and Sutherland	2,553	1,157	3,710	Orkney and Shetland Islands	558	271	829
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,555	970	2,959				
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,909	970	2,335	Western Isles	1,115	389	1,504
Lothian Region							
East Lothian	2,045	698	2,743				
Edinburgh Central	2,334	830	3,164	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,278	635	2,913	Dulla at Fast	2.806	1.069	3,87
Edinburgh Leith	3,248	899	4,147	Belfast East	5,164	1,401	6,56
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,687	550	2,237	Belfast North	3,393	1,288	4.68
Edinburgh South	1,889	634	2,523	Belfast South Belfast West	7,531	1,437	8,96
Edinburgh West	1,192	378	1,570		3,385	1,164	4.54
Linlithgow	2,476	749	3,225	East Antrim East Londonderry	5,544	1,633	7.17
Livingston	2,228	854	3,082	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,974	1,233	6,20
Mid Lothian	2,047	721	2,768	Formanagn and South Tytone Foyle	8,192	1,679	9,87
				Lagan Valley	3,527	1.258	4,78
Strathclyde Region	1.070	855	2,534	Mid-Ulster	5.527	1.564	7,09
Argyll and Bute	1,679		2,988	Newry and Armagh	5,512	1,538	7,05
Ayr	2,218	770	2,988	North Antrim	3,955	1,274	5,22
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,954	1,016 664	2,920	North Down	2.290	1,166	3,45
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,256	775	3.070	South Antrim	2,964	1,135	4,09
Clydesdale	2,295 1,931	678	2,609	South Down	4,297	1,576	5,87
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,406	897	3,303	Strangford	2,338	948	3,28
Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	2,406	803	3,488	Upper Bann	3,772	1,283	5.05

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

# 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	100	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
<b>IALE</b> 990	AND FEMALE Feb 8 Mar 8	319 327	250 252	22 28	26 26	74 70	37 40	68 71	126 118	34 35	38 37	88 80	832 832	=	832 832
	Apr 12 May 10 June 14	338 363 596	248 283 453	24 17 33	38 32 85	77 73 285	68 59 157	89 70 245	146 141 479	64 55 226	62 65 163	160 147 2,610	1,066 1,022 4,879	 1,506	1,066 1,022 6,385
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	9,713 13,415 11,897	5,203 7,695 6,961	1,259 1,312 1,162	3,174 3,819 3,373	6,832 7,509 6,950	4,265 5,128 4,749	8,000 8,333 7,552	10,939 12,303 11,328	5,066 5,084 4,915	5,887 5,853 5,600	11,531 11,745 9,710	66,666 74,501 67,236	6,532 7,109 7,274	73,198 81,610 74,510
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	2,107 786 670	1,508 616 526	108 29 24	308 85 76	680 163 139	371 37 44	636 85 72	981 164 152	293 38 31	444 117 84	899 144 110	6,827 1,648 1,402		6,827 1,648 1,402
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	619 598	472 449	19 23	63 62	141 139	46 49	62 58	158 147	33 35	78 76	111 110	1,330 1,297	Ξ	1,330 1,297

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
<b>AALE</b> 990	AND FEMALE Feb 8 Mar 8	173 148	90 81	58 52	20 32	524 391	167 487	860 439	265 297	173 163	154 192	2,066 1,979	4,460 4,180	1,408 1,287	5,868 5,467
	Apr 12	107	71	43	50	551	508	566	176	128	186	1,287	3,602	944	4,546
	May 10	79	47	36	34	540	252	217	135	91	159	930	2,473	710	3,183
	June 14	88	52	13	9	72	30	195	165	67	78	734	1,451	461	1,912
	July 12	100	54	6	14	193	677	203	129	76	91	802	2,291	467	2,758
	Aug 9	91	56	88	17	125	106	162	150	78	65	593	1,475	334	1,809
	Sept 13	104	57	18	11	176	89	188	213	72	92	494	1,457	438	1,895
	Oct 11	54	27	12	12	205	86	209	208	136	83	1,083	2,088	408	2,496
	Nov 8	69	39	17	13	246	75	349	212	165	118	792	2,056	502	2,558
	Dec 13	76	32	20	39	379	205	1,140	214	171	140	1,007	3,391	478	3,869
991	Jan 10	119	39	22	98	686	319	943	1,182	275	281	1,446	5,371	1,578	6,949
	Feb 7	279	89	42	94	1,316	292	923	669	248	247	1,657	5,767	1,382	7,149

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

S34	APRIL 1991	EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
		LINI LOTIVILITI GALLITL

					U	NEMPLO Rates	YMENT C by age 2	2.15
UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1988 Jan Apr July Oct	16-2 14-3 13-0 12-6	14-0 12-7 12-3 11-0	11-0 10-3 9-4 8-9	7·9 7·4 6·7 6·3	6·4 6·1 5·5 5·2	11-0 10-6 9-8 9-6	4·1 3·8 3·4 3·3	9·6 9·0 8·2 7·5
1989 Jan Apr July Oct	12-0 10-5 9-8 9-5	11-0 9-9 9-9 8-6	8·5 7·8 7·4 6·9	6·2 5·7 5·3 5·0	5-0 4-6 4-3 4-0	9·2 8·4 7·6 7·1	2.9 2.5 2.2 2.1	7·3 6·6 6·2 5·7
1990 Jan Apr July Oct	9-8 9-3 9-3 10-3	9-0 8-6 9-2 9-1	7·3 7·1 7·1 7·4	5·2 5·0 5·0 5·2	4-1 4-1 4-0 4-1	6·9 6·6 6·2 6·3	2·1 1·9 1·9 2·0	5·9 5·7 5·7 5·9
1991 Jan	11.9	10-8	8-9	6.2	4.9	6.8	2.4	6.9
MALE 1988 Jan Apr July Oct	17-8 15-7 14-2 13-8	16·1 14·7 14·0 12·7	12·3 11·5 10·4 9·9	10-0 9-4 8-5 8-0	8·3 7·9 7·1 6·7	13·9 13·2 12·3 12·0	5·9 5·3 4·8 4·7	11.6 10.8 9.8 9.1
989 Jan Apr July Oct	13-8 12-2 11-3 10-9	13·2 12·1 11·8 10·6	9·9 9·3 8·8 8·4	8-0 7-4 6-9 6-6	6·5 6·0 5·6 5·3	11.8 10.8 9.7 9.0	4·3 3·7 3·3 3·0	9·0 8·3 7·7 7·2
990 Jan Apr July Oct	11-6 11-0 10-9 12-0	11-3 10-9 11-4 11-6	9·1 8·9 9·0 9·5	7·0 6·9 6·8 7·2	5-6 5-4 5-3 5-6	8-8 8-4 7-9 8-1	3·0 2·9 2·7 2·9	7-6 7-4 7-3 7-6
991 Jan	14-3	14-0	11-5	8.7	6.7	8-9	3.5	9.1
FEMALE 1988 Jan Apr July Oct	14·4 12·6 11·5 11·2	11-3 10-2 10-2 8-8	9·1 8·5 7·8 7·3	4·8 4·6 4·2 3·9	4-0 3-8 3-6 3-3	7·0 6·8 6·4 6·3	0-2 0-3 0-2 0-2	7-0 6-5 6-1 5-3
989 Jan Apr July Oct	10-0 8-5 8-1 7-9	8·2 7·1 7·5 6·1	6·5 5·7 5·3 4·8	3-6 3-2 3-0 2-7	3-1 2-9 2-7 2-4	5-8 5-3 4-8 4-5	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·1	4·9 4·4 4·2 3·7
1990 Jan Apr July Oct	7·9 7·5 7·5 8·3	6·1 5·7 6·4 5·9	4-7 4-5 4-4 4-4	2-6 2-5 2-5 2-5	2·4 2·4 2·3 2·3	4.3 4.1 3.9 3.8	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	3·7 3·5 3·5 3·5
1991 Jan	9-1	6.8	5.1	2.8	2.6	4-0	0.1	3.9

Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note \*\* to tables 2-1 and 2-2.
 Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1989 for 1989 and 1990 ligures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1988 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3.
 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

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## 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries **Selected countries**

Mar         1.647         549         164         352         1.104         286         79         2.519         2.013         151           Agr         1.558         534         142         333         1.940         275         91         2.437         1.958         183         139           July         1.556         542         131         352         1.940         2457         87         2.410         1.863         119           July         1.654         569         134         352         1.076         2475         87         2.410         1.863         119           Oct         1.674         628         144         344         1.061         262         82         2.554         1.728         129           Oct         1.670         607         184         346         1.277         288         90         2.589         1.667         149           Oct         1.570         607         216          1.455           2.647         1.784         189           IP         1.890         7.05         216         1.20         109         96         41         94         70		United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark §	Finland ††	France §	Germany † (FR)	Greece*
990 Feb 1676 594 200 357 1.131 289 88 2.552 2.153 163 Mar 1.647 549 164 352 1.104 286 79 2.251 2.213 151 Agr 1.579 551 142 335 1.043 274 95 2.431 1.915 133 June 1.556 542 133 332 975 256 86 2.354 1.808 115 July 1.657 587 139 353 1.115 265 81 2.466 1.813 116 Sep 1.657 587 139 353 1.115 265 81 2.466 1.813 116 Sep 1.657 587 139 353 1.115 265 81 2.466 1.813 116 Sep 1.657 587 139 353 1.115 265 81 2.466 1.813 116 Sep 1.657 587 139 343 352 1.728 120 Now 1.728 630 184 345 1.217 268 90 2.2589 1.687 143 Dec 1.950 7.5 216 1.227 1 2.662 1.789 188 Per entage rate: latest month 7.2 8.1 6.9 120 10.9 96 4.1 9.4 7.0 49 ercentage rate: latest month 7.2 8.1 6.9 120 10.9 96 4.1 9.4 7.0 49 1.991 4.0 2.049 1.13 4.22 4.07 -0.3 4.22 4.03 4.08 -0.1 -1.2 4.07 1.991 5.2275 5.75 159 396 1.012 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.150 2.245 1 1 1.150 2.77 100 2.55 2.222 1.00 1.1687 1.101 2.275 2.223 1.100 2.2259 1.00 1.101 2.225 2.222 1.00 1.00 9.06 4.1 9.4 7.0 4.9 1.991 4.0 2.049 1.13 4.22 4.07 -0.3 4.22 4.03 4.08 -0.1 -1.2 4.07 1.012 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.018 2.009 1.13 4.22 4.07 2.03 4.22 4.03 4.08 -0.1 -1.2 4.07 1.018 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.018 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.018 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.018 2.255 2.222 1.00 1.019 2.255 2.224 1.00 2.250 1.160 2.255 2.224 1.00 1.019 2.255 2.224 1.00 1.019 2.255 2.224 1.00 1.024 2.275 5.75 1.00 3.64 1.00 2.255 2.256 1.0.10 1.236 1.235 1.235 1.237 1.20 1.019 2.255 2.234 1.00 2.250 1.136 1.236 1.00 2.255 2.224 1.00 2.250 1.136 1.236 1.00 2.255 2.224 1.00 2.250 1.136 1.236 1.00 2.77 87 2.550 1.367 1.42 2.250 1.137 1.42 1.25 1.137 1.44 1.25 1.137 1.44 1.25 1.137 1.44 1.25 1.137 1.44 1.25 1.137 1.44 1.25	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY A	ADJUSTED						
Mar         1.647         549         164         352         1.104         266         79         2.519         2.013         151           Agr         1.579         531         142         333         1040         274         59         2.431         1935         133         139           June         1.579         551         142         333         1040         255         71         2.431         1,883         1195           Jung         1.654         569         144         352         1.015         2475         87         2.400         1,864         1195           Sep         1.674         628         144         344         1.061         262         82         2.554         1.768         120           Oct         1.650         705         216          1.277         266         100         2.582         1.685         149           991         Jan         1.960           1.217         266         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           991         Jan         1.960           1.455           2.647         1.673 <td>1990 Feb</td> <td>1,676</td> <td>594</td> <td>200</td> <td>357</td> <td>1,131</td> <td>289</td> <td>88</td> <td>2.552</td> <td>2.153</td> <td>163</td>	1990 Feb	1,676	594	200	357	1,131	289	88	2.552	2.153	163
May         1.579         551         142         335         1.040         255         71         2.367         1.263         105           Jung         1.677         559         134         352         1.076         247         67         2.467         1.808         115           Jung         1.677         657         513         344         344         1.061         2262         82         2.554         1.128         124         142         1262         126         126         124         126 <td>Mar</td> <td>1,647</td> <td>549</td> <td>164</td> <td>352</td> <td>1,104</td> <td>286</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Mar	1,647	549	164	352	1,104	286				
June         1.556         542         131         332         975         250         86         2.354         1.006         115           Juny         1.824         569         134         332         1075         246         87         2.409         1.844         115           Sep         1.674         628         144         344         1.001         2262         82         2.554         1.728         130           Oct         1.670         607         186         345         1.121         268         90         2.589         1.687         143           Oct         1.650         705         2.16         1.202         2.681         1.687         149         169           Oct         1.850         705         2.16         1.202         2.662         1.784         189         189           ayear ago         1.455           1.455           1.784         189         161           ayear ago         ayear ago         1.20         10.9         96         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           ayear ago         3.089         1.215         2.17         103<									2,431		133
July Acg         1.624 1.657         569 326         134 134         352 333         1.075 1.015         247 2.552         87 82         2.410 2.554         1.864 1.723         15 120           De Dec         1.677         530         164         345         1.121         268         90         2.589         1.685         149           De Dec         1.672         607         164         345         1.121         268         90         2.589         1.685         149           De Dec         1.850         705         216          1.455          2.647         1.879         186           91         Jange rate: latest month reservenage and 2.045         7.2         8.1         6.9         120         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           a year ago         +1.3         +2.2         +0.7         -0.3         +2.2         +0.3         +0.8         -0.1         -1.2         +0.7           UNERFOLVED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED         monthal averages         2.275         7.65         2.404         1.931         128           99         Feb         1.614         542         146         345         1.049<							255		2,367		
Arg         1.674         628         1.39         333         1.115         2265         81         2.2466         1.213         116           Nov         1.728         630         164         345         1.1217         2268         102         2.589         1.687         143           Dec         1.850         705         216          1.217         2268         102         2.589         1.687         143           Dec         1.850         705         216          1.282          1         2.662         1.784         185           91         1.960         1.960           1.455          2.647         1.879         188           ercentage rate: latest month         72         8.1         6.9         120         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           a year say	June	1,556	542	131	332	975	250	86	2,354	1,808	115 .
Sep         1.674         628         144         344         1.061         262         82         2.554         1.728         120           Oct         1.670         607         168         345         1.121         268         100         2.589         1.667         143           Dec         1.850         705         216          1.262           2.662         1,677         189         189           Per contage rate: latest month         2.045            1.455           2.662         1,799         189           Per contage rate: latest month         7.2         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           Per contage rate: latest month         7.2         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           Per contage rate: latest month         7.2         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           Per contage rate: latest month         7.2         8.1         6.9			569		352						115
Oct         1670         1670         164         345         1121         268         30         2589         1687         149           Nov         1,280         705         216         1,282         1,282         1,285         1,685         1685         1695           991         Jan         1,980           1,455          2.647         1,879         188           ercentage rate: latest month         72         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           a year ago         +1.3         +2.2         +0.7         -0.3         +2.2         +0.3         +0.8         -0.1         -1.2         +0.7           MBEFS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (I) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED          1.018         2.651         2.232         108           989         2.607         6.29         165         435         1.103         2.217         130         2.621         2.231         1109           989         1.704         509         150         364         1.031         228         17         25.02         2.630         1161         5.222         1.619	Aug										
Nov         1728         630         188         346         1.217         268         102         2583         1685         1685           991         Jan         1,960           1.455           2.662         1.784         185           991         Jan         1,960            1.455           2.662         1.784         185           ercentage rate: latest month         7.2         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           test month: charge on         +1.3         +2.2         +0.7         -0.3         +2.2         +0.3         +0.8         -0.1         -1.2         +0.7           UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED           2.617         2.221         100           987         2.807         6.29         165         4435         1.150         217         130         2.621         2.231         110           988         2.275         5.75         159         384         1.018         256         824         1.902         128	Sep	1,674	628	144	344	1,061	262	82	2,554	1,728	120
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		1,670						90	2,589	1,687	143
991       Jan       1,960         1,455         2,647       1,879       1.879         recentage rate: latest month range on a year ago       7.2       8.1       6.9       12.0       10.9       9.6       4.1       9.4       7.0       4.9         user contage on a year ago       4.1.3       +2.2       +0.7       -0.3       +2.2       +0.3       +0.8       -0.1       -1.2       +0.7         UMERFILIOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED         a year ago       1.13       +2.2       +0.7       -0.3       +2.2       +0.3       +0.8       -0.1       -1.2       +0.7         UMERFILIOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED         B96       2.275       575       159       398       1.031       238       115       2.563       2.2231       110         B98       2.275       575       159       398       1.031       238       115       2.563       2.2030       118         B99       1.607       510       136       343       1975       255       84       2.4481       1.902       128         B90       1.611       542       146 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>346</td> <td></td> <td>268</td> <td>102</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					346		268	102			
Feb         2,045              1         1,869            ercentage rate: latest month test month: change on a year ago         7.2         8.1         6.9         12.0         10.9         9.6         4.1         9.4         7.0         4.9           a year ago         a year ago          1.13         +2.2         +0.7         -0.3         +2.2         +0.3         +0.8         -0.1         -1.2         +0.7           UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Dec	1,850	705	216		1,262			2,662	1,784	185
Feb         2,045              1,669            ercentage rate: latest month test month: change on a year ago         72         8-1         6-9         120         10-9         9-6         4-1         9-4         7-0         4-9           a year ago						1,455			2,647		188
thest month:       that       this       this <td>Feb</td> <td>2,045</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Feb	2,045									
thest month:       that       this       this <td></td>											
a year ago       +113       +22       +07       -03       +22       +03       +08       -0.1       -1.2       +0.7         UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED mula averages       -03       +22       +0.3       +0.8       -0.1       -1.2       +0.7         996       2.807       629       165       435       1.150       217       130       2.621       2.231       110         998       1.784       509       150       364       1.018       260       99       2.532       2.030       118         onthly       -99       -0.1       1.614       542       146       345       1.049       256       84       2.494       1.931       128         Apr       1.607       520       154       342       987       253       76       2.504       1.902       128         June       1.618       562       154       342       987       253       76       2.515       2.222       1.917       134         Juny       1.632       592       156       344       1.036       263       77       2.516       1.902       128         June       1.671       634	Percentage rate: latest month	7.2	8.1	6.9	12.0	10.9	9-6	4.1	9-4	7.0	4.9
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED           996         3.098         612         152         443         1.215         214         181         2.515         2.222         108           996         2.309         629         152         4433         1.215         214         181         2.515         2.223         108           998         2.275         575         159         3984         1.031         238         115         2.552         2.223         108           990         7.76         5.09         150         364         1.011         256         84         2.494         1.931         128           990         Fab         1.614         542         146         345         1.049         256         84         2.494         1.931         128           Apr         1.607         510         136         342         967         259         96         2.481         1.932         128           June         1.618         562         178         344         1.024         267         87         2.512         1.917         134           July         1.632         592         814		+1.3	+2.2	+0.7	-0.3	+2.2	+0.3	+0.8	-0.1	-1.2	+0.7
April         3.098         612         152         443         1.215         2.17         181         2.515         2.222         108           987         2.807         629         165         435         1.150         217         130         2.261         2.231         110           989         1.784         509         150         364         1.018         260         39         2.532         2.030         118           bornthy         990         1.607         510         136         343         1975         257         76         2.401         1.902         128           Apr         1.607         520         154         342         987         259         96         2.481         1.926         128           June         1.618         562         178         344         1.024         257         77         2.512         1.917         134           July         1.632         592         184         355         1.140         275         88         2.508         1.902         135           Sep         1.571         634         181         355         1.140         275         89         2.522         1									2.2		
986       3.098       612       152       443       1.215       214       181       2.515       2.222       106         987       2.007       629       165       435       1.150       217       130       2.661       2.231       110         988       2.275       575       159       398       1.031       238       115       2.532       2.030       118         1990       Apr       1.614       542       146       343       975       256       84       2.494       1.931       128         1990       Apr       1.607       520       154       343       975       256       76       2.504       1.902       128         Apr       1.607       520       154       342       987       259       96       2.461       1.902       128         June       1.611       546       168       341       1.024       267       87       2.502       191       134         July       1.632       552       178       344       1.024       267       87       2.508       1.902       135         Apr       1.655       614       184       355       1		TIONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED						
987       2.807       629       165       435       1,150       217       130       2,621       2,231       110         988       2.275       575       159       398       1,031       238       115       2,563       2,234       110         990       1,784       509       150       364       1,018       260       89       2,532       2,030       118         onthy       990       Feb       1,614       542       146       345       1,049       256       84       2,494       1,931       128         Apr       1,607       510       136       343       1975       257       76       2,494       1,931       128         Apr       1,607       520       154       344       1,024       267       87       2,512       1,917       134         July       1,632       592       180       350       1,070       273       88       2,508       1,902       135         Sep       1,671       634       181       351       1,150       275       88       2,508       1,827       142         Oct       1,763       698       180       349	986	3.098	612	152	443	1.215	214	181	2 515	2 222	108
988       2.275       575       159       398       1,031       238       115       2.563       2.234       109         990       Feb       1,614       542       146       345       1,049       256       84       2,494       1,931       128         990       Feb       1,617       510       136       343       975       257       76       2,504       1,902       128         Apr       1,607       520       154       342       987       253       74       2,481       1,902       128         June       1,618       562       178       344       1,024       263       74       2,480       1,919       123         June       1,618       562       178       344       1,024       267       87       2,512       1,917       134         July       1,632       592       180       355       1,140       277       91       2,489       1,872       142         Sep       1,671       634       181       351       1,150       275       88       2,500       1,837       148         Oct       1,705       650       180       353	987					1.150				2 231	
989       1,784       509       150       364       1,018       260       89       2,532       2,030       118         Jonthly 990       Feb       1,614       542       146       345       1,049       256       84       2,494       1,931       128         Apr       1,607       510       136       343       975       257       76       2,504       1,902       128         Apr       1,607       520       154       342       987       259       96       2,461       1,926       128         May       1,611       546       168       344       1,036       2637       74       2,480       1,919       123         July       1,632       592       180       350       1,070       273       88       2,506       1,902       135         Aug       1,671       634       181       355       1,140       277       91       2,489       1,872       142         Oct       1,705       650       180       349       1,210       275       88       2,500       1,837       148         Dec       1,842       692       176        1,281	988			159	398						
990       Feb       1.614       542       146       343       1.049       256       84       2.494       1.931       128         Apr       1.607       510       136       343       975       257       76       2.504       1.902       128         Apr       1.607       520       154       342       987       259       96       2.461       1.926       128         June       1.611       546       168       341       1.036       263       74       2.480       1.919       123         July       1.632       592       180       350       1.070       273       86       2.508       1.902       135         Sep       1.671       634       181       351       1.150       275       89       2.522       1.738       142         Oct       1.705       650       180       349       1.210       275       89       2.522       1.738       161         Dec       1.842       692       176        1.281         2.530       1.722       160         1.991       Jan       1.892         1.281       <	989	1,784	509	150	364	1,018	260	89	2,532		
990       Feb       1.614       542       146       343       1.049       256       84       2.494       1.931       128         Apr       1.607       510       136       343       975       257       76       2.504       1.902       128         Apr       1.607       520       154       342       987       259       96       2.461       1.926       128         June       1.611       546       168       341       1.036       263       74       2.480       1.919       123         July       1.632       592       180       350       1.070       273       86       2.508       1.902       135         Sep       1.671       634       181       351       1.150       275       89       2.522       1.738       142         Oct       1.705       650       180       349       1.210       275       89       2.522       1.738       161         Dec       1.842       692       176        1.281         2.530       1.722       160         1.991       Jan       1.892         1.281       <	fonthly										
Mar       1,607       510       136       343       975       257       76       2,504       1,902       128         Apr       1,607       520       154       342       987       259       96       2,481       1,926       128         May       1,611       546       168       344       1,036       263       74       2,480       1,919       123         July       1,618       562       178       344       1,024       267       87       2,512       1,917       134         July       1,632       592       180       350       1,070       273       88       2,508       1,902       135         Sep       1,655       614       184       355       1,140       277       91       2,489       1,872       142         Oct       1,705       650       180       349       1,210       275       89       2,522       1,798       161         Nov       1,783       698       180       353       1,246       274       107       2,536       1,741       166         Jan       1,892         1,281 <td< td=""><td>990 Feb</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,049</td><td>256</td><td>84</td><td>2.494</td><td>1.931</td><td>128</td></td<>	990 Feb					1,049	256	84	2.494	1.931	128
May June       1.611       546       168       341       1.036       263       74       2.480       1.979       123         July       1.618       562       178       344       1.024       267       87       2.512       1.917       134         July       1.655       614       184       355       1.140       277       88       2.508       1.902       135         Sep       1.671       634       181       351       1.150       275       88       2.500       1.837       144         Oct       1.705       650       180       349       1.210       275       89       2.522       1.738       161         Nov       1.763       698       180       353       1.246       274       107       2.536       1.741       166         Dec       1.842       692       176        1.281         2.542       1.677       152         1991       Jan       1.892         1.321         1.674          1991       Jan       1.977         1.321 <td>Mar</td> <td>1,607</td> <td>510</td> <td>136</td> <td>343</td> <td>975</td> <td>257</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Mar	1,607	510	136	343	975	257				
May June       1.611       546       168       341       1.036       263       74       2.480       1.979       123         July       1.618       562       178       344       1.024       267       87       2.512       1.917       134         July       1.655       614       184       355       1.140       277       88       2.508       1.902       135         Sep       1.671       634       181       351       1.150       275       88       2.500       1.837       144         Oct       1.705       650       180       349       1.210       275       89       2.522       1.738       161         Nov       1.763       698       180       353       1.246       274       107       2.536       1.741       166         Dec       1.842       692       176        1.281         2.542       1.677       152         1991       Jan       1.892         1.321         1.674          1991       Jan       1.977         1.321 <td>Apr</td> <td>1,607</td> <td>520</td> <td>154</td> <td>342</td> <td>987</td> <td>259</td> <td>96</td> <td>2 481</td> <td>1 926</td> <td>128</td>	Apr	1,607	520	154	342	987	259	96	2 481	1 926	128
June         1,618         562         178         344         1,024         267         87         2,512         1,917         134           July         1,632         592         180         350         1,070         273         88         2,508         1,902         135           Aug         1,655         614         184         355         1,140         277         91         2,499         1,872         142           Oct         1,671         634         181         351         1,150         275         89         2,502         1,873         148           Oct         1,705         650         180         349         1,210         275         89         2,522         1,798         161           Nov         1,763         698         180         353         1,246         274         107         2,536         1,741         166           Dec         1,842         692         176          1,321           2,542         1,677         152           1991         Jan         1,892           1,321           1,674			546	168		1,036					
Aug       1,655       614       184       355       1,140       277       91       2,489       1,872       142         Sep       1,671       634       181       351       1,150       275       88       2,500       1,837       148         Oct       1,705       650       180       349       1,210       275       89       2,522       1,798       161         Dec       1,842       692       176        1,281         2,530       1,722       160         Jan       1,892         1,321         2,542       1,671       152         191       Jan       1,892         1,321         1,674          recentage rate: latest month       7.0       8-1       5-6       12-4       9-7       9-7       4-1       9-1       6-4       4-0         rest three months: change on previous three months:       +0-7       +0-8       -0-1       N/C       +0-9       +0-1       +0-4       +0-1       -0-3       +0.3         ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)	June	1,618	562	178	344	1,024	267	87			
Aug       1,655       614       184       355       1,140       277       91       2,489       1,872       142         Sep       1,671       634       181       351       1,150       275       88       2,500       1,837       148         Oct       1,705       650       180       349       1,210       275       89       2,522       1,798       161         Dec       1,842       692       176        1,281         2,530       1,722       160         Jan       1,892         1,321         2,542       1,671       152         191       Jan       1,892         1,321         1,674          recentage rate: latest month       7.0       8-1       5-6       12-4       9-7       9-7       4-1       9-1       6-4       4-0         rest three months: change on previous three months:       +0-7       +0-8       -0-1       N/C       +0-9       +0-1       +0-4       +0-1       -0-3       +0.3         ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)	July	1,632	592	180	350	1.070	273	88	2 508	1 902	135
Sep         1.671         634         181         351         1.150         275         88         2.500         1.837         148           Oct         1.705         650         180         349         1.210         275         89         2.522         1.798         161           Dec         1.842         692         176         349         1.210         275         89         2.522         1.798         161           Dec         1.842         692         176          1.281          2.530         1.722         160           991         Jan         1.892           1.321          2.542         1.677         152           recentage rate: latest months: change on previous three months: change on previous three months: change on +0.7         +0.8         -0.1         N/C         +0.9         +0.1         +0.4         +0.1         -0.3         +0.3           ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)         Jan         Jan         Jan         Jan         Jan         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Dec         Jan         Jan	Aug			184	355						
Nov         1.763         698         180         353         1.246         274         107         2.536         1.721         166           Dec         1.842         692         176          1.281           2.536         1.721         166           991         Jan         1.892           1.321          2.542         1.677         152           ercentage rate: latest month         7-0         8-1         5-6         12-4         9-7         9-7         4-1         9-1         6-4         4-0           rest three months: change on previous three months         +0-7         +0-8         -0-1         N/C         +0-9         +0-1         +0-4         +0-1         -0-3         +0.3           ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)	Sep	1,671	634	181	351	1,150	275	88			
Nov         1.763         698         180         353         1.246         274         107         2.536         1.721         166           Dec         1.842         692         176          1.281           2.536         1.721         166           991         Jan         1.892           1.321          2.542         1.677         152           ercentage rate: latest month         7-0         8-1         5-6         12-4         9-7         9-7         4-1         9-1         6-4         4-0           rest three months: change on previous three months         +0-7         +0-8         -0-1         N/C         +0-9         +0-1         +0-4         +0-1         -0-3         +0.3           ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)	Oct	1,705	650	180	349	1.210	275	89	2 522	1 798	161
Dec         1,842         692         176         1,281         1.         1.         2,530         1,722         160           991         Jan         1,892           1,321          2,530         1,722         160           991         Jan         1,892           1,321          2,542         1,677         152           recentage rate: latest month         7-0         8-1         5-6         12-4         9-7         9-7         4-1         9-1         6-4         4-0           revolues three months: change on previous three months         +0-7         +0-8         -0-1         N/C         +0-9         +0-1         +0-4         +0-1         -0-3         +0-3           ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)          Jan         Jan         Jan         Jan          Dec         Dec											
Feb         1,977               1,674         1,674 <th1< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th1<>											
Feb         1,977               1,674         1,674 <th1< td=""><td>991 Jan</td><td>1.892</td><td></td><td>100</td><td>25</td><td>1.321</td><td></td><td></td><td>2 542</td><td>1 677</td><td>152</td></th1<>	991 Jan	1.892		100	25	1.321			2 542	1 677	152
test three months: change on previous three months: change on the section of the section of th	Feb										
test three months: change on previous three months: change on the section of the section of th							interest and there	entra a construction de la construction de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la constru La construcción de la construcción d			
previous three months +0.7 +0.8 -0.1 N/C +0.9 +0.1 +0.4 +0.1 -0.3 +0.3 ECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) test month Jan Jan Dec Dec Dec		7.0	8.1	9.6	12-4	9.7	9.7	4.1	9.1	6-4	4.0
atest month Jan Jan . Jan Jan . Dec Dec Dec		+0.7	+0.8	-0-1	N/C	+0.9	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	-0.3	+0.3
atest month Jan Jan . Jan Jan . Dec Dec Dec											
					lon	lan		Dee			
er cent 7-2 8-3 8-3 9-6 4-2 9-0 4-7	er cent	7.2	8.3		8-3	9-6		Dec 4·2	Dec 9-0	Dec 4.7	

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation. 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. 3 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions. \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2-1*). \*\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

Oct 9-8 Dec 2.0 Nov 7.0 Jan 15∙0

Luxem-bourg †

2·2 2·1

1.9 1.9 1.8

1.8 1.8 1.9

2·2 2·3 2·3

2.5

1.6

N/C

2·3 2·7 2·5 2·3

2·0 2·0

1·9 2·1 2·0

2·0 2·0 1·9

2·1 2·2 2·1

2.2

1.4

+0-1

Japan††

1,420 1,410

1,410 1,360 1,320

1,260 1,300 1,380

1,390 1,260

2.0

-0-1

1,669 1,730 1,552 1,417

1,360 1,260

1,310 1,310 1,380

1,330 1,300 1,400

1,440 1,340

2.1

+0.1

Italy ##

3,950 3,960

4,181 3,968 3,980

3,995 3,985 4,035

4,060 4,070 4,090

4,110

17.8

+0.8

3,180 3,317 3,833 3,951

4,034 3,865

3,927 3,969 4,059

4,131 4,068 4,094

4,100 4,087 4,138

4,064

17.6

N/C

Irish Republic \*\*

232 223

221 215 222

226 227 221

218 223 233

17.9

N/C

226 219

222 220 224

227 226 226

226 228 228

17.5

+0.1

† Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured Labour Force. 11 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total abour force. 12 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of total Labour force. § Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour Force. § Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour Force. NC no change.

323 322

318 308 299

299 296 295

300 304 304

308

6.8

-0.2

308 311

315 312 311

314 314 312

311 307 303

296

6.5

-0.3

Aug 4.7

Portugal † Spain\*\*

Netherlands § Norway §

98 94

92 85 95

105 104 87

83 80 94

4.5

+0.3

35·9 32·4 49·9 83·0

85 86

93 98 104

111 102 93

89 84 92

4.4

-0.6

Nov 5.0

370 354

343 340 335

343 343 346

331 330

4.7

-0-6

63 59

NUMBERS UNEMPLOY

2,442 2,412

2,379 2,331 2,295

2,262 2,274 2,300

2,345 2,348 2,351

2.359

16.5

-0.6

2,759 2,924 2,858 2,550

2,344 2.331

2,328 2,331 2,331

2,325 2,343 2,347

2,346 2,321 2,312

2,288

16.0

-0.3

Aug 15-8

NUMBERS UNEMPL

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

THOUSAND			
ŝ	United States §	Switzer- land §	Sweden §§
) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Monthly	NITIONS (1	TIONAL DEF	IPLOYED, NAT
1990 Feb Mar	7,134 6.697	16·1 15·2	63 60
Apr			
	6,457	14.6	51
May	6,363	13.9	57
June	6,702	13.6	49
July	6.945	14.0	73
Aug	6,837	14.4	74
Sep	6,330	14.9	81
Oct	6,722	16.5	80
Nov	7.211	19.6	88
Dec	7,343	22.6	82
1991 Jan	8,595		82
Feb	8,919	••	
Percentage rate: latest month	7.1	0.8	1.8
latest month: change on	1.1	0.0	1.0
a year ago	+1.7	+0.2	+0.2
(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Annual averages	FINITIONS	ATIONAL D	EMPLOYED, N
1986	8,243	22.7	117
1987	7.410	21.9	84
1988	6,696	19.4	72
1989	6,523	15.0	62
Monthly			
1990 Feb	6.594	14.3	63
Mar	6 495	14.4	59

Ividi	0,495	14.4	59
Apr	6,770	14·3	57
May	6,653	14·3	69
June	6,447	14·7	62
July	6,814	15·2	76
Aug	7,015	15·9	61
Sep	7,087	16·5	69
Oct	7,142	17-8	80
Nov	7,337	19-7	89
Dec	7,600	21-0	88
1991 Jan	7,715		71
Feb	8,158		
Percentage rate: latest month	6.4	0.8	1.5
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2

OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) Latest monum Per cent Jan 1.9 Jan 6-1

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# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNITE	D	INFLOW †										
KINGD	ooM ending	Male and Fe	male	Male		Female	110520					
	an and a second	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married				
1990	Feb 8	294-0	+4·0	201·7	+9·4	92·3	-5·4	33-8				
	Mar 8	271-4	+7·4	187·4	+8·6	84·0	-1·2	31-5				
	Apr 12	269-8	+22·4	184-8	+19·2	85-0	+3·2	32·9				
	May 10	236-1	+5·3	165-2	+7·9	70-9	-2·6	26·8				
	June 14	246-9	+21·9	172-6	+19·6	74-4	+2·3	27·1				
	July 12	328-9	+35·1	216-1	+28·4	112·8	+6·7	32·8				
	Aug 9	304-3	+27·5	202-8	+22·5	101·5	+5·0	33·3				
	Sept 13	311-3	+30·1	211-6	+26·9	99·7	+3·1	31·5				
	Oct 11	330-6	+49·4	231-6	+41·1	99·0	+8·3	32·6				
	Nov 8	339-7	+66·0	241-7	+52·9	98·0	+13·1	33·7				
	Dec 13	328-4	+73·1	240-7	+58·6	87·7	+14·5	30·6				
1991	Jan 10	327·3	+57·3	226·4	+46·1	101-0	+11·2	35-9				
	Feb 7	387·7	+93·7	274·8	+73·1	113-0	+20·7	39-2				
UNITE		OUTFLOW †										
KINGE	ending	Male and Fe	male	Male		Female						
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married				
1990	Feb 8	306·3	-44·5	209-4	-24·4	96·9	-20·1	38·1				
	Mar 8	302·9	-23·8	207-6	-9·7	95·3	-14·2	36·3				
	Apr 12	287-4	-26·5	198-1	-9·7	89·3	-16∙8	33·8				
	May 10	287-9	-30·7	195-7	-19·8	92·2	-11∙0	36·3				
	June 14	266-8	-22·6	185-3	-11·6	81·5	-11∙0	30·7				
	July 12	255-3	-14-0	176-3	-7-0	79-0	-7·1	28-2				
	Aug 9	267-3	-42-3	181-5	-23-9	85-8	-18·4	28-5				
	Sept 13	297-3	-17-0	192-1	-9-5	105-2	-7·5	36-3				
	Oct 11	334-2	-19·6	220-5	-10-5	113-7	-9-0	34-6				
	Nov 8	277-5	-21·7	186-1	-12-1	91-4	-9-6	32-0				
	Dec 13	222-4	-9·9	149-9	-4-5	72-5	-5-4	24-5				
1991	Jan 10	208-8	-9·1	139·5	-3·3	69-3	-5·7	26-2				
	Feb 7	295-0	-11·3	202·2	-7·2	92-8	-4·1	34-2				

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/3 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.

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

NF	LOW	Age group									
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b> 990	Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	1·3 1·3 1·2 1·3	29·3 26·9 25·5 25·1	51-9 55-6 56-8 56-0	34-0 38-9 40-7 41-6	22·4 25·3 27·6 28·1	31.5 36.1 39.4 40.0	21.7 25.0 27.5 27.3	8-4 10-0 10-6 10-1	4-2 5-5 5-8 5-2	204·6 224·6 235·2 234·8
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	1·1 1·6	21.9 28.6	50·7 63·6	38-4 48-1	26-1 32-4	38·2 45·7	27·6 31·4	10·7 11·6	5·9 6·2	220·5 269·2
<b>EMA</b> 990	LE Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0	21-4 18-0 16-1 14-0	26·0 26·9 26·4 23·4	14-2 15-1 15-4 14-2	7·8 8·2 8·5 7·8	12-6 12-9 13-4 12-4	9·1 9·9 10·5 9·6	2·5 2·9 3·2 2·6	=	94·7 94·9 94·4 85·0
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0-8 1-2	15·5 18·6	27·5 30·7	16·2 18·5	9·1 10·2	14·7 16·1	10·9 11·7	3.0 3.2	Ξ	97·7 110·1
	les on a year earlier										
990	Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7	2·3 3·7 4·3 4·9	5.7 8.5 11.2 12.5	5-8 8-4 9-4 10-9	4-0 5-6 7-3 7-8	5-0 7-8 9-8 10-2	2·1 4·4 6·4 7·3	0.8 1.2 2.0 2.5	0·3 0·5 1·3 1·3	26-5 40-6 52-3 58-1
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0-6 1-0	2·4 5·3	7·8 14·8	8·7 14·1	6·5 10·0	9·5 13·5	7.6 9.8	2·2 3·3	1.0 1.9	46·2 73·7
EMA 990	LE Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	0·4 0·5 0·5 0·5	1·3 1·4 2·4 2·1	0·1 1·5 3·0 3·8	0.6 1.3 1.8 2.3	0·1 0·8 1·3 1·5	0.7 1.6 2.1 2.2	0·3 1·3 1·5 1·8	-0·2 0·2 0·4 0·4	=	3·1 8·6 13·1 14·5
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0-3 0-6	1.4 3.0	3·1 6·1	2·1 3·5	1·4 2·1	2·1 3·1	1·3 2·3	0·1 0·6	_	11.9 21.4

DUT	FLOW	Age group							and a second		
Ionth	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
<b>ALE</b> 990	Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.3	19-0 25-7 18-0 14-0	49·2 55·6 43·1 34·2	30-6 33-6 29-6 23-5	20-0 21-8 19-4 15-6	27-8 30-5 28-3 23-3	18·2 19·9 19·2 15·9	6.7 7.3 7.0 6.1	4·2 4·6 4·5 4·0	176-1 199-6 169-5 136-8
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0·5 0·6	12-0 16-7	30·3 44·1	22·0 32·8	14·5 22·5	21·2 32·0	14·7 21·9	5.7 7.9	3.7 5.3	124-5 183-7
<b>EMAI</b> 1990	LE Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	0.5 0.5 0.4 0.3	14·1 20·1 14·0 11·1	31-0 32-1 24-8 19-9	15·0 15·8 13·5 11·2	8·4 8·6 7·5 5·9	14·2 13·3 11·6 9·1	10·0 9·4 9·0 6·9	2·7 2·7 2·5 2·0	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	96.0 102.6 83.5 66.5
991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0-4 0-6	8·8 12·3	17·3 24·0	10·9 14·9	6·2 8·2	9·4 12·5	7.0 9.2	2·2 2·6	0·1 0·1	62·4 84·4
Chang	ges on a year earlier										
1990	Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	-0·1 0·1	-0·2 -0·2 -0·4	-1·3 -2·0 -1·8 -0·7	0·4 0·1 0·6 0·1	0.2 0.6 0.5 0.3	-0.5 -0.2 -1.4 -0.9	-0·4 -0·3 -1·0 1·0	-0·3 -0·3 -0·9 -0·4	-0·7 -0·8 -0·8 -0·2	-2.8 -2.9 -7.2 -3.8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0.1	-0·3 -1·7	-0·8 -2·2	0·1 -0·6	0.1	-0·3 -0·9	0·1 0·5	-0·2 -0·1	-0.3	-1·8 -4·9
FEMA 1990	LE Sept 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	0·1 0·1 —	0·4 0·1 0·6	-2·1 -3·4 -1·7 -1·0	-1.6 -1.5 -2.1 -1.2	-1.0 -1.1 -1.2 -0.8	-1:3 -1:2 -1:5 -0:9	-0·5 -0·8 -1·0 -0·7	-0·1 -0·2 -0·3 -0·3	Ξ	-6-6 -7-8 -7-6 -4-2
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7	0·1 0·1	-0.4	0·9 0·9	-1·2 -0·8	0-5 0-5	0·9 0·4	-0·7 -0·3	-0·1 -0·1	Ξ	-4·3 -3·2

THOUSAND

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

# 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

	a de la como	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
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
989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
990		12,966	1,986	4,644	14,849	18,006	8,028	16,536	22,819	9,765	107,613	7,080	10,084	124,777
1989	Q4	3,381	664	837	155	3,077	1,877	4,516	4,480	3,490	21,813	1,452	3,978	27,243
1990	Q1	2,861	462	916	2,101	3,149	1,627	3,533	4,839	2,480	21,506	1,846	3,243	26,595
	Q2	4,671	359	644	2,393	3,495	1,944	2,553	4,498	2,154	22,352	2,056	1,944	26,352
	Q3	2,668	647	1,328	4,944	4,685	1,442	4,856	5,850	2,004	27,777	1,181	1,486	30,444
	Q4	2,766	518	1,756	5,411	6,677	3,015	5,594	7,632	3,127	35,978	1,997	3,411	41,386
990	Feb	602	158	241	876	861	560	1,179	1,820	796	6,935	655	1,428	9,018
	Mar	1,271	174	366	599	1,461	836	1,124	1,562	998	8,217	929	1,479	10,625
	Apr	731	35	193	312	326	180	114	959	501	3,316	551	847	4,714
	May	3,304	217	382	1,248	464	946	1,137	1,945	1,284	10,710	688	491	11,889
	June	636	107	69	833	2,705	818	1,302	1,594	369	8,326	817	606	9,749
	July	997	251	619	1,217	1,932	302	1,858	1,615	815	9,355	481	554	10,390
	Aug	1,083	344	238	1,398	990	495	1,963	2,082	604	8,853	358	326	9,537
	Sept	588	52	471	2,329	1,758	645	1,035	2,153	585	9,564	342	606	10,512
	Oct	724	63	544	1,453	1,675	372	1,652	1,681	925	9,026	587	980	10,593
	Nov	1,131	307	609	1,757	1,822	1,780	2,528	2,931	1,203	13,761	546	1,345	15,652
	Dec	911	148	603	2,201	3,180	863	1,414	3,020	999	13,191	864	1,086	15,141
1991	Jan*	1,032	81	251	868	2,464	727	939	1,655	682	8,618	397	497	9,512
	Feb*	451	12	608	644	2,188	731	810	2,078	452	7,962	363	497	8,822

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

## 2.31 CONFIRM **CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †**

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	1989	1990	1989	1990				1990	1991	
SIC 1980					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan	Feb *
griculture, forestry and fishing	0		129	213	51	51	25	102	35	14	0	0
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	15,372	3,187	668	75	1,184	998	930	388	701	237
Mineral oil and natural gas		13-14	265	287	30	40	153	81	13	13	103	19
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15-17	532	438	49	140	73	131	94	12	46	1
nergy and water supply industries	1		16,169	3,912	747	255	1,410	1,210	1,037	413	850	257
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	304	636	182	19	27	310	280	105	131	218
Metal manufacture		22	2.618	4,469	806	942	275	1,243	2.009	1.033	427	423
		24	1,823	3,375	851	732	762	394	1,487	501	492	245
Manufacture of non-metallic products		25-26	1.884	2,313	555	366	365	550	1,032	320	54	179
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-20	1,004	2,010	555	500	303	550	1,002	520	54	115
traction of minerals and ores other												
than fuels; manufacture of metals,	•		6.629	10,793	2.394	2.059	1,429	2,497	4,808	1,959	1,104	1,065
mineral products and chemicals	2		0,029	10,793	2,394	2,059	1,429	2,497	4,000	1,959	1,104	1,005
Manufacture of metal goods		31	2,565	4,162	723	628	498	1,547	1,489	527	98	207
Mechanical engineering		32	8,935	10,290	2,892	2,652	1,385	2,502	3,751	1,576	621	873
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1.656	587	37	3	0	227	357	83	94	46
		34	8,963	11,141	2,920	2.263	2,282	2,515	4,081	1,275	713	785
Electrical and electronic engineering		35	2,362	3,398	876	649	678	706	1.365	396	237	414
Manufacture of motor vehicles						606	368	174	1,571	430	341	353
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	3,766	2,719	118				323	200	60	121
Instrument engineering etal goods, engineering and		37	1,113	1,067	280	281	98	365	323	200	00	121
vehicles industries	3		29,360	33,364	7,846	7,082	5,309	8,036	12,937	4,487	2,164	2,799
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	7,446	8,591	1,400	2,200	2,305	1,892	2,194	1,052	681	479
		43	7,267	7,501	2,738	2,089	2,068	1,743	1,601	726	462	163
Textiles		43 44-45	5,179	7,529	1,343	1,588	1,890	1,636	2,415	702	309	366
Leather, footwear and clothing			2.061	4,179	557	1,353	1,259	753	814	226	227	229
Timber and furniture		46 47		4,179	704	949	479	1.397	1,915	504	281	369
Paper, printing and publishing			3,518			949	789	950	2.147	880	398	334
Other manufacturing		48-49	2,950	4,856	1,154		8,790	8,371	11,086	4.090	2,358	1,940
ther manufacturing industries	4		28,421	37,396	7,896	9,149	8,790	8,371	11,086	4,090	2,350	1,940
onstruction	5		6,812	8,818	2,450	1,090	2,502	2,221	3,005	1,188	345	607
Wholesale distribution		61-63	3,100	3,140	591	818	564	842	916	229	118	399
Retail distribution		64-65	4,149	4,408	1,142	1,452	1.092	992	872	260	418	425
Hotel and catering		66	977	946	314	95	528	129	194	13	338	26
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	594	365	75	0	4	217	144	0	107	81
stribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		8,820	8,859	2,122	2,365	2,188	2,180	2,126	502	981	931
Turned		71 77	4.313	3.937	711	1,255	622	963	1.097	526	491	141
Transport		71–77 79	4,313	670	711 0	20	022	276	374	131	491	70
Telecommunications ansport and communication	7	79	4,382	4,607	711	1,275	622	1,239	1,471	657	535	211
auronee banking finance and												
surance, banking, finance and business services	8		2,109	2,856	718	783	389	536	1,148	481	473	106
Public administration and defence		91-94	8,859	11,136	889	1,802	3,382	3,380	2,572	1,138	507	521
Medical and other health services		95	2,295	1,498	1,032	533	126	411	428	83	113	216
Other services nes		96-99,00	2,781	1,325	387	151	180	261	733	129	82	169
her services	9	-office - parts	13,935	13,959	2,308	2,486	3,688	4,052	3,733	1,350	702	906
I production industries	1-4		80,579	85,465	18,883	18,545	16,938	20,114	29,868	10,949	6,476	6.061
I manufacturing industries	2-4		64,410	81,553	18,136	18,290	15,528	18,904	28,831	10,536	5,626	5,804
I service industries	6-9		29.246	30,281	5.859	6,909	6,887	8,007	8,478	2,990	2,691	2,154
LL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		116,766	124,777	27,243	26,595	26,352	30,444	41,386	15,141	9.512	8,822

Provisional figures as at March 1, 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 11,000 in February. † Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. For details on this series and its limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the September edition of *Employment Gazette* (p 450-454).

## UK vacancies at jobcentres\*: seasonally adjusted ${\tt J}$

NITE	D	UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
INGD	юм	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
986 987 988 989 990	) Annual ) averages )	188-8 235-4 248-6 219-5 173-5			212:2 226:4 231:2 226:0 201:1		208·3 222·3 232·7 229·2 207·3		157-4 159-5 159-1 158-4 147-0	
989	Feb	231·0	-1·2	-3·0	230·7	3	234·5	8	162·4	.7
	Mar	227·1	-3·9	-4·3	227·2	-1·5	231·9	-0	160·4	.9
	Apr	223-2	-3·9	-3·0	222-8	-1.6	226-2	-2·6	156·5	-1·3
	May	219-2	-4·0	-3·9	222-0	-2.9	225-8	-2·9	156·0	-2·1
	June	224-0	4·8	-1·0	232-1	1.6	225-6	-2·1	157·5	-1·0
	July	221.7	-2·3	5	229·6	2·3	229·1	1.0	158-2	·6
	Aug	218.6	-3·1	2	228·3	2·1	231·4	1.9	160-0	1·3
	Sept	218.4	-·2	-1·9	228·4	–1·2	230·9	1.8	159-1	·5
	Oct	213·1	5·3	-2·9	227-8	6	234·1	1.7	160-2	.7
	Nov	207·8	5·3	-3·6	221-4	-2·3	228·8	9	158-3	6
	Dec	197·9	9·9	-6·8	214-7	-4·6	217·5	-4.5	152-0	-2.4
990	Jan	200-7	2.8	-4·1	210·4	5·8	209·0	-8·4	145·8	-4·8
	Feb	199-9	8	-2·6	220·0	-·5	223·2	-1·9	156·1	-·7
	Mar	198-2	-1.7	·1	215·2	·2	217·5	·0	152·4	·1
	Apr	199-9	1.7	3	217·9	2·5	219·3	3·4	152·3	2·2
	May	195-3	-4.6	-1·5	216·7	-1·1	218·6	-1·5	151·7	-1·5
	June	185-4	-9.9	-4·3	200·3	-5·0	210·1	-2·5	145·7	-2·2
	July	172-4	-13·0	9·2	197·4	-6·8	210·9	-2·8	149·0	-1·1
	Aug	167-8	-4·6	9·2	196·4	-6·8	201·3	-5·8	144·0	-2·6
	Sept	159-2	-8·6	8·7	196·9	-1·1	206·5	-1·2	147·9	·7
	Oct	142-6	-16·6	-9·9	186·5	-3.6	205·5	-1.8	149·2	0·1
	Nov	132-4	-10·2	-11·8	181·3	-5.0	194·2	-2.4	141·9	-0·7
	Dec	128-7	-3·8	-10·2	174·3	-7.5	171·9	-11.5	127·5	-6·8
991	Jan	143·8	15·2	0·4	197·3	3.6	182·2	-7·8	130-9	-6·1
	Feb	146·9	3·0	4·8	161·6	6.6	161·2	-11·0	117-3	-8·2

lote: 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 ationally 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 ount 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 orthern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 Employment Gazette, p 143.

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

South East Greater London † East Anglia York-shire and Humber side South West West East Midlands Midlands North West 22·4 22·4 13·5 13·1 14·5 14·0 24·3 23·9 Feb Mar 79·3 76·9 9·2 9·0 20·0 19·8 26·6 25·8 23·7 23·6 24·6 8·8 8·2 8·5 18-5 19-0 19-3 12·9 13·1 12·8 13·6 13·3 13·7 Apr May June 75·4 72·2 73·3 25·2 24·1 24·1 22·2 21·2 20·7 18·7 18·3 17·8 12·9 12·9 12·7 13·3 13·3 12·9 24·7 24·7 25·7 July Aug Sept 72·5 70·2 69·4 24·3 23·7 22·7 8·1 8·1 8·1 20·2 19·9 20·1 Oct Nov Dec 7·9 7·5 7·2 17·3 17·0 16·3 18·8 18·1 16·7 12·6 12·3 12·0 12·7 12·2 11·7 25·6 24·5 23·4 66-0 64-1 61-1 20·6 20·3 19·4 Jan Feb Mar 61·6 61·6 61·1 19·4 20·1 20·1 7·2 7·1 6·7 16·4 15·8 15·3 17·4 16·9 16·7 12·0 12·0 11·6 12·1 12·2 12·6 23·8 23·8 23·0 Apr May June 58·8 55·9 50·1 18·8 17·8 15·8 6·6 6·4 6·0 16·3 15·5 14·9 17·1 17·0 16·1 11·1 10·9 10·8 13·1 13·0 12·6 23·2 22·5 21·4 July Aug Sept 45·4 43·2 39·0 14·9 14·1 12·5 4·6 4·7 4·3 13·6 13·3 12·9 14·9 14·4 13·3 10·5 10·2 10·2 12·0 11·7 11·6 20·2 20·3 19·5 Oct Nov Dec 31.6 31.6 31.3 7·5 8·0 8·6 3·7 3·4 3·7 11·2 10·5 10·9 11·2 10·0 9·9 9·2 8·6 8·6 10·3 9·7 9·1 19·4 17·8 17·5 Jan Feb 34·3 34·7 4·0 4·0 12·8 13·7 11·2 10·3 8-9 8-3 10·1 9·3 20·2 20·4 1991 9·6 10·2

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

989

990

## VACANCIES 2

			S. Marine	1	THOUSAND
lorth	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
10·9	- 13·2	20·2	227.5	3.5	231·0
10·8	13·5	20·2	223.6	3.5	227·1
10·7	13·5	20·4	219·7	3·5	223-2
10·9	13·7	20·6	215·7	3·5	219-2
11·2	14·2	22·0	220·4	3·6	224-0
10·9	14·4	22·0	217·9	3·8	221.7
10·7	14·5	22·1	214·7	3·9	218.6
10·5	14·4	22·5	214·2	4·3	218.4
10·3	14·5	23-1	208·7	4·3	213·1
9·9	13·9	24-3	203·7	4·1	207·8
9·7	12·8	23-1	194·0	3·8	197·9
10·5	12·8	22·8	196-7	4·0	200·7
11·8	12·6	22·3	195-9	4·0	199·9
12·1	12·7	22·3	194-1	4·1	198·2
12∙6	13·5	23·0	195-4	4·5	199·9
12∙9	13·6	22·7	190-4	5·0	195·3
12∙5	13·2	22·4	180-2	5·3	185·4
11-8	12·5	22·2	167-6	4·7	172·4
10-9	12·0	22·4	163-0	4·8	167·8
9-6	11·8	22·4	1,54-5	4·7	159·2
8·6	10·9	21.9	138·0	4·7	142·6
8·0	10·0	18.4	128·0	4·5	132·4
7·2	10·1	16.4	124·5	4·2	128·7
8·9	10-8	18·6	139·7	4·1	143·8
8·4	10-8	22·8	142·8	4·1	146·9

#### 3.3 VACANCIES

## **Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres**

and careers offices

	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
/acancies at jobcentr 986 ) 987 ) Annual 988 ) averages 989 ) 990 )	es: total † 70·8 90·7 95·1 71·7 47·6	30·0 37·7 32·2 23·6 14·8	6·2 8·0 9·7 8·3 5·4	18-1 19-7 20-4 18-5 13-9	15·4 21·1 24·1 20·5 14·6	10-3 12-2 13-8 12-9 10-5	11.3 15.6 15.5 13.3 11.7	19-0 24-2 23-9 24-4 21-1	9.8 12.0 11.4 10.7 10.7	9.5 11.0 12.1 13.8 12.1	16-3 18-8 20-0 21-7 21-6	186-8 233-2 245-9 215-8 169-1	1.4 1.6 2.0 2.6 3.4	188-1 234-9 247-8 218-4 172-5
990 Feb	52·2	17·7	5·8	12·3	15·4	10·5	10-6	20-5	10-5	10-9	19·2	167-9	2.8	170·7
Mar	52·9	17·5	5·8	13·4	14·7	10·6	11-4	20-7	11-1	11-3	20·5	172-4	2.9	175·2
Apr	55-8	17·6	6-4	17·3	16·1	11.0	12·5	22.6	12·5	13·1	22·9	190-1	3·5	193·6
May	57-7	17·7	6-7	18·2	16·6	11.3	13·0	23.5	13·1	14·5	23·6	198-1	3·8	201·8
June	56-5	17·0	6-8	18·7	16·2	11.6	13·4	23.2	13·3	14·9	23·8	198-4	4·1	202·4
July	47·7	14·1	5·4	15·3	14·7	10-5	11.9	20·2	12·3	13-6	23·3	174-9	4·8	179-7
Aug	42·9	12·4	4·8	13·4	13·4	10-1	11.7	20·3	11·0	12-6	23·2	163-3	3·4	166-6
Sept	45·5	13·9	5·3	14·5	15·2	11-5	13.2	22·7	10·7	13-1	24·5	176-0	3·6	179-6
Oct	43·4	13·1	4·8	12·7	14·7	11.0	12·6	23·1	9·9	12·1	24·0	168-4	3·5	171.9
Nov	37·1	11·2	3·8	10·3	12·6	9.5	10·9	19·9	8·5	10·1	19·4	142-1	3·3	145.4
Dec	27·1	8·4	2·9	8·0	9·4	7.6	8·1	15·5	6·6	8·5	15·2	108-9	3·0	111.9
991 Jan	25·4	7.6	2·8	9·0	9-8	7·4	8·6	16·8	7·3	9·0	15-6	111-6	2·9	114·5
Feb	25·3	7.7	2·7	10·2	8-7	6·9	7·8	17·1	7·1	9·1	19-8	114-5	3·1	117·6
acancies at careers ( 986 ) 987 ) Annual 988 ) averages 989 ) 990 )	7.6 11.8 16.0 14.4	4·4 7·0 8·1 7·5	0·4 0·5 0·9 1·0	0-7 1-2 1-6 1-6	1.2 1.4 1.8 2.7	0·7 0·9 1·3 1·5	0.7 0.9 1.1 1.2	0.8 1.0 1.3 1.4	0-3 0-4 0-4 0-5	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4	0-3 0-4 0-5 0-8	12·8 18·7 25·2 25·5	0-6 0-8 1-0 1-3	13·4 19·5 26·3 26·8
990 Feb	9·6	5·4	0·5	1.0	2·0	1.1	0-9	1.4	0-3	0·2	1.0	18-0	1.1	19·1
Mar	9·5	5·0	0·5	1.1	2·1	1.0	1-2	1.3	0-4	0·2	1.2	18-5	1.1	19·6
Apr	9·7	4·9	0·8	1·3	2·7	1.2	1·3	1.7	0·5	0·3	1.5	20·9	0.6	21·4
May	11·2	5·0	0·9	1·3	2·9	1.2	1·7	1.9	0·5	0·3	1.3	23·2	0.5	23·7
June	13·9	7·3	1·1	1·3	3·8	1.6	1·6	1.9	0·6	0·3	1.4	27·6	0.5	28·1
July	12·6	6·7	0·9	1·3	2·6	1·3	1·3	1.7	0·5	0·3	1.2	23.6	0-4	24·0
Aug	10·9	5·8	0·8	1·3	2·2	1·1	1·2	1.5	0·5	0·3	1.1	20.9	0-4	21·3
Sept	8·4	4·4	0·6	1·1	2·2	1·0	1·2	1.7	0·6	0·3	1.1	18.2	0-5	18·6
Oct	6·9	3·8	0·5	0·9	1.8	0·7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0·3	0·9	15·0	0-5	15·4
Nov	5·8	3·2	0·3	0·7	1.4	0·6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0·2	0·9	12·2	0-4	12·6
Dec	3·9	2·0	0·2	0·5	1.4	0·4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0·1	0·6	9·1	0-3	9·4
991 Jan	3.9	2·1	0·3	0·4	1·4	0-4	0-5	0·9	0-3	0·1	0.7	8·9	0·3	9-2
Feb	4.2	2·7	0·2	0·6	1·5	0-4	0-6	0·8	0-3	0·1	0.6	9·3	0·3	9-6

Note: About one-third of all vacancies nationally 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. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. 1 Included in South East. 1 Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3-1*.

## Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom

12 months to January 1990

to	nr	120	100	lan

12 months to January 1991

				Marking Stop Working Stoppages: January 1991						
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost				Sector Sector
Agriculture, forestry				2	100		United Kingdom		Workers involved	Working days lost
and fishing Coal extraction	139	22,700	47,000	88	15,000	64,000	Stoppages in progress	26	5,500	31,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	200	2,000	4	16,600	35,000	of which, stoppages: Beginning in month	13	4,100*	11,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Metal processing	5	9,000	15,000	3	1,200	4,000	Continuing from earlier months	13	1,400**	20,000
and manufacture	9	2,200	12,000	7	1,300	16,000	* Includes all directly involved. ** Includes 100 involved for the first time.			
and manufacture	10	1,200	5,000	10	2,300	9,000				
made fibres Metal goods nes Engineering	1 18 54	2,900 23,700	23,000 202,000	5 13 56	600 1,600 14,600	1000 15,000 *89,000	The monthly figures are pro	ovisional and	l subject	to revisio
Notor vehicles Other transport	60	72,100	271,000	44	42,000	352,000	normally upwards, to take			
equipment Food, drink and	17	22,700	410,000	18	18,800	208,000	information received after goi	0 1		
tobacco	14	3,700	34,000	13	5,500	62,000	see 'Definitions' page at the	end of the	Labour N	larket D
Textiles	6	1,000	6,000	4	300	2,000			1	
Footwear and clothing Fimber and wooden	10	2,000	11,000	6	1,500	20,000	section. The figures for 1990	are provision	181.	
furniture Paper, printing and	6	1,000	4,000	1	†	‡				
	16	2,600	35,000	4	400	2,000	Stoppages in progress: ca			
		0.000	0.000	0	0.000	10 000	otoppages in progress. ca	use		
Other manufacturing industries Construction	11 38	2,000 18,800	6,000 127,000	9 13	2,000 6,300	19,000 18,000	United Kingdom		to January 19	991
Other manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs									Workers	Working
Other manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Fransport services and communication	38	18,800	127,000	13	6,300	18,000	United Kingdom	12 months Stoppages	Workers	Working days los
Other manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport services	38 14	18,800 4,100	127,000 11,000	13 7	6,300 1,700	18,000 10,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits	12 months Stoppages 180 16	Workers involved 118,000 4,600	Working days los 801,00 12,00
Diter manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services Banking, finance, insurance, business	38 14 76 13	18,800 4,100 110,600 17,900	127,000 11,000 469,000 142,000	13 7 98 4	6,300 1,700 48,800 1,300	18,000 10,000 169,000 4,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked	12 months Stoppages 180	Workers involved 118,000 4,600 28,100	Working days los 801,00 12,00 351,00
Diher manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	38 14 76	18,800 4,100 110,600	127,000 11,000 469,000	13 7 98	6,300 1,700 48,800	18,000 10,000 169,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	12 months Stoppages 180 16 31	Workers involved 118,000 4,600 28,100 15,700	Working days los 801,00 12,00 351,00 35,00
Diter manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs fransport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 2ublic administration,	38 14 76 13	18,800 4,100 110,600 17,900	127,000 11,000 469,000 142,000	13 7 98 4	6,300 1,700 48,800 1,300	18,000 10,000 169,000 4,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked	12 months Stoppages 180 16 31 44 14 70	Workers involved 118,000 4,600 28,100 15,700 2,500 33,000	Working days log 801,00 12,00 351,00 35,00 30,00 59,00
Diher manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, education and	38 14 76 13 5	18,800 4,100 110,600 17,900 1,700	127,000 11,000 469,000 142,000 2,000	13 7 98 4 2	6,300 1,700 48,800 1,300 1,000	18,000 10,000 169,000 4,000 1,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters	12 months Stoppages 180 16 31 44 14	Workers involved 118,000 4,600 28,100 15,700 2,500	Working days log 801,00 12,00 351,00 35,00 30,00 59,00
Diter manufacturing industries Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs fransport services and communication Supporting and misc. transport services Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing 2ublic administration,	38 14 76 13	18,800 4,100 110,600 17,900	127,000 11,000 469,000 142,000	13 7 98 4	6,300 1,700 48,800 1,300	18,000 10,000 169,000 4,000	United Kingdom Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision	12 months Stoppages 180 16 31 44 14 70	Workers involved 118,000 4,600 28,100 15,700 2,500 33,000	Working days los 801,00 12,00 351,00 35,00 30,00

Number of s	toppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	bages in progr	ess in period (Th	ou)		
Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services
2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	4,586 830* 1,512 2,101*	4,608 834 * 1,513 2,103 *	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	128 166 237 374	20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	109 44 39 66	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
				All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770 693 588	1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781 701 598	573 • 1,436 643 538 884 759 727 277 277	574 1,464 791 720 887 790 727 290	3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128 1,890	591 22,484 4,143 217 222 52 94	1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456 655 950	32 66 31 38 50 90 16 23	68 334 50 33 22 17 128 14	295 6666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625 174	1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428 2,652 635
53 75 63 56 83 65 58 58 69 49 43 21	61 92 75 74 100 93 89 67 78 61 55 36	13 26 37 32 76 389 6 26 61 26 8	13 29 27 46 55 105 479 23 26 68 45 51	42 64 80 106 184 259 2,424 99 71 162 341 297	4 4 6 2 6 10 4 3 8 1	9 16 36 29 76 21 22 22 22 16 38 228 143	1 5 2 2 1 	1 6 22 15 20 29  14 9 5 	17 16 	11 19 34 29 48 57 2,022 58 32 110 92 141
44 63 64 52 51 57 55 53 38 60 31 20	54 75 89 69 71 73 67 67 56 76 52 36	45 24 17 53 23 19 16 25 14 17 15 9	58 46 47 56 28 31 19 26 15 18 17 11	443 514 234 110 150 55 66 34 54 61 39	1 5 13 4 2 4 9 36 5 5 6 3	273 346 104 56 77 45 10 5 8 10 10 5 5	1 2 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 		3 8 26 7 25 60 13 6 1 9 14 3	165 153 72 41 26 38 21 18 18 18 29 25 28
	Beginning in period 2.080 1.330 1.338 1.528 1.352 1.206 887 1.053 1.004 770 693 588 53 755 63 56 83 56 83 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	in period in period 2.080 2.125 1.330 1.348 1.338 1.344 1.338 1.344 1.338 1.344 1.528 1.538 1.528 1.538 1.528 1.538 1.520 1.221 8.87 903 1.053 1.074 1.004 1.21 8.87 903 1.053 1.074 1.004 770 781 6.93 701 5.88 598 53 61 75 92 53 61 75 92 56 775 56 74 83 100 65 93 58 89 58 89 58 89 58 89 58 80 53 61 75 56 64 55 21 36 44 54 63 75 64 89 55 67 55 67 53 67 55 67 53 75 54 89 55 67 53 67 53 67 53 67 53 75 55 67 53 67 53 85 60 76 31 52	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \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$	$ \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$

Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
 \*\* See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1990 are provisional

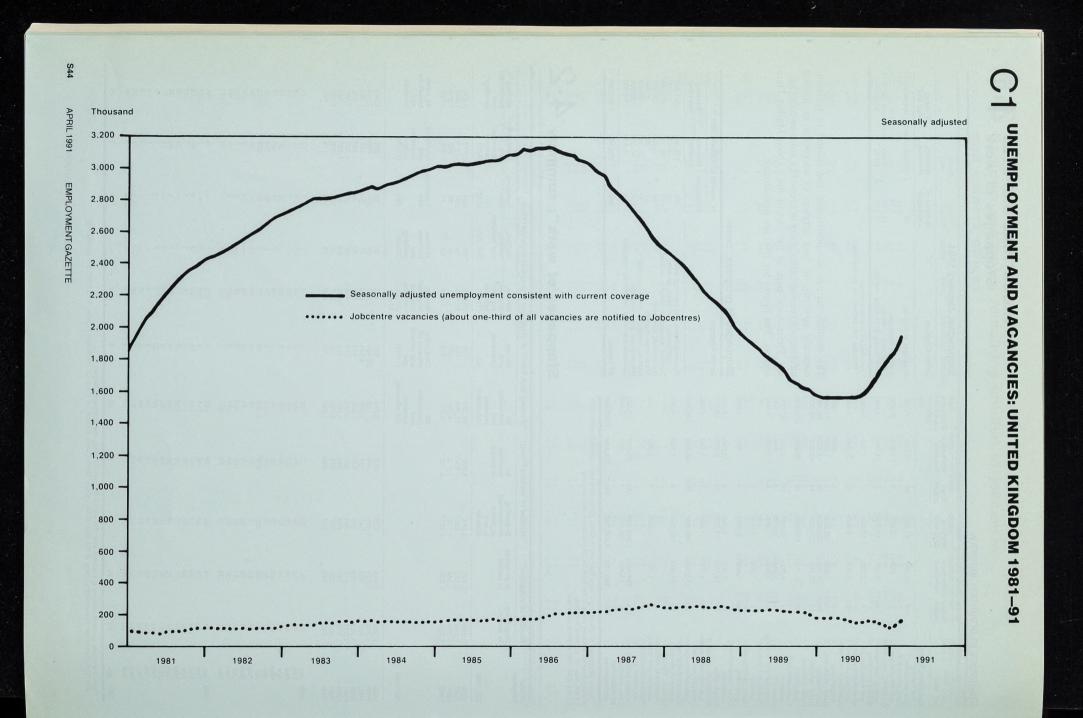
# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work

#### uary 1991

# Stoppages of work\*\*: summary 4.2

APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S43



EARNINGS 5.1 Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

	Whole e			and Angele	Manufac (Division	turing indu is 2-4)	ustries		Producti (Division	ion industi ns 1-4)	ies	Dian -	Service i (Division	ndustries s 6-9)		and a second
SIC 1980	Actual	Service States	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Constanting of the second	Ily adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed
			Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cent over pre 12 mont	vious			Per cen over pro 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cent over pre 12 mont	
988=100			(25) 	Under- lying*		125.2	a series	Under- lying*		et di ferre	(asa)	Under- lying*	100,057995			Under lying*
988) Annual 989) averages 990)	100·0 109·1 119·7			2 950 2 50 051	100·0 108·7 118·9				100·0 109·1 119·4				100·0 108·9 119·4			
988 Jan Feb Mar	95-4 95-5 98-3	96·5 96·9 98·2			95·8 95·6 98·0	96·2 96·3 97·9			95·8 95·3 97·8	96·1 95·9 97·6			95·4 96·0 98·6	96·6 97·1 98·6		
Apr May June	97·8 98·4 99·8	97·9 98·5 99·2			98-8 99-3 100-6	99-1 99-2 99-3			98·9 99·5 100·4	99·0 99·9 99·2			97·3 98·0 99·6	97·6 98·3 99·8		
July Aug Sept	101·3 100·3 100·9	100·2 100·1 101·1			101·1 99·5 100·2	100·0 100·4 101·2			101·3 99·9 100·5	100-2 100-6 101-4			101·3 100·5 100·6	100·0 99·7 100·5		
Oct Nov Dec	101-7 103-7 106-9	102·2 103·3 105·8			101-8 103-6 105-5	102·2 103·1 104·6			101·9 103·7 105·3	102·6 103·1 104·6			101·2 103·6 107·9	101.7 103.7 106.3		
1989 Jan Feb Mar	104-2 104-6 107-3	105·4 106·1 107·3	9·2 9·5 9·3	9 9 ¼ 9 ½	104·2 105·0 105·7	104·7 105·8 105·6	8·8 9·9 7·9	8 3/4 8 1/2 8 3/4	104·2 104·9 106·0	104·6 105·6 105·8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	104-2 104-4 107-8	105·5 105·6 107·8	9·2 8·8 9·3	9 9 1/4 9 1/2
Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107·4 107·6 108·4	9·7 9·2 9·3	9 1/4 9 8 3/4	107·8 108·0 109·4	108-2 107-9 108-0	9·2 8·8 8·8	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½ 8 ½	107·9 108·1 109·6	108-0 108-5 108-2	9·1 8·6 9·1	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	107·1 107·2 108·5	107·3 107·5 108·7	9·9 9·4 8·9	9 1/4 9 8 1/2
July Aug Sept	110·3 109·1 110·7	109-1 108-9 110-9	8-9 8-8 9-7	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9	110·3 108·3 109·5	109·2 109·3 110·5	9·2 8·9 9·2	8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	110·8 109·2 109·8	109∙5 110∙0 110∙8	9·3 9·3 9·3	9 9 1⁄4 9	109·7 108·7 110·4	108·4 107·8 110·3	8-4 8-1 9-8	8 1/4 8 1/2 8 3/4
Oct Nov Dec	111.7 113.2 114.7	112-2 112-8 113-5	9·8 9·2 7·3	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	110·6 112·2 113·8	111.0 111.6 112.9	8·6 8·2 7·9	9 8 ¾ 8 ½	111.0 112.9 114.3	111-8 112-2 113-5	9∙0 8∙8 8∙5	9 ¼ 9 9	111.6 112.7 114.3	112·2 112·7 112·7	10·3 8·7 6·0	9 9 ¼ 9
1990 Jan Feb Mar	113·8 114·0 117·4	115-1 115-6 117-3	9·2 9·0 9·3	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	112·7 113·9 116·8	113·2 114·7 116·8	8·1 8·4 10·6	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub>	113·2 114·3 117·0	113·6 115·0 116·8	8.6 8.9 10.4	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 3/4	113·9 113·7 117·2	115·2 115·0 117·2	9·2 8·9 8·7	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4
Apr May June	117·3 118·5 120·5	117·4 118·7 119·8	9·3 10·3 10·5	9 <sup>3</sup> /4 9 <sup>3</sup> /4 10	117·2 117·9 120·1	117·6 117·9 118·6	8.7 9.3 9.8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9 ½	117·4 118·2 120·7	117-6 118-6 119-3	8·9 9·3 10·3	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	116·9 118·6 119·8	117·2 118·9 120·1	9·2 10·6 10·5	9 ½ 9 ¾ 10
July Aug Sept	121-2 120-9 121-3	119-9 120-7 121-5	9·9 10·8 9·6	10 ¼ 10 10	120-8 118-8 120-2	119·6 119·9 121·4	9·5 9·7 9·9	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121·3 119·7 121·0	119-9 120-6 122-1	9·5 9·6 10·2	10 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	120·5 121·1 120·6	119·1 120·2 120·5	9·9 11·5 9·2	10 10 10
Oct Nov Dec	121-7 123-8 126-3	122-3 123-3 125-0	9·0 9·3 10·1	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	120·8 123·0 125·1	121·2 122·4 124·1	9·2 9·7 9·9	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 1/2R	121.6 123.7 125.2	122·4 122·9 124·4	9·5 9·5 9·6	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	120·9 123·0 126·3	121.5 123.1 124.5	8·3 9·2 10·5	9 3/4 9 3/4 9 1/2
1991 Jan P	124.3	125.7	9.2	91/2	123-4	124.0	9.5	9 1/2	124.3	124.8	9.9	9 3/4	123.8	125-3	8-8	9 1/4

Note: (1) The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988. (2) Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. \* For a note on the underlying rate of change see Topics, *Employment Gazette* December 1990.

#### EARNINGS 5.3 Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical, elec- tronic and in- strument	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980		200 mm 10 2004 	entransi orden song ordenn son	water supply					engin- eering (33,34,				
CLASS	(01,02)	(11)	_ (13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988) Annual	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
1989) averages	108-0	113-3	110-3	109-8	107-2	109-4	109-0	109-8	109-5	109-9	112-7	107-9	109-3
1990)	120-0	125-0	126-7	121-6	115-5	119-1	122-6	119-3	119-3	119-5	125-6	117-5	121-7
1988 Jan	90-1	94·3	97·3	95-3	97·3	95-6	94·5	95·8	96-5	93-6	98-6	96-2	96-4
Feb	89-2	86·0	95·2	94-7	91·1	96-8	95·7	97·3	97-1	83-7	98-9	96-8	95-0
Mar	91-8	97·1	96·0	94-9	91·6	97-9	95·3	98·3	99-5	101-7	100-3	96-9	95-6
April	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98-2	98-2	98·7	98·3	98-6	98-9	98-6	99-3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99-8	98-7	99·3	99·0	100-4	99-0	99-8	100-5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100-6	100-9	99·3	100·2	105-2	94-9	100-2	101-3
July	100-8	103·4	101·1	102·8	111-2	100-5	98-4	100-9	100-2	104·0	97-0	101-7	100-1
Aug	109-4	101·8	100·0	103·7	101-3	99-0	99-2	99-3	99-5	100·7	95-4	99-3	98-8
Sept	114-2	103·7	99·0	·101·6	96-4	101-0	99-0	99-9	100-4	100·2	100-6	100-8	100-2
Oct	116-3	104·8	101·4	102·4	111.5	101-4	99-8	101-8	101-6	100·5	102-0	101-4	101.6
Nov	98-6	104·5	109·1	102·7	97.0	102-6	108-2	104-0	102-6	105·5	103-9	105-6	104.6
Dec	101-3	103·8	107·6	101·6	104.5	106-6	111-9	105-6	105-1	106·2	110-8	102-6	106.8
1989 Jan	96·4	106-7	106-6	100-7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105-0	105-2	108-1	104-6	104·2
Feb	95·2	107-2	104-0	101-8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105-5	107-1	108-2	105-9	102·7
Mar	98·5	111-0	104-0	106-6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107-2	109-3	112-2	103-9	104·9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105·9	105-4	116·3	107·3	107-0	108-4	108-3	106-8	111.7	106-5	111-6
May	103·6	109·5	110·4	107-3	102·6	110·6	108-1	108-9	107-8	109-4	111.5	107-4	109-6
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109-8	102·2	111·2	108-8	110-6	109-7	110-8	116.1	107-7	108-7
July	110-5	112-5	114·7	114-7	121.7	109·9	107·3	110-6	110-5	111-8	114-4	110-1	110-6
Aug	119-5	115-6	111·0	118-3	101.2	108·7	109·6	109-1	109-6	107-8	111-3	107-5	108-9
Sept	126-3	115-1	110·0	110-9	103.0	111·1	108·5	110-2	110-7	108-7	112-9	109-2	110-2
Oct	120-4	117·2	110-1	113-0	118-6	110-8	109-6	111.6	112-0	110-1	114-3	109·5	110·9
Nov	111-6	122·2	120-5	114-9	104-2	112-6	117-5	113.2	113-5	112-2	115-5	111·3	113·4
Dec	108-3	119·6	118-9	114-4	109-6	114-2	120-8	115.6	113-6	119-4	115-7	110·8	115·9
990 Jan	104·3	124·7	123-1	112-6	111.5	112-6	115-7	114-4	113-5	109-3	115-3	112-7	112·7
Feb	103·8	124·5	118-2	113-3	104.9	114-4	117-2	116-2	115-4	109-4	118-1	113-3	114·1
Mar	108·1	124·5	120-4	114-8	107.9	115-7	117-7	118-9	118-4	122-8	123-8	115-5	115·4
Apr	110-8	124·2	121-6	116-3	121-2	117-9	120-2	116-9	116-2	122-0	121-7	116-1	120-5
May	110-6	121·7	123-3	118-7	109-4	119-3	120-9	118-4	117-9	118-4	125-3	117-0	122-3
June	122-6	123·1	125-3	126-5	119-8	121-4	123-4	119-9	119-2	122-3	127-7	118-8	123-9
July	124-9	122·5	130-7	124-3	131-8	121-8	121.9	121.5	119-9	121-3	127-3	119-0	124-3
Aug	133-3	125·9	129-2	127-2	112-6	118-3	122.7	118.2	119-0	119-4	127-3	118-0	122-2
Sept	139-3	125·9	130-8	125-8	114-7	119-6	122.0	120.0	121-2	119-1	127-3	118-9	123-7
Oct	136-0	128-3	130-4	126-9	122-0	120-5	122·3	120-7	122-1	121-5	127-9	118-9	122-9
Nov	126-5	131-1	131-4	126-8	113-0	122-6	130·2	122-3	123-5	124-0	132-1	121-4	127-3
Dec	120-1	123-7	135-8	125-4	117-7	124-8	136·9	124-7	124-7	125-0	132-8	120-6	130-9
991 Jan P		137.7	140.6	125.7	123-1	122.8	126-2	124.4	123-4	124.5	134-3	120.0	127-2

\* England and Wales only. Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis are published in this Employment Gazette ; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

# EARNINGS 5.3

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation ‡	Banking, finance insurance and business services	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ††	Whole economy	
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48, 49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65, 67)	(66)	(71,72, 75–77,79)	(81–82, 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	1988) Annual
107-4	107·1	106-1	107·7	111-8	108-6	107-6	107-6	109·9	108-8	108·6	111-3	109-1	1989) averages
117-6	115·8	113-5	117·5	124-6	117-3	118-4	118-8	121·2	120-7	118·0	122-9	119-7	1990)
96-2	97·0	94-9	95·0	93-4	95-6	96·0	97·3	95·7	95-2	93·0	97-8	95·4	1988 Jan
96-3	97·5	95-5	96·5	93-9	96-1	95·1	96·6	96·8	97-2	93·5	95-9	95·5	Feb
98-7	100·0	98-0	98·5	98-7	100-1	97·0	97·8	100·0	98-3	97·1	96-3	98·3	Mar
98-6	100-6	97-7	96·7	96·7	98-2	97-6	99·3	98-7	96-6	94-1	96·8	97·8	April
98-9	100-1	99-7	99·7	96·9	99-2	99-1	98·9	98-8	97-9	94-5	99·0	98·4	May
101-7	101-6	102-2	101·5	100·4	100-5	99-8	98·7	100-3	98-6	99-0	100·6	99·8	June
102-6	101-0	101-3	102·5	101-7	99·7	100-2	100·4	100-9	101.6	103·6	102·2	101·3	July
99-8	100-6	101-3	100·2	99-0	99·9	99-7	100·2	99-6	100.2	102·8	100·2	100·3	Aug
100-6	99-3	102-1	101·1	102-1	101·0	100-5	102·2	98-6	100.5	101·1	101·4	100·9	Sept
101·3	100·2	102·4	101·9	103-4	101-2	102-4	102·3	98-6	103-4	100-8	100·9	101.7	Oct
103·5	101·0	102·6	102·5	106-1	102-1	103-1	103·2	106-1	105-9	101-8	101·9	103.7	Nov
101·6	101·5	102·4	104·1	107-8	106-3	109-9	102·8	106-0	104-3	118-7	106·6	106.9	Dec
102-4	104·0	101-6	102·9	104·7	104·7	103-7	102·7	105-0	104-7	102-8	107-8	104·2	1989 Jan
103-1	104·7	101-6	107·2	106·0	105·0	103-6	103·0	105-1	105-9	102-7	104-7	104·6	Feb
102-0	106·6	103-5	105·0	111·2	109·5	106-5	103·8	114-7	106-2	103-2	106-8	107·3	Mar
104·7	105-3	104·9	104·9	108-3	109-4	104-6	106·7	108·3	106-0	104-4	107-7	107·3	April
107·2	107-1	105·8	106·7	108-6	107-6	106-2	106·0	107·3	106-6	107-8	107-6	107·5	May
110·6	108-4	107·7	109·5	112-8	109-2	106-8	105·8	108·5	106-9	110-3	112-2	109·1	June
109-6	108·8	107-2	109·1	112-3	108-1	106-6	109-1	111-5	106-8	111.7	114·2	110-3	July
107-8	106·2	106-8	107·6	109-3	107-5	107-5	107-2	108-0	106-3	113.8	110·5	109-1	Aug
108-7	107·8	108-8	109·4	114-0	110-1	108-0	107-6	107-5	110-7	114.6	114·1	110-7	Sept
109-3	108-5	107-7	108-2	113-9	108-4	108·9	117-1	109-5	114-6	110-8	114-4	111.7	Oct
112-7	109-0	108-3	110-4	119-0	109-1	111·1	111-9	115-6	115-9	110-6	116-7	113.2	Nov
110-6	109-2	109-3	111-2	121-5	114-3	117·6	110-6	118-1	115-1	110-2	118-6	114.7	Dec
111.7	112·3	108-6	111-9	118-0	111.7	112-2	114·7	116-2	114-7	111.7	117·7	113·8	1990 Jan
112.1	112·5	108-7	115-7	117-7	112-8	111-6	112·1	115-4	116-5	110.3	118·6	114·0	Feb
115.0	113·8	111-4	116-3	123-2	117-6	114-1	114·2	124-3	116-6	111.7	118·5	117·4	Mar
114-1	113·3	111-5	115-0	122-5	117·1	115-4	115·6	119·4	115·7**	113·8	124-0	117·3	Apr
117-5	116·1	112-1	115-7	121-6	117·0	119-3	116·3	120·3	118·2	120·2	119-3	118·5	May
119-9	116·4	114-3	118-0	126-1	117·7	118-9	120·7	121·7	121·0	118·0	122-0	120·5	June
118-9	116-9	114-5	118·3	126-8	117·7	118-2	120·9	122-8	120-8	119·9	125·4	121-2	July
118-4	115-1	114-7	116·4	123-2	117·5	120-1	117·8	119-5	124-4	125·4	124·9	120-9	Aug
120-0	116-8	116-5	119·3	125-1	118·4	120-0	118·6	119-5	123-4	122·0	124·2	121-3	Sept
119·7	117·1	115-8	118·8	127-0	117·7	120-0	119-6	120-6	126-3	120-6	122·9	121-7	Oct
122·1	118·6	116-7	121·1	131-3	118·7	121-9	122-1	126-6	125-7	121-3	127·3	123-8	Nov
121·4	120·6	117-1	123·4	132-6	123·8	129-6	133-1	128-3	125-2	121-3	129·7	126-3	Dec
121.1	119-3	117-0	120.8	129.5	119.9	122-8	125-2	126-6	125.7	122-3	125-8	124.3	1991 Jan P

‡ Excluding sea transport.
 † Excluding private domestic and personal services.
 \* Index figure remains provisional. Full information relating to staff formerly employed by the Inner London Education Authority is not yet available.

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 Class	facturing (21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on add Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	168-8 180-2 198-2 219-9 238-2	163·0 173·0 185·0 198·9 216·3	173-6 187-2 201-4 215-8 234-7	152·4 167·9 176·2 192·9 212·2	145-7 160-3 167-4 179-3 196-0	159-0 170-9 184-1 210-6 227-0	159-1 174-8 186-4 197-9 213-2 231-5	148-5 156-6 168-2 184-2 197-3 212-4	161·9 173·2 186·5 197·8 211·4 229·6	128-6 140-5 148-5 162-9 170-4
1989 1990	253·4 265·2	229.6 248.8	255·7 279·9	229·0 245·9	217·2 228·8	247·1 263·7	231.5 262.2	212·4 228·4	229·6 251·0	181-4 196-5
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990	42·2 41·9 41·8 42·8 42·8 42·7 41·6	45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4 45·0 44·1	43·0 42·7 42·9 43·3 43·4 43·6 43·0	42·4 43·0 42·3 43·6 44·2 43·8 42·8	41.9 42.3 41.8 42.6 42.7 43.3 41.4	41·3 40·4 40·2 41.8 42·3 42·3 42·3 41·2	41.6 42.1 41.8 42.3 43.3 42.8 42.6	42.8 42.9 42.8 43.6 43.6 43.3 43.3	45·3 45·1 44·9 45·0 45·1 45·0 44·7	44.0 44.2 43.7 44.5 43.4 42.8 42.8 42.5
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	400·3 429·6 473·6 513·7 556·2 594·0 638·2	361-4 382-2 410-5 439-3 476-4 509-8 563-7	403.5 438.5 469.1 498.3 541.3 586.1 651.7	359·3 390·6 416·1 442·1 479·7 523·4 574·6	347.9 379.2 400.6 420.8 459.5 501.3 552.1	385-1 422-8 457-8 503-5 536-8 536-8 584-0 639-8	382-4 414-8 445-9 467-9 492-6 541-3 616-3	347-0 364-9 392-6 422-8 452-7 490-5 531-6	356-9 383-7 415-7 439-2 468-3 509-9 561-7	<b>pence</b> 292·2 317·9 340·0 366·3 392·7 424·1 462·7
EMALE (full-time on a Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990	adult rates) 103-0 111-5 113-8 124-4 137-4 144-3 152-5	99-8 106-4 112-9 121-1 131-6 139-9 152-9	110·1 118·4 130·6 137·9 147·9 164·1 177·3	106-2 118-1 125-4 131-7 147-8 159-8 171-8	102-5 109-7 117-3 127-1 139-2 148-5 162-6	117-1 126-4 140-9 155-1 174-2 198-0 207-2	110-7 126-6 127-9 138-8 151-5 167-0 177-8	99-4 105-6 115-2 124-0 133-2 145-3 155-8	106-4 114-2 123-2 130-6 144-3 156-6 168-0	83-0 89-5 94-5 102-1 110-1 117-9 128-4
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	38-8 38-5 38-9 39-0 39-4 39-6 39-2	38-5 38-4 38-1 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-8 38-8	38-5 38-5 39-1 39-1 39-8 40-0 39-2	38-5 39-0 38-8 39-4 40-0 39-7 38-8	38-3 38-6 38-9 39-0 39-6 39-5 39-5	38-5 38-1 38-0 39-0 40-8 40-5 39-1	38-3 38-2 38-9 39-4 39-6 39-0 38-2	37-9 38-1 38-7 39-3 39-4 39-0 39-2	38-8 38-7 39-0 38-7 39-7 40-1 39-0	38-4 37-9 37-6 37-8 37-8 37-8 37-4 37-0
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	265-4 289-2 293-0 319-2 348-8 364-2 389-4	259·0 277·0 296·1 312·4 339·0 360·6 401·7	286-1 308-0 333-9 352-5 371-5 410-6 452-7	275.6 302.9 323.0 334.4 369.6 402.6 443.3	267.9 284.3 301.5 326.0 351.5 375.6 411.9	304-6 331-6 370-9 397-9 427-4 489-0 529-7	288-9 331-2 328-3 352-3 383-0 427-7 465-6	262·4 277·3 297·3 315·8 338·5 372·5 397·6	274-2 295-0 316-1 337-7 363-5 390-0 430-3	<b>pence</b> 215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3 346.5
LL (full-time on adult	rates)									
Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	166-5 177-9 195-7 216-8 234-8 250-1 250-1	155-6 165-2 175-7 189-6 205-8 218-1 236-7	161.4 174.3 187.4 201.1 217.9 237.1 260.6	149·8 165·2 173·4 189·2 208·0 224·5 241·4	129·3 142·7 149·0 159·4 174·5 191·0 205·3	156-2 167-9 181-1 207-0 223-2 243-9 259-8	156-9 172-7 183-2 195-2 210-1 228-5 258-8	137-7 145-6 157-3 172-1 184-2 197-8 212-6	146.5 156.2 168.6 178.7 192.3 209.3 227.6	108.6 118.2 124.7 135.9 143.6 153.7 167.6
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	42·1 41·8 41·8 42·7 42·7 42·6 41·5	44·3 44·5 44·2 44·5 44·6 44·2 43·4	42·2 41·9 42·2 42·5 42·7 42·9 42·2	42·2 42·8 42·1 43·4 44·0 43·5 42·6	40·5 41·0 40·7 41·2 41·5 41·9 40·7	41·1 40·3 40·1 41·6 42·2 42·2 41·1	41·4 42·0 41·6 42·2 43·1 42·6 42·4	41.7 41.9 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.1	43·5 43·3 43·2 43·2 43·6 43·7 43·1	41.6 41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4 40.2
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990	395-9 425-4 468-6 507-8 549-9 587-5 631-0	351.0 371.6 397.8 426.0 461.5 493.0 545.7	382-8 416-0 444-4 473-0 510-6 552-9 617-0	355-1 386-2 411-4 436-2 473-1 516-2 567-3	319-3 348-1 365-8 386-5 420-4 456-0 503-9	380-1 416-9 452-0 497-1 529-1 578-0 632-6	378-5 411-6 440-0 463-1 487-5 536-6 610-8	42-1 330-1 347-8 374-6 403-1 431-2 466-9 504-5	43-1 336-5 360-8 390-2 413-3 441-2 479-2 528-1	40:2 pence 261:2 285:0 304:2 327:4 351:0 380:2 417:2

† More detailed results were published in an article in the May 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the April 1988, March 1987 issues and in February issues for earlier years.

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

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturing industries												
April 1970=100	Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989				
FULL-TIME ADULTS * Men Women	699 311	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	854·3 1,039·4	939·4 1162·5				
Men and women	1,000	525·6	569-3	627·3	682·0	748.4	804.6	883·7	975-9				

\* 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.

	Average	earnings	and hours:	manual	employ	ees: by	industry †	5.7
oot-	Timber and and wooden	Paper products, printing and	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication *	All industries covered
	furniture (46)	publishing (47)	(48-49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980 Class
	139.9	198-4	151-4	157.5	179.8	147-8	173·3	£ 159·3
	154-0 163-4	214-4 235-2	162·6 177·7	170·6 182·3	193-3 208-7	160·4 171·3	•••	
	174·8 186·5	253-8 269-7	190-9 207-0	197·9 213·6	222-2 237-2	180·6 200·0	•••	
	193-1 208-1	284-8 301-0	219·2 235·8	229·9 247·2	262-6 295-6	220·1 239·5		
	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
	44·1 43·6	42·4 42·1	43·4 43·4	43·0 42·7	41·1 41·3	44·0 44·0		
	44-4	43·0 42·9	43·7 43·7	43·5 43·6	41·4 41·7	44·1 44·6		
	43·8 42·4 42·5	42.9 41.7	43·3 42·4	43·4 42·6	41·9 42·0	45·2 44·9	••	··· ··
				007.7	441 E	341.4	371-2	pence 366·7
	326-3 348-9	467·1 506·1	349·7 374·5	367·7 397·1	441·5 470·0	364.8		
	374·7 393·9	558·6 590·7	409·6 436·3	426-8 455-1	504·9 536·3	389·3 409·4	··· ··	•••
	425·4 455·7	628·1 663·6	473-6 506-8	489·6 529·6	568·1 627·1	448-3 487-4		
	489.5	721.4	556.0	580.0	704.3	533.1	••	
	100.0	119.7	92-5	96-3	126.0	87.8	126.7	£ 97·3
	102-6 113-2	129-2 139-8	98·2 107·4	103-2 110-5	124-2 157-5	95·9 98·6		::
	121·1 128·4	152.0	113·6 123·4	118-8 128-8	163-8 183-9	104·7 107·2		••
	137·8 145·9 157·6	163·6 179·3 194·2	129·5 142·3	139·9 150·4	188-3 209-2	123-4 139-0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:: ::
				00.1	37.5	38-8	41.5	38-2
	38·4 38·7	38·8 38·5	38-6 38-6	38-1 38-1 38-1	36·9 39·4	38·3 37·8		
	38-4 39-1	38·7 39·2	38.5 38.7	38-4	38·6 39·4	38·0 38·4		
	39-2 38-1	39·5 39·8	39·3 38·4	38.7 38.6	38·8 37·3	39·7 39·2		
	38.0	39-6	38.3	38.3	37.3	33.2		pence
	267-2	308-3 335-9	239·8 254·5	252-9 271-0	336·1 336·4	226·6 250·4	305-4	254-9
	292-4 315-5	361.3	278.8	289·7 309·5	399·4 424·7	260·8 275·8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	328-3 351-9	387-7 414-3	293.7 313.7	332-8 362-1	466·8 484·8	279·5 310·7		
	383-1 414-9	451.0 490.2	337-1 371-4	393.2	561.6	354.2		
	8-02. 		100.0	140.1	179-2	147.6	171.4	£ 148·7
	136-0 149-8	182-5 198-2	136·9 145·7	143·1 155·0	192.7	160.1	181·1 193·5	160·4 171·0
	159·1 170·2	215·7 233·6	161-9 171-9	164-7 178-5	208·0 221·5	171-0 180-3	206.7	184-1 198-6
	181·7 188·3	247·9 262·1	187-2 196-6	192-6 207-5	236·4 261·5	199.6 219.7	218-5 233-3	214·5 231·9
	202.4	279.3	212.9	223.8	294.5	239-1	251.1	231.9
	42·4 43·6	41·7 41·6	42·1 42·2	41.7 41.8	40·7 41·1	43·3 43·9	46·5 46·4	42.5 42.8
	43·1 43·8	41·4 42·2	42·3 42·5	41-6 42-2	41·3 41·4	44·0 44·1	47·0 47·0	42.7 43.1
	43·4 41·9	42·2 42·2	42·7 42·0	42·4 42·2	41.7 41.8	44·6 45·1	48·3 48·0 47·7	43·5 43·4
	42.0	41-3	41.4	41.6	41·9	44.9		42·9 pence
	320·7 343·8	437·2 476·2	324·9 345·7	343·0 370·6	440·5 468·9	341·0 364·4	368·7 390·0	349·5 374·7
	369·4 388·2	521·0 553·3	382·9 404·4	396-1 422-7	503·6 535·0	388-8 409-0	411·3 439·5 452·5	400·6 426·7
	418-8 449-0	587-2 620-6	438·7 467·7	454-1 491-6	566·8 625·0 702·7	447·7 486·7	485.9	456·3 493·9
1	481-8	676-3	514-2	538.4	702.7	532·5	526.9	540.4

231-4 249-2 262-4 279-3 299-4 328-7 353-4 \* Except sea transport.

Leather, for wear and clothing

(44-45)

119·7 129·7 134·8 142·6 153·0 166·8 180·7

41.8 42.0 41.7 42.0 41.5 41.4 41.5

286-5 309-0 323-6 339-7 368-4 403-1 435-5

78.6 85.2 89.65 102.6 112.3 120.3 37.0 37.1 36.8 37.2 37.0 36.9 212.6 229.9 243.3 259.8 277.7 302.6 259.8

88.1 95.1 99.3 106.8 113.7 124.6 133.9

38·1 38·2 37·9 38·2 38·0 37·9 37·9 37·9

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

	All industries and services												
	Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989				
FULL-TIME ADULTS * Men Women	575 425	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708·2 818·8	770·7 883·9	853·4 988·1	937·8 1097·4				
Men and women	1,000	533-0	581.9	629.6	677.4	738·1	801.3	889.8	981.0				

Source: New Earnings Survey. Note: These series were published in Employment Gazette as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pp 431-434) and January 1976 (p19).

EAR

NING	AN	<b>D</b> HOURS
yees:	by	industry †

5	•	4	Ļ
-			

EARNINGS 5.5

S49

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.6

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours:

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDUS	TRIES *			ALL INDUST	RIES AND SE	RVICES		
	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)	Weekly earn	nings (£)	Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)
			excluding affected b	those whose p y absence	ay was			excluding affected by	those whose p absence	bay was
pril of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
DULTS           Manual occupations           1983           1984           1985           1986           1987           1988           1990           Non-manual occupations	130-0 141-0 153-5 163-9 175-2 188-7 204-1 223-3	135-0 146-8 159-2 168-6 181-1 195-5 212-1 231-1	42-9 43-5 43-7 43-8 44-3 44-5 44-3	3-14 3-37 3-64 3-88 4-13 4-41 4-76 5-20	3.07 3.28 3.51 3.75 3.99 4.24 4.58 5.00	129-5 139-0 149-1 159-5 169-4 182-2 203-2 216-2	132-7 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2 203-2 221-2	43·1 43·5 43·7 43·6 43·8 44·2 44·4 44·3	3-08 3-29 3-51 3-75 3-98 4-25 4-59 5-01	3.00 3.20 3.40 3.63 3.85 4.11 4.44 4.84
1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 All occupations	167-1 184-1 200-0 220-3 235-7 258-4 284-3 313-3	168-5 186-1 201-5 221-6 237-6 260-3 286-5 315-1	38.5 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.0 38.9	4·30 4·73 5·11 5·61 5·99 6·52 7·19 7·89	4.28 4.71 5.08 5.58 5.97 6.49 7.17 7.86	157-7 170-5 182-9 199-1 215-0 237-9 261-9 288-4	159-1 172-2 184-6 200-9 217-4 240-7 264-9 291-2	37-5 37-6 37-7 37-7 37-8 37-9 37-9 37-9 37-9	4-16 4-49 4-79 5-22 5-63 6-22 6-89 7-51	4.14 4.47 5.19 5.60 6.19 6.83 7.49
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989	142-2 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7 231-7 255-1	147.0 160.8 174.7 188.6 202.0 219.4 239.5 262.8	41.4 41.9 41.9 42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4	3.52 3.81 4.12 4.44 4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09	3-47 3-75 4-05 4-38 4-68 5-02 5-48 6-01	144-5 155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6 234-3 258-0	147·4 159·3 171·0 184·7 198·9 218·4 239·7 263·1	40-1 40-3 40-4 40-4 40-4 40-6 40-7 40-5	3.63 3.90 4.17 4.51 4.85 5.29 5.81 6.37	3-60 3-87 4-13 4-47 4-81 5-26 5-79 6-34
Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1988 1989	141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8 223-8 243-7	145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6 250-0	43-6 44-4 44-6 44-5 44-7 45-2 45-5 45-2	3-33 3-58 3-87 4-12 4-38 4-69 5-06 5-51	3:26 3:49 3:74 3:99 4:24 4:52 4:89 5:32	138-4 148-8 159-8 170-9 182-0 196-3 212-9 233-1	141-6 152-7 163-6 174-4 185-5 200-6 217-8 237-2	43-8 44-3 44-5 44-5 44-6 45-0 45-3 45-2	3-23 3-45 3-68 3-93 4-17 4-46 4-81 5-25	3-15 3-36 3-57 3-81 4-04 4-32 4-66 5-09
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1990 1990	191-4 211-7 254-4 271-9 299-1 329-6 362-3	192-9 213-5 232-0 255-7 273-7 300-5 331-5 364-1	39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4 39·6 39·6	4·87 5·38 5·82 6·41 6·84 7·45 8·22 9·03	4-87 5-37 5-81 6-40 6-84 7-44 8-23 9-04	190-6 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1 321-3 352-9	191-8 209-0 225-0 244-9 265-9 294-1 323-6 354-9	38-4 38-5 38-6 38-7 38-7 38-7 38-8 38-7	4-95 5-37 5-75 6-27 6-80 7-49 8-23 9-02	4-94 5-36 5-73 6-26 6-79 7-48 8-24 9-02
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 <b>DMEN</b>	156.4 171.2 202.3 217.0 236.3 257.3 282.2	161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6 289-2	42-2 42-8 42-9 43-0 43-3 43-6 43-4	3.78 4.10 4.44 4.79 5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55	3.75 4.06 4.39 4.74 5.07 5.44 5.94 6.50	161-1 174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6 263-5 290-2	164-7 178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8 269-5 295-6	41.4 41.7 41.9 41.8 41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2	3.93 4.23 4.53 4.89 5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88	3.91 4.21 4.50 4.87 5.26 5.73 6.29 6.89
Varual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 Von-manual occupations	86-7 91-9 100-1 107-0 113-8 121-2 131-2 131-2 145-2	90.4 96.0 104.5 111.6 119.6 127.9 138.2 152.8	39-7 39-9 40-0 40-3 40-3 40-5 40-4 40-5	2·28 2·41 2·62 2·79 2·97 3·16 3·42 3·77	2-25 2-38 2-57 2-75 2-92 3-10 3-35 3-69	85-8 90-8 98-2 104-5 111-4 118-8 129-7 142-2	88-1 93-5 101-3 107-5 115-3 123-6 134-9 148-0	39-3 39-4 39-5 39-5 39-7 39-8 39-9 39-8	2:25 2:38 2:57 2:73 2:92 3:11 3:39 3:72	2-23 2-35 2-53 2-69 2-87 3-06 3-33 3-66
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1990	106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3 201-6	107-0 117-2 126-8 136-7 149-1 163-3 182-8 202-8	37-2 37-4 37-4 37-4 37-5 37-6 37-6 37-6	2.85 3.11 3.37 3.63 3.92 4.30 4.82 5.31	2-84 3-09 3-35 3-61 3-89 4-28 4-80 5-29	115-1 123-0 132-4 144-3 155-4 172-9 192-5 213-0	116-1 124-3 133-8 145-7 157-2 175-5 195-0 215-5	36-5 36-5 36-6 36-7 36-8 36-9 36-9 36-9 36-9	3-13 3-34 3-59 3-91 4-18 4-68 5-22 5-76	3-12 3-33 3-58 3-89 4-16 4-65 5-20 5-73
NI occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	94-7 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4 152-7 170-3	97.9 105.5 114.7 123.2 133.4 144.3 159.1	38-6 38-8 38-8 38-8 39-0 39-2 39-1	2-53 2-71 2-94 3-16 3-39 3-66 4-04	2-51 2-69 2-92 3-13 3-36 3-62 4-00	107.6 114.9 123.9 134.7 144.9 160.1 178.1	109-5 117-2 126-4 137-2 148-1 164-2 182-3	37-2 37-2 37-3 37-3 37-5 37-6 37-6	2-91 3-10 3-34 3-63 3-88 4-31 4-80	2.90 3.09 3.32 3.61 3.86 4.29 4.78

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

JNITED KINGDOM		Manufact	uring	Energy and	Production	Construction	Production	Whole ec	conomy
SIC 1980 1985 = 100		4	Per cent change from a year earlier	water supply	industries		and construction industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
21         1000           14         200           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201           14         201	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	80-1 87-5 91-2 91-7 94-5 100-0 104-0 105-9 108-4 113-4 123-6	22:3 9:3 4:2 0:5 3:1 5:8 4:0 1:8 2:4 4:6 9:0	102-2 107-1 107-0 101-0 87-0 100-0 99-6 101-1 109-3 130-6	86-0 91-7 93-8 92-4 95-7 100-0 103-8 107-0 111-4 111-4 120-7	81-4 92-3 90-3 91-7 100-0 103-4 110-8 118-1 137-0	85-0 91-8 93-4 92-3 95-7 100-0 103-7 107-1 112-3	76-1 83-4 87-4 90-7 94-9 100-0 105-4 110-4 110-4 118-4 129-5	22-7 9-6 4-8 3-8 4-6 5-4 5-4 5-4 4-7 7-2 9-4
	1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·9 98·3 101·0 103·8	5·0 5·1 6·5 6·6		··· ·· ··		  	97-8 98-5 101-3 102-4	6·2 4·7 5·9 4·8
	1986 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104-8 104-1 103-8 103-4	8-2 5-9 2-8 4		  		··· ·· ··	103-8 105-1 105-8 106-9	6·1 6·7 4·4 4·4
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105·5 105·3 105·2 107·5	-7 1-2 1-3 4-0		··· ··· ···	··· ···	  	108-1 109-8 110-9 113-3	4·1 4·5 4·8 6·0
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107-4 109-1 107-6 109-7	1-8 3-6 2-3 2-0	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··	114-8 117-1 119-2 122-2	6·4 6·7 7·7 8·0
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109·9 112·8 114·3 116·8	2·3 3·4 6·2 6·6	 	  	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··	124-8 128-4 130-9 133-7	8·7 9·6 9·8 9·4
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119-0 120-4 124-9 129-9	8·3 6·5 9·3 11·2	  	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··	  	136-8 140-4 145-4	9.6 9.3 11.0
	1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	109-0 109-9 110-7 112-3 112-9 113-3 113-5 113-7 115-6 116-1 117-2 117-2	3·3 1·4 2·4 1·9 3·9 4·5 5·6 7·5 7·1 7·0 5·6	··· ··· ··· ···				        	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July June Sept Oct Nov	118-1 119-4 119-6 119-7 120-2 121-4 123-4 124-5 126-9 127-8 130-6	8-3 8-6 8-0 6-5 7-1 8-7 9-5 9-5 9-8 10-1 11-4					··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···
	Dec 1991 Jan	131-2 130-7	11-9 10-7			··· ?	··· ···	 	
Three months ending:	1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	109-8 110-0 109-9 111-0 112-8 113-2 113-5 114-3 115-1 116-3 116-8	2.5 2.3 1.9 2.7 4.7 5.2 6.2 6.7 6.5	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··				··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct	117-5 118-2 119-0 119-6 119-8 120-1 121-7 123-1 124-9 126-4	7·0 7·5 8·3 7·8 7·0 6·5 7·4 8·5 9·3 9·8	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···			··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···

Source: Central Statistical Office. Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output. \* Wages and salaries per unit of output.

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

-				at Delaine Oracity Dr. 1 5										
	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republi	ltaly c	Japan	Nether- lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
and a second	(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annual averages Annual averages 1980 1981	61·5 69·6	75 83	70 79	70·9 77·7	59·8 67·2	82 86	33 41	56 65	47·0 57·8		83 86		Indice: 66-0 72-9	5 1985 = 100 76 84
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1989	77·4 84·4 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·1 137·2 150·1	88 92 96 100 102 104 105 111	88 92 96 100 103 106 111 117	85·4 91·0 95·3 100·0 104·8 114·5 122·0 128·2	78.9 87.8 94.6 100.0 104.3 107.6 111.0 114.7 119.9	90 93 96 100 104 108 113 117	55 66 83 100 113 124 146	65 74 83 92 100 107 113 118 124	67.7 80.9 90.2 100.0 104.8 111.5 118.3 125.6	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.2 107.8 113.9	92 94 95 100 102 103 104 106	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 138.6	78.7 84.9 93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7	89 92 96 100 102 104 107 110
Quarterly averages 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133-0 136-3 138-4	109 110 110	115 116 117	125-2 128-5 128-6	112-8 114-3 115-2	114 117 118	167 173 176	120 121 123	122-4 124-7 126-5	119·9 111·5 113·1 114·1	109 105 106 106	135-1 135-6 138-5	131-6 135-5 136-5	114 109 109 110
1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	141·1 145·0 149·0 151·8 154·7	116 113 116 	120 121 123 123	130-3 131-0 134-1 134-3	116-4 117-7 119-4 120-8 121-8	119 120 121 125	··· ·· ··	124 125 	128.5 131.4 133.5 135.8	115-4 116-5 120-8 117-7 121-6	106 107 109 110 109	144-3 148-3 148-1 150-4	139-2 144-4 149-6 148-8	111 112 113 114 115
Monthly 1989 Jun July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	136-3 137-8 137-9 139-5 140-1 140-8 142-5	110  110  116	116 116 117 118 119 120 120	128-3 130-6 126-6 128-7 129-5 129-7 131-8	115-2  116-4 	118  119 	· · · · · · · · · · ·	121  123  124	125-8 126-3 126-5 126-8 126-8 129-1 129-7	114.6 113.1 115.6 113.5 113.4 115.3 117.5	106 106 106 106 106 106 106	··· ··· ·· ··	135-1 137-3 135-1 137-3 138-3 138-5 138-5 140-9	109 110 110 111 111 111 111 112
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	142.9 144.8 147.4 148.4 148.4 149.7 150.9 151.3 153.2 153.0 154.5 156.6	113 116  	121 121 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 124 125 126	131-3 130-3 131-5 133-4 134-1 134-7 136-4 132-4 132-4 132-1	117-7  119-4  120-8  121-9	120  121  125  	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	125    	131.3 131.4 131.5 131.5 134.4 134.8 135.7 135.7 135.7 135.8 135.9 138.6	119.4 114.6 115.5 116.8 117.9 127.7 117.4 117.4 118.7 119.0 121.4 124.4	107 107 109 109 109 109 110 110 109 109 109	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	140.5 145.7 146.9 149.7 149.3 149.9 149.9 149.9 147.1 149.5 149.3 149.3	111 112 113 113 113 114 114 114 115 115 115 116
991 Jan	156-5													
Annual averages	year ea	rlier												
1980 1981 1982 983 984 985 986 987 988 988 9989 9990	18 13 11 9 9 8 8 8 8 9 9	9 11 6 5 4 4 2 2 1 6	9 13 11 5 4 4 3 3 5 5	11 10 10 7 5 5 5 9 7 5	15 12 17 11 8 6 4 3 3 3 5	6 5 3 3 4 4 5 4	27 24 34 20 26 20 13 10 18 	22 16 14 12 11 9 7 6 4 5	22 23 17 19 11 5 6 6 6 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 4 7 2 1 5 2 1 2 3	  10 11 8 6 9	9 10 8 10 8 7 6 8 10 	9 11 6 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 3 4
Quarterly averages 989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 9 8	6 6 5 6	6 5 5 6	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	20 20 21	4 5 5 5	6 6 7	5 6 5	1 2 1	10 8 8 10	10 9 10 10	3 3 3 3
990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 10 10	4 5 	5 6 5	5 4 4	4 4 5 5	5 3 6	  	4  	7 7 7	4 7 3 5	2 3 4 3	10 9 9	10 10 9	3 4 4 4
Ionthly 989 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 9 9 9 8 8	5  5  6	5 5 5 6 5 5 6 7	5 4 4 4 4 4 4	4  4 	· · · 4 · · 4 · ·	··· ··· ··· ···	5  5  5	6 6 6 6 7 7	6 7 5 5 4 5 7	2 1 1 1 1 1	··· ··· ·· ··	10 10 11 11 10 10	3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3
990 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	8 8 11 9 9 10 10 10 10 9 10	 4  5 	55656665555	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	4  4  5  5	5  3  6 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· 4 ··· ··· ···	8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 4 4 5 11 4 1 5 5 5	2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 3 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	10 10 9 11 9 11 9 9 9 8	2 3 4 4 5 4 3 4 5
Dec	10				•••		· · · · ·	 	7	5 6	3 3	 	8	4 4

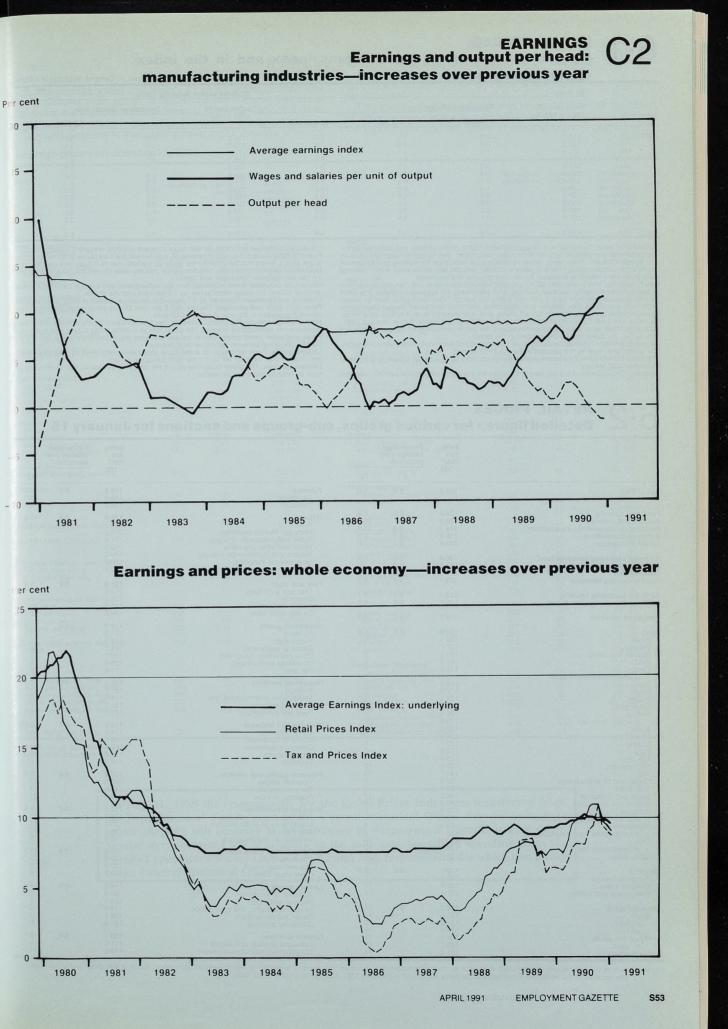
1990 Jan

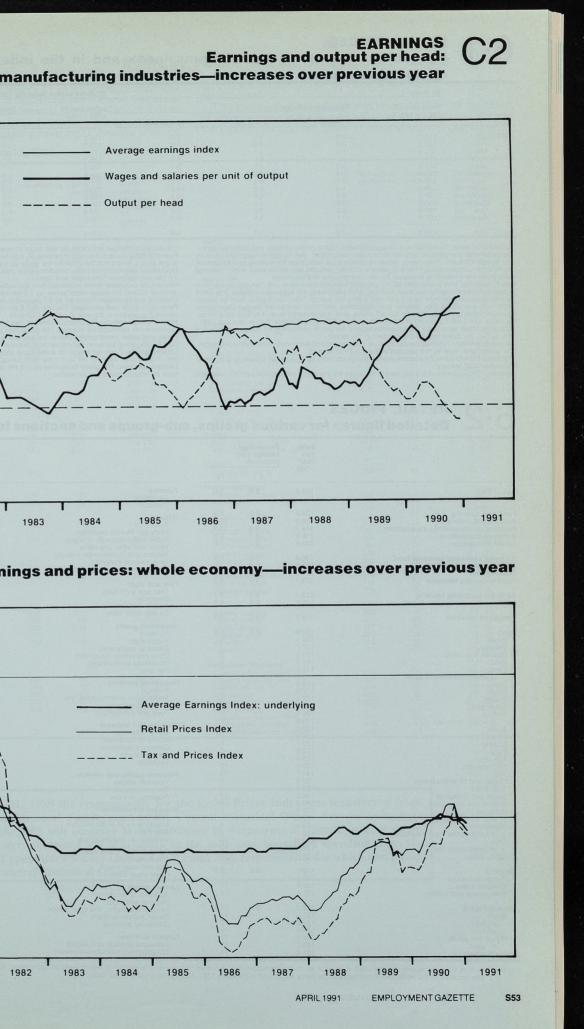
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators

1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings. 6 Including mining.

10

- o Including mining. 7 Including mining and transport. 8 Hourly earnings.





#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index

(Source: Central Statistical Office) excluding seasonal foods

		All items				All items except se	asonal foods	
		Index Jan 13	Percentage cha	nge over		Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	inge over
all the		1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1967 - 100	1 month	6 months
1990	Jan	119.5	0.6	3.5	7.7	119-6	0.5	3.2
	Feb	120.2	0.6	3.8	7.5	120.3	0.6	3.5
	Mar	121.4	1.0	4.1	8.1	121.4	0.9	3.8
	Apr	125-1	3.0	6.5	9.4	125.1	3.0	6.1
	May	126-2	0.9	6.5	9.7	126.3	1.0	6.2
	June	126.7	0.4	6.6	9.8	126.9	0.5	6.6
	July	126-8	0.1	6.1	9.8	127.3	0.3	6-4
	Aug	128.1	1.0	6.6	10.6	128.5	0.9	6.8
	Sept	129.3	0.9	6.5	10.9	129.8	1.0	6.9
	Oct	130-3	0.8	4.2	10.9	130.7	0.7	4.5
	Nov	130.0	-0.2	3.0	9.7	130.4	-0.2	3.2
	Dec	129.9	-0.1	2.5	9.3	130.2	-0.5	2.6
991	Jan	130.2	0.2	2.7	9.0	130-4	0.2	2.4

 1991
 Jan
 130-2
 0-2
 2-7

 Increases between December and January included higher prices for food and alcoholic drinks. The index was also affected by rises in housing costs, higher fees for some household services and dearer rail fares. There were, however, sharp price reductions for clothing and household goods in the January sales. Prices of petrol and motor vehicles also left although within motoring costs there were offsetting increases for car maintenance and insurance.

 Food:
 Seasonal food prices rose by 1-7 per cent between December and January. There were increases for fresh vegitables, fresh fruit and home-killed lamb, but eggs were cheaper. The index for fresh vegitables, fresh and chocales and other processed foods. There were, however, some price falls, notably for soft drinks, pork and imported lamb. For food as a whole, the index rose by 0-7 per cent in the month to stand 5-9 per cent higher than in January 1990.

 Catering:
 There were price increases throughout the group particularly for canteen meals and take-aways. Its index rose by 0-9 per cent in the month.

 Alcoholic drinks:
 Ord firsh seases usybed the group index up by a further 0-5 per cent between December and January.

 Tobacco:
 Manufautrers' increases usybed the group index up by a further 0-5 per cent between December and January.

 Tobacco:
 Manufautrers' increases usybed the group index up by a further 0-5 per cent between December and January.

 Tobacco:
 Manufautrers' increases usybed the group index up by a further 0-5 per cent between December and January.

 Tobacco:
 Manufautrers' increa

 9:0
 130:4
 0:2
 2:4

 maintenance charges and rents, as well as an increase in owner-occupiers' housing costs.
 Fuel and light: A rise in the price of heating oil, together with the third phase of the recent increase in gas prices, meant that the index for the group as a whole rose by 0.9 per cent over the month.

 Household goods: Sharp price reductions in the January sales caused the group index to fall by 1.5 per cent over the month.
 Household services: Some increased fees and subscriptions and a rise in the cost of domestic services caused the group index to rise by 1.2 per cent over the month.

 Clothing and footwear: Prices fell by 3:7 per cent in January as a result of sharp sales reductions.
 Personal goods and services: The rise of 0.8 per cent over the month.

 Clothing and footwear: Prices fell by 3:7 per cent over the month.
 Clothing expenditure: The effects of cheaper cars and petrol were mostly offset by dearer vehicle insurance and maintenance charges. The group lidex as whole fell by 0:2 per cent on the month.

 Fares and other travel costs: Dearer rail and bus fares meant that there was a rise of 3:6 per cent for shing goods.
 Sales reductions for audio-visual goods were partly offset by increases within the rest of the group. Its index fell by 0:2 per cent over the month.

 Leisure services: The group index rose by 0:8 per cent over the month, mainly reflecting price rises for entertainment and recreation.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 0 n 6 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 15

	Index Jan 1987	Percentage change ove (months)			Index Jan 1987	Percentage change over (months)	
	=100	1	12		=100	1	12
ALL ITEMS	130-2	0.2	9.0	Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco	<b>118-2</b> 118-4 116-9	0.5	9·1 9 8
Food and catering	124.9	0.6	6.6	Housing	170-6	0.6	17.0
Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure	126-0 144-2	0·7 0·3	10-8 12-3	Rent	142.3		13
Personal expenditure	118-6	-2.1	4.6	Mortgage interest payments Rates and community charges	216·2 171·8		13 34
Travel and leisure	122-8	0.3	7.0	Water and other payments	148.3		13
All items excluding seasonal food	130-4	0.2	9.0	Repairs and maintenance charges	129.5		8
All items excluding food	131.6	0.2	9.5	Do-it yourself materials Dwelling insurance & ground rent	128·9 178·2		11
Seasonal food	121-2	1.7	4.2	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	170.2		4
Food excluding seasonal	123-1	0.4	6.1	Fuel and Light	121.6	0.9	9.9
All items excluding housing	122.7	0.1	7.1	Coal and solid fuels	112.5		7
All items exc mortgage interest	126-0	0.1	8.5	Electricity Gas	126·2 115·3		9 10
				Oil and other fuels	148.8		20
Consumer durables	110.7	-3.0	2.5	Household goods	116.7	-1.5	4.2
Food	122.9	0.7	5.9	Furniture	117.3	-1.5	4.2
Bread	130-1		10	Furnishings	115.9		3
Cereals	127.7		7	Electrical appliances	104.7		0
Biscuits and cakes Beef	125·7 124·7		9 0	Other household equipment	120.7		5
Lamb	111.5		1	Household consumables Pet care	129·4 111·6		8 4
of which, home-killed lamb	110.7		1				
Pork	118-3		-2	Household services	125.5	1.2	7.9
Bacon	127.5		3	Postage	125·2 114·0		11 8
Poultry	117·1 122·5		5 9	Telephones, telemessages, etc Domestic services	136.3		11
Other meat Fish	124.5		12	Fees and subcriptions	131.2		5
of which, fresh fish	139.9		18				
Butter	120.0		-4	Clothing and footwear Men's outerwear	114·2 114·6	-3.7	3·1 4
Oil and fats	121.3		9	Women's outerwear	106.7		0
Cheese	120·1 112·8		1 5	Children's outerwear	114.7		3
Eggs Milk fresh	129.9		-5	Other clothing	121.6		6
Milk products	133-9		10	Footwear	119.5		6
Tea	141.7		16	Personal goods and services	127.2	0.8	7.3
Coffee and other hot drinks	89.8		-8	Personal articles	108.5		2
Soft drinks	134.6		9	Chemists' goods	130.6		9
Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates	134·5 110·7		· 11 5	Personal services	143.9		11
Potatoes	118-2		õ	Motoring expenditure	122.8	-0.2	6.8
of which, unprocessed potatoes	112.8		-8	Purchase of motor vehicles	116.7		3
Vegetables	124.4		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	135-0		11 10
of which, other fresh vegetables	123.1		3	Petrol and oil Vehicles tax and insurance	120-1 135-8		10
Fruit of which, fresh fruit	122·7 124·6		10 10				
Other foods	124.0		8	Fares and other travel costs	130-8	3.6	11.3
				Rail fares Bus and coach fares	140·3 132·6		20 8
Catering	132-2 132-3	0.6	9.1	Other travel costs	122.1		8
Restaurant meals Canteen meals	132.3		8 10				4.4
Take-aways and snacks	131.8		10	Leisure goods Audio-visual equipment	114·9 86·9	-0.2	-3
				Records and tapes	104.1		-5
Alcoholic drink	129.7	0.9	11.5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	114.9		3
Beer	133·0 134·6		12	Books and newspapers	138-4		9
on sales off sales	134.6		12 9	Gardening products	127.8		6
Wines and spirits	124.9		11	Leisure services	130.7	0.8	9.3
on sales	129.7		12	Television licences and rentals	111.3		5
off sales	121.4		11	Entertainment and other recreation	143-2		11

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.*)

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retail outlets.

Average retail prices on January 15 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below. It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

Average prices on January 15, 1991

item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem†	Number of quotations	Number of Average quotations price (pence)		
							_ (pence)	
FOOD ITEMS Beet: home-killed Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * Stewing steak	306 259 240 303 291	158 268 193 369 174	128–199 220–310 168–212 299–399 148–218	Butter Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g Margarine Soft 500g tub	275 259 259 262	61 58 71 40	54– 71 56– 62 69– 75 33– 79	
_amb: home-killed				Low fat spread	526	49	41-58	
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	294 285 281	238 118 212	189–348 89–158 169–278	Lard, per 250g	250	17	16-24	
				Cheese Cheddar type	271	151	129-196	
Lamb: imported (frozen) Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	196 189 203	190 97 171	159–219 79–119 130–195	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	245 185	119 101	99–136 96–118	
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly * Loin (with bone)	241 270 291	137 108 160	100–198 88–128 109–200	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	299 278	32 31	27- 32 27- 31	
Shoulder (with bone) Bacon	245	153	118–189	<b>Tea</b> loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	249 300	57 134	43– 75 92–151	
Streaky * Gammon * Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	256 251 201 185	134 216 223 200	118–166 169–260 169–285 169–220	<b>Coffee</b> Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	577 268	128 140	89–165 115–209	
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	280	78	55– 98	Sugar Granulated, per kg	289	65	64– 67	
Sausages				Fresh vegetables				
Pork Beef	299 221	106 101	89–126 79–120	Potatoes, old loose White Red	236 113 0	14 14 0	9- 19 10- 17 0	
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	161	57	54-68	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	313	64	50-78	
Corned beef, 12oz can	184	101	85–113	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts	280 292 297 296	36 28 77 41	20- 55 18- 45 48- 99 29- 55	
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb,	226 242	77 98	65– 99 86–135	Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each	296 323 323 310 318	41 26 25 33 74	29– 55 18– 32 17– 32 25– 36 59– 79	
Fresh and smoked fish				Lettuce - iceberg	279	93	75–100	
Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	227 206 193 228	282 311 99 116	240–339 250–360 72–135 92–145	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	293 311 287	48 45 55	32- 59 35- 54 40- 62	
Canned (red) salmon, half size can	182	145	129–169	Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	282 318 281	55 20 50 125	12– 25 39– 56 69–169	
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	288 240 262 261 214	53 70 45 47 73	46- 69 64- 76 41- 50 44- 51 66- 78	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	648 667 664 666 3,801 312	115 129 87 87 171 609	98–130 111–140 76–100 76–100 137–180 495–730	
Flour Self raising, per 1·5kg	188	59	54- 64	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	377 606 598	823 45 42	665–973 44– 45 41– 43	

\* Or Scottish equivalent

On July 31, 1989 the responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred from the Department of Employment to the 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 Central Statistical Office.

## RETAIL PRICES C O Average retail prices of selected items O

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.

#### RETAIL PRICES 6.4 General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items			Nationalise industries	d	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food			moustnes		All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	951-2-925- 961-9-966- 958-0-960-8 958-0-960-8 953-3-955-8 966-5-969-4 964-0-966- 966-8-969-4 969-2-971- 965-7-967-4 971-5-974- 966-1-968-	3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1		80 77 90 91 93 93 93 104 99 109 109 2 Feb-Nk 87 Dec 10		253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} & 47.5-48.8\\ 33.7-38.1\\ 39.2-42.0\\ 44.2-46.7\\ 30.4-33.5\\ 33.4-36.0\\ 30.4-33.2\\ 28.1-30.8\\ 32.4-34.3\\ 32.9-28.5\\ 31.3-33.9 \end{array}$	204-2-205-5 193-9-198-3 186-0-188-8 200-3-202-6 196-0-198-6 180-9-183-6 176-2-178-9 171-7-173-6 174-5-177-1 167-1-169-8	51 48 47 45 51 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 815	970-3-973-2 973-3-976-0			87 Dec–Ja 86 83 Feb–No 60 Dec–Ja	ov	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160-3-163-2 158-3-161-0	45 44	75 82
1974 ) 1975 ) 1976 ) 1977 ) 1978 ) 1979 ) Annual 1980 ) 1981 ) 1982 ) 1983 ) 1984 ) 1984 ) 1984 ) 1985 )	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4 358·9 383·2 396·4	108-4 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9			108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 454-9 458-9 496-6		106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 3347-3	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 413-3 413-5	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6
1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 15 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 14	119-9 147-9 172-4 189-5 207-2 245-3 277-3 310-6 325-9 342-6 359-8 379-7 394-5	120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3 314-6 334-9 348-9 367-8 390-2 405-6	120-5 147-6 170-9 207-3 246-2 279-3 311-5 328-5 343-5 343-5 361-8 381-9 396-4			119-9 172-8 198-7 220-1 234-5 274-7 348-9 387-0 441-4 445-8 465-9 489-7 502-1		118-3 148-3 183-1 217-5 244-8 266-7 296-1 301-8 319-8 330-6 341-1 354-0	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 347-3	121.1 146.6 177.1 200.4 219.5 248.9 274.7 297.5 310.3 319.8 335.6 344.9 335.9	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5 329-7 353-7 378-5 401-8 426-7 454-8	118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7 321-8 353-7 376-1 397-9 423-8 440-7
UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	All items except food	All items except seasonal food †	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food All	Seasonal †	Non- seasonal † food	Catering	Alcoholi drink
Weights 1987 1988 1989 1990	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842	974 975 977 976	843 840 825 815	956 958 940 925	57 54 46	139 141 135 132	167 163 154 158	26 25 23 24	141 138 131 134	46 50 49 47	76 78 83 77
987 Annual averages 988 989 990	101-9 106-9 115-2 126-1	102-0 107-3 116-1 127-4	101·9 107·0 115·5 126·4	101-6 105-8 111-5 119-2	101-9 106-6 112-9 122-1	100·9 106·7 —	101-2 103-7 107-2 111-3	101-1 104-6 110-5 119-4	101-6 102-4 105-0 116-4	101-0 105-0 111-6 119-9	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8
987 Jan 13 988 Jan 12	100-0 103-3	100-0 103-4	100·0 103·3	100-0 103-2	100·0 103·7	100-0 102-8	100·0 101·2	100-0 102-9	100-0 103-7	100·0 102·7	100·0 106·4	100-0 103-7
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	104·5 105·3 105·8	107·4 107·7 108·3	103-2 103-4 104-8	108·2 108·5 108·9	113·1 113·5 114·1	109·9 110·5 110·9
Apr 18 May 16 June 13	114·3 115·0 115·4	115-2 115-9 116-3	114-4 115-1 115-6	110-6 111-3 111-6	112·2 112·9 113·2	114-2 114-7 115-9	107·0 107·5 107·6	109-6 110-3 110-7	108-0 109-9 109-3	109·9 110·4 111·0	115·0 115·6 116·2	111.5 111.9 112.2
July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12	115·5 115·8 116·6	116-6 116-9 117-6	115·9 116·2 117·0	111.6 111.8 112.5	113·2 113·4 114·1	116·5 116·8 116·9	106·5 106·7 107·9	110-1 110-6 111-3	100-6 100-8 100-7	111.9 112.3 113.2	116-8 117-4 118-0	112·9 114·0 114·7
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	117-5 118-5 118-8	118-5 119-5 119-7	117.9 118.9 119.0	113-3 113-8 114-0	114.9 115.3 115.5	117·2 117·4	108·8 109·3 109·5	112·4 113·5 114·5	101.5 106.2 111.1	114·4 114·8 115·1	118·9 119·5 120·1	115·5 115·4 115·5
990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	119·5 120·2 121·4	120-2 120-9 122-1	119·6 120·3 121·4	114-6 115-3 115-9	116·1 116·7 117·3	Ξ	108-0 109-1 109-9	116·0 117·0 117·7	116·3 118·7 119·6	116·0 116·7 117·3	121-2 121-8 122-4	116-3 117-1 117-8
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	125·1 126·2 126·7	126·3 127·4 128·0	125·1 126·3 126·9	117.6 118.8 119.1	121·1 122·1 122·5	Ξ	111.0 111.6 111.5	118-8 120-1 120-0	123·4 123·6 118·3	118-0 119-4 120-3	123·9 125·0 125·9	121.5 123.8 124.3
July 17 Aug 14 Sept 11	126·8 128·1 129·3	128·4 129·6 131·1	127-3 128-5 129-8	119·1 120·3 121·6	122-6 123-7 124-9	Ξ	109·7 110·7 112·5	118-8 120-0 120-3	108-1 112-2 111-5	120-7 121-4 121-8	127-1 127-7 129-1	125·8 126·7 127·4
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	130·3 130·0 129·9	132·2 131·7 131·4	130·7 130·4 130·2	122·6 122·7 122·6	125-8 125-9 125-9	Ξ	113-2 113-8 114-1	120·4 121·3 122·1	111.8 114.5 119.2	121·9 122·4 122·6	130·0 130·8 131·4	128-2 128-3 128-6
1991 Jan 15	130-2	131.6	130-4	122.7	126.0		110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132-2	129.7

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

† 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.

obacco	Housing	Fuel and light	ho	urable ousehold oods	Clothing and footwear	lar	iscel- neous oods	Transport and vehicles	Services			
43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 69 65		64 70 75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 64 69	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 84 81 77 74 70		53 71 74 70 69 74 75 75 72 75 75 76	135 149 140 139 140 143 151 151 154 154 159 158	54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65 65 62		1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	Weights
37 40	153 153	65 62		65 63	75 75		77 81	156 157	58		1986	
115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 532-5 584-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1		1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	07-9 31-2 44-2 66-8 82-1 01-9 226-3 337-2 243-8 550-4 550-4 550-4 556-7 263-9 266-7	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	1: 11 22 23 33 33 33 33 33	11-2 38-6 61-3 88-3 006-7 36-4 76-9 000-7 125-8 445-6 64-7 192-2 109-2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 228-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9 357.3 381.3 400.5		Annual ( averages (	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 602-9	110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0 350-0 350-0 348-1 382-6 416-4 416-4 463-7 502-4	124-9 168-7 198-8 219-9 233-1 277-1 355-7 401-9 469-3 487-5 507-0 506-1		18-3 40-8 55-0 75-2 87-3 216-1 239-5 245-8 252-3 257-7 265-2 265-6	118.6 131.5 148.5 163.6 176.1 197.1 207.5 207.1 210.9 210.4 217.4 225.2 230.8	1	25-2 52-3 76-2 98-6 216-4 558-8 929-4 312-5 337-4 353-3 378-4 402-9 413-0	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5 330-5 353-9 370-8 370-8 379-6 339-7	115-8 154-0 166-8 186-6 202-0 246-9 289-2 325-6 337-6 350-6 350-6 369-7 393-1 408-8		Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 13 Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 14 Jan 14 Jan 14 Jan 13	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods *	Household services *	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services *	Motoring d expendi- ture *		Leisure goods *	Leisure services *		
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
100-1	103-3	99·1	102-1	101-9	101·1	101·9	103-4	101-5	101.6	101.6	Annual averages	1987
103-4	112-5	101·6	105-9	106-8	104·4	106·8	108-1	107-5	104.2	108.1		1988
106-4	135-3	107·3	110-1	112-5	109·9	114·1	114-0	115-2	107.4	115.1		1989
113-6	163-7	115·9	115-4	119-6	115·0	122·7	120-9	123-4	112.4	124.5		1990
100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	Jan 13	1987
101-4	103·9	98-3	103-3	105-0	101·1	104·3	105-1	105-1	102-8	103·6	Jan 12	1988
105-6	124-6	104-2	107·5	110-3	105·9	110·4	110·6	112-9	105·1	112-1	Jan 17	1989
105-7	127-0	104-2	108·3	110-8	107·2	110·9	111·0	113-2	105·5	122-2	Feb 14	
105-8	127-7	104-3	108·9	110-9	107·7	111·1	111·8	113-3	105·7	112-3	Mar 14	
105-8	134-0	105-4	109·5	111.7	109-8	113-1	114·2	113-4	106-0	113-5	Apr 18	
105-8	134-7	106-4	109·9	111.8	110-5	113-7	115·2	114-6	107-2	114-3	May 16	
105-9	135-5	107-6	110·1	111.8	110-6	114-0	115·5	115-6	107-4	114-5	June 13	
105-8	136-6	108-4	110-0	112-2	108-6	114-9	115-4	115·9	107-6	115-2	July 18	
105-8	137-4	108-7	110-5	112-2	108-7	115-3	114-6	116·1	107-6	115-6	Aug 15	
106-4	138-2	109-0	110-9	113-2	111-0	115-6	115-1	116·3	107-8	117-2	Sept 12	
107-7	139-6	109-4	115-5	114-2	112·3	116-3	115-4	116-6	108-7	117-4	Oct 17	
108-1	143-9	109-7	111-8	115-1	113·0	116-7	115-0	117-0	109-9	118-4	Nov 14	
108-2	144-8	110-0	112-2	115-2	113·2	117-3	114-0	117-1	110-0	118-4	Dec 12	
108-3	145-8	110-6	112-0	116·3	110·8	118-6	115-0	117-5	110·1	119-6	Jan 16	
108-4	146-7	109-9	112-8	116·7	112·4	119-4	115-4	121-4	110·5	119-9	Feb 13	
108-4	151-0	110-1	113-9	116·8	113·3	120-2	116-0	121-5	111·0	120-0	Mar 13	
112-4	165-4	111-7	114-5	117-1	115-0	121-1	118-8	121-8	111.5	122-8	Apr 10	;
114-8	166-7	114-3	115-1	117-9	115-6	121-7	119-4	122-4	112.2	123-4	May 15	
115-0	167-6	116-0	115-5	118-4	115-3	122-0	119-9	123-8	112.3	124-1	June 12	
115-0 115-1	169-0 170-1	116-7 118-6	114·7 115·7	119-3 119-5 121-7	112-5 113-8 116-4	122-8 123-9 124-9	120-7 123-5 126-3	124-2 124-8 125-0	112·1 112·5 112·9	124·4 124·8 127·7	July 17 Aug 14 Sept 11	
115-2 116-5 116-9 117-6	171-0 172-0 169-7 169-6	119-5 121-9 120-8 120-5	116·7 117·2 118·0 118·5	121-7 123-2 124-0 124-0	117-6 118-6 118-6	124·9 125·6 126·1 126·2	120-3 127-5 125-4 123-0	126-0 126-1 126-2	114-2 114-9 115-1	128-4 129-2 129-6	Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	6
118-2	170-6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114-2	127-2	122-8	130-8	114-9	130.7	Jan 15	5 199

\* These sub-groups have no direct counterparts in the index series produced for the period up to the end of 1986 but indices for categories which are approximately equivalent were published in the July 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be 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*).

DETAIL DRICES O

#### 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		rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	Misce laneou goods	us a	ransport nd ehicles	Ser	rvices
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 14 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 14 1986 Jan 13	$\begin{array}{c} 12.0 \\ 19.9 \\ 23.4 \\ 16.6 \\ 9.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 18.4 \\ 13.0 \\ 12.0 \\ 4.9 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.0 \\ 5.5 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$	20.1 18.3 25.4 23.5 7.1 10.9 12.6 8.9 11.0 1.9 6.0 3.4 3.2 3.8	20.7 18.7 23.2 17.9 15.8 9.6 22.5 14.8 7.2 7.3 7.0 6.2 6.2 6.6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$	0.4 24.0 31.1 15.3 3.9 16.5 10.0 32.2 8.7 5.8 12.7 7.4 10.5	10.5 10.3 22:2 14:3 66 15.8 24:8 20.1 22:8 -0.5 9.9 8:8 11:4 8:3	5.8 24.9 35.1 17.8 10.6 6.0 18.9 28.4 13.0 16.2 0.5 3.9 4.0 -0.2	9+ 18+ 19+ 11+ 11+ 6+ 3- 3- 2+ 2+ 2+ 2+ 2+ 2+ 0+	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 5 5 6 1	$\begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 18.6\\ 10.9\\ 12.9\\ 10.2\\ 7.6\\ 11.9\\ 5.3\\ -0.2\\ 1.8\\ -0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.6\\ 2.5\end{array}$	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 20 11 10 22 11 10 10 10	9-8 0-5 3-9 1-1 2-8 1-6 0-4 7-1 4-8 2-4 3-6 1-7	12: 15: 33: 8: 11: 8: 22: 17: 12: 3: 3: 5: 6: 5: 4:	8 0 3 8 3 2 1 6 7 9 4 3
	All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6.0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6.3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6.6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21-9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23-1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4
June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23-4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3·1	5·6
July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5·4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3·9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5·8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3·8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5
Sept 12	7·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3·5	5·0	5·9	7·2	4·9	6·9	3·2	6·0
Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5·9	3·4	15·7	5·5	3·6	5·5	5·1	7.6	4.7	6-8	3·5	6-2
Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5·8	2·9	17·9	5·6	3·6	5·9	5·0	7.3	4.5	6-8	4·8	6-1
Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6·1	2·9	18·2	5·7	4·0	5·9	4·9	7.5	3.8	6-8	4·8	6-0
990 Jan 16	7.7	8·0	7·2	5·8	2·6	17-0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4·6	7·4	4·0	4·1	4·8	6·7
Feb 13	7.5	8·6	7·3	6·0	2·6	15-5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4·9	7·7	4·0	7·2	4·7	6·9
Mar 13	8.1	8·7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18-2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3·8	7·2	5·0	6·9
Apr 10	9·4	8·4	7-7	9·0	6·2	23·4	6·0	4·6	4·8	4-7	7·1	4·0	7·4	5·2	8-2
May 15	9·7	8·9	8-1	10·6	8·5	23·8	7·4	4·7	5·5	4-6	7·0	3·6	6·8	4·7	8-0
June 12	9·8	8·4	8-3	10·8	8·6	23·7	7·8	4·9	5·9	4-2	7·0	3·8	7·1	4·6	8-4
July 17	9·8	7·9	8·8	11·4	8·7	23·7	7·7	4·3	6·3	3·6	6·9	4·6	7·2	4·2	8-0
Aug 14	10·6	8·5	8·8	11·1	8·8	23·8	9·1	4·7	6·5	4·7	7·5	7·8	7·5	4·6	8-0
Sept 11	10·9	8·1	9·4	11·1	8·3	23·7	9·6	5·2	7·5	4·9	8·0	9·7	7·5	4·7	9-0
Oct 13	10·9	7·1	9·3	11.0	8·2	23·2	11·4	5·1	7·9	4·7	8·0	10·5	8·1	5·1	9-4
Nov 13	9·7	6·9	9·5	11.2	8·1	17·9	10·1	5·5	7·7	5·0	8·1	9·0	7·8	4·5	9-1
Dec 11	9·3	6·6	9·4	11.3	8·7	17·1	9·5	5·6	7·6	4·8	7·6	7·9	7·8	4·6	9-5
991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensione	er household	s	Two-per	son pension	er household	s	General	index of reta	il prices (exc	I. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100	and the set								-			
1974	101.1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101.1	105-8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116-1
1975	121.3	134-3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134-0	139.1	144-4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161-4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168-0
1977	179.0	186-9	191.1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189.4	192.3	176-8	184-2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268-9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305-9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323-2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355-1	337.5	344.3	345-3	348.5
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369-0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8		365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384-3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	362-6 372-2	375.3
						0100	0100	002 0		371.0	512.2	375.5
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100-3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.0	101 5	1017	100.0
1988	102.8	104.6	105-3	106-6	103-1	104.8	105.5	106.8	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1989	108-0	110.0	111.0	113-2	108-2	110.4	111.3	113-4	103-6	105.5	106-4	107.7
1990	115-3	118-1	119.9	122.4	115.4	118.3	120.2	122.6	109-0 115-2	111·2 118·5	112-0 120-3	113·7 122·6

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

	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house good	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Mis lane goo	eous and	nsport I licles	Sen	vices
NDEX FOR ON	E-PERSON PENS	IONER H	-		1			N. Pasta					JAN 15,	1974 = 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336·2 352·9 370·1 382·0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358-2 384-3 406-8 432-7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441.6 489.8 533.3 587.2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255-3 263-0 274-3 281-3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393 417 451 468	·3 438 ·6 458	3-3 3-6	311 321 343 357	·3 ·1
987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438-4	605.5	510.5			231.7					
NDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PENS		OUSEHOLDS											
983 984 985 986	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	383 405 438 456	5-8 407 3-1 429	7·0 9·9	320 331 353 368	·1 ·8
987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602·3	512·2			240.5					
BENERAL INDE	EX OF RETAIL PF	RICES												
983 984 985 986	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	345 364 392 409	1-7 37- 2-2 392	4·7 2·5	342 357 381 400	·3 ·3
987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602-9	506.1		Section 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
NDEX FOR ON 987 988 989 990	IE-PERSON PENS 101-1 104-8 110-6 118-9	5IONER H 101·1 104·6 110·8 120·0	HOUSEHOLDS 102·8 109·7 116·7 126·4	101·8 106·4 111·9 122·3	100·2 103·5 106·5 113·8	99·1 101·3 106·8 116·2	102·1 106·2 110·9 116·5	101·1 104·5 109·1 116·4	101-1 104-5 109-3 115-3	102-3 109-1 119-3 129-4	102·9 107·9 115·1 124·1	102·8 108·7 114·9 121·7	<b>JAN 13,</b> 103·5 109·3 116·2 124·8	<b>1987</b> = <b>100</b> 100·4 103·3 106·1 111·2
NDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PEN	SIONER I	HOUSEHOLDS											
987 988 989 990	101·2 105·0 110·9 119·1	101·1 104·7 111·0 120·4	102·8 109·6 116·5 126·3	101·8 106·7 112·4 123·1	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·7	99·1 101·4 106·8 115·7	102·2 106·1 110·5 115·8	100·9 103·8 107·9 114·9	101-2 104-5 109-4 115-5	102·3 108·8 118·3 127·6	103·0 107·4 114·2 122·8	102·8 108·7 115·2 122·1	103·4 109·4 116·3 124·6	100·5 103·7 106·7 112·1
GENERAL IND	EX OF RETAIL P	RICES												
987 988 989 990	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2	101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4	102·8 109·6 116·5 126·4	101·7 106·9 112·9 123·8	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·6	99·1 101·6 107·3 115·9	102·1 105·9 110·1 115·4	101·9 106·8 112·5 119·6	101·1 104·4 109·9 115·0	101-9 106-8 114-1 122-7	103·4 108·1 114·0 120·9	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5

Votes: 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**

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index has been transferred from the Department of Employment to the Central Statistical Office. For the immediate uture the RPI will continue to be published in *Employment Gazette* as at present. Similar arrangements also apply to the tables on household spending from the anily Expenditure Survey (*tables 7-1, 7-2* and *7-3*), responsibility for which has also passed to the Central Statistical Office.

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

#### Calculations

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

	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	x	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
%change = -	Index for earlier month	(Jan		-'

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.

## Structure

#### Definitions

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

## 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 fares until January 1989. From December 1989 the Nationalised Industries index is no longer published. Industries remaining nationalised in December 1989 were coal, electricity, postage and rail.

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

# **RETAIL PRICES** 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in table 6.2 on pp 120-121 of the March 1987 issue of Employment Gazette

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

#### 6.8 **RETAIL PRICES Selected countries**

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxem- bourg
Annual averages	100.0	100.0									
1985 1986	100-0 103-4	100-0 103-5	100-0 101-3	100-0 103-6	100-0 99-9	100-0 123-0	100-0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0
1987	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143-2	108-8 114-5	102·7 105·9	103-8 107-1	105-8	100.3
988	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.5	120.0	108.7	109-4	110·9 116·5	100-2 101-7
989	121.8	116.4	107.3	118-1	104-2	184.9	128-2	112.5	113.9	123-8	101.7
990	133-3	123.0	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136-8	116.3	117.6	131.8	109-0
Ionthly											
990 Jan	126.3	119.6	109-2	119.5	105.8	201.3	133-2	114.4		128-2	107.5
Feb	127.1	120.2	109.4	119.7	106-2	201.4	134.0	114.6	116.7	129-2	107.6
Mar	128.3	120.8	109.7	120.2	106.3	209.0	134.5	115.0		129.7	107.6
Apr	132-3	121.8	110-2	120.2	106.5	212.6	134.9	115-4		130.2	108-1
May	133-4	122.3	110.2	121.1	106.7	218.9	134.9	115.7	117.1	130.6	108.3
June	133.9	122.7	110.3	120.8	106-8	223-8	135.3	115.9		131.2	108.3
July	134.1	123-0	110.7	120.4	106-8	223-2	137.0	116-2		131.6	108-5
Aug	135.4	123.7	111.3	121.7	107.1	224.5	137.7	116.9	118.0	132.5	108-5
Sep	136.7	124-6	112-4	122.7	107.5	232.3	139-2	117.5		133-2	109.7
Oct	137-8	125.5	113.1	122.9	108-2	237.9	140.5	118-2		134-3	110.8
Nov	137.4	125.6	112.7	122.8	108.0	241.3	140.2	118.0	118.7	135-1	111-4
Dec	137-3	125·7P	112.6	122.5	108.1	245.4	140.5	117.9		135-6P	111.4
991 Jan	137-6	126·4P	113.4	122.5	108.8	244.9	142-2	118-4P		136-5P	111-8P
creases on a year earl	lier										
nnual averages	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.7	2.2	19-3	7.8	5-9			Per cent
986	3.4	3.6	1.3	3.6	-0.3	23.0	8.8	2.7	5-4 3-8	9.2	4.1
987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.3	16.4	5.2	3.1	3-8	5.8	0.3
988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.2	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	4·8 5·0	-0.1
989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.8	6.8	3.5	4.1	6.3	1.5 3.3
990	9.4	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.3
onthly											
990 Jan	7.7	5.2	3.6	3.7	2.7	15.9	6-8	3.4		6.6	4.0
Feb	7.5	5.3	3.4	3.2	2.7	16.5	7.3	3.4	4.2	6.5	4·0 3·8
Mar	8.1	5.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	17.8	7.0	3.4	4 <u>C</u>	6.3	3.5
Apr May	9.4	5.4	3.2	2.4	2.3	17.9	7.0	3.2		6.2	3.6
May	9.7	5.4	3.1	2.4	2.3	21.0	6-8	3.0	3.5	6.0	3.4
June	9.8	5.4	3.0	2.5	2.3	21.7	6.6	3-0		6.1	3.1
July	9.8	5.5	3.0	2.1	2.4	21.6	6.2	3.0	1. C.	6.2	3.0
Aug	10.6	5.9	3.3	2.6	2.8	21.9	6.5	3.5	2.8	6.7	3.0
Sep	10.9	6.1	3.7	3.1	3.1	21.8	6.4	3.8		6.7	3.7
Oct	10-9	6-3	4.3	2.7	3.3	22.3	7.0	3.9		6.8	4.0
Nov	9.7	5.9	4.0	2.2	3.0	22.9	6.7	3.5R	2.7	6·8	4·2 4·5
Dec	9.3	5.7P	3.5	1.9	2.8	22.8	6.5	3.4	2.1	6·8 6·8P	4.5
91 Jan	9.0	5.6P	3.9	2.5	2.8	01.7					
e. cuit	50	5.01	3.9	2.3	2.0	21.7	6.7	3.5P		6.5P	4.0P

Portugal

100·0 111·7 122·2 133·9 150·8 170·9

160·7 164·4 165·4

167·4 169·2 169·8

171·0 173·1 175·1

177-0 178-2 179-6

181.5

19·6 11·8 9·3 9·6 12·6 13·3

12·1 13·1 12·8

12·9 14·0 13·6

13·3 12·7 13·7

14·4 14·1 13·7

12.9

letherlands

100·0 100·2 99·8 100·6 101·7 104·2

02·4 02·8 03·2

103·7 103·8 103·7

04·0 04·4 05·3

05·6 05·6 05·4

05.4

er cent 2·3 0·2 -0·4 0·8 1·1 2·5

2·0 2·1 2·1

2·1 2·2 2·2

2·3 2·4 2·7

2·9 2·9 2·7

2.8

United States

100·0 101·9 105·7 110·0 115·3

118-5 119-0 119-7

119-9 120-1 120-8

121-3 122-4 123-4

124·1 124·4R 124·4

125-2

3·5 1·9 3·7 4·1 4·8

5·2 5·3 5·2

4.7 4.4 4.7

4·8 5·6 6·2

6·3 6·3 6·1

5.7

Japan

100·0 100·6 100·7 101·4 103·7

104·8 105·1 105·5

106·3 107·1 106·5

106·4 106·9 107·9

109·3 108·9R 108·8

109-5P

2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3

3.0 3.6 3.5

2·5 2·7 2·2

2·3 2·9 3·0

3·5 4·2 3·8

4.5P

Switzer-land

100·0 100·8 102·2 104·2 107·4

110-8 111-2 111-6

111-8 112-3 112-5

112·6 113·8 114·3

115·0 116·0 116·0

117.0

3·4 0·8 1·4 2·0 3·1

5·0 4·9 5·0

4·7 5·0 5·0

5·3 6·1 6·0

6·4 6·0 5·3

5.5

Austria

100·0 101·7 103·1 105·1 107·8

109·2 110·0 110·1

110·4 110·5 110·8

112·2 112·8 112·6

112-7R 112-3R 112-3

112.9

3·3 1·7 1·4 1·9 2·6

2·9 3·1 3·1

3·1 3·0 2·9

3·0 3·2 3·7

3·7 3·9R 3·5

3.4

Norway

100-0 107-2 116-5 124-3 130-0

132·5 133·0 134·5

134·5 134·8 135·2

135-4 135-2 136-5

137·6 137·6 137·2

137.8

5.5 7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6

4·2 4·3 4·5

4·0 3·9 3·6

3.6 3.8 3.9

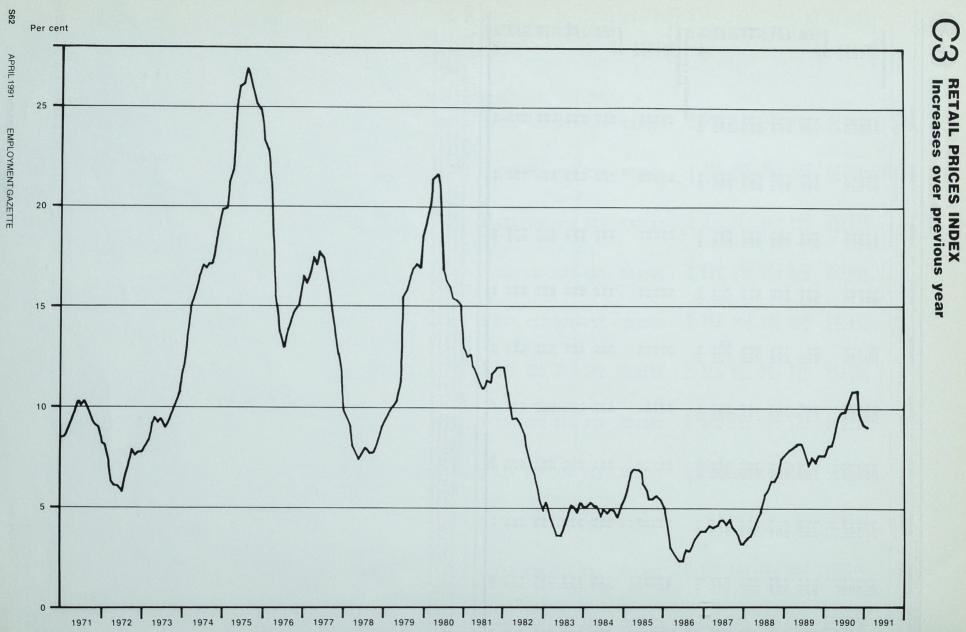
4·6 4·5 4·4 4.0

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

Sel	ected o	ountri	es 6.8
Sweden	Finland	Canada	
100·0 104·2 108·6 114·9 122·3	100-0 103-6 107-1 112-6 120-0	100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1 118·7	Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990
129-4 130-0 133-6	124-8 125-3 125-7	121-8 122-5 122-9	Monthly 1990 Jan Feb Mar
133·5 134·2 134·1	126·4 127·0 127·3	123·0 123·6 124·1	Apr May June
135·4 136·3 137·9	127·5 128·1 128·8	124·7 124·8 125·2	July Aug Sep
138·8 139·3 139·1	129-2 129-1 129-0	126·2 126·9 126·8	Oct Nov Dec
142-4	130.9	130·2	1991 Jan
7-4 4-2 4-2 5-8 6-4	6-3 3-6 3-7 4-9 6-6	4-2 4-2 4-4 4-0 5-0	ses on a year earlier Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
8·7 8·6 11·2	7·6 7·5 6·6	5·5 5·4 5·3	<b>Monthly</b> 1990 Jan Feb Mar
10∙0 10∙2 9∙7	6·1 6·3 5·6	5·0 4·5 4·3	Apr May June
10-8 11-1 11-5	5·8 6·2 5·7	4·1 4·2 4·3	July Aug Sep
11-3 11-4 10-9	5·6 5·6 4·9	4·8 5·0 5·0	Oct Nov Dec
10.0	4.9	6-8	1991 Jan

RETAIL PRICES CO

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#### Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain Ŏ THOUSAND

TOURISM

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	Ali tourism -related industries
C group	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
elf-employed *		51.7	1.6	36.4	18-4	156-1
981	48.0	51.7	1.0	50.4	10 4	100 1
nployees in employment						
of Max	207.5	254.8	136-2	221.6	316-6	1,136.7
85 Mar	222.8	266.4	139.7	268-5	373.0	1,270.4
June Sept	226.1	259.3	139-3	270.1	364-3	1,259.2
Dec	220.8	258-5	141.2	231.4	325-8	1,177.8
86 Mar	215.3	249.9	137.1	226.5	322.0	1,150.8
86 Mar June	229.2	259.8	138.2	270.5	370.9	1,268.6
Sept	227.7	264.3	138-5	268-4	362-0	1,260.9
Dec	225.2	263-4	139-2	232.3	331.2	1,191.2
87 Mar	223.8	257.0	138.4	220.9	328.5	1,168-6
June	240.4	263.1	136.9	265-4	375.1	1,280.9
Sept	242.2	264.1	139.9	270.1	367.0	1,283.3
Dec	245.9	274.5	143-3	245.5	348-6	1,257.8
88 Mar	245.3	274.3	139-3	240.9	353-3	1,253.0
June	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	374.6	1,350.8
Sept	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	375.7	1,372.9
Dec	269.9	313-1	144.9	251.7	347.9	1,327.4
89 Mar	268.4	316-4	139.9	259-1	345-2	1,328.9
June	290.1	326-2	140.4	301.0	375.8	1,433.4
Sept	295.3	329.1	143-3	310.6	378-9	1,457.3
Dec	296.6	336-3	144.5	282.1	338·1	1,397.3
90 Mar	294.1	326-3	140.9	278-8	340.1	1,380.2
June	306.0	338.8	142.3	317.6	390.2	1,494-9
Sept	310.1	338.3	144-9	320.9	383.7	1,497.8
ange Sept 1990 on Sept 1989						
osolute (thousands)	+14.7	+9.1	+1.6	+10.2	+4.8	+40-4
ercentage	+5.0	+2.8	+1.1	+3.3	+1.3	+2.8

 Based on Census of Population.

 in addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in all tourism related industries: (1982 not available.)

 1981
 163
 1986
 211

 1983
 159
 1987
 200

 1984
 187
 1988
 204

 1985
 190
 1989
 191

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

#### TOURISM 8 .2 Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure £ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

		Overseas visitors (a)	to the UK	UK residents at (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)	HIRESE A.
982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 989 990 (e) ercenta	age change 1990/1989	3,188 4,003 4,614 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,945 7,475 +8 Overseas visitors		3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,905 +6 UK residents at		-452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,430 Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,183 1,567 2,537 1,658	1,715 1,671 1,700 1,859	1,583 2,212 3,693 1,869	2,364 2,259 2,273 2,461	-400 -645 -1,156 -211	649 588 573 602
990 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 (e) Q4 (e)	1,380 1,862 2,575 1,660	2,007 1,913 1,746 1,811	1,696 2,526 3,830 1,855	2,527 2,533 2,436 2,411	-316 -664 -1,255 -195	520 620 690 600
989	Jan Feb Mar Apr Juny Juny July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	410 303 470 456 605 873 909 755 635 469 554	531 554 630 548 557 566 582 559 559 559 577 602 680	484 524 575 662 926 1,028 1,361 1,304 937 505 427	748 871 745 750 743 766 726 779 768 791 796 874	-74 -221 -105 -166 -321 -155 -321 -452 -549 -302 -36 +127	-217 -317 -115 -202 -186 -200 -144 -220 -209 -214 -194 -194
990 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr July (e) Aug (e) Aug (e) Sept (e) Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	491 402 487 538 619 705 860 930 785 650 510 500	618 724 665 610 690 613 593 568 585 585 585 586 644 581	583 485 628 696 730 1,100 1,115 1,425 1,425 1,290 950 505 400	900 806 821 834 835 864 848 832 756 806 811 794	-92 -83 -141 -158 -111 -395 -255 -495 -505 -300 +5 +100	-282 -82 -156 -224 -145 -251 -255 -264 -171 -220 -167 -213

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

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

	All areas	and the second second	North America	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636		2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,105	7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082	2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418
983 984 985 986	1,635 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566		2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272	7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355	2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855
987 988 989 990 (e)	15,566 15,799 17,338 17,670		3,394 3,272 3,481 3,640	9,317 9,669 10,689 10,410	2,855 2,859 3,168 3,620
989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,336 4,264 5,962 3,776	4,429 4,236 4,165 4,508	546 984 1,227 724	2,199 2,579 3,534 2,377	592 701 1,201 675
990 P Q1 Q2 Q3 (e) Q4 (e)	3,353 4,573 6,090 3,650	4,678 4,329 4,315 4,344	605 1,097 1,250 690	2,060 2,618 3,550 2,180	688 859 1,290 780
989 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,132 869 1,335 1,302 1,388 1,574 2,071 2,258 1,633 1,448 1,183 1,145	1,440 1,427 1,562 1,409 1,434 1,393 1,406 1,365 1,394 1,344 1,521 1,541	189 139 218 209 328 448 460 419 347 311 221 191	710 561 927 916 803 860 1,241 1,398 896 849 743 785	233 169 191 177 257 267 370 440 390 288 219 169
990 P Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr R June R July (e) Aug (e) Sept (e) Oct (e) Dec (e)	1,195 976 1,182 1,495 1,656 2,130 2,230 1,730 1,450 1,140 1,060	1,525 1,582 1,571 1,373 1,504 1,452 1,452 1,47 1,461 1,457 1,461 1,456 1,427	223 149 233 234 386 477 440 460 350 330 200 160	699 641 719 973 797 849 1,270 1,280 1,280 1,000 800 700 680	273 186 230 215 312 332 420 380 380 320 240 220

# 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,030 30,850		782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,218 2,180	11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,128 25,660	1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,684 3,010
989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5,404 7,951 11,622 6,053	8,167 7,642 7,522 7,699	327 563 815 512	4,316 6,747 10,097 4,969	761 642 710 571
1990 P Q1 R Q2 R Q3 (e) Q4 (e)	5,300 8,258 11,360 5,930	8,285 7,717 7,375 7,471	371 626 710 470	4,098 6,930 9,760 4,870	830 702 890 590
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,724 1,627 2,053 2,211 2,478 3,262 3,353 4,391 3,878 3,008 1,647 1,398	2,759 2,783 2,625 2,515 2,557 2,557 2,586 2,507 2,558 2,507 2,558 2,439 2,702	127 84 116 155 177 232 206 283 326 261 136 115	1,321 1,311 1,685 1,785 2,131 2,831 2,967 3,853 3,277 2,526 1,330 1,112	276 232 254 271 170 200 180 256 275 219 181 171
990 P Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr R June R July (e) Aug (e) Sept (e) Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,820 1,542 1,938 2,547 2,480 3,231 3,360 4,240 3,760 2,960 1,810 1,160	3,023 2,599 2,663 2,673 2,548 2,496 2,503 2,473 2,399 2,546 2,580 2,580	124 101 146 170 191 265 200 260 250 250 110	1,373 1,236 1,490 2,110 2,052 2,768 2,870 3,680 3,210 2,480 1,500 890	323 205 302 267 237 198 290 300 300 230 230 200 160

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

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R			a she and a she a	1990	and the second		
	1001			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	<u>Q1</u>	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal all countries	15,566	15,799	17,338	3,336	4,264	5,962	3,776	3,353	4,573		
lorth America					803	982	613	507	877		
JSA	2,800	2,620	2,842	445	803	245	112	97	220		
Canada	594	651	639	101	181	245	112	51			
otal	3,394	3,272	3,481	546	984	1,227	724	605	1,097		
uropean Community							110	111	133		
Belgium/Luxembourg	491	586	618	133	143	192	149	501	601		
France	2,008	1,969	2.261	539	616	677	429		527		
Tarice		1,830	2,027	409	532	655	431	314	527		
ederal Republic of Germany	683	661	708	122	103	333	150	127	127		
aly letherlands	683		940	190	223	305	223	194	229		
letherlands	855	881	940	57	64	71	67	49	54		
enmark	242	248	259	5/	04	40	32	31	31		
reece	130	122	128	30	26		181	121	114		
Spain	456	509	622	106	111	223		121	18		
pan	67	88	95	25	21	25	24	20			
ortugal		1,252	1,302	257	302	461	282	257	343		
ish Republic	1,154	1,202	1,502	LOI							
otal	7,731	8,148	8,960	1,866	2,141	2,983	1,970	1,726	2,179		
other Western Europe									10		
	107	117	148	26	28	70	25 95	25 96	40		
Austria	127 403	420	424	89	121	119	95	96	115		
Switzerland	403	281	287	46	62	98	81	46	69		
Vorway	296		201	96	117	142	126	80	115		
Sweden	417	382	481	90	50	56	31	20	44		
Finland	116	114	166	26	53	50 66	49	68	56	0	0
Others	227	207	222	50	56	66	49	00	50	U	
fotal	1,586	1,521	1,728	333	437	551	407	335	439		
Other countries	500	475	457	79	89	200	89	103	92		
Middle East	526	4/5	457 93	19	17	41	16	19	18		
North Africa	100	78		19	20	53	35	38	46		
South Africa	157	153	145	27	30 38	53 70	35 36	49	43		
Eastern Europe	101	123	165	20	38		30	160	124		
lanan	297	388	505	138	91	163	113		124		
Japan Australia	508	388 482	535	138 98	129	207	101	101	175		
Australia Jaw Zeelend	122	129	123	20	22	54	27	18	33		
New Zealand	100	154	179	34	32	67	46	31	42		
atin America	160	154	966	157	253	346	212	169	286	0	and the second
Rest of World	884	877	900	157	200	040					
Total	2,855	2,859	3,168	592	701	1,201	675	688	859		

Notes: See table 8.2.

## Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroa

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990			la anna anna anna anna anna anna anna a
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal all countries	27,447	28,828	31,030	5,404	7,951	11,622	6,053	5,300	8,258		
lorth America	1.045	1 400	1,879	297	481	640	461	333	558		
SA anada	1,245 314	1,486 337	339	30	82	176	52	39	68		
otal	1,559	1,823	2,218	327	563	815	512	371	626		
uropean Community			004	100	204	230	217	231	236		
elgium/Luxembourg	642	757	831	180	1,622	2,385	1,238	1,059	1.838		
rance	5,321	5,032	6,480	1,234	1,622	2,385	422	341	426		
ederal Republic of Germany	1,397	1,329	1,672	323	382		221	208	326		
taly	1,188	1,036	1,300	216	303	560	221	208	366		
Netherlands	940	1,060	1,125	218	360	311	235				
Denmark	152	131	163	21	55	61	26	30	52		
areece	1.843	1.715	1,635	24	466	878	267	24	481		
Spain	6,559	6,828	6.202	776	1,735	2,487	1,203	778	1,352		
Portugal	903	1,108	1,006	126	290	386	204	102	323		
rish Republic	1,545	1,823	2,010	363	459	729	460	356	515		
lotal	20,489	20,820	22,424	3,482	5,877	8,572	4,494	3,343	5,914		
Other Western Europe								or the second			
lugoslavia	644	652	554	27	115	366	46	20	183		
Austria	624	762	696	330	112	189	65	281	227		
Switzerland	540	564	609	204	133	188	84	167	128		
Norway/Sweden/Finland	307	363	339	47	94	128	70	67	79		
	863	859	1,101	210	303	415	173	194	301		
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	211	499	405	16	113	240	37	26	99	0	0
Total	3,189	3,699	3,704	834	870	1,525	475	755	1,017		
Other countries											
Aiddle East	201	203	226	59	58	58	51	70	78		
North Africa	380	375	387	101	103	101	82	75	85		
Eastern Europe	225	300	323	76	60	118	69	76	78		
Australia/New Zealand	203	236	249	95	71	42	41	112	69		
Commonwealth Caribbean	188	209	276	53	54	109	59	65	54		
Rest of World including Cruis		1,163	1,223	377	296	282	269	432	338	0	0
Total	2,210	2,486	2,684	761	642	710	571	830	702		

Notes: See table 8.2.



d	by	TOURISM country visited	8.6
	-	-	THOUSAND

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THOUSAND

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

	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit	1000 (1000)	
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5.067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530
984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919 6,828	3,286	2,946	1,746
987	15,566	10,335 10,967	5,231 4,832	6,655	3,564 4,096	3,179	1,996
988 989	15,799 17,338	11,829	4,032 5,509	7,286	4,096	3,178 3,497	1,870
Percentage change 1989/1988	+10	+8	+14	+9	4,303	+10	2,193 +17
ercentage change 1909/1900	+10	+0	114	13	+7	+10	+17
989 Q1	3,336	2,299	1,037	1,272	960	734	371
Q2	4,264	2,783	1,481	1,823	1,157	789	495
Q3	5,962	3,884	2,077	2,834	1,072	1,170	886
Q4	3,776	2,862	913	1,357	1,175	804	441
990 P Q1 R	3,353	3,000	753	1,180	1,081	749	342
Q2 R	4,573	3,112	1,461	2,135	1,126	872	440

Notes: See table 8.2.

#### .8 TOURISM 8 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	Total visits	Mode of travel	and a	Purpose of vis	sit		
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17.896	3,249	2,774	1,029
987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
988	28,828	21.026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
989	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
Percentage change 1989/1988	+8	+4	+17	+6	+14	+10	+20
crooninge change roos roos	10			10	- 14 - 14	+10	+20
989 Q1	5,404	4.007	1,397	3,443	990	768	204
Q2	7,951	5,698	2,253	5,602	1,243	831	275
Q3	11,622	7.845	3,777	9,129	1,019	1,154	320
Q4	6,053	4,375	1,678	3,673	1,253	732	394
990 P Q1 R	5,300	4,051	1,248	3,132	1,079	868	221
Q2 R	8,258	5,622	2,636	5,701	1,276	958	323

Notes: See table 8.2.

#### 8.9 TOURISM **Visitor nights**

				and the second	MILLION			
	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad	-		Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad.		
1978	149.1	176.4	1988	Q1	28.7	54-2		
1979	154.6	205.0		Q2	39.7	90.1		
1980	146.0	227.7		Q3	70.3	156.6		
1981	135.4	251.1		Q4	34.2	66.0		
1982	136-3	261.7						
1983	145.0	264-4	1989	Q1	31.5	64.6		
1984	154.5	277.5	1000	Q2	38.5	95.4		
1985	167.0	270.0		Q3	79.1	163-4		
1986	158-2	310.2		Q4	37.4	66.8		
1987	178-2	347.3		QT	37.4	00.0		
1988	172.9	366.9	1990	Q1 PR	00.4			
1989	186.5		1990		32.1	64.2		
		390.2		Q2 PR	43-8	93.8		
Percentage change 1989/1988	+7.9	+6.4						

Notes: See table 8.2.

#### OTHER FA

## Numbers of people benefiting from Government em

easure	Great Britain	Description of the second	Scotland	an paratitan and	Wales	
	February	January	February	January	February	January
terprise Allowance Scheme b Release Scheme bshare bstart Allowance estart interviews **	55,292 1,652 148 1,244*	56,651 1,790 149 1,326 †	5,344 81 18 175*	5,425 87 18 204 †	3,754 78 4 114 *	3,890 80 2 123†

ofe: Community industry figures which were formerly provided in *Table 9.2* are no longer being published as they now form part of Youth Training. Live cases as at February 22, 1991. Live cases as at January 25, 1991. Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the ending March 1991.

## OTHER FA Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 5 1991 to February 8 1991  $\dagger$  Registered as disabled on April 17, 1990  $\ddagger$ 

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

Not including placings through displayed vacancies. 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 formity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

#### **OTHER F Regional Selective Assistan**

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
mber of offers	44	63	30	59	9	8	213	49	32	294
alue of offers (£)	12,525	5,910	3,102	5,452	253	409	27,651	19,497	6,730	53,878

ote: Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2 Date of first payment.

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CTS	AND	FIGURES measures	0	.0
ployr	nent	measures	9	.2

ACTS and	AND FIGURES	9	·3
	employment		
1200 IS 1 - VI			

2,805 355,591

ACTS	AND	FIG	URES	0	Г
nce: (	Oct-D	ec	URES 1990 *	9	·D

#### C OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.6 Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Apr-June 1990 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category †	SIC 1980 description	FARNINGS Total gross remuneration
SCOTLAND					in the form of money. In
A A Bros Ltd Alma Holdings Ltd	Lanarkshire Kirkcaldy	400,000	B A	Wholesale distribution of food, drinks and tobacco Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confection	n tional insurance and p
Amphibian Natural Products Ltd	Glasgow	500,000 195,000	A	Processing organic oils and fats	finitional insurance and p
Amphibian Natural Products Ltd Armstrong Packaging Ltd	Arbroath	115.000	A	Packaging products of board	
Avex Electronics Ltd Blackwood Bros Ltd	Glasgow Irvine	2,000,000 160,000	A A	Professional and tech services nes Woollen and worsted industry	F IPLOYEES IN EMPL
Datacad Ltd	Lanarkshire	95,000	A	Electronic data processing equipment	A count of civilian jobs
azzi Bros Ltd	Glasgow	99,700	A A	Bacon curing and meat processing	
irayhill Europe Inc	Irvine Glasgow	960,000 83,000	A	Non-active components for electrical equipment Other printing and publishing	PAYE scheme. Participa
lill and Hay Ltd lowden Group plc	Glasgow	1.500.000	B	Mining machinery	sciemes are included if th
Hunslet-Barclay Ltd	Kilmarnock	1,500,000 550,000	A B	Railway and tramway vehicles	h meworkers and priva
I Martin Engineering Wishaw Ltd Kvaerner Govan Ltd	Lanarkshire	450,000 3,000,000	B	Mechanical and marine engineering nes	e imates of employees
Lugar Castings Ltd	Glasgow Cumnock and Sanguhar	120,000	A A A	Shipbuilding and repairing Ferrous metal foundries	roorts of the number of
Macqueen Air Conditioning Ltd	Glasgow	105,000	A	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repair	icos with different empl
Polywarm Products Ltd	Glasgow	245,000	A	Household textiles	JC03 with different emp
R A Mackay (Printers) Ltd Russell Corp UK Ltd	Glasgow Bathgate	80,000 2,550,000	A A	Other printing and publishing Mens and boys tailored outerwear	
Seiko Instruments UK Ltd	Bathgate	1,900,000	A B	Electronic data processing equipment	F LL-TIME WORKERS
Simclar International Ltd	Kirkcaldy	145,000	В	Non-active components for electrical equipment	1
Sky Subscribers services Ltd Fhames Case Ltd	Bathgate Glasgow	1,000,000 145,000	A A	Radio and TV services, theatre etc Packaging products of board	P ople normally working
op Hat Foods Ltd	Dundee	240,000	Â	Bacon curing and meat processing	o herwise stated.
Veir Pumps Ltd	Glasgow	1,795,000	A	Pumps	
Pfaudler - Balfour Ltd	Kirkcaldy	240,000 18,672,700	A	Chemical industry machinery	G NERAL INDEX OF R
otai		10,072,700			
VALES					T le general index covers a
ADT Auction Ltd Assembly and Automation (electronics)	Newport Pontypridd and Rhondda	340,000 550,000	A	Business services nes	heuseholds, excluding onl
Assembly and Automation (electronics) Avana Group Ltd	Newport	700,000	A A	Non-active components for electrical equipment Bread and flour confectionery	in he top 4 per cent and t
Chartered Trust plc	Cardiff	250,000	В	Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	(overed by separate indic
Consort Equipment Products Ltd	Haverfordwest	200,000	A	Domestic type electric appliances	is more than three-quart
Courtaulds Films and Packaging (holdings)	Wrexham Pontypridd and Bhondda	350,000 100,000	A	Packaging products of board Domestic type electronic appliances	is more man 1
DBK - Technitherm Ltd Deeside Colour Direct Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	100,000	A	Stationery	
Europressing Ltd	Cardiff	99,000	A	Finished metal products nes	H 4 FORCES
Kronospan Ltd Pacplas Ltd	Wrexham Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	750,000 346,000	A A	Manufacture, processing and treatment of wood Plastics products nes	A UK service personnel o
Pendragon Furniture Ltd	Bridgend	150,000	Â	Wooden and upholstered furniture	ing those on release leave
Sony (UK0 Ltd	Bridgend	2,200,000	A	Electronic equipment nes	
ale Castings Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	100,000 6,235,000	A	Non-ferrous metal foundries	
lotal		0,235,000			E DUSEHOLD SPENDIN
NORTH EAST					E penditure on housing (
AAF Ltd Deltakraft Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne Stockton-on-Tees	200,000	AA	Refridgerating and ventilating equipment	o ner-occupied and rent
Helena Laboratories (UK) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	85,000 200,000	Â	Wooden and upholstered furniture Measuring and checking instruments	b sed on rateable values a
Homeworthy Furniture Ltd	Sunderland	470,000	A	Wooden and upholstered furniture	p vable if the dwelling had
ATM Performance Chemicals Ltd	Middlesbrough	8,500,000	A	Inorganic chemicals except industrialised gases	
Schur Plastic as Sigma AB Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne Middlesbrough	850,000 400,000	A A	Synthetic resins and plastic materials Mechanical and marine engineering nes	e cluded.
Silverscreen Print plc	Bishop Auckland	260,000	A	Other printing and publishing	
Weardale Meat Co Ltd	Sunderland	425,000	A	Animal by-product processing	I DUSTRIAL DISPUTE
Total		11,390,000			S atistics of stoppages of
NORTH WEST					k ngdom relate only to d
Axis Profiles Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Plastics semi-manufactures	
BB Breweries Ltd Kelco Biospecialties Ltd	Liverpool Liverpool	1,950,000 200,000	A A	Brewing and malting Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial use	e aployment. Stoppages
Suspa Verin UK Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	200,000	Â	Motor vehicle parts	t an one day are excluded
an Den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd Veilburger (UK) Ltd	Wirral and Chester	700,000	В	Margarine and compound fats	e ceeded 100.
Veilburger (UK) Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	180,000	A	Wholesale distribution of household goods	Workers involved and
ntex Yarns Ltd Fronic Gravure Ltd	Bolton and Bury Wigan and St Helens	750,000 89,000	B A	Throwing, texturing, etc Other printing and publishing	a d indirectly involved (
V.L. Corbett and Sons Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	200,000	B	Packaging products of board	d sputes) at the establish
Total		4,359,000			
ORKSHIRE and HUMBERSIDE					of and working days lo
Empire Stores Group plc	Bradford	450,000	A	Mixed retail businesses	shortages of supplies, are
DA Group Ltd	Bradford	175,000	A	Business services nes	There are difficulties i
Kostal UK Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	1,000,000	A	Motor vehicle parts	particular those near the
Aarcrist Holdings Ltd Tempered Spring Co Ltd	Doncaster Sheffield	100,000 450,000	A B	Engineers small tools Motor vehicle parts	d sputes lasting only a da
Villiam Cook Steel Castings Ltd	Sheffield	200,000	Ă	Ferrous metal foundries	bear on those industries n
otal		2,375,000			
VEST MIDLANDS					the total number of stop
Bruhl (UK) Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	3,250,000	В	Iron and steel industry	days lost.
lydesdale Engineering Ltd	Wolverhampton	75,000	A	Fabricated constructional steelwork	and the second se
oventry Chemicals Ltd xact Precision Ltd	Birmingham	90,000	A A B	Soap and synthetic detergents	MANUAL WORKERS (
loistmuir Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley Birmingham	250,000 95,000	B	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repair Other printing and publishing	
eiper Recaro Ltd	Birmingham Birmingham Birmingham	250,000	A	Motor vehicle parts	Employees other than the
irsten Automotive Ltd	Birmingham	200,000	A	Electrical equipment for vehicles etc	clerical occupations.
Metal Section Ltd VA Engineering (Nuneaton) Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell Coventry and Hinckley	120,000 150,000	A A	Fabricated constructional steelwork	
otal	Governity and Hinckley	4,480,000	A	Motor vehicle parts	MANUFACTURING IN
		.,,			SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to
OUTH WEST	Mauria	05 000			SIC 1960 DIVISIONS 2 10
o Bo Belts E Harris Ltd	Newquay Plymouth	85,000 75,000	A A	Leather goods Personal services nes	The formation of the
C (UK) Ltd	Penzance and St lves	80,000	Ă	Electric instruments and control syst	NORMAL WEEKLY HO
HI Magnetronics Ltd otal	Falmouth	93,000	A	Non-active components for Electrical Equipment	The time which the emp
		333,000			

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: English cases-Department of Trade and Industry, Room 324, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2601); Socitish cases-Industry Department for Scotland, LE/1A Branch 2, Room 110, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (tel 041-242 5624); Welsh cases-Welsh Office Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167). \* Date of first payment. See footnote to table 9-5. † A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

#### DEFINITIONS

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

n which employees receive from their employers Income in kind and employers' contributions to pension funds are excluded.

#### LOYMENT

os of employees paid by employers who run a pants in Government employment and training they have a contract of employment. HM forces, ate domestic servants are excluded. As the in employment are derived from employers' of people they employ, individuals holding two ployers will be counted twice.

ng for more than 30 hours a week except where

#### RETAIL PRICES

s almost all goods and services purchased by most nly those for which the income of the household is those one and two person pensioner households lices) who depend mainly on state benefits-that

rters of their income is from state benefits.

of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, includ-

#### NG

(in the Family Expenditure Survey) includes, for t-free households, a notional (imputed) amount as an estimate of the rent which would have been ad been rented: mortgage payments are therefore

#### ES

of work due to industrial disputes in the United disputes connected with terms and conditions of s involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less ed except where the aggregate of working days lost

d working days lost relate to persons both directly (thrown out of work although not parties to the

hments where the disputes occurred. People laid lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting

are not included.

in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in ne margins of the definitions; for example, short lay or so. Any under-recording would particularly most affected by such stoppages, and would affect oppages much more than the number of working

#### (OPERATIVES)

hose in administrative, professional, technical and

NDUSTRIES

#### IOURS

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

#### Conventions

- The following standard symbols are used:
  - not available
  - nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown) provisional

break in series

R

г

#### OVERTIME

PART-TIME WORKERS otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

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

## UNEMPLOYED

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

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

## WORKFORCE

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

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

- revised
- nes

series revised from indicated entry onwards not elsewhere specified SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition EC European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

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

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

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

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

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

S69

# **Regularly published statistics**

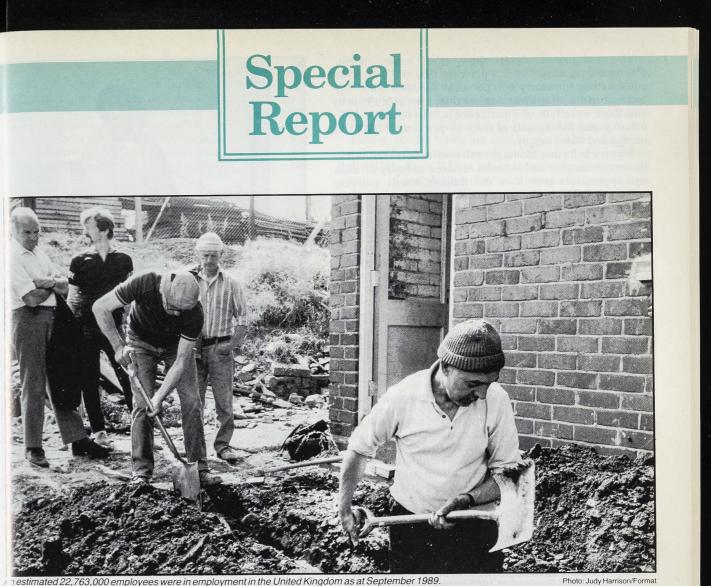
Employment and workforce	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB	14(0)	Apr 91:	1.1
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M (Q)	Apr 90:	186
Employees in employment		Api 50.	100
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Apr 91:	1.4
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 91:	1.2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Apr 91:	1.3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and			
clerical in manufacturing	А	Dec 90:	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 91:	1.7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Feb 91:	1.5
Self-employed: by region		Apr 90:	224
: by industry		Apr 90:	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91: Nov 89:	209
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1987)	Q	Feb 91:	624 1.9
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees	Q	Feb 91.	1.5
Manufacturing industries: by industry	А	Dec 90:	1.14
by region	Â	Mar 91:	1.15
Employment measures	M	Mar 91:	9.2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 91:	8
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Apr 90:	1.6
Trade union membership	Ă	May 90:	259
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	М	Apr 91:	2.1
: GB	M	Apr 91:	2.2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Apr 91:	2.6

Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Apr 91:	2.5
Broad category: UK	М	Apr 91:	2.1
Broad category: GB	M	Apr 91:	2.2
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Mar 91:	2.6
Region: summary	Q	Mar 91:	2.6
Age: time series UK	M (Q)	Apr 91:	2.7
: estimated rates	M	Apr 91:	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Apr 91:	2.8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	М	Apr 91:	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Apr 91:	2.4
: counties, local areas	M	Apr 91:	2.9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 91:	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 91:	2.6
Flows		A 01.	2.19
UK, time series	M	Apr 91:	2.19
GB, time series		May 84:	2.19
Age time series	M	Apr 91: Oct 88:	2.23/24/26
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88:	2.23/24/20
Age and duration	M	Apr 91:	2.13
Students: by region	M	Apr 91:	9.3
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 91:	2.18
International comparisons Ethnic origin	IVI	Mar 90:	125
Ennicongin		Ividi 50.	TLU
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	М	Apr 91:	2.14
Editor nguros. by ortrogion			
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and			
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Apr 91:	3.1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Apr 91:	3.2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Apr 91:	3.3
, , , ,			
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	М	Apr 91:	2.30
Regions	М	Apr 91:	2.30
Industries	М	Apr 91:	2.31
Advance notifications	S (M)	May 90:	287
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (New series) index			
Main industrial sectors	М	Apr 91:	5.1
Industries	M	Apr 91:	5.3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Dec 90:	654
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Nov 90:	571
Latest key results			
Time series	M (A)	Apr 91:	5.6
Average weekly and hourly earnings			
and hours worked [Manual workers]			
Manufacturing and certain other			
industries			
Summary (Oct)	B(A)	Apr 91:	5.4
Detailed results	A	Apr 91:	227
Holiday entitlements	А	Apr 90:	222

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Apr 91:	5-5
Manufacturing International comparisons	м	Apr 91:	5.9
Agriculture Coal-mining	A A	May 90: May 90:	253 253
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	M	Apr 91:	
Latest figures: industry Regions: summary	Q	Mar 91:	1.11 1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Apr 91:	1.12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Apr 91:	1-8
Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	м	Apr 91:	5.8
Quarterly and annual indices	Q	Apr 91:	5.8
Labour costs			
Survey results 1988 Per unit of output	Quadrennial Q	Sept 90: Mar 91:	431 5·7
A PORT AND A PORT OF A PORT OF A PORT OF A PORT			1
Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M	Apr 91: Apr 91:	6·2 6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 91:	
Main components: time series and weights	s M	Apr 91:	6-1 6-4
Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary	MA	Apr 91: May 89:	6·5 242
Revision of weights Pensioner household indices	A	Apr 89:	197
All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Apr 91: Apr 91:	6·6 6·7
Revision of weights Food prices	A M	July 89: Apr 91:	387
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	6·3 267
International comparisons	М	Apr 91:	6.8
Household spending	0	Jan 91:	7.
All expenditure: per household ; per person	Q	Jan 91:	7·1 7·1
Composition of expenditure Quarterly summary	Q	Jan 91:	, 7.2
In detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Jan 91: Jan 91:	7·3 7·3
Industrial disputes: stoppages			
Summary: latest figures	М	Apr 91:	4.1
time series Latest year and annual series	M A	Apr 91: July 89:	4-2 349
Industry Monthly: Broad sector: time series	м	Apr 91:	4.1
Annual: Detailed : Prominent stoppages	A A	July 90: July 90:	337 344
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	M	Apr 91:	4.1
Latest year for main industries	A A	July 90:	341
Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent		July 90:	342
years by industry International comparisons	A A	July 90: Dec 90:	339 609
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry	And the second street of		
Time series GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M M	Apr 91: Apr 91:	8·1 8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Apr 91:	8.3
Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism	М	Apr 91:	8.4
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 91: Apr 91:	8-5 8-6
Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q		8.7
Visits abroad by mode of travel and		Apr 91:	
purpose of visit	Q Q	Apr 91: Apr 91:	8·9 8·9
Visitor nights			
YTS Entrants: regions	м	Oct 90;	9.1
YTS Entrants: regions	М	Oct 90;	9.1
YTS Entrants: regions Regional aid Selective Assistance by region		Apr 91:	9.5
YTS Entrants: regions Regional aid	Q		

ency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). ual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontin

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## **1989 Census of Employment** Results for the United Kingdom

This article presents the results of the 1989 Census of Employment, analyses the main changes since the previous 1987 census, and describes the purpose and operation of the census.

The results of the Census of Employment show an estimated 22,763,000 employees in employment in the United Kingdom as at September 1989. This represents an increase of nearly 1 million employees over the two years since the previous Census of Employment held in September 1987. The number of employees in the services sector increased by almost 960,000; there was only a marginal increase in the number of employees in manufacturing. The Census covers employees in employment only and excludes the self-employed.

A separate article in this issue of Employment Gazette presents revised quarterly and monthly employment estimates for dates from September 1987, incorporating the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and the 1990 Labour Force Survey.

Summary of results Tables 1, 2 and 3 present summaries of the Census of Employment estimates for September 1987 and 1989 by sex and whether full or part-time (table 1), by industry division (table 2) and by standard economic region (table 3).

Between the two census dates, the number of employees in the United Kingdom increased by 41/2 per cent (984,000). The number of female employees in employment increased by 71/2 per cent (738,000) while the number of male employees increased by 2 per cent (247,000). Employees in part-time jobs increased by 8 per cent (406,000) while the number in full-time employment rose by 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent (578,000). The number of females in both full and part-time employment grew appreciably more than the number of males in each category.



The industry analyses show that service sector employees increased by 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent (957,000), those in construction by nearly 61/2 per cent (65,000) while the increase in manufacturing was less than 1 per cent (38,000) and there were falls of 7 per cent (24,000) in agriculture, forestry and fishing and of over 10 per cent (52,000) in energy and water supply.

There was further strong growth evident in the 'banking, finance, insurance and business services' industry division and appreciable growth in 'distribution, hotels, catering and repairs'. The further, substantial decline in 'energy and water supply' continued due to the contraction of employment in coalmining.

All regions of the United Kingdom experienced growth in employment between September 1987 and September 1989. The strongest growth rates were in East Anglia (nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) and, again, the South West (over  $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) while it was lowest in the South East (under 3 per cent).

Detailed results by industry are presented in table 4-by sex and according to whether full or part-time-and in table 5 by regions of the United Kingdom. The equivalent of table 4 for Great Britain will be published in a companion article in the May 1991 issue of Employment Gazette.

#### Background to the Census of Employment

Before 1971 estimates of the number of employees were based on counts of national insurance cards. Since 1971 Censuses of Employment have provided detailed statistics of employees in employment analysed by industry and area and covering virtually the whole economy. The sectors excluded are HM Forces, homeworkers and employees in private domestic service, as well as the self-employed. To avoid duplication of inquiries, figures for agriculture are taken from the Censuses of Agriculture.

From 1971 to 1978 censuses were conducted annually.

#### Table 1 Employees in employment in the UK, September 1987 and September 1989 by sex, full or part-time.

Industries and services (Divisions of SIC 1980)	Census	Census	Change	
	1987	1989	Number	Per cent
All (0–9)			in the second second	
Male and female	21,778	22,763	+984	+4.5
Full-time	16,660	17,238	+578	+3.5
Part-time	5,119	5,525	+406	+7.9
Male	11,827	12,073	+247	+2.1
Full-time	10,919	11,122	+203	+1.9
Part-time	908	952	+44	+4.8
Female	9,952	10,689	+738	+7.4
Full-time	5,741	6,116	+376	+6.5
Part-time	4,211	4,573	+362	+8.6
Manufacturing (2-4)				
Male and female	5,211	5,249	+38	+0.7
Full-time	4,848	4,882	+34	+0.7
Part-time	363	367	+4	+1.1
Male	3,644	3,671	+27	+0.7
Full-time	3,590	3,616	+26	+0.7
Part-time Female	54	55	+1	+1.8
Full-time	1,567	1,578	+12	+0.7
Part-time	1,258 309	1,266 312	+8 +3	+0.7
ET NEL LEE SERVICE	309	312	+3	+1.0
Services (6–9) Male and female	14,684	15,642	+957	+6.5
Full-time	10.089	10.642	+553	+0.5
Part-time	4,596	5.000	+333	+8.8
Male	6,593	6.838	+245	+3.7
Full-time	5.802	5.996	+195	+3.4
Part-time	791	842	+50	+6.4
Female	8,092	8,804	+712	+8.8
Full-time	4,287	4,645	+358	+8.3
Part-time	3,805	4,158	+354	+9.3

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# CAUTION WET FLOOR

Between the two census dates the number of female employees in employment increased by 71/2 per cent.

Following the Rayner review of the Government Statistical Service it was recommended that a census should normally be conducted triennially (the precise frequency depending on the overall employment situation and prevailing circumstances which have now led to biennial censuses). Since 1978, censuses have taken place in 1981, 1984, 1987 and 1989. The next one is planned for later this year.

Each census is a costly exercise and Rayner proposals were designed to reduce not only the burden on public funds but also on employers. In order further to minimise

able 2	1987 and September 1989 by industry division.
	Thousands

Divisions of SIC 1980	Census 1987	Census	Change		
the ourgose and on	1907	1989 Numb		Per cent	
All (0–9)	21,778	22,763	+984	+4.5	
<ul> <li>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</li> <li>Energy and water supply</li> </ul>	348 508	324 455	-24 -52	-6·9 -10·3	
<ol> <li>Other mineral and ore extraction, etc</li> <li>Metal goods, engineering</li> </ol>	699	742	+42	+6.1	
and vehicles 4 Other manufacturing	2,355 2,156	2,359 2,149	+4 -8	+0·2 -0·4	
5 Construction	1,027	1,092	+65	+6.4	
<ul> <li>6 Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs</li> <li>7 Transport and communication</li> </ul>	4,336	4,779 1,376	+442	+10.2	
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business		nan est		adastas stonate	
services, etc 9 Other services	2,339 6,707	2,685 6,802	+345 +96	+14·8 +1·4	

hese burdens, particularly for small businesses, the censuses for 1984, 1987 and 1989 were conducted on a sample basis; the Northern Ireland census, however, continued to cover all employers due to the relatively small umber of units involved. The introduction of sampling has educed the number of forms issued to employers in Great ritain by about two-thirds, from around 1.2 million to less an 400 thousand. The 1991 census will also be on a sample asis but it is planned to hold a full census in 1993, the first nce 1981.

#### urpose and operation

The Census of Employment is a large scale statistical quiry whose purpose is to provide government and other ers with an accurate and reliable picture of employment a changing industrial scene. One of its principal aims is to ovide accurate national and regional benchmark figures th which to re-align the employment estimates obtained om the much smaller monthly and quarterly sample quiries among employers and the labour force. The ticle on pages 175-196 of this issue describes the nsequential effects of the new benchmark figures from e 1989 Census of Employment and of taking into account e results of the 1990 Labour Force Survey on the arterly and monthly series.

A further important objective is to provide detailed aployment estimates for local areas including data for unties, local authorities, travel-to-work areas and rliamentary constituencies; data for these areas can be tained, subject to confidentiality safeguards, from the dress for enquiries given at the end of this article.

The Census is conducted by means of a postal enquiry, d a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate easurement of the level of employment in September of the census year and of changes in employment from one census to the next.

The importance of the information which the census collects is such that the inquiry is conducted under the ovisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and the atistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 now superseded by the Statistics of Trade and Employment orthern Ireland) Order 1988. The statutory nature of the nquiry facilitated a near 97 per cent response among units included in the 1989 Census accounting for an estimated 99 per cent of their employees.

Before describing the sampling strategy used in the 1989 census, it should be noted that the units to which the census forms are sent do not correspond to the commonly used terms 'firms', 'companies', or 'establishments'. This is because the sampling frame used for the census is derived from the Inland Revenue Register of addresses for

#### Table 3 Employees in employment in the UK, September 1987 and September 1989 by region. Thousands

Census Census Change 1987 1989 Number Percent United Kingdom 21,778 22,763 +984 +4.5 7,598 801 1,754 2,101 1,574 1,904 2,432 1,116 987 1,968 7,400 739 1,628 +2.7+8.4 +7.7 +5.7 +4.4 South Fast +198East Anglia +62 South West West Midlands +126 +113 1,989 1,508 ast Midlands +66 Yorkshire and Humberside 1,783 +121 +6.8 2,345 +87 +42 +3·7 +3·9 +6·7 North West Wales 924 +62 Scotland 1.881 +87 +4.6 +4.5 Great Britain 22.234 21.271 +963Northern Ireland 507 528 +21 +4.1

Hence, census forms are sent to the address where an employer holds his pay records and this is called a reporting unit (RU). Each RU is asked to provide details of the number of employees for each worksite and distinct industrial activity. Each unit for which separate information is obtained is called a data unit (DU). Most commonly the DU will represent an entire factory, office or shop and will include all the employees working there. However, there are a substantial number of cases where there are two or more data units for the same address, reflecting the PAYE arrangements, or where more than one distinct business activity is carried out at a single address. A data unit may therefore be a complete business or only part of a business, a single establishment or only part of an establishment.

# from unrounded figures.

week

amended accordingly.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland and the Department of Agriculture (Northern Ireland). ‡National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education and health are included under the industries appropriate to those activities. HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in Employment Gazette.

#### Sampling strategy

The sampling strategy for the 1989 Census of Employment operation in Great Britain was to cover all large reporting units (mainly those with 25 or more employees) which accounted for about 85 per cent of employees, and to take a sample of the smaller units. A further objective was to have about 300,000 reporting units contributing to results.

This resulted in about 283,000 reporting units giving details of 692,000 data units which contributed to the 1989 census. For the full census in Northern Ireland, there were 32,000 reporting units covering 43,000 data units.

In order to have the forms ready for despatch by the census date in September 1989, the main selection had to be made from the records as at March of that year. Before sampling, records which contributed to the results of the 1987 GB census of employment (some 306,000 reporting

collecting employees' income tax under the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) scheme. Employers can choose to have more than one PAYE arrangement with the Inland Revenue—for example, one for monthly paid staff and another for weekly paid staff, or separate arrangements for each of a firm's regional divisions.

While the Inland Revenue PAYE register causes difficulties with the definition of units it does have the most comprehensive coverage of businesses with employees available to the Employment Department. There are no major exclusions except for those firms employing only staff earning below the income tax threshold (affecting mainly the retail industry).

#### Notes to tables

(1) Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Changes have been calculated

(2) Except for agriculture, part-time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours a

(3) When a change of business activity is notified by an employer the industrial classification in the census is

\*Excludes private domestic service.

†Estimates for agriculture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the

Division	Class Group Activity				dustry (SIC 1980): September 1989 Male Female					Male and	
	aliferent autries and statemer				Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	female
1.012	100		E CONTRACTOR	All industries and services*	11,121.8	951.7	12,073.5	6,116-4	4,572.8	10,689-2	22,762.7
				Agriculture, forestry and fishing†	197.5	40.7	238-2	54-8	31.0	85-9	324.0
5				Index of production and		co 5	4 007 4	1 410 4	202.2	1 700 0	
				construction industries	4,927·9 3,616·0	69-5 55-3	4,997·4 3,671·3	1,416-4 1,266-0	383-3 312-1	1,799-8 1,578-0	6,797-2
4				Manufacturing industries Service industries*	5,996-4	841.5	6,837.9	4,645-1	4,158-5	8,803-6	5,249-3 15,641-5
9				Service industries	5,550 4	041.0	0,007 0	4,0101	4,100 0	0,000 0	13,041.5
				Agriculture, forestry and fishing†	197.5	40.7	238-2	54.8	31.0	85-9	324-0
	01 02 03	010 020 030	0100 0200 0300	Agriculture and horticulture† Forestry Fishing	<b>182-2</b> 10-0 5-3	40·2 0·2 0·3	<b>222.4</b> 10.1 5.6	<b>52·8</b> 1·4 0·6	<b>29·9</b> 0·7 0·4	82-7 2-1 1-0	<b>305</b> -1 12-3 6-6
				Energy and water supply industries	375-1	1.0	376-1	65-0	14-3	79-4	455-5
	11	111		Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	90.9	0.2	91-1	3.8	1.2	5-0	96-0
			1113 1114	Deep coal mines Opencast coal working	84·1 5·7	0.1	84·2 5·7	3·5 0·3	1·1 0·1	4·6 0·4	88·7 6·1
			1115	Manufacture of solid fuels	1.2	-	1.2	-	_	0.1	1-3
	12	120	1200	Coke ovens	2.0	_	2.0	0-1	_	0.1	2.1
	13	130	1300	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	36-8	0.1	36-9	6-0	0.3	6-3	43-
	14	140		Mineral oil processing	15-4	-	15-4	2.8	0.3	3.0	18-
			1401 1402	Mineral oil refining Other treatment of petroleum products (excluding petrochemical	12.2	_	12-2	2.0	0.1	2.1	14-3
	45	150	1500	manufacture)	3.2		3.2	0-8	0.1	0.9	4.
	15 16	152	1520	Nuclear fuel production Production and distribution of electricity, gas and	12.7	-	12.7	2.2	0.2	2.5	15.
		161	1610	other forms of energy Production and distribution of	171.3	0.5	171.9	41-1	10.9	52.0	223
		162	1620	electricity Public gas supply	115·7 55·4	0-4 0-1	116-0 55-6	23·7 17·3	6·7 4·3	30·3 21·6	146- 77-1
		163	1630	Production and distribution of other forms of energy	0.2	-	0.2	0-1		0.1	0.3
	17	170	1700	Water supply industry	45.9	0.2	46.1	9-2	1.3	10-5	56-
				Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	561·7	4.1	565-8	148-7	27.1	175-8	741-6
	21	210	2100	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	1.4	11 12 200	1.5	0.1	d Libreso	0-1	1.6
	22	004	0010	Metal manufacturing	139-4	0.6	140.0	16-4	2.7	19-1	159-1
		221 222 223	2210 2220	Iron and steel industry Steel tubes	50-5 18-1	0·1 0·1	50·6 18·1	3·1 2·2	0·3 0·3	3.5 2.5	54·1 20·6
		223	2234	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel Drawing and manufacture	24.0	0.2	24.2	4-1	0.8	4-8	29.1
			0005	of steel wire and steel wire products	14.6	0.1	14.7	3.2	0.6	3.9	18-6
		224	2235	Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	9.5		9.5	0.8	0.1	1.0	10-5
		224	2245	Non-ferrous metals industry Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46-8 22-3	0·3 0·1	47·1 22·4	7·0 2·7	1·2 0·5	8·2 3·3	55·3 25·7
			2246	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	12.8	0.1	12.9	2.2	0.5	2.7	15.5
			2247	Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys	11.7	0.1	11.8	2.1	0.2	2.3	14.1
	23	R avian		Extraction of minerals nes	30-6	0.3	30.9	3-3	0.9	4.2	35·0
		231	2310	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	28.3	0.3	28.6	3.1	0.9	4-0	32.6
		233 239	2330 2396	Salt extraction and refining Extraction of other minerals nes	0.4 1.8	_	0-4 1-9	0·1 0·1	-	0·1 0·2	0-5 2-0
	24			Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	160 5	16	160.1	20.5	70	47 5	209-5
		241 241	2410 2410	Structural clay products Cement, lime and plaster	160-5 19-8 7-5	1.6 0.1	162-1 19-9 7-5	39·5 1·7 0·6	7·9 0·4 0·1	47-5 2-1 0-7	209-5 22-0 8-3
		241 243	2410	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	37.4	0.5	7·5 37·9	0·6 4·0	0·1 1·3	0-7 5-3	43-3
			2436 2437	Ready mixed concrete Other building products of concrete.	8.6	0-1	8.8	1.1	0.3	1-4	10-2
		244	2440	cement or plaster Asbestos goods	28-8 6-9	0.4	29·1 6·9	2·9 1·5	1.0 0.2	3.9 1.6	33-1 8-5
		245	2450	Working of stone and other non- metallic minerals nes	10-1	0.2	10.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	12.2
		246 247	2460	Abrasive products Glass and glassware	5·2 37·4	0.4	5-2 37-8	1.2 9.4	0·2 2·3	1-4 11-7	6·6 49·5
			2471 2478 2479	Flat glass Glass containers Other place products	14·1 6·6	0·1 0·1	14·2 6·7	3·3 1·3	0.9	4·2 1·5	18·4 8·2
		248	2479 2481	Other glass products Refractory and ceramic goods	16-7 36-2 7-6	0.2	16·9 36·5	4·8 19·7	1.2 2.9	6-0 22-6	22.9 59.2
			2481 2489	Refractory goods Ceramic goods	7.6 28.6	0·1 0·3	7.7 28.9	1.1 18.7	0·2 2·7	1.3 21.3	9·0 50·2
	25	251		Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	222-9 96-9	1.7 0.5	<b>224-5</b> 97-4	<b>88-6</b> 18-8	15-4 3-0	<b>104-0</b> 21-8	328-6 119-2
		stich 000	2511	Inorganic chemicals except industrial gases	46.4	0.5	97-4 46-5	9-0	3·0 1·2	10.1	56.7
			2512	Basic organic chemicals except specialised				00	12	101	
			2513	pharmaceutical chemicals Fertilisers	9.6 3.9	Ξ	9.7 3.9	2·1 0·7	0·2 0·1	2·3 0·9	12·0 4·8
			2514	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	29.4	0.2	29-6	5.7	1.3	7.0	36-5
			2515 2516	Synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	0-8 6-8		0.8 6.8	0·1 1·1	0·1 0·2	0·2 1·3	1.0 8-1

Table 4 (continued)

ivision	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			Male an
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	female
				Chemical industry (continued)			-			-	
		255	0551	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	21.1	0.2	21.3	5.3	0.8	6-1	27.5
			2551	Paints, varnishes and painters' fillings	16-3	0.2	16-4	4.2	0.6	4.9	21.3
		256	2552	Printing ink Specialised chemical products	4.9	ocrue houts	4.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	6-2
				mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	31-0	0.2	31.2	8.9	1.2	10-0	41-
			2562	Formulated adhesives and sealants	7.3	0.1	7.4	2.0	0.3	2.4	9.
			2563	Chemical treatment of oils and		01		20	00	24	0.
			2564	fats Essential oils and flavouring	0.1	an photomer	0.1	2000	_	_	
			2565	materials Explosives	1-9 2-8	has analy	2·0 2·8	0-9 1-6	0.1	1.0 1.6	3.
			2567	Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial use	16-3	0.1	16-4	3.4	0.5	4.0	20-
			2568 2569	Formulated pesticides Adhesive film, cloth and foil	0.8	-	0-8 1-8	0·3 0·6	0·1 0·1	0·4 0·7	1.2
		257	2570	Pharmaceutical products	48-1	0.4	48.5	33-9	5.6	39.6	88
		258	2581	Soap and toilet preparations Soaps and synthetic detergents	16·5 7·6	0·3 0·1	16·8 7·7	17·7 3·9	4·0 1·0	21.7 4.9	38 12
			2582	Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations	9.0	0.2	9.1	13-8	3.0	16-8	26
		259		Specialised chemical products mainly for household and							
			0501	office use Photographic materials and	9.2	0.1	9.3	4.0	0-8	4.8	14
			2591	chemicals	5.9	_	6.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	8
			2599	Chemical products nes	3.3	0.1	3.4	2.0	0.6	2.6	6
	26	260	2600	Production of man-made fibres	6-9		6.9	0-8	0.1	0.9	7
				Metal goods, engineering and							
				vehicles industries	1,834-7	19-6	1,854-3	421.3	83.3	504.6	2,358
	31			Manufacture of metal goods nes	255-5	3.9	259-4	58-0	15.5	73.5	332
		311	3111	Foundries Ferrous metal foundries	54·9 37·3	0.5	55-4	6·3 3·5	1.8	8-1	63
			3112	Non-ferrous metal foundries	17.6	0·3 0·2	37·6 17·9	2.9	1.0 0.7	4·5 3·6	42
		312 313	3120	Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-	22.4	0.2	22.6	5-0	0.9	5.9	2
			3137	precision chains; metals treatment Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets,	35-3	0.7	35-9	9.3	2.7	11.9	4
			3138	springs and non-precision chains Heat and surface treatment of	14-2	0.2	14.5	4.9	1.1	6.0	2
		214		metals including sintering	21.0	0.4	21.5	4.4	1.5	5.9	2
		314 316	3142	Metal doors, windows, etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	23·9 119·1	0·4 2·1	24·3 121·1	4-5 32-8	1.5 8.7	6·0 41·5	3 16
			3161 3162	Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and	7.3	0.1	7-4	2.1	0.5	2.6	1
			3163	similar tableware; razors Metal storage vessels (mainly	3.4	0.1	3.4	2.0	0.3	2.2	- 3
			3164	non-industrial)	1.6		1.7	0.2	-	0.3	
			3165	Packaging products of metal Domestic heating and cooking	16.5	0.2	16.8	5.2	1.6	6.9	23
			3166	appliances (non-electrical) Metal furniture and safes	5·9 8·3	0.1	6·0 8·5	1.9 1.8	0·2 0·4	2·1 2·2	1
			3167 3169	Domestic and similar utensils of metal Finished metal products nes	1.8 74.0	 1.4	1.9 75.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	:
			0100					18.4	5.4	23.8	9:
	32	320		Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	635·8 90·4	7·6 0·9	643-4 91-2	95·0 8·4	26.7 3.6	121.6 12.0	765
			3204	Fabricated constructional steelwork	64.3	9.7	65-0	5.8	2.6	8.3	73
			3205	Boilers and process plant fabrications	26.0	0.2	26.2	2.6	1.0	3.6	29
		321		Agricultural machinery and							
			3211	tractors Agricultural machinery	23·5 19·9	0·3 0·3	23·8 20·2	2·8 2·6	0-8 0-8	3.6 3.3	27
		322	3212	Wheeled tractors Metal-working machine tools	3-6		3.6	0.2	-	0.3	3
			3221	and engineers tools Metal-working machine tools	59·9 18·8	1·1 0·3	61-0 19-1	8·3 2·5	3.3	11.6	72
		202	3222	Engineers small tools	41.1	0.8	41.9	5.8	1.0 2.3	3.5 8.1	22 50
		323 324	3230	Textile machinery Machinery for the food, chemical and	9-4	0.1	9.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	11
				engineering contractors	33-1	0.4	33.5	5.7	1.6	7.3	• 40
			3244	Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and	513	abya sojbe					i.
			3245	bottling machinery Chemical industry machinery;	16-6	0.3	16.9	3.3	1.1	4-4	2
			3243	furnaces and kilns; gas,							
			3246	water and waste treatment plant Process engineering contractors	8-1 8-4	0·1 0·1	8·2 8·4	1.4 1.0	0·3 0·3	1.7 1.3	999
		325		Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	68-8	0.5	69-2	8-4	1.6	10.0	79
			3251 3254	Mining machinery Construction and earth moving	9.6	-	9.7	1.0	0.1	1.2	10
				equipment	13.2		13-2	1.2	0.2	1.4	14
			3255	Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	46.0	0.4	46.3	6.2	1.3	7.5	53
		326		Mechanical power transmission equipment	18.7	0.1	18-8	3.4	0.5	3.9	22
			3261	Precision chains and other mechanical power			100	0.4	0.5	0.9	20
			2000	transmission equipment	7.7	0.1	7.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	9
		50	3262	Ball, needle and roller bearings	11.0		11.0	2.4	0.2	2.6	13
		327		Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and							
				related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery	00.7	0.0	00.0	0.5	10		
			3275	Machinery for working wood,	20.7	0.2	20.9	3.5	1.2	4.7	25
				rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and							
				similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery	10.3	0.2	10.5	1-6	0.7	2.2	
			3276	Printing, bookbinding and					0.7	2.3	12
		328		paper goods machinery Other machinery and mechanical	10-4	0.1	10.5	2.0	0.5	2.4	12
				equipment	298.7	3.9	302.6	49-2	13.3	62.5	365

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#### Table 4 (continued)

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			Male an
					Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	female
				Mechanical engineering (continued)	-	No.	the standing		-	-	
			3281	Internal combustion engines (except for road vehicles, wheeled tractors primarily for							
				agricultural purposes and aircraft) and other prime movers	27.8	0.1	27.9	3.6	0.7	4.3	32-2
			3283	Compressors and fluid power equipment	28.8	0.2	29.0	5.0	0.9	5.9	34.9
			3284	Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air	045		04.7	0.7			
			3285	conditioning equipment Scales, weighing machinery and portable power tools	34.5	0.2	34.7	6.7	1.6	8.3	43.
			3286	Other industrial and commercial	9.0	0.1	9.1	3.1	0.6	3.7	12-
			3287	machinery Pumps	23·6 5·3	0.3	23·8 5·4	4·7 1·3	1·1 0·1	5·8 1·5	29- 6-
			3288 3289	Industrial valves Mechanical, marine and	4.5		4.6	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.
		329	3290	precision engineering nes Ordnance, small arms and	165-1	3.0	168-0	23.9	8.2	32.1	200.
		000		ammunition	12-8	_	12.9	3.6	0.3	3.9	16.
	33	330	0004	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	57.2	0.4	57.7	22.6	2.0	24.6	82-3
			3301 3302	Office machinery Electronic data processing	8.3	-	8.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	12.
				equipment	48.9	0.4	49-4	18.6	1.7	20.3	69-7
	34			Electrical and electronic engineering	379.9	3.6	383-5	165-8	26-8	192.7	576-2
		341 342	3410 3420	Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	20·6 77·9	0·1 0·7	20·7 78·6	7·3 24·2	1.0 4.4	8·3 28·5	29·0 107·1
		343		Electrical equipment for			and the second		-		
				industrial use and batteries and accumulators	44.1	0.7	44.8	16-8	3.8	20.6	65-5
			3432 3433	Batteries and accumulators Alarms and signalling equipment	5·1 15·3	0.4	5·1 15·7	1·3 4·6	0·2 0·9	1.5	6·7 21·1
			3434	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	14.4	0.1	14.6	8.8	2.2	11.0	25.5
			3435	Electrical equipment for industrial use nes	9.3	0.2	9.5	2.1	0.5	2.7	12.1
		344		Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic							
				capital goods and passive electronic components	112.8	0.8	113.7	50.4	5.7	56.0	169.7
			3441	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	21.9	0.1	22.1	11.1	0.9	12.0	34.0
			3442	Electrical instruments and control systems	26.0	0.3	26.2	11.0	1.7	12.8	39.0
			3443 3444	Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active components mainly for	47.5	0.2	47.7	16.1	1.3	17-4	65-1
		345		electronic equipment Other electronic components	17-4 75-9	0·2 0·8	17·7 76·6	12·2 44·3	1.7 7.5	13·9 51·8	31.6 128-4
			3452	Gramophone records and pre- recorded tapes	2.4	_	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.4	4.9
			3453	Active components and electronic sub-assemblies	31.9	0.3	32.2	21.2	3.7	24.9	57.1
			3454	Electronic consumer goods and other electronic equipment nes	41.5	0.4	42.0	21.3	3-1	24.9	66.4
		346 347	3460 3470	Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lamps and other electric	28.0	0.2	28.2	12.6	2.5	15.1	43.3
		348	3480	lighting equipment Electrical equipment installation	10·7 10·0	0·2 0·1	10·8 10·1	8·3 1·9	1-6 0-4	9.9 2.4	20·7 12·5
	35			Manufacture of motor vehicles and							
		351	3510	parts thereof Motor vehicles and their engines	223-4 95-1	0·9 0·2	224-2 95-3	28·5 8·3	3·4 0·6	31·9 8·9	256-1 104-2
		352		Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	47-3	0.3	47.6	3.3	0.9	4.2	51.8
			3521 3522	Motor vehicle bodies Trailers and semi-trailers	35·5 5·6	0.2	35·6 5·7	2·2 0·6	0·5 0·2	2·7 0·8	38-4
		353	3523 3530	Caravans Motor vehicle parts	6·2 80·9	0·1 0·4	6·3 81·3	0·5 16·9	0·2 1·9	0·7 18·8	7·0 100·1
	36			Manufacture of other transport						10 0	100 1
		361	3610	equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	220·1	1.8	221.9	26.3	2.6	28.9	250-8
		362 363	3620	Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles and motor cycles	48-8 17-3 2-7	0.5	49·3 17·3	3·3 1·2	1·1 0·1	4.3	53·7 18·7
		000	3633 3634	Motor cycles and parts Pedal cycles and parts	0.6	0.1	2·7 0·6	0·5 0·1	0.1	0.6 0.1	3.3
		364	3640	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.1		2.1	0.4	_	0.5	2.6
		365	3650	Other vehicles	149·2 2·2	1·2 0·1	150·4 2·2	20·0 1·3	1·1 0·2	21·1 1·5	171-4 3-7
	37			Instrument engineering	62-8	1.3	64-1	25.2	6.3	31.4	95-6
		371	3710	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	33.7	0.4	34.1	11.8	3.1	14.8	48.9
		372	3720	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	15.4	0.6	15.9	6.9	1.9	8.8	24.7
		373		Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	12.0	0.4	12.4	5.5	1.1	6.7	19.1
			3731 3732	Spectacles and unmounted lenses Optical precision instruments	3.7 4.0	0·2 0·2	3·9 4·2	3·0 1·0	0·8 0·1	3·8 1·1	7.6
			3733	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	4.3	_	4.4	1.5	0.2	1.8	6.1
		374	3740	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	1.7		1.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.9
				Other manufacturing industries	1,219-6	31.5	1,251.1	696·0	201-6	897.7	2,148-8
	41/42			Food, drink and tobacco							,
		411		manufacturing industries Organic oils and fats (other	311.5	10.0	321.6	153.0	82.9	235-9	557-4
			4115	than crude animal fats) Margarine and compound cooking	2.3	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	3.2
			4116	fats Processing organic oils and fats	1.7		1.7	0-6	0.1	0.7	2.4
				(other than crude animal fat production)	0.6		0.6	0.0		0.0	
				production	0.0		0.0	0.2		0.2	0.8

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#### Table 4 (continued)

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male	
					Full- time	Part- time
				Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing	mailin	aut mathers
		410		industries (continued) Slaughtering of animals and		
		412		production of meat and by-products	56.2	1.3
			4121 4122	Slaughterhouses Bacon curing and meat	8.9	0.2
			4123	processing Poultry slaughter and	27.3	0.7
			4126	processing Animal by-product processing	16·6 3·4	0·3 0·1
		413	4130	Preparation of milk and milk products	25.9	0.3
		414	4147	Processing of fruit and vegetables	.12.0	0.5
		415 416	4150 4160	Fish processing Grain milling	6·2 5·7	0·2 0·1
		418	4180	Starch Bread, biscuits and flour	0.7	-
		419	4196	Bread and flour confectionery	58·4 48·4	5·0 4·5
		400	4197	Biscuits and crispbread	10·0 5·4	0.5
		420 421	4200	Sugar and sugar by-products Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and		
			4213	sugar confectionery Ice cream	22.5 3.6	0·6 0·2
			4214	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	18-8	0.4
		422	4221	Animal feeding stuffs Compound animal feeds	14·5 8·9	0·2 0·1
			4222	Pet-foods and non-compound animal feeds	5.6	0.1
		423 424	4239 4240	Miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling and compounding	37·7 9·6	1.2 0.1
		424 426 427	4261 4270	Wines, cider and perry Brewing and malting	2.7 31.9	0.3
		428	4283 4290	Soft drinks Tobacco industry	12·4 7·5	0.3
		429	4290	TODACCO mousky		ins white
	43	431	4310	Textile industry Woollen and worsted industry	<b>113-8</b> 21-4	1·9 0·3
		432	4321	Cotton and silk industries Spinning and doubling on the	16.9	0.2
			4322	cotton system Weaving of cotton, silk and	9.9	0.1
		433	4336	man-made fibres Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous	7.0	0.1
		434	4340	filament yarn Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp		g <del>- S</del> telator oris goods
		435	4350	and ramie Jute and polypropylene yarns and	1.3	0.1
		436	4000	fabrics Hosiery and other knitted goods	2·1 21·9	 0·4
		430	4363	Hosiery and other weft knitted goods and fabrics	20.8	0.4
		437	4364 4370	Warp knitted fabrics Textile finishing	1.1 24.8	0.6
		437	4370	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	13.4	0.1
			4384 4385	Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and	13.1	0.1
		420	4303	matting Miscellaneous textiles	0·3 12·0	0.2
		439	4395	Lace Rope, twine and net	2·1 1·7	_
			4396 4398	Narrow fabrics Other miscellaneous textiles	4·4 3·8	0.1
			4399		5.0	
	44			Manufacture of leather and leather goods	11.0	0.3
		441	4410	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	7.1	0.1
		442	4420	Leather goods	3.9	0.1
	45	454	4510	Footwear and clothing industries	79.4	3.2
		451 453	4510	Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves	21·1 39·3	0.6 2.1
			4531 4532	Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	2·4 6·1	0·1 0·3
			4533	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5.1	0.2
			4534	Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans	2.8	0.1
			4535	Men's and boys' shirts, underwear, and nightwear	2.9	0.1
			4536	Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	15.8	1.0
			4537 4538	Hats, caps and millinery Gloves	1·3 0·4	
		455	4539	Other dress industries Household textiles and other	2.6	0.1
			4555	made-up textiles Soft furnishings	18·4 4·1	0·5 0·2
			4556	Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles	3.3	0.1
		456	4557 4560	Household textiles Fur goods	11·1 0·6	0.2
	h-rts.	22				
	46	175	53-0	Timber and wooden furniture industries	200.0	3.6
		461 462	4610 4620	Saw-milling, planing, etc, of wood Manufacture of semi-finished	11-4	0.2
				wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	6.4	0.1
		463 464	4630 4640	Builders' carpentry and joinery Wooden containers	55·3 10·5	0·9 0·2
		465	4650	Other wooden articles (except furniture)	6.4	0.1
		466		Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	3.4	0.1
			4663 4664	Brushes and brooms Articles of cork and basketware,	2.9	0.1
			1001	wickerwork and other plaiting materials	0.5	in the state
				materials	0.5	_

	Female	Vinger I	142-140	Male and female
All	Full- time	Part- time	All	
redmi î. subți	-	Sto Loan	1.552	2302-1
57·4	30·1	10·5	40·6	98·0
9·1	1·5	0·6	2·1	11·2
28.0	16.9	6.9	23.7	51.7
16·9	11·0	2·7	13·7	30·6
3·4	0·7	0·3	1·1	4·5
26.3	7.4	1.9	9.3	35.5
12.5	9.0	5.1	14.1	26.6
6·4 5·7 0·7	6·4 1·7 0·1	2·3 0·3	8·7 2·0 0·1	15·1 7·7 0·8
63·5	32·6	37·0	69·6	133-1
53·0	22·9	28·8	51·8	104-7
10·5	9.7	8·2	17·8	28-4
5·4	1.2	0·1	1·3	6-8
23·1	13·8	10·9	24.7	47·7
3·8	2·0	0·8	2.9	6·7
19·2	11.8	10·0	21-8	41.0
14·7	3.7	0·7	4-5	19.2
9·0	2.2	0·4	2-6	11.6
5.7	1.6 23.4	0.4 0.3 10.4	1.9 33.8	7·5 72·7
38·9 9·6 2·7	5·2 0·9	0·7 0·2	5-9 1-1	15·5 3·8
32·2	7·4	1.6	9·0	41-2
12·7	3·9	0.8	4·7	17-4
7·5	5·3	0.3	5·6	13-1
115·7	82·2	<b>16.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>	214·7
21·7	11·1	2.5	13.6	35·3
17.1	9.0	1.9	10-9	28.0
10·0	4·8	1.0	5·9	15·9
7·1	4·2	0.9	5·0	12·1
	CODAN C	0.394	10-2	1000
1.4	1.4	0.6	2.0	3.4
2·2	0·8	0·1	0·9	3·1
22·3	37·4	6·8	44·2	66·5
21.2	37.0	6.7	43·8 0·4	65·0 1·5
1.1	0·3	0·1	12·5	37·9
25.4	9·9	2·6	5·8	19·4
13·5 13·3	5·2 5·1	0.6 0.6	5.7	19.0
0·3 12·2	0·1 7·5	1.6	0·1 9·1 2·3	0.4 21.2 4.3
2·1	1.8	0·4	2·3	4·5
1·8	1.1	0·2	1·4	3·1
4·5	3.2	0·7	4·0	8·5
3.8	1.3	0.2	1.5	5.3
11.3	7.0	1.7	8.7	20.0
7·2	1.5	0-4	1.9	9·1
4·1	5.5	1-3	6.9	10·9
82·6	<b>190-9</b>	27.9	218-7	<b>301·3</b>
21·7	21-3	2.5	23-7	45·4
41·4	146-4	20·7	167·1	208·5
2·6	8-7	1·3	10·0	12·5
6·4	18·2	1·9	20·2	26·6
5·3	14·0	1·9	15·8	21·1
2.9	9.4	1.1	10.5	13-4
2.9	15.4	1.0	16.4	19-4
16·8	67·4	11-4	78-8	95·6
1·3	2·3	0-4	2-7	4·0
0·4	0·7	0.4	1.2	1.6
2·7	10·3	1.3	11.6	14.2
18·9	23·0	4·6	27·5	45·5
4·3	7·0	1·9	8·8	13·1
3·4	2.7	0·8	3·5	6·9
11·3	13.3	1·9	15·2	26·4
0·6	0.2	0·1	0·4	0·9
<b>203∙6</b>	<b>37-6</b>	<b>12</b> .7	<b>50·3</b>	<b>253</b> .9
11∙6	1-1	0.5	1·7	13.2
6·4	0.9	0·3	1·2	7-7
56·3	5.6	3·1	8·7	64-9
10·8	2·1	0·9	3·0	13-8
6·6	2·1	0·5	2·7	9-2
3.5	2·9	0·9	3.8	7.3
3.0	2·6	0·8	3.4	
0.5	0.3		0.4	0.9

#### Table 4 (continued)

Female Male and female Group Activity Male Division Class Full-Part-All Full-All Parttime Timber and wooden furniture industries (continued) Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings Wooden and upholstered furniture 467 22·9 18·6 4·2 29·3 23·4 5·9 108.4 6·5 4·8 1·7 106.5 137.7 4671 4672 78·5 28·0 1.4 0.4 80·0 28·4 103·4 34·4 Shop and office fitting Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing 47 145-2 37.4 182.6 304.5 8.7 313-2 495.7 Pulp, paper and board 4710 33·0 64·3 4·4 41.9 101.1 6.0 471 472 0·2 0·8 33·2 65·1 4·5 7.3 29.6 1.4 8.7 36.0 1.5 6·3 0·2 sion of paper and board Wall coverings Household and personal 4721 4722 4·9 12·3 4.9 12.5 0.6 1.4 3·6 9·3 hygiene products of paper 3∙0 8∙0 8.5 21.8 0.2 4723 4724 Packaging products of paper and pulp Stationerv 6·2 29·0 8·1 214·8 2·5 10·3 4·5 108·3 3·1 12·2 6·2 137·9 6.2 0.5 9·3 41·2 14·3 352·7 Packaging products of board Other paper and board products Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of 28.7 7.8 207.1 0·2 0·3 7·7 4725 4728 29.6 475 4751 8.4 33.5 45.2 3.2 48.4 25.1 81.9 newspapers 4752 Printing and publishing of 10.8 0.6 11.3 10.2 1.7 11.9 23.2 periodicals Printing and publishing of 4753 7·4 143·7 8·5 64·6 0·8 18·7 9·3 83·3 16·8 230·8 0·2 3·8 7·5 147·6 4754 Other printing and publishing **49·6** 11·0 158·1 46·0 13·5 2·3 63·1 13·3 2·4 0·7 160·5 46·6 223.6 Processing of rubber and plastics 48 481 Rubber products Rubber tyres and inner tubes 59.9 4811 4812 4820 Other rubber products 482 Retreading and specialist repairing of rubber tyres 1.6 110.6 1.1 10.1 0.2 38.5 0.4 2.5 0.5 4.9 1.6 0.1 11.1 0.2 49.6 0.5 3.0 0.6 6.3 8.8 30.5 1.8 161.9 1.7 112.3 483 Processing of plastics 4831 Plastic coated textile fabrie 10.2 13.2 0.1 4832 Plastics semi-manufactures 2.6 23.0 21.3 52.6 2.6 23.3 21.6 53.6 4833 Plastics floorcoverings 3·1 29·6 30·4 84·0 0.4 0.3 1.0 4834 Plastics building products 6·6 23·6 2·2 6·9 4835 Plastics packaging products Plastics products nes 4836 **42·7** 8·2 2·0 **30·5** 5·4 0·5 **39·4** 7·0 0·7 82·1 15·2 2·7 41.2 Other manufacturing industries 1.5 49 491 492 493 4910 Jewellery and coins Musical instruments Photographic and cinematographic 7·9 1·9 0·3 0·1 1.5 0.2 4920 4930 8.3 8·8 11·5 5·4 6·1 8·2 11·7 7·7 17·0 23·2 13·0 10·2 0.5 6.2 2·0 2·6 processing laboratories 494 Toys and sports goods Toys and games 11·2 5·2 5·9 9·1 6·0 3·1 0.3 4941 4942 0·1 0·2 1.6 4.0 Sports goods Sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries Miscellaneous stationers goods 495 12·2 3·8 8·4 11·8 4·1 7·7 24·1 8·0 16·1 11.9 9·2 3·3 5·9 2·6 0·9 1·8 0.3 4954 4959 3·8 8·1 0·1 0·3 Other manufactures nes 5 50 Construction 936-8 13.3 950.0 85.4 56.9 142.3 1.092.4 500 5000 General construction and demolition work 310.3 27.6 20.3 47.9 5.1 315.4 363-3 Construction and repair of buildings 501 5010 204·6 173·3 2·8 1·6 207·4 174·8 20·5 15·4 12·4 6·2 33·0 21·5 240·4 196·4 502 503 5020 5030 Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and 159.1 161·1 91·2 14·8 7·1 10-9 7-1 25·7 14·2 186-8 105-4 fittings 2·1 1·7 504 5040 Building completion work 89.5 Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs 1.777.6 387.3 2.164.9 1.103-6 1.510.0 2.613.6 4.778.6 6 Wholesale distribution 61 (except dealing in scrap and waste materials) Wholesale distribution of 626-1 26.7 652.7 225.9 89.7 315.6 968.4 611 6110 Wholesale distribution of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-manufac Wholesale distribution of fuels, ores, metals and industrial materials anufacturers 18.8 2.2 21.0 6.9 3.5 10.4 31.4 612 6120 68.2 1.3 69.4 18.8 4.6 23.4 92.9 materials Wholesale distribution of timber and building materials Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles Wholesale distribution of motor vehicles and parts and 613 6130 105.0 2.9 107.9 22.6 9.5 32.1 140.0 614 140.7 3.3 144.0 45.3 13.4 58.7 202.7 6148 33.4 1.1 34.5 10.2 3.3 13.5 48.0 Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and industrial equipment other than motor 6149 wehicles Wholesale distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery 107.3 2.2 109.5 35.1 10.1 45.2 154.7 615 6150 household goods, hardware and ironmongery Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing, fotowear and leather goods Wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, medical and other chemistis' goods Other wholesale distribution including general wholesalers 39.3 1.4 40.7 17.0 6.2 23.1 63.9 616 6160 24.2 1.1 25.3 15.5 5.9 21.4 46.7 617 6170 153.2 7.4 160.6 53.0 27.7 80.8 241.4 618 6180 15.0 0.9 15.9 14.1 6.1 20.2 36.1 619 6190 61.8 6.2 67.9 32.5 12.9 45.4 113.3 62 Dealing in scrap and waste materials 17·5 12·1 0·5 0·4 18·0 12·4 2·5 1·2 1·4 0·9 4·0 2·1 22·0 14·5 materials Dealing in scrap metals Dealing in other scrap materials, or general dealers 621 622 6210 6220 5.4 0.2 5.6 1.3 0.5 1.9 7.4 63 630 6300 Commission agents 19.7 0.7 20.4 11-1 3.7 14.8 35-2

Table 4 (continued) Male Activity Division Class Group Full-time Part-time 64/65 **Retail distribution** 689·3 161·8 170·9 72·6 Food retailing Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents; off-licences 6410 6420 641 642 12.9 14.8 newsagents; off-licences Dispensing and other chemists Retail distribution of clothing Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and household textiles 643 645 646 6430 6450 6460 13·8 29·0 5·4 6·8 4.5 7.3 647 6470 0.7 12.9 Retail distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery 6480 648 107.5 16.7 ironmongery Retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts Filling stations (motor fuel and lubricants) 6510 651 156.0 8.8 6520 652 9.7 21.2 Retail distribution of books, stationery and office supplies Other specialised retail distribution (non-food) 653 6530 2.4 26.4 654 6540 80·3 58·4 10.0 Mixed retail busines 20.5 656 6560 257.4 179.9 66 Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and 661 72.2 47.0 other eating places 6611 Eating places supplying food for consumption on the premises 62.4 38-9 6612 6620 6630 6640 6650 6670 Take-away food shops Public houses and bars 9.8 41.5 20.7 31.7 78.3 8.0 59.8 35.9 7.9 26.0 662 663 664 665 667 Night clubs and licensed clubs ns and messes Hotel trade Other tourist or short-stay 3.3 13.0 accommodat 67 Repair of consumer goods and vehicles 167.7 8.7 671 6710 Repair and servicing of motor vehicles 150.0 8.0 672 6720 Renair of footwear and leather 2·8 14·9 0.2 0.5 goods Repair of other consumer goods 673 6730 1.018.0 39.7 Transport and communications 118.7 0.4 710 7100 Railways 71 353.4 19.5 Other inland transport 72 721 7210 Scheduled road passenger transport and urban railways Other road passenger transpor 141.8 8.0 722 723 726 7220 7230 7260 7·2 203·8 0·6 4·2 7·2 Road haulage Transport nes 740 7400 26.9 0.5 74 Sea transport 75 750 7500 Air transport 37.9 0.5 71.3 3.1 76 Supporting services to transport 7610 761 Supporting services to inland transport 14·5 29·2 27·6 2·2 0·5 0·4 Supporting services to sea transpo Supporting services to air transpor 763 764 7630 7640 77 770 7700 **Miscellaneous transport services** 98·1 3.6 and storage nes 79 790 Postal services and 311.7 12.1 nunications 7901 7902 Postal services 153-8 157-9 11·5 0·6 Telecommunications Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions 1,243·4 246·4 191·9 54·5 65-6 4-3 1-9 2-4 81 8140 8150 814 815 820 8200 Insurance except for compulsory social security 82 130.6 5.4 Business services Activities auxiliary to banking 717.2 43.6 83 831 8310 and finance 26·8 43·4 0.6 832 834 835 8320 Activities auxiliary to insurance 8340 8350 8360 8370 House and estate agents 40.6 4·2 3·6 2·7 Legal services 39·1 71·4 836 837 countants auditors tax experts Professional and technical services 185.2 4·3 0·6 nes Advertising Business services Computer services Businesses services nes Central offices not allocatable 24·5 286·3 90·0 176·1 838 839 8380 25.9 8394 8395 8396 1.3 23.8 20.2 0.8 Renting of movables Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment Hiring out construction machinery and equipment Hiring out office machinery and furniture Hiring out consumer goods Hiring out transport equipment Hiring out other movables 84 86.2 4.6 841 8410 0.3 842 8420 38.5 0.7 843 8430 0.7 10.7 17.3 18.7 846 848 849 8460 8480 8490 0·4 2·8 0·7 8500 63.0 7.7 850 Owning and dealing in real estate 85 Other services 1.957.3 349.0

9

<u>1910 (81)</u>	Female	No meas		Male and
All	Full- time	Part- time	All	female
<b>860-2</b> 234-3	<b>586-0</b> 133-0	<b>845·1</b> 302·8	<b>1,431</b> ·1 435·8	<b>2,291·3</b> 670·1
27·8 19·2 35·7	20·8 46·9 63·8	61·9 61·8 79·9	82·7 108·8 143·7	110·5 128·0 179·4
11.7	18.7	42.8	61.5	73-2
13.7	7.9	5.8	13.7	27.4
124-2	55.7	59-0	114.7	238.9
164.8	34.7	15.3	50.0	214.7
30.9	16.0	13.9	29.9	· 60·9
28.8	20.9	14.5	35-4	64.1
90·3 78·8	63·9 103·6	43·4 144·0	107·3 247·7	197.6 326.5
437-2	251.9	551.3	803-2	1,240-4
119-2	56.8	125.6	182.5	301.6
101·3 17·8	48·9 7·9	100-1 25-6	149·0 33·5 231·6	250·3 51·3 332·9
101·3 56·7	40·9 13·2	190-7 75-3	88.6	145.2
39·5 104·3	47·7 83·2	57·7 89·9	105·4 173·2	145·0 277·4
16.3	10-0	12.0	22.0	38-3
176-4	26-2	18.7	44.9	221.3
158.0	22.2	15.9	38.1	196-1
3·0 15·5	0.7 3.2	0·8 2·0	1.6 5.2	4·5 20·7
1,057.7	244.0	74.1	318-1	1,375-8
119-2	9-4	0.9	10.3	129.5
372.9	38-1	21.7	59-8	432.7
149-8 11-4 211-0 0-7	14·9 2·5 20·6 0·1	5·4 3·5 12·8 0·1	20·3 5·9 33·4 0·2	170-0 17-3 244-5 0-8
27.3	5.6	0.5	6-2	33-5
38-4	20.8	2.3	23.0	61.5
74.5	13.7	2.7	16-3	90.8
16·7 29·7 28·1	1.6 2.5 9.6	1·1 0·6 0·9	2.7 3.1 10.5	19·4 32·8 38·6
101-6	68-4	17-1	85.5	187·1
<b>323·8</b> 165·4 158·4	88-0 25-9 62-0	<b>29·0</b> 19·1 9·9	<b>116·9</b> 45·1 71·9	<b>440·7</b> 210·4 230·3
1,309-0	1,051.0	324.7	1,375-7	2,684.7
<b>250.6</b> 193.7 56.9	<b>303·4</b> 223·6 79·9	80·2 53·1 27·2	383·7 276·6 107·0	<b>634·3</b> 470·4 163·9
136-0	105-5	17.7	123-2	259-2
760-9	571·1	194-2	765-3	1,526-2
27·4 45·0	16·7 43·0	2·3 15·3	19·0 58·2	46·4 103·3
44·8 42·7 74·1	41·8 115·1 73·1	25·7 31·9 20·9	67·5 147·1 94·1	112·3 189·8 168·2
189-5 25-1	63·5 21·9	24-2 6-3	87·7 28·2	277-2 53-2
312·2 91·3	195·9 37·8	67·7 9·5	263·6 47·3	575-8 138-5
199.9	145.8	55.7	201.4	401-4
21.0	12.4	2.5	14.9	35-9
90-8	25.7	10.1	35-8	126-6
0.3	-	-	0.1	0.4
39-2	4.3	2.0	6.3	45.5
0·7 11·1	0·6 7·9	0·1 4·1	0·6 12·0	1·4 23·1
20·1 19·4	8·0 4·9	2·0 1·9	10·1 6·8	30·2 26·1
70.7	45-3	22.4	67.7	138-4
2,306.3	2,246-5	2,249.7	4,496-2	6,802-5
		and the second		

Division	Class	Group	Activity		Male			Female			Male and
		-11	9 - <u>10</u> .7	Full- Part- Ali time time	Full- time	Part- time	All	Full- time	Part- time	All	female
	91	Lais	0.002	Public administration, national							
				defence and compulsory							
		911		social security‡ National and local government	762-3	52.9	815·3	522.8	226.7	749.5	1,564.8
		911		services nes‡	414.5	34.0	448.5	354.6	193.0	547.6	996-1
			9111	National goverment service nes‡	197.2	5.9	203.1	182.1	50.0	232.1	435-2
		912	9112 9120	Local government service nest	217.3	28.1	245.4	172.5	143.0	315-5	560.9
		912	9130	Justice Police	39.9	1.2	41.1	15.8	4.3	20.1	-61.2
		914	9140	Fire services	45.3	13.3	58.6	3.7	2.5	6.2	64.8
		915	9150	National defence	34.4	0.3	34.7	**	9.9		**
		919	9190	Social security	34-4	0.3	34.7	69-3	9.9	79-2	113.9
	92			Sanitary services	104-4	40.4	144.8	37.7	200.4	238-2	383-0
		921		Refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services	70.4	1.4	71.7	9.1	5.1	14.0	
			9211	Refuse disposal, street	70.4	1.4	71.7	9.1	0.1	14.3	86.0
				cleaning, fumigation, etc	62.8	1.3	64.2	8.6	4.9	13.5	77.6
		000	9212	Sewage disposal	7.5		7.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	8.4
		923	9230	Cleaning services	34.1	39.0	73.1	28.6	195.0	223.9	296.9
	93			Education	423-1	104.9	528·0	529.1	648.9	1,177.9	1,705-9
		931	9310	Higher education	105-6	20.2	125.8	58.7	51.8	110.5	236.4
		932	9320	School education (nursery, primary and secondary)	218-7	48.8	267.5	381.7	500.9	882.6	1,150.1
		933	9330	Education nes and vocational							
				training	97.5	35.6	133-1	88-1	95.9	183-9	317.1
		936	9360	Driving and flying schools	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.4
	94	940	9400	Research and development	65.0	0.8	65.8	27.3	5.2	32-5	98-3
	95			Medical and other health							
				services: veterinary services	227.1	45.6	272.7	617.9	570.1	1,188.0	1,460.7
		951	9510	Hospitals, nursing homes, etc	185.0	35.3	220.3	495.8	416.8	912.6	1,132.9
		952 953	9520 9530	Other medical care institutions Medical practices	32·2 3·4	4·6 2·9	36-9 6-3	56·3 24·0	48·8 66·2	105-2 90-2	142-0 96-5
		954	9540	Dental practices	2.2	1.1	3.2	28.5	17.6	46.1	90·5 49·4
		955	9550	Agency and private midwives,		and the second					
		956	9560	nurses, etc Veterinary practices and	1.2	1.2	2.5	5-1	15.5	20.7	23.1
		950	9500	animal hospitals	3.1	0.4	3.5	8.1	5.1	13.3	16.8
	96			Other services provided to the							
			56	general public	142.0	39.8	181.7	286.8	410.8	697.6	879-3
		961	9611	Social welfare, charitable and community services	90.6	22.1	112.7	241.7	368-1	609-8	700 5
		963	9631	Trade unions, business and	30.0	22.1	112.7	241.7	300.1	009.0	722.5
				professional associations	14.7	1.2	15.8	17.8	4.5	22.3	38-1
		966	9660	Religious organisations and similar associations	11.9	4.0	15.9	4.9	8.5	13.3	29.2
		969	9690	Tourist offices and other							29.2
				community services	24.8	12.5	37.3	22.5	29.6	52.2	89.5
	97			Recreational services and other							
	51			cultural services	193.0	57.0	250.0	124.3	135-5	259.7	509-8
		971	9711	Film production, distribution							
	1.3 8	974	9741	and exhibition Radio and television services,	12.9	3.0	15.9	10-4	7.7	18.0	33.9
				theatres, etc	41.6	3.4	45.0	25.9	7.9	33.8	78-8
		976	9760	Authors, music composers and other own account artists nes	6.5	0.7	7.4	4.0	10		10.0
		977	9770	Libraries, museums, art	0.0	0.7	7.1	4.8	1.3	6-1	13-2
				galleries, etc	19.0	3.4	22.4	22.9	23.6	46.5	68-9
		979	9791	Sport and other recreational	112.0	40.0	150.0	co 0	05.0	155.0	014.0
				services	113.0	46.6	159.6	60.3	95.0	155-3	314.9
	98			Personal services*	40.4	7.6	48.0	100.7	52·1	152-8	200.8
		981	0911	Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	15.7	2.8	18.5	20.0	20.2	40.2	58.7
			9811 9812	Laundries Dry cleaning and allied services	8·8 6·9	1.0 1.8	9.9 8.6	12·4 7·5	8·5 11·7	20·9 19·3	30-8 27-9
		982	9820	Hairdressing and beauty parlours	10.1	1.6	11.7	72.9	27.1	100.0	111.7
		989	9890	Personal services nes	14.6	3.2	17.7	7.8	4.8	12.6	30.3

See notes to tables on p 211. \*\* Indicates that the figure has been suppressed to avoid disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning an individual firm.



The industry analyses show that construction industry employees increased by nearly 61/2 per cent.

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

-	ble 5 Employees in employn		Provide State				West	East		North	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern	United
	and another brand and an	South Ea	Rest of South	All South	East Anglia	South West		East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	West	North	wales	Scotland		Kingdom
	1980	London	East	East 7,598-3	801.0	1 754 1	2,101.2	1,573.6	1,904.3	2,431.7	1,115.9	986-7	1,967.5	528.2	22,762.7
	ndustries and services*	3,481.6	4,116.7			1,754·1 43·7	2,101-2	28.7	25.9	16.0	13.1	21.3	29.6	20.0	324.0
	culture, forestry and fishing†	1.4	63·1	64.5	33-4	43.7	21.0	20.1	23.3	10.0	13.1	210	230	200	0240
0	ex of production and construction dustries	618-8	1,110.6	1,729.3	232.9	480.4	820.6	613-6	660·1	820·3	389-3	317.0	593·7	140.0	6,797.2
12-	ufacturing industries	443.7	865-2	1,308-8	184-3	375-9	691·0	494-2	503·6	660·9	280.4	242.0	402.5	105.6	5,249-3
6-	vice industries*	2,861.5	2,943.0	5,804.5	534.8	1,230.1	1,252.7	931·3	1,218.3	1,595-5	713-5	648-4	1,344-2	368-3	15,641.5
ç	culture, forestry and fishing†	1.4	63·1	64.5	33.4	43.7	27.8	28.7	25.9	16.0	13.1	21.3	29.6	20.0	324.0
	griculture and horticulture†	1·3 0·1	61·3 1·5	62·6 1·5	31·4 0·9	<b>41.7</b> 1.6	27·5 0·3	28·5 0·2	<b>24-4</b> 0-6	15·8 0·1	12·6	<b>19·6</b> 1·6	21.8 4.5	19·2 0·5	305-1 12-3
	shing	**	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	**	**	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.3	6.6
n.	rgy and water supply industries	43·1	56.9	100.0	11.6	27.7	34.4	50.7	55-9	44-4	37.9	27.5	57.4	8.0	455.5
	pal extraction and manufacture of solid	0.9	0.3	1.2	**	**	10.8	27.9	27.7	3.3	13.8	7.8	3.4	**	96-0
	fuels Deep coal mines	0.9	0.2	1.1	**	**	10.1	26.5	26.9	3.2	11·9 1·9	6·5 1·2	2·4 1·0	**	88.
	Opencast coal working Manufacture of solid fuels			0.1		••			**	**	**	**			1.2
	Coke ovens	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.7	**	**	**	**	**	2.1
	traction of mineral oil and natural gas	7.4	2.6	10-0	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	27.3	**	43-2
	ineral oil processing	4.2	3.3	7.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.4	2.0	1.5	0.3	2.3	2.2	**	18-5
	Mineral oil refining Other treatment of petroleum products			7.4		0.4	0.4		1.0	0.4		2.3	2.2		14-3
	(excluding petrochemical manufacture)	**		0.2		0.3	1.1		1.0	1.1			0.1		
	clear fuel production	0.0	0.1	0.1		**		0.00		7.1	7.3		0.6	THETHER DO	15.
	oduction and distribution of electricity, gas and other forms of energy	27.7	38-8	66-5	7.2	20.5	16-3	17.1	20.7	25-2		12.3	20.2		223.9
	Production and distribution of electricity Public gas supply	15·2 12·5	25·4 13·4	40·6 25·9	5·3 1·9	14·9 5·5	9·5 6·8	11·2 5·9	13·5 7·2	15·6 9·5	7·3 4·6	8·5 3·8	14·1 6·0	5·8 0·3	146-
	Production and distribution of other forms of energy			0.1	**			**	**	**	**	**			0-:
	ater supply industry	2.9	11.8	14.6	2.3	6.0	5.7	4.1	4.2	6.7	3.4	4.1	3-6	1.9	56.
X	action of minerals and ores other than														
	fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	45.4	107.7	153-0	18-2	40.1	106-8	63·7	90-2	103-5	57.7	53·2	45-2	10.2	741-
	traction and preparation of metalliferous														
	ores	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.
1	etal manufacturing Iron and steel industry	5.8	9.2	15.0	1.3	3.8	33.3	10.7	31.3	10.7	12.3	29.5	11.0	0.3	159- 54-
	Steel tubes	0.7 0.7	0·5 2·2	1.2 2.8	0.2 0.2	0·5 0·5	7·1 6·9	6·8 1·5	0·3 9·0	0·4 3·3		1.0 1.6	2·1 1·8		20- 29-
	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and steel wire products	**	**	2.6	**	0.5	3.5	**	4.5	2.9		1.1	1.8		18.
	Other drawing, cold rolling and cold			0.3		**	3.4		4.5	0.4					10.
	forming of steel Non-ferrous metals industry	3.2	4.6	7.8	0.8	2.3	16.5	1.9	8.2	6.7	2.4	6.2	2·5 1·7		55-25-
	Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1.0	2·8 0·4	3·8 1·0	0.3	1.0 0.5	6·7 6·1	1.4 0.2	1.3 3.3	3.0	**	4.0	0.5	**	15.
	Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys	1.6	1.4	3.0		0.8	3.8	0.4	3.6	0.9			0.3	and no.	14.
	ctraction of minerals nes Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	0·5 0·5	4·2 4·1	4·8 4·6	1.0 1.0	8·0 8·0	3·0 2·9	4·4 4·1	3·1 2·8	1·3 0·9			2·3 2·3		35- 32-
	Salt extraction and refining Extraction of other minerals nes				**		**					**			0.2.
	anufacture of non-metallic mineral												Y.		
	p <b>roducts</b> Structural clay products	8.1	26.3	34·4 5·8	6.4	12.8	53·8 3·3	23·3 3·1	23·6 2·2	1.6	1.2	0.8	12·2 0·9	0.6	209-22-
	Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement or	0.3	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5				0.6		8-
	plaster Ready mixed concrete	2·8 1·2	7·2 2·0	10·0 3·2	2·3 0·4	4·5 1·0	4·3 1·3	5-4 0-6	4·0 0·9			1.9 0.5	3·1 0·4		43- 10-
	Other building products of concrete, cement or plaster	1.6	5.2	6.8	1.9	3.4	3.0	4.8	3.1	3.1	1.7		2.7		33-
	Asbestos goods Working of stone and other non-metallic	**	**	1.6			0.4	**	**	2.2			h balaarin"		8
	minerals nes Abrasive products	0·9 0·4	1.5 1.2	2·4 1·6	0.2	1.7	1.4 1.6	1.3 1.0	1.1 0.5	0.9		0.1	1.(		12
	Glass and glassware Flat glass	2.6 1.6	5·1 2·2	7·7 3·8	1.5 0.7	2·0 1·0	6.4	5·1 1·4	8·6 1·9	9.0	3.0	2.4	3.5	**	49-18
	Glass containers Other glass products	**	**	0·8 3·1	0.9	**	**	**	5·2 1·5		**	**	*	• ••	8
	Refractory and ceramic goods Refractory goods	0.4	2·5 0·3	2.9	0.4	2.2		3.9 1.6	5.4	2.6	5 1.4	0.8	3.0	5 **	59 9
-	Ceramic goods	0.4	2.2	2.6	••		33.7	2.3	3.9	2.0	8.0	0.7	1.4	4 **	50
1	Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	30·9 6·0	67-8 14-8	<b>98.7</b> 20.8	9·5 1·3	13·1 4·5	16·0 7·5	25·2 5·8	29·1 14·1	28.0	22.5	5.2	19·4 7·7	1.7	328- 119-
	Inorganic chemicals except industrial gases Basic organic chemicals except specialised	2.8	7.3	10.0	0.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	5-3		11.5	2.1	3.0		119- 56-
	pharmaceutical chemicals Fertilisers	0.8	1.9	2.7	** 0-6	0·5 0·2	0·8 0·1	0·1 0·3	•• 1·1	3·5 1·0	**		0.3	1	12-
	Synthetic resins and plastics materials Synthetic rubber	1.7	4.5	6·2	0.2	1.5	3.4	2.4	2.7	5.2	9.3		1.7	1.2	36-
	Dyestuffs and pigments Paints, varnishes and printing ink	** 4·0	** 5·4	0·8 9·4	** 1.5	** 1.0	** 3·1	0·2 1·1	3·0 3·2	1.2 4.9	1·1 2·2	** 0·5	0.6		8· 27·
	Paints, varnishes and painters' fillings Printing ink	2.6 1.4	3.2	5·8 3·6	1.3	0.5	3.1	0.9	2·5 0·7	4.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	3 **	21-
	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	3.5	6.9	10.4	3.4	2.2	3.9	4.2	3.0				2.9	and the second	41.
	Formulated adhesives and sealants Chemical treatment of oils and fats	0.6	1.8	2.5	3.4 **	2.2	1.8	4.2	0.3	1.1		0.9	2.5	* **	9.
	Essential oils and flavouring materials Explosives	0.8	0.9	. 1.7			**	**	**						0.3.
	Miscellaneous chemical products for	10													4
	industrial use Formulated pesticides	1.9	2.7	4.6	0.3	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	6.0	**	0.5	0.7		20
	Adhesive film, cloth and foil Pharmaceutical products	8.6	28-2	0.9 36.9	2.0	2.0	0.6	0·3 9·5	6.4	15.2	5-4	3.8	6.0	0.4	2 88
	Soap and toilet preparations Soaps and synthetic detergents	5·0 0·9	10·3 1·6	15·4 2·5	0.9	2.5	0.1	4·1 1·8	2·1 0·3				0.7		38
	Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations	s 4·1	8.7	12.8	0.9	2.5		2.3	1.8				ACTIVITIES CONV.	•	26

#### Table 5 (continued)

Greater London 3-7 .: .: 172-1 18-7 1-9 0-6 1-3 0-5 3-1 0-6	Rest of South East 2:1   472-2 41-3 5-2 2-3 2-9 2-9 1-1	All South East 5-8   644-3 60-0 7-1	Anglia	0.9	0.6	0.6	and Humber- side	West	2.6	252	an Trong	reland	Kingdom
3.7   172.1 18.7 1.9 0.6 1.3 0.5 3.1	2.1   472.2 41.3 5.2 2.3 2.9	5-8   644-3 60-0			**	0.6	1 13	3.3	3.4		"Excitation	esa briti e	N BRIGLION
** ** 172-1 18-7 1-9 0.6 1-3 0.5 3-1	  472-2 41-3 5-2 2-3 2-9	  644·3 60·0			**	0.6	0.3	3.3	and a second				
** <b>172·1</b> <b>18·7</b> 1·9 0·6 1·3 0·5 3·1	** 472-2 41-3 5-2 2-3 2-9	** 644-3 60-0					**		0.3	0.5	1.5		14.
<b>172-1</b> <b>18-7</b> 1-9 0-6 1-3 0-5 3-1	472·2 41·3 5·2 2·3 2·9	644·3 60·0				••	0.3		0-2	0.5			8. 6.
<b>18.7</b> 1.9 0.6 1.3 0.5 3.1	41-3 5-2 2-3 2-9	60.0	74-5		**	**		0.5	**	**	**	1.0	7.
<b>18.7</b> 1.9 0.6 1.3 0.5 3.1	41-3 5-2 2-3 2-9	60.0	74.5	100.0	000 5	105.1	179-2	276-1	116-0	102-4	165-8	32.1	0.050
1.9 0.6 1.3 0.5 3.1	5-2 2-3 2-9			190-9	392.5	185-1			14.4	13.7	17.8	2.0	2,358
1.3 0.5 3.1	2.9		6·3 0·7	16·1 2·4	104·2 23·8	26·7 7·9	37·7 6·7	33-9 4-9	3.7	2.2	3.9		332- 63-
3.1	1.1	2.9 4.2	0-3 0-5	1.7 0.6	13·0 10·9	6-3 1-6	5·7 1·0	3.8	3·2 0·4	1.4	0.3		42- 21-
		1.6		0.3	15.8	2.2	3.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.1		28-
0.6	5.8	8.9	0.7	2.1	19.7	2.9	4.5	4.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.3	47.
	1.4	2.0		0-8	10.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6		20-
2.4 2.4	4·4 6·2	6-8 8-6	0.6 1.0	1.3 2.2	9-0 5-8	1.2 1.6	2·2 2·9	3-3 2-6	0.7 1.5	1.2 1.2	0·9 2·4	0.4	27 30
10-8	23.0	33.8	3.8	9-1	39.0	12.1	19-8 4-3	20-4 0-8	6·6 0·2	7·9 0·3	8·9 0·2	1.1	162 10
				**		**							5
													1
1.8	1.7	0.3		1.3	2.8		2.4	3.2	1.8	2.9	1.5		23
**		0.5		0.2	3.2		1.0	2.2					8
0.8	3·1 0·6	4·0 0·8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9						10 3
6.0	15.6	21.6	2.2	6.8	26.9	7-0	8-6	11.9	3.4	3-6	6-4	0-8	99
44-6	122.2	166-8 15-5	31.3	59·7	115-3 12-8	77-3 9-6	82·5 13·4	87·8 13·2	54-7 9-2	22·3 4·4	59·8 14·7	7.7 1.2	765 103
3.2	8.9	12.1	3-0	4.6	10.1	4.6	9.6	10-0	7.0	3.5	8.1	0.9	73 29
1.2	2·2 5·8	3.4 5.9	3.2	2.7	5.2	1.8	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.3	27
					4·9 0·3				0.7	0.5	1.8		23 3
2.9	12.6	15.5	1.9	5.1	20.4	6-8	10-6	6-1	1.3	1.3	3.4		72
1.2	3.3	4.6	0.7	1.5	6·9 13·5	1.9	2·6 8·0	2·4 3·7		0.6	0.9 2.6		22 50
0.3	0.4	0.7		**	0.7	2.3	2.2	2.9			0.6		11
3.8	8.4	12.2	3-4	3.8	4.2	2.0	4.0	4.6	2.0	1.2	3.1	0.3	40
R.a.r.	-	6.05							0.7	0.5	0.7		01
1.1	4.1	5.2	3-1	3-1	1-4	0.9	3.0	2.4	0-7	0.2	0.7		21
1.0	2.7	3.6		0-3	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.0		0.3	0.3		9
1.8	1.6	3.4	**	0-4	0.8	0.6	0-3	1.1		0-4	2.2		9
5.8	11.1	16.9	1.1	7-3	10-4	12.6	7.1	8.9	3.7	1.6	8.2	1.5	79 10
	0.9	0.9	0.1		3.7	2.2	0.7		0.5	0.4	**	0.7	14 53
0.5	2.8	3.3	0.7	1.8	4.7	5.3	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.0		22
		0.8		0.5	3.2			0.4					9
		2.6		1.3	1.5			0.3					13
3.5	4.9	8.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.5	5.1	0.6	0-4	0.3		25
0.9	2.2	3.1		0.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.9	0-6	0.3	. 0.1		12
2.6	2.6	5.2		0.9	0-4	1.0	1.3	2.2			0.2		12
23.1	64.3	87-4	15-2	31.1	52.5	31.8	35.6	39.2	33-9	10.8		3.1	365
0.2	3·1 7.1	3.3	2.0	4.9	4.9	5.9	0.9	3.7	0.6		3.3		32 34
			•										
													43
1.9	4.9	3.7 6.7	1.1	0.1 2.4	3.3	2.8	0.7 3.9	0.5 5.7				••	12 29
0.1	1-4	1.5 0.2		0·6 1·3			0-3	1-0 0-7			1.8 0.7		6 5
15.2	34.9	50-0	5.2		26.4	15-5			26.9	7.1		1.9	200
**	**	0.9	**			**							16
2.8	4.2	7.0		0.4	1.6		0.0	1.1		1.1	0.2		82 12
8.4	29.3	37.7	1.7	2.1	5-6					2.1	10.6		69
60·7 4·1	147-8	208-5 9.7	21.4	40.8								8.0	576 29
7.2	17.0	24.2	2.7	9.1							6.7	1.6	107
7.8	15-0	22.8	1.6	3.0			2.7	10-0	2.3		2.7	0.3	65
3.3	5.2	2·0 8·5	0.4	1.4					0.0				2
1.5	5.5	7.0	0.8		1.9	1.2	0.6		1.1		0.0		25
		5.3	0-3	0.7		0.3	1.2			0.8			12
15-2	61-2	76.3	6.2	11.6	15.0	12.5	4.4	11.5	4.0	0.0	13.2	4.2	169
								c.11	4.9				34
3.4	11-1	14.5	2.1	2.9	5-1	3-8	1.1		1.2	2.9	40		34 39 65
	 0.8 0.2 6.0 44.6 4.42 1.2 0.1 1.2 0.3 3.8 1.1 1.0 1.8 5.8  5.7 0.5  3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.3 3.5 0.9 2.6 0.7 1.9 0.1 1.9 0.1 1.9 0.1 1.9 0.5 1.9 0.1 1.9 0.1 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1	$1.8$ $1.7$ $0.8$ $31$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $60$ $156$ $44$ $112$ $32$ $89$ $1.2$ $29$ $1.2$ $29$ $1.2$ $29$ $1.2$ $33$ $0.3$ $0.4$ $1.1$ $5.8$ $1.1$ $4.1$ $1.0$ $2.7$ $1.8$ $16$ $5.8$ $11.1$ $1.0$ $2.7$ $1.6$ $9.3$ $0.3$ $0.4$ $5.7$ $102$ $0.5$ $2.8$ $$ $$ $3.5$ $4.9$ $0.9$ $2.2$ $2.6$ $2.6$ $2.31$ $6.43$ $0.2$ $3.1$ $1.1$ $7.1$ $1.9$ $10.9$ $0.2$ $2.1$ $1.9$ $1.4$ $1.5$	20 $$ 03 $1.8$ $1.7$ 35 $$ 05 $0.8$ 3.1         40 $0.2$ 0.6         0.8 $60$ 15.6         21.6 $44.6$ 122.2         166.8 $4.4$ 1.55         3.2         8.9 $1.1$ $5.8$ 5.9 $$ $$ $2.9$ 12.6         15.5 $1.2$ 3.3         46 $1.6$ 9.3         140 $0.3$ 0.4         0.7 $3.8$ 8.4         122 $1.1$ 4.1         52 $1.0$ 2.7         3.6 $1.8$ 11.1         16.9 $$ $$ 0.2 $3.5$ 4.9         8.4 $0.9$ 2.2         3.1 $2.6$ 5.2 $3.5$ 4.9         8.4 </td <td>        2.0          1.8       1.7       3.5            0.5          0.8       3.1       40       0.3         0.0       15.6       21.6       2.2         44       11.2       15.5       3.3         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         3.2       2.2       3.4       0.5         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         1.1       5.8       5.9       3.2               2.9       12.6       15.5       1.9         1.2       3.3       4.0       0.7               2.9       12.6       15.5       1.9         1.2       3.3       4.0       0.7       12         0.3       0.4       0.7       12       3.1         1.1       4.1       5.2       3.1          1.6       3.4        1.5          0.5       2.8</td> <td>        2.0          <math>1.8</math> <math>1.7</math> <math>35</math> <math>1.8</math> <math>1.7</math> <math>35</math> <math>0.2</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.3</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.2</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.3</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.2</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.3</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.2</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.3</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>0.2</math> <math>0.6</math> <math>21.6</math> <math>22</math> <math>68</math> <math>44.6</math> <math>12.2</math> <math>166.8</math> <math>31.3</math> <math>59.7</math> <math>3.2</math> <math>8.9</math> <math>12.1</math> <math>30.6</math> <math>4.6</math> <math>0.1</math> <math>5.8</math> <math>5.9</math> <math>32.2</math> <math>27.7</math> <math></math> <math></math> <math></math> <math></math> <math></math> <math>2.9</math> <math>12.6</math> <math>15.5</math> <math>19.7</math> <math>51.1</math> <math>12.3</math> <math>31.10</math> <math>11.2</math> <math>33.7</math> <math>31.8</math> <math>1.1</math> <math>4.1</math> <math>5.2</math> <math>3.1</math> <math>31.1</math> <math>1.0</math> <math>27.7</math> <math>3.6</math> <math></math> <math>0.3</math> <math>1.1</math> <math>4.1</math> <math>5.2</math> <math>3.1</math> <math>31.1</math> <math>1.0</math> <math>27.7</math> <math>3</math></td> <td>        2.0         0.3           0.3         0.7         1.8       1.7       3.5        1.3       28         0.6       3.1       40       0.3       0.6       22         0.2       0.6       0.6       2.2       6.8       269         44       1122       166.8       31.3       59.7       115.3         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0       4.6       101         1.2       2.2       3.4       0.5       1.0       2.8         0.1       5.8       5.9       3.2       2.7       5.2              0.3         1.6       9.3       11.0       1.2       3.6       1.4       0.4         1.6       9.3       11.0       1.2       3.6       1.4       0.7         0.3       0.4       0.7       3.6        0.7       0.7         1.6       9.3       1.0       1.7       3.0       0.4       0.8         5.8       11.1       1.6.9       1.1</td> <td>        20         03            03         07          1.8       1.7       35        02       32          0.8       3.1       40       03       06       22       05         0.2       0.6       0.8       31.3       597       1153       77.3         446       122.2       166.8       31.3       597       1153       77.3         444       112       25       35       35       56       112       96         11       51       52       35       35       27       52       18               03          12       22.3       34       36       42       20           146       93       11.0       12       36       13       20       04         148       16       34        03       20       04         15       11.1       169       11.1        164       25</td> <td> <th< td=""><td><math>\cdot</math> <math>\cdot</math> <math>\cdot</math></td><td> <th< td=""><td>0       0       1       <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></td><td> <th< td=""><td>0         0         0         1</td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td>	2.0          1.8       1.7       3.5            0.5          0.8       3.1       40       0.3         0.0       15.6       21.6       2.2         44       11.2       15.5       3.3         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         3.2       2.2       3.4       0.5         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0         1.1       5.8       5.9       3.2               2.9       12.6       15.5       1.9         1.2       3.3       4.0       0.7               2.9       12.6       15.5       1.9         1.2       3.3       4.0       0.7       12         0.3       0.4       0.7       12       3.1         1.1       4.1       5.2       3.1          1.6       3.4        1.5          0.5       2.8	2.0 $1.8$ $1.7$ $35$ $1.8$ $1.7$ $35$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $0.3$ $0.6$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $0.3$ $0.6$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $0.3$ $0.6$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $0.3$ $0.6$ $0.2$ $0.6$ $21.6$ $22$ $68$ $44.6$ $12.2$ $166.8$ $31.3$ $59.7$ $3.2$ $8.9$ $12.1$ $30.6$ $4.6$ $0.1$ $5.8$ $5.9$ $32.2$ $27.7$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $2.9$ $12.6$ $15.5$ $19.7$ $51.1$ $12.3$ $31.10$ $11.2$ $33.7$ $31.8$ $1.1$ $4.1$ $5.2$ $3.1$ $31.1$ $1.0$ $27.7$ $3.6$ $$ $0.3$ $1.1$ $4.1$ $5.2$ $3.1$ $31.1$ $1.0$ $27.7$ $3$	2.0         0.3           0.3         0.7         1.8       1.7       3.5        1.3       28         0.6       3.1       40       0.3       0.6       22         0.2       0.6       0.6       2.2       6.8       269         44       1122       166.8       31.3       59.7       115.3         3.2       8.9       12.1       3.0       4.6       101         1.2       2.2       3.4       0.5       1.0       2.8         0.1       5.8       5.9       3.2       2.7       5.2              0.3         1.6       9.3       11.0       1.2       3.6       1.4       0.4         1.6       9.3       11.0       1.2       3.6       1.4       0.7         0.3       0.4       0.7       3.6        0.7       0.7         1.6       9.3       1.0       1.7       3.0       0.4       0.8         5.8       11.1       1.6.9       1.1	20         03            03         07          1.8       1.7       35        02       32          0.8       3.1       40       03       06       22       05         0.2       0.6       0.8       31.3       597       1153       77.3         446       122.2       166.8       31.3       597       1153       77.3         444       112       25       35       35       56       112       96         11       51       52       35       35       27       52       18               03          12       22.3       34       36       42       20           146       93       11.0       12       36       13       20       04         148       16       34        03       20       04         15       11.1       169       11.1        164       25	<th< td=""><td><math>\cdot</math> <math>\cdot</math> <math>\cdot</math></td><td> <th< td=""><td>0       0       1       <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></td><td> <th< td=""><td>0         0         0         1</td></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	$\cdot$	<th< td=""><td>0       0       1       <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></td><td> <th< td=""><td>0         0         0         1</td></th<></td></th<>	0       0       1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<>	<th< td=""><td>0         0         0         1</td></th<>	0         0         0         1

#### Table 5 (continued)

India Waters Scotland Horberts Online	South Ea	ast	V Jas	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- s shire	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern	United Kingdom
IC 1980	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	Anylia	ireat	maidius	manands	and Humber- side						
ectrical and electronic					-		2.05		. 3 50		-			
engineering (continued) Components other than active components	86							07	10		4.0		10	31.6
mainly for electronic equipment Other electronic equipment	1.4 16.5	9·8 37·0	11·2 53·4	1.2 5.9	2·5 12·0	1.5 6.5	2-4 7-7	0.7 2.7	1·2 7·9	1.7 6.5	4.0	3·3 14·0	1·9 0·7	128.4
Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	3.5	0-1	3.7					• •				•••		4.9
Active components and electronic sub-assemblies Electronic consumer goods and other	8.1	14-6	22.6	2.3	6.8		1.7	0-9	3.1	5.3	6 700 ··· 0	7.9		57.1
electronic equipment nes Domestic-type electric appliances	4·9 2·3	22·3 7·5	27·1 9·7	3.6 3.4	5·2 1·4	5·2 10·5	6-0 0-5	1.8 2.5	4·7 2·6	1.1 3.1	5·1 5·2	6·0 3·9	**	66-4 43-3
Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	5.6	2.7	8-3	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.4	1-0	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	**	20.7
Electrical equipment installation	2.1	1.9	4.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	0-9	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.2	••	12.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	19-0	49.7	68·7	5.5	8.5	79-0	10-9	15-7	39-5	8.4	11.7	5.3	2.8	256-1
Motor vehicles and their engines Motor vehicles bodies, trailers and	1.2	31.5	32.7	2.4	1.2	41-1	2.0	1.3	16.9	4.1		14	1.0	104-2
Motor vehicle bodies	5·0 4·9	3·4 2·9	8·3 7·8	2·3 0·9	1.6 0.7 0.2	10-5 9-3	3·2 2·1 0·6	6·9 2·0 1·6	14-4 13-1 0-9	1·1 0·3	1.1 0.4	1.4 1.3 0.1	1.0 0.6	51·8 38·4 6·5
Trailers and semi-trailers Caravans	•• 12·8	•• 14·9	** 27·7		0.2 0.7 5.7	** 27·3	0.5	3·3 7·6	0.4 8.2	** 3·2	** 8·8	3.4		7·0 100·1
Motor vehicle parts Manufacture of other transport equipment	8.9	48.9	57.8	3.9	47-6	13.3	25.5	13-4	39-0	6.5	10-4	22.9	10-5	250-8
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	0-4	9.1	9·6 4·1	2.4	12.4	0·8 1·5	1.4	1-6 3-9	3·3 3·1	5.5	0.6 0.4	13.5		53·7 18·7
Cycles and motor cycles Motor cycles and parts	0.1	0.3	0.4		0.1	0.9	1.7	**	0.1		0.1		**	3·3 0·7
Pedal cycles and parts Aerospace equipment manufacturing and						0.7				**			**	- 2-6
repairing Other vehicles	6.9	35.9	42·9 0·9	1.3	34.8	9.9	16-1	7.2	32.4	0.7	9.3	8.8	**	171·4 3·7
Instrument engineering	9.0	28.8	37-8	4.4	15-6	5-3	4.6	5.9	7.8	3.9	3.6	5.7	1.0	95.6
Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	4.1	12.2	16-2	3.1	8-4	3.0	3.0	2.5	5.2	2.6	1.1	3.6		48.9
Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	2.0	8-6	10.7	0.8	3.2	1-4	1.2	2-3	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	24.7
Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	2·2 1·0	7·7 2·8	9.9 3.8	0.2	3-6 0-9	0-8 0-7	0.3	0.7 0.3	0.9	0-4 0-2		0-4 0-2	**	19-1 7-6
Spectacles and unmounted lenses Optical precision instruments	0.5	2.8	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	**	0.2		5.3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment Clocks, watches and other timing devices	0-8 0-6	2·7 0·3	3-6 0-9		•• 0-5	•• 0·2	:	0.3	 0-1					6·1 2·9
ther manufacturing industries	226-3	285-3	511-6	91.7	145-0	191-7	245-5	234-1	281-2	106-7	86-4	191-6	63·3	2,148-8
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing	45.1	E0 4	102 5	25.0	40.0	46.4	40.0	60.7	74.4					
industries Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	45-1	58-4	103-5	35.2	40-8	46-4	49.8		74-1		22.0	70-0	19-2	557-4
Margarine and compound cooking fats Processing organic oils and fats (other than		1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1			0.3	0-8	2		0.4	**	3-2
crude animal fat production) Slaughtering of animals and production of		•	••	**		**					• ••		**	0.6
meat and by-products Slaughterhouses	2.5 0.3	8-0 0-5	10-5 0-9	12·2 0·9	6·7 1·4		12·9 1·0		9·3 1·3			11·8 1·2	6·3 0·8	98-0 11-2
Bacon curing and meat processing Poultry slaughter and processing	1.7	4.9	6·7 2·4	5-0 6-3	3-4	4-4	6-6 4-9	7.5	6·1 0·9	2.7	7 1.2	5·1 4·7	3·0 2·4	51- 30-6
Animal by-product processing Preparation of milk and milk products	1.9	4.9	0-6 6-8	•• 1·1	0·2 7·5	0.3	0-4 2-0	0.7	1-0 3-2	0.3		0-8 2-9	0·1 3·2	4.5
Processing of fruit and vegetables Fish processing	0.8	2.7	3-4 0-4	6-8 0-3	1.5	1.7	3.8	3-9 3-3	2.4	0-4	4 0.3	2·0 8·5	0·3 0·8	26-6
Grain milling Starch			1.7	0.5	0.4		1.2	0.9	0.7		• ••	0.6	0.4	7-1
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Bread and flour confectionery	11-1	14-8	25·9 23·3	2·6 2·6	8.2	10.7	9.2	14.1	27-2 16-8		5 7·2	16-4 11-9		133-
Biscuits and crispbread Sugar and sugar by-products	1.9	0.1	2·5 2·0	2.7		0.4	0-6	 5 0.7	10-4			4·5 0·3	**	28-
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	4.3	4.4	8.7		4.5	5 5.7	1.9		3.5	5 0·9	9 2.4	2.3		47.
Ice cream Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.3 3.0-	0·3 4·0	7.0	1.8	1.8	5 5.3	0.2	7 15-2	2.9	0.6	6 2.2	1.7	**	41-0
Animal feeding stuffs Compound animal feeds	0.1	1.9 1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	5 0.9	3.5	1.3	1.5	5 0-3		1.2	0.6	11.
Pet-foods and non-compound animal feeds Miscellaneous foods	10-9	10-3	0.9 21.2		0.3	0.2 3 3.8			0.9 13.5		B 3.4		0.6	72.
Spirit distilling and compounding Wines, cider and perry					1-4	• ••						12-9	**	3.
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	6-4 2-6 0-5	4·0 2·1 1·1	10-4 4-7 1-6		2.6	2.1	2.7	3 1.7	2.1	0-9	9 **	2.3	0.6	5 17-
Tobacco industry					1-4		1-4							
Textile industry Woollen and worsted industry	4-4	6.3	<b>10.7</b> 0-4	2.4	5-6 0-8	0.6	57·7 0·9	20.8	3.6	0.7	7 0.4	27·3 6·0		
Cotton and silk industries Spinning and doubling on the cotton system Weaving of cotton, silk and man-made fibre	0.7 ** es 0.4	0.6	1·3 0·3 1·0	0-4	1-0	0.7	0·9 1·8 0·2	7-6			• ••	3-0 2-3 0-7	:	28-0 15-9 12-1
Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn		:		:					:			:		
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramin Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics**	e					• ••					• ••	2-0	**	3.
Hosiery and other knitted goods Hosiery and other weft knitted goods and	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6		41-0					11.0		
fabrics Warp knitted fabrics	0.3	0.9	1.1				39.9					11.0	**	
Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor coverings	2.9	3-4 0-5	6·3 0·5	1.0	1-5	5.9	8.7	2 3.5	3.7	0-8		1.7	1.2 1.5	19-4
Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and matting		0.5	0.5						8.00.			1.5		0
Miscellaneous textiles Lace	0-4	0.6	1.0	0-4	0.7	• ••	5-8 3-1				• ••	1.8 0.9	**	4.
Rope, twine and net Narrow fabrics	0.2	0-3	0.5		0.2	1.6	2.0		2.1	•	• 0.6		**	8.
Other miscellaneous textiles	0.1	0-1	0.1	0-1	0.2		8.85	1.4				0.3		
	0.4	2.4	4-6	0.5	1.7	3.2	3.0	) 1-6	3.0	0-8	B 0.5	0.9	0.3	20.0
Manufacture of leather and leather goods Leather (tanning and dressing) and	2·1 1·0	1.5			1.2						• 0.2			

#### Table 5 (continued)

C 1980 Footwear and clothing industries Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves Weatherproof outerwear Wornen's and boys' stialored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Wormen's and girts' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear Hats, craes and millinery.	Greater London 27.5 1.8 22.5 0.7 2.2	Rest of South East 14.9	All South East	Anglia	West	Midlands		and Humber- side	West				Ireland	Kingdom
Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' failored outerwear Wormen's and girls' tailored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Wormen's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	1.8 22.5 0.7 2.2													AND NUMBER
Clothing, hats and gloves Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Wormen's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	22·5 0·7 2·2		42.5	5.9	16-1	20.1	53·1	33-1	53-6	24.6	11.9	23.4	17.1	301-3
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Wornen's and girls' tailored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Wornen's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	0·7 2·2	0·7 11·2	2·5 33·8	2.7 2.6	6·3 8·1	1.9 14.7	17·7 29·8	1.7 26.6	6·9 30·5	3-5 18-4	0·9 10·0	0·7 19·5	0.6 14.5	45·4 208·5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear		0·3 1·1	1.0 3.3	1.0	0.3	0.9 2.0	1.5 2.0	1.6 6.5	2·0 4·0	1.7 3.C	0.7 **	2·4 1·8	**	12·5 26·6
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	6.4	1.8	8·1 1·1	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.8 1.1	1.1	3.1 3.6	1.7	2·0 0·4	1.6 2.6	**	21·1 13·4
Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	0.6	0.5			1.3	0.2	2.3	1.9	2.2		**			
			1.1									1.4		19.4
Hats, caps and millinery	10·7 0·2	4·0 1·4	14·7 1·7	0.5	1.7	8.1	17.3	13.6	14·2 0·6	8.8	5.0	8.0	3.7	95·6 4·0
Gloves Other dress industries	1.5	1.1	2.7		0.7 2.1	0-6	3.5	0.7	0.6	••	1.1	1.3	** 1·4	1.6 14.2
Household textiles and other made-up textiles Soft furnishings	5 2·9 1·8	3·0 1·2	5·9 3·0	** 0·2	1.5 0.6	3-5 0-8	5·5 2·3	4·5 1·1	16·2 3·6	2·7 0·7	1.0 0.2	3·1 0·5	**	46·5 13·1
Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles	0.5	1-0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0-5	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.9		6.9
Household textiles Fur goods	0.7 0.3	0.8	1.5 0.3		0.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	11.5	1.5	0.6	1.7	**	26·4 0·9
Timber and wooden furniture industries Saw-milling, planing, etc, of wood Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and	<b>19·3</b> 0·5	<b>46∙0</b> 1∙7	65·4 2·2	<b>11.5</b> 0.6	<b>20·3</b> 0·9	<b>22-5</b> 1-4	<b>23·6</b> 1·1	<b>31.7</b> 1.2	<b>29·4</b> 1·3	<b>13·0</b> 0·6	<b>12·5</b> 0·8	<b>18·5</b> 2·6	<b>5</b> ∙ <b>4</b> 0∙6	<b>253</b> ·9 13·2
treatment of wood Builders carpentry and joinery	1.2 3.8	1.3 11.2	2·5 15·0	3.5	0.9 5.4	0.4 6.0	0.2 6.5	0.6 8.6	0·4 7·1	1·1 2·9	0.7 1.9	0.6 6.4	**	7.7
Wooden containers Other wooden articles (except furniture)	0.5	2.3	2·8 2·1	0.9	0.8	1.7 0.9	1.2	1·3 0·6	2·0 1·1	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	64·9 13·8
Articles of cork and plaiting materials,				0.3		0.9	0.3	0.9						9.2
brushes and brooms Brushes and brooms	0·3 0·3	1.4 1.2	1.7 1.5	0.7	0.5 0.5	0-8 0-8	0.3 0.3	0.9	0-4 0-4	0.7	0·9 0·8	0.1		7·3 6·4
Articles of cork and basketw are wicker- work and other plaiting materials		0.2	0.2	0.1		••		**		••	**		**	0.9
Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	12.1	27.0	39.1	5.4	10.5	11.5	13.0	18.5	17.1	6.5	7.4	6.3	2.6	137.7
Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting	7.5 4.6	21.5 5.5	28·9 10·1	4·7 0·7	8·0 2·5	7-8 3-6	9·1 3·9	14·3 4·2	13·3 3·8	5-1 1-4	6·7 0·7	3-4 2-9	2·0 0·5	103·4 34·4
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	100.4	104.5	204.9	21.8	35.9	34.0	34.2	37.8	50.5	20.5	15.4	34.6	6.0	495.7
Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board	2·0 6·7	13·5 15·9	15·5 22·5	1.9 4.8	2·7 7·7	0.9 9.3	0·8 10·6	1.6 7.7	6·4 16·8	2·8 7·9	2·1 6·4	6·9 5·7	0.4 1.7	41.9 101.1
Wall coverings Household and personal hygiene products			0.3	**				0.4	3.7		tion of			6.0
of paper Stationery	2.3	4.9	1·2 7·1	2.0	1.0	2.4	1-2 1-8	1.2	2.6	1.0	1.4 0.8	1.7	**	8.5 21.8
Packaging products of paper and pulp Packaging products of board	0.6 1.8	0·9 6·0	1.6 7.9	1.5	1.7 4.1	0·2 3·4	0·9 5·1	0·7 3·3	1.9 6.5	1.0 3.4	2.0	0·4 3·0	0·5 0·9	9.3 41.2
Other paper and board products	1.5	2·9 75·1	4·4 166·9	15-1	0·8 25·5	1.6 23.8	22.8	** 28·5	27.3	0·4 9·8	1.6 7.0	0·5 22·1	3.9	14-3 352-7
Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers	91·8 20·7	13.5	34.1	3.2	5.7	5.9	4.4	5.2	7.7	3.1	2.3	8.2	2.0	81.9
Printing and publishing of periodicals Printing and publishing of books	12·0 5·5	4·8 4·8	16-8 10-3	0.7	1.9 2.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1 0.3	••	0·3 ** 4·3	0·8 2·1	** 1·8	23-2
Other printing and publishing	53.7	52.1	105.7	10.3	15.7	17-3	17.3	22.9	18-3	6.2	4.3	11.0	1.0	230.8
Processing of rubber and plastics Rubber products	13·0 3·2	36·9 6·1	49·9 9·3	11·4 1·2	19·1 6·5	<b>39·6</b> 17·0	19·3 4·3	12·2 3·0	28·9 7·2	12·7 2·7	13·1 2·7	13·2 4·3	4·2 1·8	223-6 59-9
Rubber tyres and inner tubes Other rubber products			0·2 9·1	1.2		12·1 4·9	4.3	**			**	**	**	••
Retreading and specialist repairing of rubber tyres		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.4		0.2			0.1	**	1.8
Processing of plastics Plastic coated textile fabric	9.8	30.7	40·6 0·2	10.1	12.5	22.4	14.5	9.2	21.5	9.6	10.3	8.8	••	161.9
Plastics semi-manufactures	0.5	0·1 2·2	2.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	••	1.5 13.2
Plastics floor coverings Plastics building products	1.5	0·8 4·6	0·8 6·1	1.4	2.7	4.7	2.0	2.6	4.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.9	3·1 29·6
Plastics packaging products Plastics products nes	1·4 6·3	5·4 17·6	6·8 23·9	4·1 3·7	2·7 6·2	2·2 14·2	3.7 7.5	1·3 4·9	3·1 10·1	2·3 3·3	2·1 6·1	1·4 3·4	0·6 0·7	30·4 84·0
Other manufacturing industries Jewellery and coins	14·4 3·5	15·8 2·2	<b>30·1</b> 5·7	3.0	5·4	12·7 5·1	4·8 0·3	6·8	5·1 0·3	<b>2·9</b> 0·2	7.0	3.7 0.4	0.5	<b>82</b> ·1 15·2
Musical instruments Photographic and cinematographic	0.3	2·2 0·7	1.0	••	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	**	C	·		2.7
processing laboratories	4.5	3.5	8.0	0·5 0·9	1.6 2.2	1·9 2·7	0.6 1.8	1·1 3·0	1.3 1.8	0·3 1·2	0·5 2·8	1.0	0.2	17·0 13·0
Toys and sports goods Toys and games	1.7 1.3	3.8 2.2	5·5 3·5	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.3 ** 1.2	**	23·2 10·2
Sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0-4 4-4	1.6 5.6	1.9 9.9	0.4 1.4	0·6 1·1	1.9 2.5	0.7 1.5	1.4 1.3	1.2 1.6	1.1	0.7 2.4	1.2	••	24.1
Miscellaneous stationers goods Other manufactures nes	1.2 3.2	2·7 2·9	3·9 6·1	0·7 0·7	0·3 0·8	0.7 1.8	0·3 1·2	0·2 1·0	0.6 1.0	**	••	**	**	8·0 16·1
Instruction	132.0	188-5	320-5	37.0	76-8	95-2	68-6	100-6	115-1	70-9	47.5	133-9	26.4	1,092.4
General construction and demolition work Construction and repair of buildings	48·2 30·3	63·9 38·6	112·1 68·8	13·2 7·9	29·8 17·5	27·3 22·6	21·4 13·9	30·4 23·3	39·3 21·7	20-8 16-6	15-7 11-6	43·2 31·2	10·1 5·2	363·3 240·4
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	18·5 24·7	36·1 33·7	54·5 58·4	7·0 5·8	11.9 11.1	17·8 18·1	13·8 12·3	19·1 17·9	22·2 20·5	15·7 10·7	9·0 6·6	22·5 20·4	2·8 5·1	196-4 186-8
Building completion work	10.3	16-3	26.6	3.1	6.5	9.4	7.2	9.7	11.5	7.2	4.6	16.5	3.2	105-4
tribution, hotels and catering; repairs /holesale distribution (except dealing in	686·3	933-8	1,620.1	176-2	420-3	413-5	312-9	406-8	515·3	217-4	197.6	<b>405</b> ·8	92.6	4,778-6
scrap and waste materials) Wholesale distribution of agricultural raw	144-2	196-5	340.7	39.9	<b>75</b> ∙0	98.0	75.6	83.9	107-9	30.2	30.2	66.7	20.2	968-4
materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	1.8	5.4	7.2	3.6	3.6	2.0	3.5	2.9	2.7	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.0	31.4
Wholesale distribution of fuels, ores, metals and industrial materials	12.6	16.3	28.9	2.3	6.2	15.8	5.0	9.1	10.4	3.2		6.3	2.5	92.9
Wholesale distribution of timber and											3.0			
building materials Wholesale distribution of machinery,	16-4	28.7	45.1	6.2	13.8	12.8	9.7	13.2	13.6	7.0	5.9	9.4	3.4	140.0
industrial equipment and vehicles Wholesale distribution of motor vehicles	24.3	51.1	75.3	8.7	14.9	25.2	14.7	16.5	19.6	6.2	5.9	12.7	3.0	202.7
and parts and accessories Wholesale distribution of machinery,	4.1	13.2	17.4	2.4	4.7	5.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.9	48-0
industrial equipment and transport equipment other than motor vehicles	20.1	37.9	58·0	6.3	10-2	19.4	11-1	12.7	15.4	4.4	4.7	10.4	2.1	154.7
Wholesale distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	12.7	12.9	25.6	2.1	3.7	7.6	4.3	5.0	8.3	1.4	1.5	3.4	1.2	63-9
Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11.9	3.9	15.7	1.1	1.5	3.0	6.7	4.7	9.2	0.9			0.8	46.7
Wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco	34.2	41.4	75.7	11.6	22.3	3·0	18.7	4·7 23·1	9·2 26·5	7.3	0·9 8·7	2·1 21·5	0·8 6·5	241.4

able 5	(continued)
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tenting manual entities sale we are	South Ea	st	1	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	Midlands :		North West	North	Wales		orthern eland	United Kingdom
IC 1980	Greater	Rest of South East	All South East	giiu				and Humber- side						
holesale distribution (except dealing, in									n the	Intang			10000	Junio -
scrap and waste materials) [continued] Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical,												actes tables y		
medical and other chemists' goods Other wholesale distribution including	6.2	8.7	14.9	0.8	1.7	1.6	5.8	1.4	5.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.7	36·1 113·3
general wholesalers	24.1	28.2	52.3	3.5	7.5	10.4	7.3	7.9	12·3 3·0	2·3	2·2	6·5 1·0	1.2	22.0
Dealing in scrap and waste materials Dealing in scrap metals	1.6 0.9	3.0 2.1	<b>4</b> ⋅ <b>6</b> 3⋅0	<b>0</b> .7 0.5	1.1 0.7	2.5 1.9	<b>2</b> .1 1.6	<b>3-6</b> 1-9	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	14.5
Dealing in other scrap materials, or general dealers	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	**	7.4
Commission agents	14.8	7.8	22.6	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	35-2
Retail distribution Food retailing	328·7 74·9	471-3 138-1	800·0 213·0	84·6 25·2	188-2 59-3	187-5 55-3	147·5 45·6	192-3 58-0	246-6 65-9	106-2 32-6	96·1 35·1	<b>193-3</b> 66-4	<b>48·9</b> 13·9	2,291·3 670·1
Confectioners, tobacconists and news- agents; off-licences	9.7	23.3	33.0	4.5	9.9	9.6	6.4	8.9	14.8	5.4	4.5	11.4	2.2	110.5
Dispensing and other chemists Retail distribution of clothing	19·1 35·9	26·3 32·3	45·4 68·2	4·0 5·8	10·1 13·1	10-8 15-3	8·0 11·5	9·5 13·4	13·7 17·6	6·1 7·0	6·1 6·6	11·1 16·4	3·2 4·5	128·0 179·4
Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods	11.7	14.1	25.8	2.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.2	7.8	3.6	3.1	5.7	1.7	73-2
Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and household textiles	2.8	4.2	7.1	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.8	3.1	5.2	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.3	27.4
Retail distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	38·7 22·2	49·1 47·1	87·8 69·3	9·0 7·8	19-5 19-7	18-9 21-1	16·9 15·6	18-9 20-6	24·4 22·0	10·8 10·8		18·3 14·7	5·1 4·5	238·9 214·7
Retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts Filling stations (motor fuel and lubricants) Retail distribution of books, stationery and	4.8	13.0	17.7	3.0	5.6	5.7	4.7	4.8	6.6	2.7		5.1	2.1	60.9
office supplies Other specialised retail distribution	14.3	14.7	29.0	1.9	6.3	4.5	3 .0	4.0	5.9	2.1	1.6	4.9	1.0	64.1
(non-food) Mixed retail businesses	31·1 63·7	53·5 55·6	84·6 119·2	6·8 13·3	14·8 22·3	16·8 21·4	11·8 16·8	14·3 30·5			5·9 11·6	13·8 22·9	2·4 8·1	197.6 326.5
Hotels and catering	174-4	208-1	382.5	40.0	133-2	100-1	69·3	107·9	134-2	69·8	60·0	124.0	19-6	1,240-4
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places	59·1	59·2	118-3	10.2	30.6	19-4	16.0	21.5	29.1	11.8	12.8	25.7	6.3	301.6
Eating places supplying food for consumption on the premises	52·1	49.6	101·7 16·6	7·9 2·3	25·3 5·3	16·5 2·9	13·3 2·7	17·3 4·1	24·1 5·0	9·2 2·6	10·1 2·7	20·0 5·7	4·9 1·4	250·3 51·3
Take-away food shops Public houses and bars	7.0 30.5 13.8	9·6 53·6 17·9	84·1 31·7	9.3 3.8	32·8 11·5	31.8	25·1 9·7	38-0 16-3	46-4	20.3	14.2	27·0 12·3	3.7 2.0	332-9 145-2
Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	29·3 40·6	27·7 41·3	57·0 81·9	4·1 9·0	13·7 36·0	13.4	4·5 10·8	13-6 16-9	13.3	5.7	5.1	12·0 44·1	2·6 5·0	145·0 277·4
Hotel trade Other tourist or short-stay accommodation	1.2	8.5	9.6	3.6	8.6		3.3	1.6	1.6	1.5		2.9		38-3
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Repair and servicing of motor vehicles	22.6 18.6	47·1 41·9	69·7 60·5	10·1 9·4	21·7 19·7		<b>16·6</b> 15·0	17·5 15·3	17.7	8-4	7.8	<b>20·0</b> 17·9	3·3 3·1	<b>221</b> ·3 196·1
Repair of footwear and leather goods Repair of other consumer goods	0.6 3.4	0·9 4·3	1·4 7·7	0·1 0·7	0·4 1·6		0·3 1·2	0·5 1·7						4·5 20·7
fransport and communication	307-4	255-2	562-6	54.3	91.9	98-2	77.5	103-5	5 140-3	3 61-3	7 53-1	111.4	21.4	1,375-
Railways	30.0	18-3			7.8			11-7					0.9	
Other inland transport	65-8	64-8	130-5	i 15·6	30-5	5 36-8	30-8	40.3	3 51.0	0 27.	5 20.0	42.1	7.4	432
Scheduled road passenger transport and urban railways	41.6				10-			15.0					3.0	170-
Other road passenger transport Road haulage	2.7 21.1		62.0	) 11.6	0.5	7 24.1		1.0	2 29.				4.3	17.
Transport nes	0.3				0.2	2		0.		4 0-1	8 1.0	) 5.6	0.3	0- 33-
Sea transport Air transport	3·9 29·3				0.9			0.					0.9	
Supporting services to transport	23.6				4.			4.1						
Supporting services to inland transport Supporting services to sea transport	2.7	2.7	5.4	4 0.3	1.	5 1.4	2.1	1.	1 3-	2 *		* 2.8		19.
Supporting services to air transport	19.8				0.9		• ••	0.3			• •	* 3.3		38-
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	49-3	38.7	88.1	9.4	9.:	2 13-8	10.2	14:	2 19	3 5.	9 4.4	4 10·5	2.2	187
Postal services and telecommunications	105-5				38-			31-						
Postal services Telecommunications	42·0 63·5		3 79-4 0 104-5		19- 18-			18- 12-			6 10-3 2 7-1		4.0	210- 230-
Banking, finance, insurance, business														
services and leasing	792.7				201-			156			2 69.3	3 182·2	34.5	2,684
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting	207-0 172-5	70.6	5 243.1	10.7	<b>48</b> 35-	1 27.3	3 22.8	<b>40</b> 24	7 41.	9 12.	0 13-	4 32.6	**	470-
Other financial institutions	34-4	36.5	5 71.0	0 4.0	13-	6 13-4	10.1	15-	4 13.	9 6.	4 4-8	8 9.4		163-
Insurance, except for compulsory social security	51.3	57-2	2 108-4	<b>16</b> ·1	30-	2 15-8	3 7.5	14-	0 26	5 7·	5 5.	9 24-2	3.1	259
Business services Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	<b>483</b> .7 32.9				103-			81· 0·						
Activities auxillary to insurance House and estate agents	32·5 28·1	20.2	2 52.7	7 5.5	7- 11-	4 7.5	5 4.2	5.	9 8.	9 2.	7 2.	2 4.7	1.6	5 103
Legal services Accountants, auditors, tax experts	53·1 48·4	27.8	8 81-0	5.4	14- 11-	7 13.3	3 9.5	13. 11.	8 18-	3 7.	0 6.	2 17.3	3.2	189
Professional and technical services nes Advertising	69·6 25·4	59-2	2 128-8	3 9.6	19-	3 19-4	1 12.2	13· 2·	3 27.	6 12-	4 8-	4 23.0	3.3	3 277.
Business services Computer services	193·7 36·9	139-3	3 333-0	0 14.0	33- 8-	6 42.6	5 23.4	27.	5 48·	5 10-	7 9.	3 29.2	4.1	575
Business services nes Central offices not allocable elsewhere	145·1 11·6	89.1	234-2	2 8.7	23· 1·	1 26.7	7 15.5	20- 1-	1 32-	6 8-	2 6.	9 22.2	3.2	2 401
Renting of movables	18-4	24.9	43.	3 4.2	10			10-						
Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment		• •		• ••		• •						• ••		
Hiring out construction machinery and equipment	3.8				3.	8 4.	3 4.2	4.			1 2.			
Hiring out office machinery and furniture Hiring out consumer goods	0.6	5.3	3 8.9	9 0.3	2.	1 1.9	9 1.5			5 1.			0.5	23
Hiring out transport equipment Hiring out other movables	6·3 4·1				2. 2.									* 30
Owning and dealing in real estate	32-3	22.0	54:	3 3.2	8.	2 14-	4 7.3	9	8 13-	1 6	9 4	3 12.4	4.5	5 138
Other services	1,075-0	1,230-4	4 2,305	5 221.4	516	4 548-	6 417.8	551	9 697	7 350	2 328	3 644-8	219.9	6,802

222 APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 5 (continued
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and a meneral bouttone amount attra	South Ea	ast	1	East Anglia	South West	West	East Midlands	York-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
IC 1980	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	Anglia	west	Micialius	mulanus	and Humber- side					in chunna	Ringdom
										ril	grillish	(mean) mean	Mardalla	signation
Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security	280-2	244.3	524.5	40.6	125-2	115-3	122.5	107.7	167.6	77.0	92.9	135-6	55.8	1,564
National and local government service nes	191.2	145.4	336.5	24.4	71.0	71.1	96.7	66-1	109.4	36.1	68.7	85.9	30.3	996.
National government service nes	99.1	58.0	157.1	9.7	39.4	25.8	25.5	26.3	40.6	16.0	27.7	41.6	25.6	435-
Local government service nes	92.1	87.4	179.4	14.6	31.7	45.3	71.2	39.8	68.8	20.1	41.0	44.3	4.7	560-
Justice	8.6	12.1	20.6	2.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.5	3.6	1.8	2.6	**	
Police	46-2	28.6	74.8	5.2	13.4	17.9	7.9	13.3	23.2	10.9	8.8	18.2	16.2	209
Fire services	7.2	11.0	18.2	2.0	5.0	5.2	3.1	8.3	6.7	4.2	2.7	7.4	2.0	64
National defence	13.1	34.8	47.9	4.5	25.3	7.8	3.6	5.2	2.8	3.3	5.5	10.2		
Social security	13.9	12.4	26.3	2.3	5.7	8.7	6.8	9.3	19-1	19.0	5.4	11.3		113-
Sanitary services	86.7	68·5	155-2	10.2	23.4	31.5	18-4	31.5	39.7	17.0	13.0	37.2	5.7	383
Refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services	10.7	10.6	21.3	2.7	5.6	7.2	4.8	9.4	9.7	6.2	3.9	13.3	2.0	86-
Refuse disposal, street cleaning,														a the product
fumigation, etc	9.5	9.8	19.3	2.5	5.1	6.6	4.1	8-1	9.4	5.9	3.7	11.0	**	77.
Sewage disposal	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	**	8
Cleaning services	76.1	57.9	133.9	7.5	17.8	24.3	13.7	22.1	30.0	10.8	9.1	24.0	3.7	296-
Education	199-3	344.7	544.0	61.4	130.2	156-0	106.7	150.8	161-3	98-2	75·0	167.1	55-3	1,705
Higher education	33.2	38-4	71.6	11.6	13.4	17.2	23.3	21.5	22.7	12.4	10.6	25.9		236
School education (nursery, primary and														P.P. John
secondary)	122.8	237.5	360.4	39.0	95-3	113.6	68.5	100.2	119.0	65.9	46.0	103.8		1,150
Education nes and vocational training Driving and flying schools	43·0 0·3	68·1 0·6	111-0 0-9	10·6 0·2	21·3 0·1	24·9 0·3	14·8 0·1	29·0 0·1	19·3 0·2	19·8 0·1	18·3 0·2	37·2 0·2	I.	317
Research and development	14.9	40.2	55·1	6.8	8.1	4.2	3.1	1.8	5.6	3.3	1.3	7.8	1.0	98-
Medical and other health services:														
veterinary services	190.2	261.2	451.4	51.9	110.7	121.1	86-1	124.7	162-5	74.8	74.9	154.1	48.5	1,460
Hospital, nursing homes etc	142.8	198.5	341.4	36.8	84.8	93.2	68-8	95.8	129.0	57.6	58.6	127.0	39.8	1,132
Other medical care institutions	20.8	23.0	43.8	7.6	9.3	13.0	6.7	10.9	16.5	7.6	8.2	13.4	5.2	142
Medical practices	11.6	20.0	31.5	4.2	7.8	8.1	6.2	10.8	8.7	5.8	4.8	7.4	1.0	96
Dental practices	5.5	9.6	15.2	1.7	3.8	4.1	3.2	4.9	6.0	2.8	2.3	4.2	1.2	49
Agency and private midwives, nurses etc	8-1	5.8	14.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	**	0.3	1.0	**	23
Veterinary practices and animal hospitals	1.3	4.2	5.6	0.9	1.9	1.5		1.5	1.2	**	0.7	1.3	**	16
Other services provided to the general				-										
public Social welfare, charitable and community	154.1	149.2	303-3	26.9	68.6	65-5	42.8	79.3	85.8	46-6	42.8	78-0	39.9	879
services	107.7	125.7	233.3	23.8	60.5	54.1	36.4	70.0	74.8	40.4	36.8	66.6	25.8	722
Trade unions, business and professional associations	17.9	5.3	23.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.8	38
Religious organisations and similar	6.5	5.1	11.6	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.5	0.8	1.0	2.9	2.8	29
associations Tourist offices and other community services	22.0	13.2	35.1	1.3	5.1	6.9	3.7	5.9	6.3	4.2	4.0	6.4	10.4	89
Recreational services and other cultural														
services	118-1	81.9	200.0	16-1	32.5	37-2	25.8	39.7	55.3	23.6	21.1	49.1	9.3	509
Film production, distribution and exhibition	12.0	8.2	20.2	1.2	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.4	33
Radio and television services, theatres, etc	39.7	8.9	48.6		3.8	5-1	1.6	3.7	4.4	1.6	3.0	4.5		78
Authors, music composers and other own	4.9	2.8	7.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7		13
account artists nes	15.8	11.2	27.0	1.9	5.7	5.7	3.3	5.8	5.9	3.5	2.6	5.9	1.6	68
Libraries, museums, art, galleries, etc Sport and other recreational services	45.7	50.8	96.5	11.5	20.3	23.4	19.4	27.7	41.7	17.5	14.3	36.6	6.0	314
Personal services	31.5	40.4	71.9	7.5	17.7	18.0	12.3	16-3	19-9	9.6	7.3	15.7	4.4	200
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	11.0	12.2	23.2	1.9	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.6	2.1	1.6	3.3	1.2	58
Laundries	6.4	5.4	11.8	1.2	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.8	30
Dry cleaning and allied services	4.6	6.8	11.4	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	27
Hairdressing and beauty parlours	14.6	22.9	37.5	4.0	9.5	10.5	6.7	8.7	11.0	6.3	4.8	10.0	2.6	111
Personal services nes	5.9	5.2	11.2	1.5	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.5	3.3	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.6	30

See note to tables on p 211.

a negligible number of employees or that the figure has been suppressed to avoid disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning an individual firm.



The number of male employees in the United Kingdom increased by 2 per cent between the two census dates.

units including 29,000 which had no employees at that time) were matched with the Inland Revenue register of PAYE arrangements (some 1.146 million records excluding agriculture and Northern Ireland units). This elded a total of 348,000 RUs polled in respect of the pulation at March 1989.

A further sample was drawn from the IR register for S ptember 1989 which became available after the census te. Forms in respect of the resulting 18,000 top-up units ere despatched in November 1989.

In total, 366,000 RUs were polled while 283,000 RUs ntributed to results. The difference is explained by a riety of reasons including closed businesses, duplication, non-response and out-of-scopes. In addition, there were

sinesses which reported that they had no employees at e time of the census.

The population of employers was stratified according to e, location and industry. Though the current size of each porting unit was not known precisely it could be duced-with some uncertainty-either from the ployment figures reported in the previous, 1987 Census Employment or from a crude size indicator provided by e Inland Revenue.

Location was based on the address given in the 1987 usus or the address on the Inland Revenue register. nilarly, the industry was determined either from the ivity reported in 1987 or from a broad classification ovided by the Inland Revenue.

All large units were selected, along with a sample of tween 1 in 2 and 1 in 10 of smaller units, averaging 1 in 5.

#### E rors in the Census

The effect of sampling on the overall accuracy of the nsus of Employment is extremely small. However, there te other types of error which are not large in relation to the main national and regional aggregates of employees but wich could be significant for small employment argregates. The main sources of error in addition to npling variation are:

- duplication •
- large unit omissions •
- . large units among sampled units
- non-response •

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

Non-response to the census, at 3 per cent, is small and estimates for non-responding units are imputed based on employment in units with similar size, location and industry characteristics.

A large unit can be omitted when the Inland Revenue size indicator or information from the previous census suggests that the unit falls into the size category to be sampled and it happens not to be selected.

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

These problems were dealt with by adopting a number of procedures first introduced in the 1987 Census of Employment operation which will have helped to keep such errors to a minimum, thereby improving the quality of the small employment aggregates. Nevertheless, some undetected errors could still remain.

An additional checking procedure was adopted in the 1989 census which capitalised on the provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973. It permits the disclosure of information (for restricted purposes) on individual census units to local planning authorities within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (now superseded by the 1990 Act). Accordingly, the planning departments of those local authorities who agreed to participate, accounting for just under half of all GB local authorities, were asked to scrutinise the information on large data units in their areas. This proved to be a very worthwhile exercise as it helped to confirm the data in most instances and led to corrections for some previously undetected duplication and incorrect classification-to area or industrial activity-elsewhere, generally of a minor scale. It also provided updated information on names and addresses of employers which will be of benefit in conducting the 1991 Census of Employment later this year. The participation of local authorities on an even wider scale in the pre-results, diagnostic stage of examining census data will be an aim in the 1991 census. The Department of Employment is grateful to those local authorities who contributed to this phase of the work in the 1989 census.

#### **Results for 1987** United Kingdom and regions

Great Britain

**Results for 1984** Great Britain and regions United Kingdom

#### **Results for 1981** United Kingdom, Great Britain and regions

Article: "1984 Census of Employment"

The procedures introduced in 1987 included:

• using employer VAT numbers to help detect duplication:

ensuring that large units responding to a previous census but which could not be matched to a large unit entry on the Inland Revenue register were also polled;

• spreading grossed employment across all units in the stratum where a large sample unit was selected; and

• increasing the effort put into obtaining a response from large employers.

## **Bibliography**

Results of earlier periodic censuses of employment, held in September of each relevant year, were published in the following issues of Employment Gazette:

#### Date published

October 1989, pp 540–558

November 1989. pp 624-632

December 1983

January 1987, pp 31-53 September 1987. pp 444-454

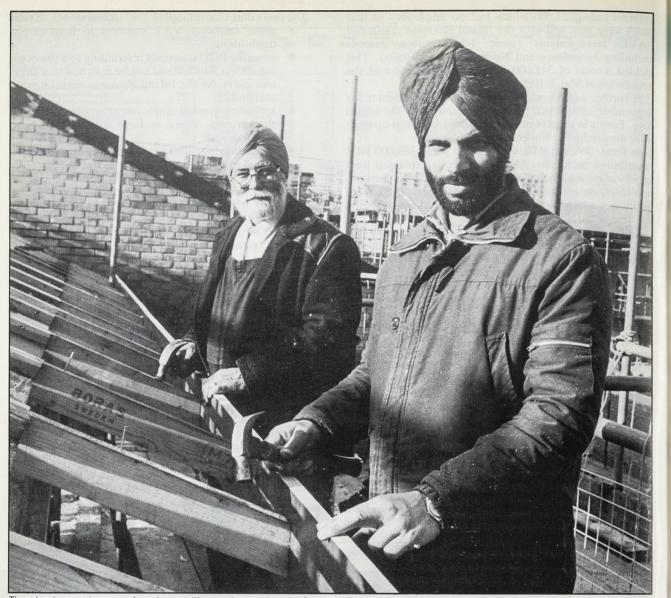
August 1987, pp 407–408,

(Supplement No 2)

describes changes which took place in the 1984 Census of Employment, the first of the periodic sample surveys.

APRIL 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



There has been an increase of nearly one million employees since the Census of Employment held in September 1983

#### **Timing of results**

The census procedures and methods continue to be streamlined and the target for the publication of the 1989 results has been achieved with an improvement of six months over the publication of the 1987 census data in the October 1989 edition of Employment Gazette. The aim will be to produce the results of the 1991 census to, broadly, the same timescale as for the 1989 census.

#### Access to census data and enquiries

Further analyses of the Census of Employment estimates, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, can be obtained from the Department of Employment or via the National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS); a charge is made for the work involved in providing additional data.

NOMIS is a comprehensive, detailed and up-to-date source of data about UK population and employment, including Census of Employment data for Great Britain. With customised software, clients can use microcomputers in conjunction with NOMIS to send and receive

Employment Department Group, Room W802,

ioin, contact:

Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (Telephone 0742 594086). There are two versions of the Census of Employment on

For more detailed information on NOMIS and how to

NOMIS; Training, Enterprise and Education Division,

information, print locally and produce graphics.

NOMIS. One is the 'Public Domain' file that anyone can use but this does not give unlimited access to all levels of detail and the output is rounded. The full file is accessible to authorised users under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973 (as amended). Enquiries about access and cost, and about other aspects of this article and the Census of Employment should be addressed to:

#### Department of Employment, Statistical Services Division, Branch D4 (Census enquiries), Exchange House, 60 Exchange Road, Watford WD1 7HH.

Information about the separate Census of Employment in respect of Northern Ireland is available from:

Department of Economic Development, Statistics Branch, Room 122, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2.JP.

# **Special** Feature

## Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1990

This article presents the results of the 1990 Survey on earnings and hours of manual employees. This survey has been undertaken in various forms periodically since 1886.

In October 1990 the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, adult rates in major production and transport industries the UK were £231.85 for some 42.9 hours worked, an crease of 8.1 per cent on the corresponding earnings in ctober 1989.

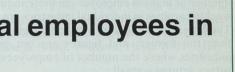
For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures ere £223.75 for 41.6 hours worked, an increase in average eekly earnings of 7.8 per cent on the October 1989 level. he figures for males on adult rates were £247.15 for 42.6 ours and for females on adult rates were £150.44 for 38.3 ours, increases in average earnings over the October 1989 vels of 7.5 per cent in both cases.

Average weekly hours worked by manual employees fell 0.5 hours between October 1989 and October 1990. For e major production and transport industries covered in e survey, average hourly earnings of all full-time adult anual employees rose by 9.4 per cent between October 89 and October 1990. The corresponding increase for anufacturing industries was 9.5 per cent, with increases of 5 per cent for males and 8.5 per cent for females.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the mployment Department each October. The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures nclude the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and thus will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April (see Employment Gazette, November 1990, p 571). Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the industries covered by the survey as some survey returns only provide figures for all adult employees (see Technical Note on p 235)

Changes in average earnings between the two periods will reflect several factors other than pay settlements. These include changes in overtime working, changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers of different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the







Average weekly hours worked by manual employees fell by 0.5 hours between October 1989 and October 1990

numbers of young employees on Youth Training (see Technical Note).

#### Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1990 by broad industry groups (two-digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighting together the averages in each industry (at group, three-digit, level of SIC 1980) using the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by the survey returns is small.

As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates-that is,

#### Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1988 to 1990

	October		
	1988	1989	1990
All industries covered in survey*			
All employees on adult rates			
Weekly earnings (£)	198.57	214.47	231.85
Hours worked	43.5	43.4	42.9
Hourly earnings (pence)	456.3	493.9	540.4
Manufacturing industries†			
Weekly earnings (£)			
All employees on adult rates	192.55	207.53	223.75
Males on adult rates	213.59	229.87	247.15
Females on adult rates	128.82	139.93	150.44
Hours worked			
All employees on adult rates	42.4	42.2	41.6
Males on adult rates	43.6	43.4	42.6
Females on adult rates	38.7	38.6	38.3
Hourly earnings (pence)			
All employees on adult rates	454.1	491.6	538.3
Males on adult rates	489.6	529.6	580.0
Females on adult rates	332.8	362.1	393.0

\* For details of coverage see *table 2*. † Divisions 2–4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class, October 1990\*

young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1990, male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £117.83, just under half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

#### Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1990 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures are derived from the total number of hours worked to which the weekly earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average weekly hours worked in the industries covered by the survey decreased from 43.4 to 42.9 between October 1989 and October 1990. In manufacturing industries, average hours worked by males decreased from 43.4 in October 1989 to 42.6 in October 1990; for females the corresponding decrease was from 38.6 to 38.3 hours. Decreased hours occurred to a varying degree in most of the manufacturing industries shown in table 3, with the largest decrease for males (1.9 hours) in the electrical and electronic engineering industry group and for females (1.4 hours) in the motor vehicles and parts industry group. The largest increase in average hours worked (0.2 hours) was for females in the metal goods and instruments industry group. In the non-manufacturing groups covered by the survey, a small increase for males occurred in the electricity, gas, other energy and water industry group.

#### Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly

Grouped class	SIC 1980 class	Manual er	mployees on	adult rates		Manual er on other r	
		Full-time		ne patriman Setus securit	Part-time†	Full-time	ban staiten
		AII	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	261.78	265.23	152.48	69.06	112.72	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	236.72	248.83	152.88	62.29	127.43	91.67
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	260.62 212.59	279·94 228·41	177.25	87.09 68.93	140·32 114·12	118·26 98·41
Metal goods and instruments Mechanical engineering	31, 37 32	241.39	245.92	155·76 171·79	65.87	115.45	97.75
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	205.28	228.76	162.56	83.10	114.72	104.06
Motor vehicles and parts	35	259.82	263.70	207.23	94.50	119.03	115-11
Other transport equipment	36	258.80	262.23	177.75	73.51	124.27	100.32
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	227.61	251.04	167.98	89.79	119.56	102.82
Textiles	43	167.59	196.51	128.36	72.20	103.51	78.77
eather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	133.91	180.71	120.34	69.88	96.59	81.08
Timber and wooden furniture	46	202.37	208.11	157.59	66·20	107.82	108.37
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	279.30	301.03	194.17	77.96	134.65	102.73
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	212.93	235.83	142.26	72.41	107.73	103.62
All manufacturing industries		223.75	247.15	150.44	<b>79</b> .78	117.83	91.44
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	294.48	295.57	209.22	78.77	121.85	**
Construction	50	239.06	239.46	138.96	50.80	108.79	110.70
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 75–77, 79	251.11	**	**	**	**	**
All industries covered		231.85	**	**	**	**	**

\* † \*\* See footnotes to table 6

228 APRIL 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE eparate figures for males and females are not shown for all the dustries covered by the New Earnings Survey.

able 3 Average hours: by grouped class, October 1990\*

rouped class	SIC 1980 class	Manual	employees or	n adult rates	oillatern non te	Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time	•	217450 14	Part-time†	Full-time	)	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
letal processing and manufacturing	21,22	41.5	41.6	39.2	20.4	39.5	**	
ineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	43.4	44.1	38.1	18.0	41.1	38.0	
hemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	42.2	43.0	39.2	21.0	38.2	37.3	
etal goods and instruments	31, 37	42.1	43.0	39.2	20.8	40.0	36.5	
echanical engineering	32	42.6	42.8	38.8	18.5	39.2	37.5	
lectrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	40.7	41.4	39.5	21.5	38.2	37.2	
otor vehicles and parts	35	41.1	41.2	39.1	21.7	38.0	38.5	
ther transport equipment	36	42.4	42.6	38.2	19.1	39.4	37.5	
ood, drink and tobacco	41, 42	43.1	44.7	39.0	23.3	40.3	38.5	
extiles	43	40.2	42.5	37.0	22.0	39.3	35.7	
eather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	37.9	41.5	36.9	23.2	40.2	36.7	
mber and wooden furniture	46	42.0	42.5	38.0	20.1	39.9	40.8	
aper products, printing and publishing	47	41.3	41.7	39.6	19.6	39.0	37.8	
ubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	41.4	42.4	38.3	21.4	40.1	37.1	
Il manufacturing industries		41.6	42.6	38.3	22.0	39-3	37.1	
ectricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	41.9	42.0	37.3	17.7	38.8	**	
onstruction	50	44.9	44.9	39.2	16.4	41.1	42.5	
ransport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 75–77, 79 }	47.7	**	**	nalu ** Leolastic	**	**	
Il industries covered		42.9	**	**	**	**	**	

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

\*\* See footnotes to table 6.

£ per week

able 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class, October 1990'

Grouped class	SIC 1980 class	Manual e	mployees on	adult rates	ent (active) appliences <sub>e.7.6</sub>	Manual e on other	mployees rates
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
255-30 151-71 123-0210080204	10-002	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
letal processing and manufacturing	21,22	631.0	638·2	389-4	338.6	285.6	**
lineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	545.7	563.7	401.7	345.2	309.9	241.1
hemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	617.0	651.7	452.7	415.6	367.0	317.3
letal goods and instruments	31, 37	504.5	531.6	397.6	331.4	285.5	269.9
Aechanical engineering	32	567.3	574.6	443.3	356.6	294.3	260.4
lectrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	503.9	552.1	411.9	386.8	300.2	279.4
lotor vehicles and parts	35	632.6	639.8	529.7	434.5	313.0	298.9
Other transport equipment	36	610.8	616.3	465.6	385.8	315.3	267.8
ood, drink and tobacco	41, 42	528.1	561.7	430.3	385.9	296.4	267.2
extiles	43	417.2	462.7	346.5	327.9	263.1	221.0
eather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	353.4	435.5	326.6	300.7	240.6	220.7
imber and wooden furniture	46	481.8	489.5	414.9	328.7	270.3	265.4
aper products, printing and publishing	47	676.3	721.4	490.2	398.1	345.7	271.6
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	514.2	556.0	371.4	337.8	268.5	278.9
All manufacturing industries		538·3	580·0	393.0	363.0	299.9	246.4
lectricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	702.7	704.3	561.6	445.3	314.2	**
onstruction	50	532.5	533.1	354.2	310.4	264.9	260.2
ransport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 75–77, 79	526.9	**			**	**
All industries covered		540.4	**	**	**	**	**

"† " See footnotes to table 6.

#### **Regional analyses**

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

hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they also include the effects of overtime working, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Pence per hour

Table 5	Average weekly	earnings: by	vindustry,	October 1990
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ndustry	Group SIC 1980	Manual e	mployees	on adult rate	S	Manual e other rate	mployees or es
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	egench .						
Electricity production and distribution Gas supply	161 162	297·72 307·36	299·02 309·46	197·87 134·22	75·07 76·99	125·93 105·43	** **
Water supply	170	270.48	270.55	**	83.77	**	**
Aetal processing and manufacturing							
Iron and steel Steel tubes	221 222	276·31 244·19	276·78 246·66	**	** **	105.03	**
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	240.69	248.84	141.61	60.66	**	**
Non-ferrous metals	224	255.73	261.12	159.45	71.65	124.66	**
Aineral extraction and manufacturing		0.15 10	010.10	**	05.00	**	**
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel Structural clay products	231 241	245·42 245·68	246·16 246·86	**	35.62	**	_
Cement lime and plaster	242	301.99	302.52	**	**	**	**
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster Asbestos goods	243 244	238·86 244·17	239·92 247·03	**	**	**	_
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals nes	245	246.16	254.53	140.27	**	**	**
Abrasive products Glass and glassware	246 247	231·18 252·84	244·01 265·15	146·61 157·71	69.43	138.36	**
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	198.58	223.82	151.77	66.87	99.93	**
chemicals and man-made fibres							
Basic industrial chemicals	251	280.44	285.30	172.93	89.69	143.59	**
Paints, varnishes and printing ink Chemical products for industry and agriculture	255 256	234-25 256-96	241.08 275.50	166-12 187-06	68·49 76·88	**	**
Pharmaceutical products	257	232.67	274.07	178.56	91.88	** **	**
Soap and toilet preparations Chemical products for household and office	258 259	229·40 340·41	261·46 387·23	165·01 189·78	84·84 **	**	
Production of man-made fibres	260	281.34	286.46	188.95	87.70	**	**
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	264.10	266.03	152.99	43.20	113.37	**
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321 322	250.60 227.71	251.60 232.98	** 162·88	** 54·13	118·12 111·59	**
Machine tools and engineers' tools Textile machinery	323	208.20	214.25	147.36	**	109.37	**
Machinery for food, chemicals and related industries	324	252.03	254.48	**	**	**	**
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	244.17	245.07	**	62.18	115.20	**
Mechanical power transmission equipment Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass,	326	218.29	225.00	176.71	78-01	61910.21	in an in the loss
laundry, etc machinery	327	263.67	264.27	**	**	**	**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328 329	237·39 265·38	242·87 279·06	171·76 205·24	71·19 **	115·27 118·67	**
	120 0	Sh					
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering	220	226.07	240.81	182.94	**	**	**
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment Insulated wires and cables	330 341	270.10	277.70	190.41	**	**	**
Basic electrical equipment	342 343	198-48 207-86	220-32 238-32	143·38 153·09	71·81 75·89	103.84	** **
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment, electronic capital	343					verage h	100 50
goods/components	344 345	194·18 209·65	219·58 235·45	157·97 178·47	87·34 88·60	121.12	108.58
Other electronic equipment (active) Domestic-type electrical appliances	346	194.72	205.19	169.03	78.14	**	**
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	178.47	204.47	152.29	78.19	**	**
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts							
Motor vehicles and engines	351	288.82	290.47	255.30	151.71	123·02 125·17	**
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans Motor vehicle parts	352 353	243·64 241·30	244·16 248·17	190.06	85.98	111.58	**
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	361	241.31	243.05	166.47	72.71	133.16	**
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	252.56	254.30	145.22	**	123.68	** **
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	275.92	280.42	189.93	83.11	117.55	Castad nadd
letal goods and instruments						no televan	1 1000 0000
Foundries	311	242·82 211·06	246·58 227·02	163·31 133·84	68·80 65·97	109.37	** **
Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	312 313	210.13	223.54	146.97	69.03	**	**
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	231.72	233.89	**	**	**	** 95·37
Hand tools and finished metal goods Precision instruments and apparatus	316 371	204·10 215·14	222.95 234.33	148·12 176·71	71·31 64·55	114·04 119·93	**
Medical and surgical equipment	372	184.77	198.12	164.92	57.49	** **	** **
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	214.14	229.19	174.55	82.23		
ood, drink and tobacco	111	204.00	305.60	**	105.92	**	**
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats) Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	411 412	294·88 184·44	305.62 202.72	151.35	105·83 86·26	107.54	103.24
Milk and milk products Processing of fruit and vegetables	413 414	227·44 210·86	237·44 232·23	169·46 166·91	71.95 71.64	**	**

\* †, \*\* See footnotes to table 6.

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#### Table 5 (contd) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1990\*

industry	Group SIC 1980	Manual e	mployees o	on adult rate	s	Manual e other rate	mployees on es
		Full-time	isnusi pago atec	Sna 2029 Lot.	Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drink and tobacco (continued)			e emit-ila	di-time			Altrea
Fish processing	415	143.67	178.39	120.06	68.06	**	**
Grain milling	416	295.33	296.51	**	**	**	**
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	204.93	228.30	154.26	92·80	**	**
Sugar and sugar by-products Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	420 421	349·62 248·67	365·75 291·02	234·50 171·15	101.60	**	**
Animal feeding stuffs	422	335.69	339.28	286.31	**	**	**
Miscellaneous foods	423	249.61	276.60	193.82	87.88	**	**
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	238.93	256.99	196.91	87.40	**	**
Brewing and malting	427	274.09	276.64	182.43	57.36		**
Soft drinks	428 429	212·52 294·86	218·40 349·23	178.69 237.48	85·05	84·40	
Tobacco industry	429	294.00	349.23	237.40			ha bos non
Textiles							
Woollen and worsted industry	431	174.04	192.45	135.99	68.35	**	**
Cotton and silk industries	432	174.71	187.91	143.94	71.55	**	**
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp, etc	434	160.96	187.07	132.65	97.94	**	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics Hosiery and other knitted goods	435 436	179·97 141·20	187·42 184·83	157·19 120·80	74.53	**	76.15
Textile finishing	430	209.29	217.60	146.14	65.11	**	**
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	204.40	218.18	159.41	80.26	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	156.68	183.20	120.36	58.93	. **	**
Coloral Induced Stand							
Leather, footwear and clothing Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	100 EE	107.00	140.00	70 57	**	1000.
Leather goods	441 442	188·55 132·90	197.02 168.94	142.03 110.98	73·57 69·48	**	0.2008 **
Footwear	451	171.92	204.53	142.36	69.87	96.40	83.39
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	123.88	166.90	117.24	69.64	**	80.80
Household and other made-up textiles	455	145.59	167.96	132.06	75.07	**	**
Timber and wooden furniture							
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	201.50	202.67	**	46.26	133.02	
Semi-finished wood products, etc	462	191.67	195.15	**	**	**	**
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	208.87	210.77	158.95	** 200	99.61	**
Wooden containers	464	172.99	176.00	**	**	**	
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	172.22	184.14	135.72	70.87	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	466 467	154·57 209·45	172·90 214·54	138.87	69.57	110.01	**
wooden and uphoistered furniture, shop and once nuings	407	209.45	214.94	170.23	71.55	110.01	
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing							
Pulp, paper and board	471	242.70	249.63	164.22	62.92	**	**
Conversion of paper and board	472	246.37	267.68	179.64	77.24	124.17	**
Printing and publishing	475	298.06	323.34	202.55	78.89	136.97	Noonamical
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing							
Rubber products	481	229.21	244.54	153.07	72.49	**	**
Retreading and repairing of rubber tyres	482	216.70	218.27	**	**	**	
Processing of plastics	483	224.55	241.57	151.01	81.10	119.04	**
Jewellery and coins Toys and sports goods	491 494	196·64 151·01	243·30 176·03	124·32 127·92	07 17	**	**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494	173.37	204.23	136.22	67·17 63·88	**	**
Construction	500	239.06	239.46	138.94	50.80	108.79	**
Transport and communication (except sea transport)							
Railways	710	260.28	263.42	179.74	**	130.16	101.39
Bus and coach services, urban railways††	721	220.32	222.77	171.21	66.75	107.56	**
Road haulage Inland water transport	723	247.67	249.12	190.18	76·55	**	**
Air transport	726 750	292·04 334·97	292·42 337·95	266.67	99.16	178.48	**
Supporting services to inland transport	761	210.66	211.22	200.07	99.16	178.48	.somarbiO
Supporting services to sea transport	763	338.91	339.19	**	66.92	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	345.46	345.73	344.30	111.35	**	all and the second
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	227.30	251.51	151.52	69.50	**	**
Postal services and telecommunications	790	258.44					

\* †, \*\* †† See footnotes to table 6.

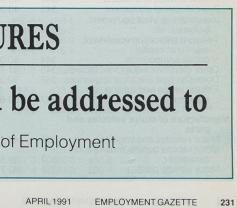
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#### Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1990\*

Industry	Group	Hours	worked	icum di fau	8.900	2-110	mployee	Earnin	gs (pen	ce per ho	our)	EL LINE	
	1980	Manu rates	al emplo	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other	es on	Manua rates	l employ	yees on a	adult	Manua ployee other r	son
		Full-ti	me		Part- time	Full-ti	me	Full-tir	ne	ndinoa) o	Part- time†	Full-tir	ne
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Femal
Electricity, gas, other energy and	08.465	85		245 612 13-245	08		Man	hoptnot	-	COURSE OF	Dat Dy-D		Color Colorad In
water Electricity production and distributio	n 161	40.8	40.9	36.5	16.5	38.6	**	729.3	731·5	542.0	454.9	326.2	**
Gas supply Water supply	162 170	44·0 41·8	44·2 41·8	31.1	18·7 17·6	39·0	**	698·4 646·4	700·6 646·5	431·8	411·4 475·2	270·0	** **
letal processing and manufacturin		10.0	10.1	**	**		**				istry .		
Iron and steel Steel tubes	221 222	40·0 41·3	40·1 41·4	**	**	39·3 **	_	689·9 591·0	690·9 595·8	** **	**	266·9	**
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	42.6	43.0	37.5	19.9	**	**	565.7	579.2	377.2	304.6	**	**
Non-ferrous metals	224	43.2	43.4	40.5	20.3	38.7	**	591.8	602·2	393.4	352.5	322.2	**
lineral extraction and manufacturin Extraction of stone, clay, sand and	ng												
gravel Structural clay products	231 241	48·5 42·2	48·5 42·3	**	11.6 **	**	**	506·4 581·9	507·4 584·2	** **	306·3	** **	**
Cement lime and plaster Building products of concrete,	242	44.9	45.0	**	**	**	**	672.0	672.7	**	**	**	**
cement or plaster Asbestos goods	243 244	45·4 40·4	45·5 40·4	**	**	**	- 3	526.2	527.8	** **	**	** **	
Working of stone and other					**		27.5-3	604.0	611.0				10240
non-metallic minerals nes Abrasive products	245 246	45·6 43·7	46·1 44·1	39·6 40·8	**	**	**	539·5 529·4	552·1 553·2	354·1 359·7	**	** **	**
Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	247 248	42·3 40·4	42·7 42·0	39·5 37·5	19∙0 19∙3	41·1 38·9	**	597·6 491·5	621·3 533·1	399·4 405·1	365·6 346·3	336·2 257·2	** **
chemicals and man-made fibres													
Basic industrial chemicals Paints, varnishes and printing ink	251 255	42·4 42·2	42·6 42·6	39.6 38.5	23·1 18·2	38.3	**	660·7 554·6	670·2 565·8	436·8 431·4	387·6 375·4	375·1	**
Chemical products for industry						**	**					**	**
and agriculture Pharmaceutical products	256 257	44·5 41·2	45·4 42·7	41·2 39·2	20·4 21·1	**	**	577·1 564·6	606·6 641·2	454·4 455·5	376·8 435·4	**	**
Soap and toilet preparations Chemical products for household	258	40.1	41.8	36.7	20.6	**	**	572.2	625.9	449.6	411.7	**	**
and office Production of man-made fibres	259 260	42·1 43·3	42·7 43·5	40·3 39·9	** 20·8	**	**	808·1 650·2	907·2 659·2	470·8 473·2	** 422·2	** **	**
lechanical engineering													
Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors	320 321	42·4 41·4	42·5 41·4	38.4	15.3	38.3	**	622·3 605·9	625.8	398·2	282·0	295.8	** **
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	42.1	42.4	38.8	17.8	40·5 39·0	**	540.7	608·1 549·7	419.6	303.5	291.7 286.2	**
Textile machinery Machinery for food, chemical and	323	41.5	41.8	38.6		39.0		501.4	512.4	381.8	**	280.1	**
related industries Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling	324	43.7	43.8	**	**	**	**	576.7	581.2	**	**	**	**
equipment Mechanical power transmssion	325	42.8	42.9	**	20.1	39.0	**	570.3	571.8	**	310.0	295.6	**
equipment Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc	326	40.9	41.2	38.9	20.2	**	**	533.9	546.0	454.6	386.4	**	**
machinery Other machinery and mechanical	327	42.5	42.5	**	**	**	_	619.8	621.2	**	**	**	
equipment	328	42.9	43·2	38.7	19.0	39.3	**	553.8	562·0	443.8	375.0	293.6	**
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	42.5	43.4	38.4	**	38.9	**	624·2	642.3	534.1	**	305.0	**
ffice machinery, electrical and electronic engineering													
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	40.4	40.5	40.4	**	**	**	558.9	595-1	453.0	**	**	**
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	341 342	43·6 40·3	44·0 41·4	39·0 37·7	** 20·7	** 38·3	** **	620·2 492·3	631·3 532·7	488·5 380·5	**	**	**
Industrial electrical equipment,											346.8	271.2	
batteries, etc Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital	343	41.1	42.2	38.9	19.0	**	**	506.3	564.2	393-2	399.4	**	**
goods/components Other electronic equipment (active)	344 345	40·3 41·7	41·2 41·7	39·0 41·8	22·7 23·0	36.6	36·1	481·8 502·3	532·4 564·6	405·3 427·2	384·5 385·6	331·1 **	300·8
Domestic-type electrical appliances Electric lamps and lighting	346	39.3	39.7	38.3	18.9	**	**	495.2	516.6	441.0	412.4	**	**
equipment	347	39.6	41.2	38.1	19.9	**	**	450.5	496.7	400-1	393.9	**	**
anufacture of motor vehicles and parts													
Motor vehicles and engines Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and	351	42.1	42.3	38.9	24.1	37.9	**	685.4	686.7	656.4	629.8	324.9	**
caravans	352	39.8	39.8	**	**	38.4	**	612.3	613.4	**	**	325.7	**
Motor vehicle parts	353	40.7	40.9	39.2	21.5	37.9	**	592.3	606-2	484.6	400.0	294.8	**

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1990\*

ndustry	Group SIC	Hours	worked			100	STOR 270	Earnin	gs (pend	e per ho	ur)		(ALL LEAT
	1980	Manua rates	al emplo	yees on a	adult	Manua ployee other	es on	Manua rates	l employ	vees on a	adult	Manua ployee other ra	s on
		Full-ti	me		Part- time	Full-ti	me	Full-tin	ne		Part- time†	Full-tin	пе
and the statistic statist	inMaile	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
ther transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	361 362	42·1 43·8	42·3 43·9	36-2 38-9	18·0 **	41·0 38·9	** **	572∙6 576∙8	574·8 579·8	460·1 372·9	404·6	324·7 318·0	** **
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	42.4	42.6	38.8	20.7	38.3	**	650.8	658.5	489.6	401.2	306.7	**
etal goods and instruments Foundries Forging, pressing and stamping	311 312	44·8 41·9	45·1 42·6	38·8 38·3	19·9 19·3	39·8 **	** **	541.5 503.9	546·4 532·6	420·4 349·7	345·7 341·4	275·1	** **
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment Metal doors, windows, etc	313 314	42·0 42·7	42·8 42·8	.38·5	22·9	** **	** **	500·0 542·3	522·6 546·1	381·7 **	300·9	** **	** **
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	41.3	42·3	38.3	21.0	39.6	36.0	494.4	527.0	387.2	339.7	288.0	264.8
Precision instruments and apparatus Medical and surgical equipment Optical instruments and photographic equipment	371 372 373	41.0 41.7 44.9	41.6 41.5 45.7	39·8 41·9 42·7	20·4 19·6 21·5	40·5 ** **	** ** **	524·9 443·4 477·2	563·3 477·0 501·4	444·4 393·9 409·0	316·2 292·7 381·7	296·1	** ** **
<b>Dod, drink and tobacco</b> Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	41.8	42.1	**	28.1	**	**	705·9	725.4	**	376-8	**	**
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products Milk and milk products Processing of fruit and vegetables Fish processing Grain milling	412 413 414 415 416	42.5 45.5 41.7 37.5 47.5	44.0 46.7 43.2 41.6 47.6	39·8 38·5 38·7 34·6 **	23·0 20·4 22·5 20·9	40·2 ** ** **	39·2 ** ** **	433-8 500-1 505-4 383-4 621-5	460·4 508·6 537·8 428·5 623·2	380·5 440·3 431·2 346·5 **	375·3 352·3 319·0 325·1 **	267·4 ** **	263·2 ** ** **
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Sugar and sugar by-products	419 420	43·9 49·4	45·7 50·0	39·9 45·3	23·9	**	**	467·2 707·2	499·3 731·2	387·1 517·5	387·5	**	** **
Ice-cream, cočoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Animal feeding stuffs Miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting Soft drinks Tobacco industry	421 422 423 424 427 428 429	43.9 46.1 42.8 41.6 42.1 42.1 39.3	46·3 46·5 44·3 42·8 42·2 42·5 42·5 42·6	39·6 40·1 39·7 38·8 39·2 39·7 35·8	23.6 ** 23.1 20.9 16.7 20.7 **	** ** ** ** 39.7 **	** ** ** ** **	566.3 728.5 582.9 574.2 651.4 504.8 750.0	628.8 729.5 624.1 600.3 656.2 513.5 819.2	432.6 713.1 487.9 507.4 465.2 450.3 663.1	431·4 ** 380·8 417·3 344·4 410·2 **	** ** ** 212.7 **	** ** ** **
Pextiles Woollen and worsted industry	431	42.1	44.2	37.8	22.0	**	**	413.5	435.7	359.8	310.5	**	**
Cotton and silk industries Spinning and weaving of flax,	432	40.0	40.7	38.2	20.2	**	**	437.1	461.2	377.0	354.7	**	**
hemp, etc Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	434 435	41·9 40·1	44·8 40·6	38·7 38·6	24·4 **	**	**	384·3 448·7	417·3 461·7	342·8 407·0	400·8 **	**	**
Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor	436 437	37·7 43·7	40·7 44·4	36·3 38·6	22·8 20·4	** **	35·3 **	374·2 479·1	453·7 490·6	332·6 378·8	327·1 318·8	** **	215·7 **
coverings Miscellaneous textiles	438 439	41·2 40·4	42·0 42·6	38·3 37·5	22∙5 19∙5	** **	** **	496·3 387·4	518·9 430·0	415·7 321·1	357·5 291·7	** **	** **
Leather, footwear and clothing Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves Household and other made-up	441 442 451 453	43·1 38·4 39·5 37·2	43·9 39·9 41·0 41·5	38·7 37·4 38·1 36·6	20·0 23·1 22·4 23·4	** ** 40.0 **	** ** 37·7 36·6	437·5 346·3 435·3 332·7	448·9 423·2 498·7 402·1	367·0 296·4 373·6 320·5	367·1 300·3 312·6 298·0	** 241·1 **	** 221·3 220·7
textiles Timber and wooden furniture	455	39.4	41.1	38.3	23.0	**	**	369.9	408.3	344.9	325.9	**	**
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood Semi-finished wood products, etc Builders' carpentry and joinery Wooden containers	461 462 463 464	43·2 40·1 42·3 42·0	43·3 40·2 42·4 42·3	** ** 38·5 **	17·8 ** **	42.6 ** 39.4 **	**	466-8 478-4 494-1 412-1	468·4 485·2 496·9 416·3	** 412·7 **	259·7 ** **	312·5 ** 252·8 **	**
Other wooden articles (except furniture) Cork, wickerware, brushes and	465	40.8	42.2	36.7	23.1	**	**	421.8	436.6	369.8	306.4	**	**
brooms Wooden and upholstered furniture,	466	38.9	39.9	38.0	20.8	**	**	397.7	433.7	365-4	334.0	**	**
shop and office fittings	467	42.2	42.7	38.0	20.1	40.0	**	496.3	501.9	447.6	356.0	275.1	**
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	471 472 475	44·9 40·5 41·0	45·3 41·0 41·3	40·4 39·0 39·8	18·8 19·7 19·6	** 39·6 38·7	** ** **	540·5 607·9 727·4	551·0 652·5 783·3	407·0 460·8 508·4	335·2 391·9 402·8	** 313·6 353·6	** ** **

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#### Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1990\*

Industry		Group SIC	Hours	worked	1		·be	dhow ent	Earnin	igs (pend	ce per ho	ur)		NIRTH N
		1980	Manua rates	al emplo	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other i	eson	Manua rates	al employ	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other r	son
			Full-ti	me		Part- time†	Full-ti	me	Full-tir	ne		Part- time†	Full-tir	ne
ile Male Fernale	Frends Frenz	Melt	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Rubber, plastics a	and other													
manufacturin														
Rubber products		481	39.6	39.8	38.6	19.6	**	**	578.7	614.1	397.0	370.0	**	**
Retreading and r		101	000	000	000	100			5101	0141	557 0	5700		
rubber tyres	opannigor	482	44.3	44.4	**	**	**	1.26	489.7	491.2	**	**	**	
Processing of pla	astics	483	43.1	44.1	38.9	22.6	41.1	**	520.9	548.1	387.9	358.5	289.5	**
Jewellery and co		491	41.5	44.0	37.6	**	**	**	473.6	552.6	330.5	**	**	**
Toys and sports of		494	38.8	41.0	36.8	20.7	**	**	389.1	429.8	347.3	324.0	**	**
Miscellaneous m industries	anufacturing	495	40.1	41.0	38.8	21.5	**	**	432.8	496·5	351.4	297·6	**	**
Construction		500	44.9	44.9	39.2	16.4	41.1	**	532·5	533·1	354.2	310.4	264.9	**
Transport and con (except sea tra														
Railways	ansport)	710	48.5	48.6	43.8	**	38.0	36.4	507.0	544.0	1105			
Bus and coach se	ervices, urban								537.2	541.6	410.5	o laongra	342.7	278.5
railways		721	47.2	47.4	42.7	21.3	38.8	**	467.1	470.1	400.9	313.7	277.2	**
Road haulage		723	51.4	51.6	43.4	22.8	**	**	481.9	482.8	437.9	336.5	**	**
Inland water trans	sport	726	53.5	53.6	**	**	**	-	545.5	545.6	**	**	**	_
Air transport		750	44.8	44.7	47.0	20.3	37.5	**	747.1	755.4	566.9	489.4	476.0	**
Supporting service	ces to inland													
transport		761	42.7	42.7	**	**	-	-	493.8	495.0	**	**	1200	_
Supporting service	ces to sea													
transport		763	48.3	48.3	** *	20.0	**	**	702.2	702.6	**	334.4	**	**
Supporting servic	ces to air					0.0								
transport		764	42.2	42.2	42.4	19.5	**	10 <u>0</u> 7.	818.0	819.4	812.0	571.8	**	80009
Miscellaneous tra	ansport services								0.00	0.01	0.20	0,10		
and storage ne		770	42.2	44.2	36.2	20.9	**	**	538·2	569.6	418.5	332.7	**	**
Postal services a		790	47.0		30 L	200			550.3	505 0	105	002 1		
telecommunica		100							0000					116.00

Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5-4 of the Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette. Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time. 1 general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from fewer than five establishments or fewer than 200 employee



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Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

## **Technical note**

This survey, as a source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual employees, has been carried out periodically since 1886 and annually since 1970. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report of which relates to April 1990 and is published by HMSO.

#### Industries covered

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

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of British Coal, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published as an appendix. The figures also relate to October 1990.

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

#### Firms covered

made on a voluntary basis by about 9,300 establishments. employing some 2.1 million manual employees, approximately 76 per cent of those approached. Although the overall response in successive surveys is fairly constant, the response at a disaggregated level can show more variability and may affect comparisons of those results between successive surveys. The effect is greater where the total number of employees in a particular category is small.

100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:



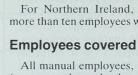
The tables in this note cover the following industries:

- 1980)

- (Division 7, excluding class 74).

The results presented in this article are based on returns

For establishments in Great Britain employing fewer than



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

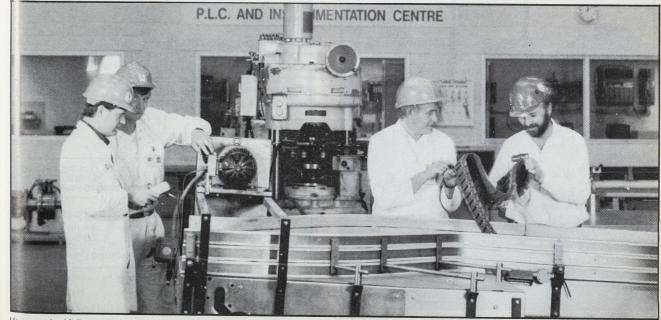
Employees, including apprentices, in Youth Training are included. However, those in Youth Training without a contract of employment are excluded.

#### Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes manual employees on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates. Total gross earnings for the week which included October 3, 1990 are reported, inclusive of:

- Supplements;
- Overtime payments;
- Bonuses;

Gross earnings are before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account. No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees in Youth Training in respect of amounts receivable from central government.



Hours worked fell to a varying degree in most manufacturing industries.

Sampling fraction 1 in 2 1 in 4 1 in 8

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

• Shift premium payments;

• Incentive payments and

• Other additional types of payment.

#### Earnings in coal-mining

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

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

The information for October 1990, with comparable information for previous years, is shown in the following table:

Average weekly earnings	-	and president	£ per weel
a strangenet inne optillen vielde i Teapetite og nati	October 1988	October 1989	October 1990
Cash earnings (of which)	253.69	278.83	312.01
Overtime	53.07	68.32	75.59
Incentive Bonus Other items	44.65	45.88	54.58
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	25.14	27.54	27.69
Sickness pay	5.24	4.21	5.31
Allowances in kind	11.15	14.48	15.32



Average weekly earnings for male agricultural workers for the period April 1989-March 1990 were £171.28. Photo: Jim Stagg

## **Earnings in agriculture**

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

Average weekly earnings	any stem and	£	per weel
Date	Men (20 years and over	Youths (under ()20 years)	Womer and girls
Half yearly periods	March 100	all resulting	10-11-12-12-12
1989 April–1989 September 1989 October–1990 March	173.62	112.20	134.32
1990 April–1990 September Yearly period	168·93 196·37	106·92 127·95	140·95 173·06
1989 April–1990 March	171.28	109.56 Pence	137.64 per hou
			per hou
Average hourly earnings	Men (20 years	Pence	per hour Women and
Average hourly earnings Date	Men (20 years	Pence Youths (under	per hou Women and
Average hourly earnings Date Half yearly periods 1989 April-1989 September	Men (20 years	Pence Youths (under	per hou Women and
Average hourly earnings Date Half yearly periods 1989 April–1989 September 1989 October–1990 March	Men (20 years and over	Pence Youths (under )20 years)	per hour Women and girls
Average hourly earnings Date Half yearly periods 1989 April-1989 September	Men (20 years and over 361.0	Pence Youths (under )20 years) 242.9	per hour and girls 303-2

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

#### Hours

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

#### Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over	Youths (under )20 years)	Women and girls
Half yearly periods			
1989 April–1989 September	48.1	46.2	44.3
1989 October-1990 March	45.7	44.1	42.9
1990 April–1990 September Yearly period	48.2	50.6	45.6
1989 April–1990 March	46.9	45.2	43.6

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the April 1989 and May 1990 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

The New European Social Fund (ESF) has now been

operational for just over a year. It provides financial resources for a wide variety of innovatory and exciting projects that might not otherwise exist, and so enables many thousands of people to get jobs and training.

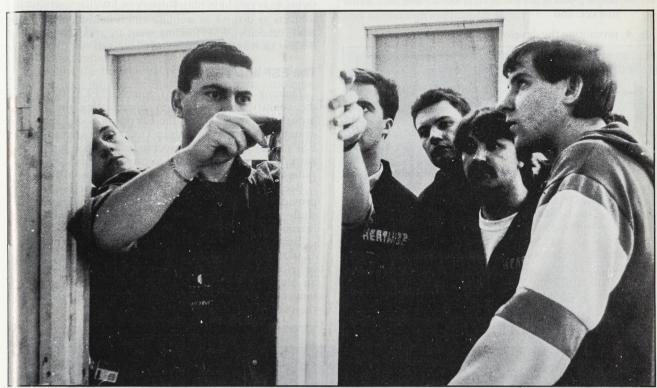
The ESF makes a major contribution to employment and ocational training programmes in Britain: in 1990 the ESF llocated £324 million to British projects and a similar igure in 1991-all to assist our labour markets.

#### Background

The ESF has a long history, stretching back to the Treaty of Rome in 1957. The aim was to create a central fund, to which all the member states of the EEC would contribute and from which cash could be allocated by the European Parliament to help iron out labour market inequalites in the Community. The ESF has been used, for example, to assist agricultural or industrial regions in need of economic regeneration. In 1990 a new, more decentralised way of managing the Fund came into operation, giving the individual EC member states an increasing role in its administration.

Two key principles guiding the use of the ESF are additionality, that is, the Fund supplements member states' own expenditure on employment and training measures, and matching funding, whereby ESF support is matched





ainee on a City and Guilds draught proofing course.

# The European Social Fund—partnership in action

## by Mark Bilsborough,

European Social Fund Unit, Employment Department

employment and vocational training projects in Britain.

A look at how the New European Social Fund assists thousands of

pound for pound with funds from a public body.

Areas and groups of critical need are targeted. In Britain these are mainly:

- the regeneration of areas seriously affected by industrial decline;
- combating long term unemployment for those aged over 25;
- helping young people aged under 25 into the labour market: and
- promoting the development of rural areas.

#### How the Fund works

The Government (through the Employment Department) works in partnership with the European Commission, local authorities, higher education institutions, the voluntary sector and other bodies to identify needs and select proposals from organisations which meet those needs.

Any organisation can apply and, provided they can show the representatives of the sectors concerned and the Employment Department that their proposal is both worthwhile and meets the criteria of the Fund, the application will be considered. Although the grand total of ESF money appears large, in practice the Fund attracts applications for many times the value of Britain's allocation.

Over half the money goes to expand Employment Department programmes such as Employment Training and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. However, in

1989-90 approximately £120 million was spent on non-government projects, and the ESF team is currently sifting through applications for a similar sum for 1991 from a wide variety of organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors.

So what does ESF money go on? In 1989 the ESF helped 2,529 projects all over the UK, involving 1,010,094 trainees. These projects ranged from vocational training in the media to a course in Gwynedd in modern office technology taught in both English and Welsh, and covered subjects as diverse as welding and hotel reception skills. And, crucially, ESF funding went to areas of industrial decline such as Strathclyde and Cleveland.

#### The ESF and TECs

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) throughout the country are increasingly appreciating the benefits brought by working with the European Social Fund. For example, the East Lancashire TEC in Blackburn has used ESF money to set up a project to help women returners to work. Courses are designed to provide confidence and IT skills training as well as work experience placements.

Because of the flexibility ESF-funded courses are able to provide, women trainees with family commitments can study when and where they want so they can fit their learning into their daily schedules.

Targeted at those over 25 and out of work for more than 12 months, this project, and others like it, offers practical help for those who want to return to work. And it provides an alternative skills supply for employers who can no longer rely on a steady stream of school leavers to meet their skills needs.

#### **Transition to the New Fund**

Before 1990 projects had to be checked and approved centrally by the European Commission in Brussels, a ime-consuming process. The new arrangements mean that Brussels does not get involved with individual projects but pproves broad programmes of work submitted by member states. It is then up to the individual country along with the voluntary sector, higher education istitutions and local authorities, among others) to select nd approve project bids.

This change has increased local control of ESF spending gnificantly, and should help ensure that the most relevant rojects are supported.

Inevitably, the transitional period between the old and ew Funds has not been without some teething problems. loney for 1990 projects did not begin to filter through the stem until very late in the year, due to everyone's experience with a radically new system. The various rganisations have worked constructively together to plan nproved systems and a speedier timetable for 1991.

Sandra Webber, Head of the Employment Department ocial Fund Unit, highlights the importance of the ESF: "It ables a great deal of extra help to be provided for nemployed people. From what I have seen on visits to rojects, I think Britain is giving the European Community ood value for money.

"The ESF is a good example of how the Community and ember states can work together to tackle economic and cial problems. The diversity and inventiveness of SF-funded programmes are testimony to the hard work nd dedication applied at all levels in the process."

**Home improvements** 

economically flagging areas. Glasgow has been remarkably successful recently in improving both its environment and economy. The Wise Group has played an active part in this

process, with 26 per cent of its 1989-90 funding coming

The Wise Group is a charity with three operating

subsidiaries (Heatwise Glasgow, Landwise Glasgow, and

Heatwise Enterprises) which has been working since 1984

to protect and improve Glasgow's environment while

training unemployed people and creating permanent jobs.

It does this through a series of energy efficiency and land

For example, Heatwise Glasgow has draughtproofed and

insulated over 70,000 Glasgow houses and provided energy

advice to 15,000 tenants. On the training side, it provides

certificated training leading to permanent employment and

This company also scooped a top award in a competition

for its enterprising and ambitious project to renovate six

flats in Easterhouse. This pilot project started in June 1989

in partnership with British Gas, Scottish Power and other

A cold, damp tenement building was transformed into

comfortable homes by people trained and supported with

ESF funding. The package of improvements, including

external cladding, cavity wall insulation, replacement

windows and passive solar conservatories, meant that

heating bills were slashed from around £30 to just £5 per

week. The project showed clear benefits not only for the

local community but also set an example for approaches to

offers 11 City and Guilds and Scotvec courses to trainees.

from the European Social Fund.

improvement measures.

private companies.

housing in the UK as a whole.

their local community.

Play equipment made by women joiners on ESF course for play groups in Glasgow.

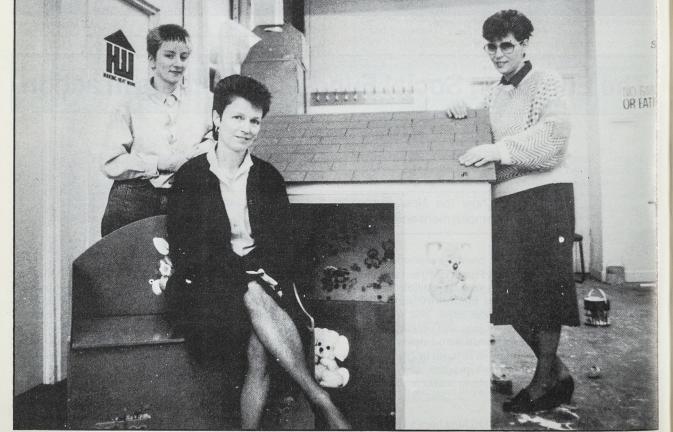


Photo: Heatwise Glasgow

The Wise Group in Scotland has shown how ESF money can play a part in providing much needed help to regenerate

#### **Getting involved**

Bids for 1992 will be considered later this year, so any organisation that feels it has an idea for a project that might benefit from ESF funding should start planning now. There is intense competition for ESF money, but high quality bids will have a good chance of succeeding.

Interested organisations should contact the Employment Department's European Social Fund Unit at 11 Belgrave Road, London SW1V 1RB, tel 071-834 6644, for advice on how to make an application.



#### A link to work

The community in the London Borough of Lambeth has benefited from the ESF's support for a voluntary body called Lambeth Accord. This was set up as part of a network of 16 projects across the European Community to promote the employment of people with disabilities within

One of its projects, called 'Worklink', receives ESF funding. This is a vocational assessment and training resource, set up to help people with disabilities develop their skills and abilities and gain confidence in competing for jobs. It then can offer employers suitably skilled recruits and provide them with advice and practical support when taking on staff with disabilities. The European Social Fund is providing 45 per cent of the funding for this project, with other help coming from the local authority.

The trainees on Worklink include people with mental health problems, physical or sensory disabilities, and learning difficulties. Most have been unemployed for over two years; a significant number for much longer. And over a third are from black ethnic groups. They receive quality training in catering and office skills and have the opportunity to gain City and Guilds qualifications. A most important element of the course is that trainees are taught jobsearch skills and get six weeks' job placements.

Worklink has a high success rate for getting its trainees into jobs. In the year to March 1990 78 per cent of those completing their courses found work.

## **Questions in**

## Parliament

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



**Department of Employment Ministers** Secretary of State: Michael Howard Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State: Robert Jackson, Eric Forth and Viscount Ullswater

#### Youth training places

Alice Mahon (Halifax) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether training and enterprise councils are in 1991 guaranteeing every school leaver at age 16 years a suitable youth training place before Christmas.

Robert Jackson: Training and Enterprise Councils are contracted to meet the Government's Guarantee of the offer of suitable training for all under 18s who have left school, are not in a job and who are seeking a place on Youth Training. The Guarantee applies continuously to young people in this situation until they reach their 18th birthday. The Guarantee is their top priority within YT funds and their Business Plans are closely scrutinised to ensure that they have made sufficient provision to meet it.

(February 18)

#### **Ethnic minorities**

ethnic minorities in top grades of employment at his department.

Robert Jackson: Senior grades are recruited by the Civil Service Commission. individual Training and Enterprise The Commission has taken various steps to Councils (TECs) are based broadly on aid recruitment of members of the ethnic historical spending levels in the minorities. The ED Group will shortly be geographical area covered by the TEC (80 implementing equal opportunities action programmes focusing on the need to the client groups within the TEC's area for increase the representation of ethnic the programmes involved (20 per cent of the minorities (and women and people with weighting). Each TEC's budget may be disabilities) in the higher grades. These adjusted according to local factors, which programmes will reflect the Programme of will be subject to negotiation between the Action on Race issued by the Office of the TEC and the department's Regional Minister of the Civil Service.

(March 4)



#### Michael Howard **TEC budgets**

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the what labour market and geographical Secretary of State for Employment what criteria have been used in allocating budgets steps he has taken to recruit members of to individual training and enterprise councils; what weight was given to each of the criteria; and if he will make a statement.

> Robert Jackson: Budget allocations to per cent of the weighting) and on the size of Director

> > (February 15)

#### Seasonal factors

Tony Blair (Sedgefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the seasonal factors involved in the adjustment of the unemployment and jobcentre vacancy figures for January announced on February 14, in each case citing the factor concerned and the number of those affected by it so as to account for the difference between the adjusted and unadjusted total.

Michael Howard: The seasonal factors applied to the United Kingdom unemployment and jobcentre vacancy figures for January 1991 are as follows:

	Factor	Change in factor on previous month
Unemployment Vacancies	-68,600	+63,300
Vacancies	+28,400	-12,500

The seasonal influences on the unemployment and vacancy figures follow a broadly similar pattern year to year, with January having the most unfavourable influences of any month. The precise reasons for this are not known. It is likely that both the unemployment and vacancy figures in January are affected by the fact that a) many firms close down over Christmas and New Year and so temporarily cease recruiting; b) the majority of seasonal employment recruitment for the Christmas and the New Year period will have come to an end by January; c) the weather inhibit employment and recruitment in, for example, the construction and tourism-related industries. For these reasons, unemployment in January is usually well above the average for the year (and therefore has a negative factor applied to the headline total to get the seasonally adjusted figure), just as in June unemployment is usually below average. With vacancies the reverse is the case.

Further details of the process of seasonal adjustment used on the monthly unemployment figures can be found on page 604 of the December 1990 issue of Employment Gazette. A similar process is used for vacancy figures.

(February 21)

#### Visually handicapped people

Sir Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what assessment he has made of: (a) the proportion of visually impaired people of working age who are unemployed and (b) the proportion of unemployed visually impaired people who are long-term unemployed; and if he will nake a statement.

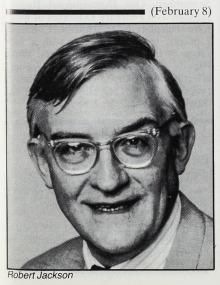
Robert Jackson: The information is not since 1986 are as follows: available in the form requested. However, t has been estimated that in 1989 there vere 194,000 economically active people that is, people in or wanting work) of vorking age who were visually impaired. )f these, 63,000 (32.5 per cent) wanted vork but were unemployed. No separate stimate is available of the proportion of conomically active visually impaired eople who were long-term unemployed. The Employment Department provides a ide range of help for visually impaired eople. This includes rehabilitation and aining, specialist assistance with finding a ob, provision of special aids and quipment, and a Personal Reader Scheme.

Sir Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn nd Lochaber) asked the Secretary of State or Employment what information he has as the level of expenditure in 1990–91 by the roviding Employment Training for visually andicapped people.

(February 8)

Department, through a central unit, informed. Regional expenditure is ontracts with four specialist providers for monitored regularly and officials will either he training of visually impaired people in Employment Training. On the basis of urrent levels of trainees in training with redistribution which may be needed. I will hese providers, it is anticipated that the decide on any adjustments to be made. otal expenditure on training people with isual handicaps in 1990-91 will be £3.5 nillion.

Training and Enterprise Councils, local nterprise companies and remaining TEED rea Offices may contract direct with local roviders. Information on this expenditure not held centrally.



#### Genetically modified organisms

Ann Taylor (Dewsbury) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment how many genetically modified organisms have been released into the environment in the United Kingdom in the years 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Eric Forth: I have been asked to reply. The number of releases of genetically modified organisms into the environment

Year	Number of releases
1986	1
1987	3
1988	6
1989	5
1990	13*
1991	NIL**

\* In 1990, in addition to 13 small-scale field trials, one product (a genetically modified bakers' yeast) was cleared for marketing. \* In 1991, no releases have taken place to date. One trial has been cleared to take place later in 1991. (March 11)

#### **Regional expenditure**

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what procedures his Department has for keeping itself informed of the regional distribution of its expenditure; and whether it is his policy to correct any significant and raining Agency to specialist colleges unintended regional imbalances which appear.

Robert Jackson: My department uses a Robert Jackson: The Employment number of systems for keeping itself reallocate funds as appropriate within their responsibilities or will advise me of any

(February 22)

#### Aims and objectives

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what changes to departmental aims and objectives have been made in the past year; and what is his estimate of their impact on expenditure plans for 1990-91 and future vears.

Robert Jackson: My Department's aims and objectives-as set out in the Departmental Report (Cm 1506, February 1991)-were revised during 1990 to focus them more closely on labour market outcomes and to take account of changes in the labour market and in the department's programmes and activities. The changes to the aims and objectives in themselves had plans.

The previous set of aims and objectives were presented in the Department of Employment Chapter of "The Government's Expenditure Plans 1990-91 to 1992-93" (Cm 1006, January 1990).

#### Measure of performance

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many measures of performance are contained in the current year's annual report; and how many there were in last year's; whether any measures of performance have been enhanced or dropped as a result of a review of performance indicators; and whether the previous year's targets have been met.

Robert Jackson: My department now measures performance through labour market outcomes and end products rather than levels of activity as in last year's Public Expenditure White Paper. Measures of performance in the two documents are therefore not comparable.

For the Employment Service (ES), last vear's Public Expenditure White Paper set out levels of activity in advance of its becoming a Next Steps agency. Performance targets to which ES has been working are set out in the 1990-91 Annual Performance Agreement which was published in April 1990. The Chief Executive of the ES will report to my rt hon and learned Friend on ES achievements and use of resources at the end of the financial year. The report will be published in the Summer. Discussions on the targets for the 1991–92 Annual Performance Agreement are well advanced and I intend to place a copy in the Library by the beginning of April.

Programmes administered through Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) will be increasingly measured by the achievement of outputs rather than simply activity. This is in line with the move to output related funding for TECs. The TEC network will be fully established by September 1991.

Performance measures for the Health and Safety Executive and ACAS are largely unchanged from last year and overall are being met.

The estimated performance for 1990-91 is shown in the tables in my Departmental Report, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(February 25)

#### Pregnant women at work

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what he estimates as the cost of implementing the draft directive on the protection of pregnant women at work; and what this figure is as a percentage of the national payroll.

Eric Forth: It is estimated that implementing the maternity pay provisions of the draft directive would cost up to £500 no impact on my department's expenditure million per annum. This would be the equivalent of 0.2 per cent of the national payroll. It is not yet possible to estimate the cost of the other provisions of the directive because it is not clear how many women would be affected by them, but the additional cost would be considerable.

(March 1)

#### Next Steps agencies

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what progress he has made in establishing Next Steps agencies; and if he will make a statement on the arrangements for financial accountability of each agency that has been established.

Robert Jackson: In April 1990 my right hon and learned Friend established the Employment Service as a Next Steps agency. The Employment Service employs some 35,000 people and its priority is to give positive help to unemployed people through its job placement services and other programmes, and by the payment of benefits and allowances to those entitled to them. It is the biggest Agency to be set up so far under the Next Steps Initiative.

The arrangements for the financial accountability of the Employment Service are set out in the Financial Agreement between the Employment Department and the Employment Service, which is Annex 2 to the Framework Document. The Financial Agreement sets out the respective financial responsibilities of the department and the agency and seeks to ensure continued accountability for the use of public funds while at the same time allowing ES the necessary flexibility to manage effectively as a Next Steps agency.

Ron Leighton (Newham North East)

asked the Secretary of State for Employment

what annual reports are to be issued by

departmental Next Steps agencies; when they

are scheduled to appear; and how they relate

Robert Jackson: My department has a

single executive agency, the Employment

Service, which was launched on April 2,

1990. The Chief Executive will report to the

Secretary of State on ES achievements and

use of resources at the end of the financial

year. The report will be published in the

summer. The Departmental Report

published on February 5 contains

Employment Department Group

expenditure plans for the three years from

to the departmental annual report.

(February 20)

hearing. There is a small but discernible risk consultancy, help with finance and of hearing damage from exposure levels

below this Other health effects from noise exposures have been reported in scientific June 1987 include: literature. HSE has sponsored a review into • reduction of small companies' the state of knowledge of these effects of noise and hopes to publish a report on the findings later this year.

For other effects on the welfare of people, the threshold will depend on the nature of the noise and the individual circumstances. (b) Noise at home

#### Responsibility for noise in the home rests with my rt hon Friend, the Secretary of State for the Environment, who has advised me that under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 local authorities in England and Wales are under a duty to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to investigate complaints of statutory nuisance. If noise emitted from premises of any category is considered to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance, local authorities are empowered to issue a notice requiring the abatement of the nuisance. Non-compliance without reasonable excuse is an offence. There is no fixed level of noise which constitutes a statutory nuisance: individual circumstances differ and each case needs to be judged on its merits by local authorities. Factors to be taken into

duration of the noise.

(February 22)

account include loudness, frequency and

Eric Forth

David Nicholson (Taunton) asked the

Secretary of State for Employment if he will

list in the Official Report the measures taken

by Her Majesty's Government since June

1987 which are of assistance to small retail

Eric Forth: There is a wide range of

government-supported assistance to small

firms generally, including small retail

Small retail businesses

businesses.

(February 20)

#### Noise levels

April 1, 1990.

Seamus Mallon (Newry and Armagh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the threshold noise levels above which there may be injurious effects on the health and welfare of individuals (a) at work and (b) at home.

#### Eric Forth: (a) Noise at work.

The Noise at Work Regulations 1989 set a businesses. This assistance includes free daily personal noise exposure of 85 dB(A) and widely available advice and business as the First Action Level. This is a level of counselling, easily accessed training regular personal exposure which, over a suitable for the widely varving period of years, may result in damage to circumstances of small firms, subsidised

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premises.

Specific measures taken of particular relevance to small retail businesses since

- Corporation Tax rate to 25 per cent and increases in the relevant thresholds
- major reductions in personal tax rates which have benefited unincorporated businesses
- extension of Capital Gains Tax retirement relief
- substantial increases in Personal Pension contribution limits and simplification of pension rules
- a package of measures to lighten VAT administration: cash accounting and annual accounting systems, and simpler schemes for small and medium sized retailers
- revision of VAT registration thresholds to enable small businesses to stay out of the VAT net longer
- improvement and simplification of the Loan Guarantee Scheme
- with effect from April 1, 1991, limiting of business rate increases for small business owners who live above the shop to 10 per cent in real terms during the transitional period • establishment of the new Training and
- Enterprise Councils, responsible among other things for activities designed to strengthen local economic growth

(February 22)

#### Environmental initiatives

Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what actions have been taken since the appointment of a Minister in his Department to consider the environmental implications of his Department's policies; and if he will make a statement.

Eric Forth: My department, like all the others, has been active in implementing and developing the commitments made in the Environment White Paper, This Common Inheritance, since its publication in September. Our Departmental Report, published on February 13 (copies of which have been placed in the House of Commons Library), recorded progress with a wide range of initiatives, reflecting the White Paper's comprehensive review of policy affecting the environment. These include progess in health and safety, tourism and training.

#### Efficiency scrutinies

John Lee (Pendle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to undertake new Efficiency Scrutinies.

Eric Forth: I have decided to set up an Efficiency Scrutiny to examine the industrial tribunal system.

(March 5)

(March 1)

#### Parliamentary questions

Dave Nellist (Coventry South East) asked he Secretary of State for Employment what the average cost of answering a arliamentary question for written answer to he Department of Employment.

Robert Jackson: The average cost of nswering a written parliamentary question not routinely recorded in the mployment Department. Estimates are owever made where there is a likelihood of ceeding the disproportionate cost reshold (currently £250). However, llowing an inter-departmental exercise in )72 in which the Employment Department rticipated, an assessment was made of the erage cost throughout all Departments of swering a written question. This sessment was based on staff time, using erage rates of pay and associated costs for e grades concerned, together with a share the cost of Parliamentary sections and v substantial non-staff costs such as

mputer usage. This assessed figure is

(February 25)

#### Education courses

he will draw up proposals to include ucational studies falling within the 21 hour le as an option for Restart courses.

ables unemployed Income Support ild confidence and motivation, and plan process of negotiation. their way back to work. Many claimants who take up educational opportunities under the 21 hour rule can also benefit from a Restart Course. People who are studying under the 21 hour rule can normally attend Restart Courses without disruption to their tudies, for example during vacations.

New commitments

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what new commitments have been undertaken since publication of the 1990 Public Expenditure White Paper which will involve spending in years after 1993-94.

(February 25)

Robert Jackson: The new schemes indertaken are as follows:

the Job Interview Guarantee is a new initiative which guarantees all participants an interview for a specific vacancy: it aims to change employers' perceptions of long-term unemployed people and assist long-term claimants to cope more effectively in the jobs market. It is now being extended beyond the Government property inner city areas where it was successfully piloted.

- Programme Development Funds pilots provide local flexibility of funding to tailor action to special inner city needs.
- Training Credits are being piloted by 10 Training and Enterprise Councils. The Credits allow young people to 'buy' approved training from an employer or specialist provider.

The pilots will be evaluated and decisions made on whether to further the schemes. The Teacher Placement Service. responsibility for which transfers from the DTI in April 1991, is expected to involve spending after 1993-94. It is the intention of the Government to transfer ministerial responsibility for offshore oil safety to my

department during 1991.

(February 25)

#### **Smoking policy**

Alan Amos (Hexham) asked the gularly updated and currently stands at Secretary of State for Employment if he will make it his policy to ensure that every non-smoking employee in his Department has the right to work in a smoke-free area, and if he will make a statement.

Alan Amos (Hexham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a Harry Barnes (Derbyshire North East) statement on the progress in implementing a ked the Secretary of State for Employment smoke-free policy throughout his department.

Eric Forth: The policy of the Employment Department Group is to Robert Jackson: No; since the two serve discourage non smokers from taking up to give it up or to cut down and to create a imants to follow part-time education smoke-free environment, with facilities for urses for up to 21 hours a week while those who wish to smoke, rather than the ntinuing to receive benefits. Restart other way round. In offices where it is the lp longer-term unemployed people to have either been implemented or are in the

(February 6)



Viscount Ullswater



Menzies Campbell (Fife North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether it is the policy of his department to mark property with an indelible mark or similar means of identification.

Eric Forth: My department is conscious of the need to safeguard government property and has recently investigated measures to prevent theft of information technology and other vulnerable equipment.

Currently, equipment is recorded by serial number when purchased. A periodic equipment census is then performed where records of equipment held are compared to those of equipment purchased. Any irregularities are then taken up with the last recorded holder of the machine.

Schemes currently being considered to supplement this operation include: 1. Tagging of equipment using

aluminium tabs

2. Engraving identity details upon equipment.

3. Indelibly marking equipment.

No firm decisions have yet been taken, but we hope to commence using at least one of these property identification schemes in the near future.

(March 1)

#### Long-term unemployed

Harry Barnes (Derbyshire North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures he has undertaken to ferent purposes. The 21 hour rule smoking, positively to encourage smokers encourage employers to provide jobs for the long-term unemployed.

Robert Jackson: We have in place an extensive range of employment and training urses are short-term courses designed to wish of the staff no-smoking agreements measures to help long-term unemployed people compete more effectively in the labour market. The Job Interview Guarantee specifically aims to encourage employers to consider long-term unemployed people for their vacancies and has had proven success in helping people back into jobs in the difficult labour markets of the inner cities. The Secretary of State for Employment has announced that, from April 1991, we shall be providing up to 100,000 additional opportunities in programmes such as the Job Interview Guarantee and Jobclub which provide help in securing job interviews and jobsearch.

(February 25)

David Hinchcliffe (Wakefield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the role of Training and Enterprise Councils in combating long-term unemployment.

Robert Jackson: The fundamental role of every Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) is to contribute to the regeneration of the community it serves. This clearly includes help for the long-term unemployed.

(February 22)

## **News Brief**

# 'Encouraging start' for COSHH but more action needed

Employers and workers are getting the 'COSHH message' but many firms have employers could do more themselves to been slow to take the safety measures understand the Regulations before required, says the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Chairman Dr John Cullen.

The HSE's review of the first year of operation of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations found that employer and employee awareness of COSHH, which came into force in October 1989, ranges from 100 per cent in many large companies to just over one-third in very small firms.

But the report also reveals that nearly 1,700 enforcement notices, which either required workplace improvments or halted work altogether, were issued in the first year. A total of 15 cases went to court.

Commenting on the review, Dr Cullen said: "The Regulations have got off to a most encouraging start with 80 per cent of workers likely to be employed in 'COSHH aware' organisations. This level of awareness shows that we are well on our way

But he warned: "While we have been broadly successful in raising awareness, only a minority of companies have carried out satisfactory assessments, and inspectors have had to take enforcement action in some cases.

"It is clear from the review that many employing a consultant.

#### Failure

This lack of understanding means many employers fail to discriminate between the 'hazard' and 'risk' associated with chemicals. As a result many employers have panicked, investing in unnecessary and expensive computer data management stems, while others have turned to expensive health consultants, many of whom do not themselves fully understand the Regulations.

Dr Cullen said that while consultants do have a role to play, employers should first take advantage of the expertise and information HSE has to offer. This includes a step-by-step guide to risk assessment. The HSE is also planning further guidance and seminars on the role of consultants which will be announced later this year.

Of the 15 cases taken to court, one involved a stone cleaning company which around a statue which it was cleaning with around a statue which it were cleaning with caustic soda. The company was fined £1,000 after two children suffered skin burns from the residual chemical.

## Euro health conference for Sheffield

Labour Market Statistics

**Users' Group** 

3 pm on Thursday April 25, at the TUC, Congress House,

Great Russell Street, London WC1. Meeting to identify

activities and topics for future meetings for all interested in

following up the 1990 Statistics Users' Conference on

Labour Market Statistics for the 1990s. Contact Ian

Maclean on 0372 463121.

occupational health will be staged in Sheffield from 21-23 September, 1992.

The conference is being organised by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), the of Britain's contribution to the European British Occupational Hygiene Society and the European Commission.

Topics covered will include the measurement of harmful substances in the be announced in the autumn.

A major European conference on workplace and the implementation of European Community health directives. The conference takes place during the

> UK's presidency of the EC and forms part Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health

> Protection at Work. Further details about the conference will

# Take good health to heart, says Ullswater More smoke-free areas, healthier canteen

food, fitness tests and blood pressure screening are some of the weapons employers should be deploying in the fight for healthier workforces, says Employment Minister Viscount Ullswater.

According to the Department of Social Security, some 45 million working days were estimated lost in 1987–88 as a result o heart or circulatory problems-a rise of 10 million in three years. The cost to industry is estimated at more than £2 billion each year

Addressing a Health at Work open day. Viscount Ullswater praised the Health Education Authority's Look After Your Heart campaign, launched in 1987 to tackle the problem.

He said: "When joining the campaign employers are signing up to a commitmen that they will take active steps to try to reduce coronary heart disease.

"This doesn't mean employers have to tr to be amateur doctors. Instead they need to understand and transmit the message that much of the blame for the high number o deaths lies with the way we live.



"If the Look After Your Heart campaign succeeds in reminding just one employee of the need to look after his or her heart and prevents just one unnecessary death, then the efforts involved will have been more than worthwhile.

A total of 493 (mainly large) employers employing some 3.3 million workers have so far joined the campaign.

Details of Look After Your Heart are available from the Health Education Authority, Workplace Office, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9TX, tel 071-383 3833.

## How fatal accidents happen



## **Problems**

Can I ask a prospective ployee if they have a criminal ord?

"If a woman is engaged on a ee-year fixed contract is she titled to maternity leave?"

As a men's tailor, can I refuse

employ women assistants? These are just some of the many questions which beset mployers trying to cope with th omplex laws of employment. They are covered, along with another 218 questions, in the ne lition of Legal Problems of mplovment.

The book uses a practical uestion-and-answer format and ves answers in a traightforward, non-technical way. A useful reference for personnel and payroll staff and iteresting reading for anyone who deals with everyday employment issues. al Problems of Employment edited by a Pearson. Price £24.95, hbk (plus £3.50 tage and packing).

New from The Industrial Society **Putting personnel** policy on paper

Employees know less about their company's attitude to wages than almost any other aspect of company policy. Despite its importance to their lives, many are left to guess how their salary

is fixed and how it compares with

Personnel Services Manager with

author of a new book, Personnel

one of the key issues of personnel

that of their colleagues.

policy which should he

terms and conditions of

employment, training and

relations, health and safety,

relocation. He also gives advice

on translating policy into action

development, employee

employee benefits and

more formalised.

So says Derek Coulthard

United Biscuits (UK) Ltd and

Policy. Salary structure is just

advocates, be more open and

He defines personnel policy

and outlines major areas such as

organisations, the book is also relevant to developing smaller businesses which have reached the stage where they need to formalise their existing personnel policy.

sonnel Policy: A guide to a and implementing personnel policy by Derek Coulthard. Price £17.95, hbk (plus £3.50 stage and packing

## publications

Industrial Society publications are available from bookshops and the Sales Unit, The Industrial Society, Quadrant Court, 49 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1TH, tel 021-454 6769

Every year over 500 people are killed in accidents at work and several hundred thousand lose time from work through illness and injury. These accidents occur not only in traditionally dangerous industries like construction and agriculture but also in seemingly innocuous occupations

To increase awareness of how potentially fatal accidents can happen at work, the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has published a compilation of fatal accident reports which appeared in the HSC Newsletter between April 1984 and December 1988.

The descriptions, covering a range of industrial work situations, include electrical accidents, contact with dangerous chemicals, and accidents with machinery in industry and agriculture. They also serve to show that it is not just employers and employees who are at risk but also members of the public. The descriptions and illustrations are graphic, the aim being to shock people into adopting safe working practices and taking the necessary safety precautions []

Fatal accidents: a comp reports which appeared in the HSC Newslette April 1984-December 1988. Available from HMSO, ISBN 011 885551 4, price £4.50.

through the use of policy documents and manuals, and of evaluating their effectiveness. While principally concerned with medium to large scale

**Industrial Society** 

## Video cure for office 'nasties'

Everyone is familiar with the office 'nasty' who manages to put everyone's back up. But, with the help of a new video, he or she may soon be turned into a reformed character.

Based on an Industrial Society training course, the video Good Vibrations follows new manager Malcolm as he upsets all his new colleagues and fouls up the firm's production schedule-simply by using the wrong words, looks and body language.

The message is: bad communicators (and poor in-house communciation systems) are bad for business. Along with an accompanying manual, the video gives tips on how to check whether you pass the 'nasty' test-and how to get your message across without putting your foot in it. Good Vibr Price £485 plus VAT.

## Butcher, baker, computer programmer ...

For a clear, concise definition of practically any occupation, look no further than the newly revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). This book, published by the International Labour Office, lists the internationally accepted definitions of hundreds of jobs and their associated responsibilities. It should prove a valuable source of reference for employers, researchers amd career advisers. *ISCO-88* is available from ILO, Vincent House, Vincent Square, London SWIP 2NB, tel 071-828 6401. Price £28.60, hbk.

Blackstone's Annual Update on Employment Law 1991 is

others dealing with employment

law to keep abreast of the latest

designed to help lawyers and

developments in this area. It

explains the Employment Act

1990 and associated statutory instruments which came into

The book also records and gives commentary on a number of court cases, for which decisions have been reported,

which the authors, both leading

practitioners in this field, have

selected as significant in relation

to interpretation of employment

law. The book ends with a list of

Blackstone's Annual Update 1991: Employment

Law by John Bowers and Ann Goraj. Published by Blackstone Press Ltd, 9-15 Aldine Street, London W12 8AW, tel 081-743 2292.

other publications on employment law for further

reading.

Price £10.95, pbk

force last year.

Practical and helpful advice on industrial tribunal claims, from both employer and employee viewpoints, is provided by Industrial Tribunals and Appeals. Using her extensive experience as a lay member of an industrial tribunal panel, the author has written a clear and concise introduction to this complex area.

The book provides comprehensive information about such matters as how to make a claim, consult ACAS, obtain legal advice and conduct

**Employment law update** 

## **Industrial Tribunals** and Appeals

price £7.95 pbk.

your own case. Tribunal and appeals procedures are carefully explained, as is the legal reasoning behind tribunal decisions

Industrial tribunals and appeals easy to read, avoiding legal terminology wherever possible, and will be of particular interest and value to anyone (especially trade union representatives and advice centre workers) whose work brings them into contact with tribunals.  $\Box$ ial Tribunals and Appeals by Joyce Marlow. Published by Bedford Square Press

## How to find government funding

Hundreds of thousands of pounds of government-related grants and funds are now available, designed to help businesses with start-up, expansion and relocation.

Yet it is still the case that many companies to whom these grants could be of enormous value need more guidance on what the various grants can offer, and how to make an application.

These problems can be solved by using the latest edition of the Government Funding for United Kingdom Business directory. This gives clear, comprehensive information on a wide range of government sources, grants and application procedures.

The grants are grouped under the headings: general investment/business development; employment and training; research and development; exporting; tourist and recreation; transportation and freight; and agriculture, forestry and fishing. Government Funding for United Kingdom Business 1991, 7th edition, pbk. Published by Kogan Page Ltd. 120 Pentonville Road, London N1 9JN, tel 071-278 0433. Price £45.

#### New publications from HSE

All HSE publications are available from HMSO and bookshops. • Health and safety in tyre and exhaust fitting premises, HS (G) 62. ISBN 0 11 885594 8, price

£3.50 • COSHH—its application in the foundry, ISBN 011 8855913

price £4.00

# **BOOKS AND VIDEOS FOR REVIEW**

## from your organisation should be addressed to

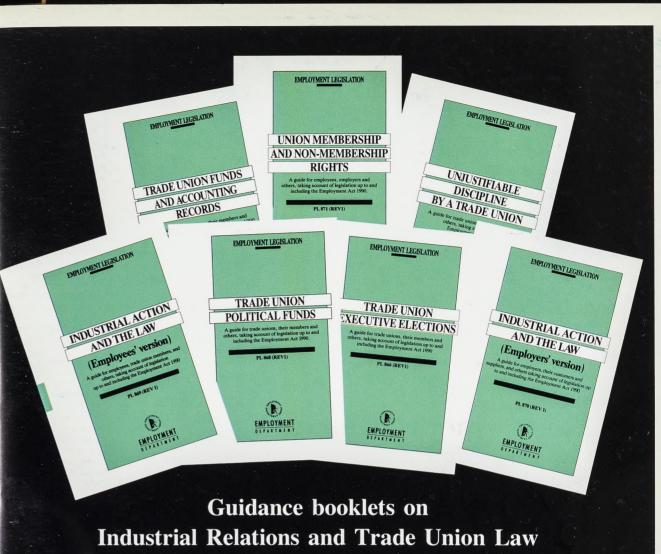
The Features Editor, Employment Gazette Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

These guidance booklets take account of changes made to industrial relations and trade unions law up to and including the **Employment Act 1990.** Industrial action and the law: a guide for employers, their customers and suppliers, and others - PL 870 (REV 1)

- Industrial action and the law: a guide for employees, trade union members, and others - PL 869 (REV 1)
- Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL 865
- Union membership and non-membership rights PL 871 (REV 1)
- Trade union executive elections PL 866 (REV 1)
- Trade union funds and accounting records PL 867 (REV 1)
- Trade union political funds PL 868 (REV 1)

Booklets are obtainable free of charge from offices of the Employment Service, or (single copies only) from any regional office of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).







# IRIESIEA IRICH IPA IPIEIRS

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

#### **No 72: Long-term Unemployment: JUVOS analysis** Anne Green and David Owen, University of Wales, Cardiff

A study of the geographical distribution of long-term unemployment across different types of local labour markets and its concentration in certain types of neighbourhoods within these local labour market areas. It looks at how the composition and nature of long-term unemployment varies depending on local labour market conditions. The paper also discusses the individual characteristics of those who were long-term unemployed in the mid-1980s. The analysis is based both on unemployed claimant statistics (JUVOS) and data from the Labour Force Survey.

#### No 73: Ethnic Minorities and the Careers Service: an investigation into processes of assessment and placement

Malcolm Cross, John Wrench and Sue Barnett, Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick

This paper reports the findings of a research project which explored Careers Officers' assessments of the abilities of young Afro-Caribbean and South Asian clients, and compares these assessments with those made of indigenous white clients with similar levels of attainment. Subsquent placements are also reported. The report concludes with a series of recommendations of Careers Service good practice.

#### No 74: An Evaluation of the Loan Guarantee Scheme

National Economic Research Associates (Nera) In exchange for a small premium, the LGS provides a government guarantee to banks on loans to potentially viable small firms who would not otherwise receive debt finance on commercial terms.

This study, based on a detailed analysis of 125 cases where small firms had used the LGS, assesses the extent to which the scheme generated additional finance and economic activity for small firms. It also examines the economic principles which underpin the LGS and the possible effects of the scheme on the conduct of lenders.

#### No 75: An analysis of women's employment patterns in the UK, France and the USA: the value of survey based comparisons.

Angela Dale, City University and Judith Glover, University of Surrey

International comparisons on employmentrelated topics have long been a prime concern of bodies such as the OECD and the EC. This paper explores the extent to which it is possible to make viable international comparisons using the French and British Labour Force Surveys and the US General Social Survey. Using data mainly from the 1980s, it provides a comprehensive description of the similarities and differences in patterns of women's labour force participation in these three countries.

#### No 76: Ethnic Minorities and Employment Practice: a study of six organisations

Nick Jewson, David Mason, Sue Waters and Janet Harvey, Ethnic Minority Employment Research Group, University of Leicester

This study explores present-day employment patterns and practices in respect of ethnic minorities in six large organisations which had previously been researched in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It shows that in a context of management devolution and a drift away from formal procedures, equal opportunities issues did not figure prominently, and are difficult for top management to promote. The report concludes by charting a clear way forward for organisations, with specific recommendations for implementing effective equal opportunities policies.

#### No 77: The Employment of People with Disabilities: Research Into the Policies and Practices of Employers

Judy Morrell, IFF Research Ltd

This survey of 1,000 employers reviewed employers' views on employing disabled people, the Disablement Advisory Service, and 'Quota' (all but the smallest employers should employ 3 per cent registered disabled). Despite expressing positive views towards people with disabilities, employers described most jobs in their establishments as unsuitable though many 'vital abilities' would not stand objective analysis.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 071-273) 4883. Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

