

Does degree success mean job success?



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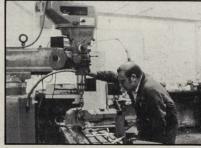
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COVER PICTURE The relationship between graduates' degree class and their employment prospects is explained in a special feature on p 490. Photo: J Allan Cash



Outplacement counselling is expanding. A report on p 502 examines why firms are increasingly using this approach to ease redundancy problems.



An analysis of Restart interview forms provides important new information on the characteristics of long-term unemployed people. See p 514.



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# IRIESIEA IRICH IDA IDIEIRS

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.

#### 484 OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### 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.

# business growth Nearly a quarter of all employers with 25 or

more staff were having significant recruitment difficulties at the turn of last year, and almost half (46 per cent) had problems in 1989 as a whole, a new Training Agency survey shows.

In many cases the problems severely restricted business development or increased the strains felt by management and staff.

Difficulties were most marked in the metal goods, mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicle manufacture, textiles and hotels and catering sectors, though recruitment of nurses and secretarial/ clerical staff was also causing problems.

In geographical terms it found South East and the South West were the areas worst affected, with Scotland, Wales and the North of England experiencing fewest problems.

The survey, Skills Needs in Britain, was conducted between December 1989 and February 1990, and featured telephone interviews with 4,200 establishments employing 25 or more staff. All regions of Great Britain were covered, and all industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing.

#### Skills gap

Among the main findings were that:

- About 17 per cent of establishments said there was a "significant gap" between the skills of the existing workforce and those they needed to meet business objectives.
- Among the main occupations where problems caused concern were engineers and technologists; secretarial and clerical jobs; textile trades; metal machining and related trades; health professionals (mainly nurses); and sales assistants.
- The main cause of recruitment difficulties (reported by nearly two in five firms with problems) was that not enough people applied for whatever reason; about one in five said the quality of applicants was not high enough, while the remaining two in five said their problems were caused by both the number and quality of applicants.
- More than four in five employers with difficulties said recruitment shortfalls put more strain on management and staff.

### **Small employers**

A similar picture of significant recruitment difficulties emerges from a survey of 1,300 sole establishment employers with fewer than 50 employees carried out in December 1989 and published in the August 1990 Labour Market Quarterly Report.

This found that 23 per cent of small employers reported problems in finding skilled staff, rising to a third of those planning to expand during the following year. Just over half the employers with problems put these down to insufficient suitable staff being available. Craft skills were reported most often as causing problems (nearly a third of employers with recruitment problems experiencing shortfalls in this area), followed by professional skills (22 per cent) and technical skills (21 per cent).

About one third of small employers with recruitment problems were doing nothing to combat them, even though one in five said the development of their business was being hindered.

Labour Market Quarterly Report August 1990, available free from Section LM5, Room W807, Training Agency, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

- Some 37 per cent of establishments with problems said recruitment shortfalls were 'severely restricting' the development of their businesses and 18 per cent reported that they were losing business to competitors.
- The most popular ways of tackling • shortages were to spend more on recruitment (56 per cent of firms with problems) or use a wider range of recruitment channels (55 per cent). The third choice was to offer more training to less qualified people (53 per cent); one less popular strategy was to automate the vacant post.

Skills Needs in Britain is available price £35 from IFF Research Ltd at 26 Whiskin Street, London ECIR 0PB. A summary is available free from Section LM1, Room W801, Training Agency, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.



# **Recruitment problems put squeeze on**



ET trainee Blake Norton (right) on a radio course run by Community Service Volunteers.

### Happy second birthday, ET!

More than 700,000 unemployed people took part in the Employment Training (ET) programme in its first two years of operation, Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced.

Speaking on the second anniversary of the launch of ET on September 5, Mr Howard said:

"ET is now firmly established as the main way for the longer-term unemployed to get the training, experience and confidence they need to move back into the labour force.

"ET has helped people from all walks of life. 11 per cent of all trainees who start on the scheme are disabled, while 10 per cent come from ethnic minority groups. Over a third of those who have joined ET had been unemployed for two years or more.

"A recent survey of ET trainees has revealed that 88 per cent thought that Employment Training had improved their chances of finding work."

ET provides up to one year's training, mainly for people who have been unemployed for six months or more. About a third of all ET entrants are women. Some 190,000 people are currently training on the programme

### **News Brief**

### **Training credits** — pilot areas chosen

The Government's training credits initiative has moved a step nearer implementation with the announcement of the Training Enterprise Councils chosen to run the pilot schemes.

Ten TECs in England and Wales and one Local Enterprise Company (LEC) in Scotland will run the pilots from next April. In these areas, training credits will give some 45,000 school leavers each year greater 'incentive' buying power to train to approved standards in the skills needed for the employment market.

The selected TECs and LEC are: Birmingham: Bradford; Devon and Cornwall; Grampian; Hertfordshire; Kent; Northumberland; North East Wales; South East Cheshire: South London and Suffolk.

Of these, nine will be schemes where credits are available to all 16 and 17 year olds joining the labour market, while in the Birmingham and Kent schemes credits will be for use in key skill sectors identified by the TEC.

Making the announcement, Employment Secretary Michael Howard said that from the 32 initial bids he received, 17 TECs had been invited to work up detailed proposals. vital component in ensuring young people

Employers will need to increase literacy

and numeracy training as demographic

trends force them to take on more

workers with poor basic skills, Training

Mr Jackson made the point at the

launch in London of a new drive to

promote basic skills training for the

estimated 6 million people in Britain

with reading, writing and numeracy

difficulties. He also urged employers to

look closely at their recruitment

procedures to check that job application

forms did not deter candidates who

might have problems with basic skills but

Some 200 top business people heard

Princess Anne, Mr Jackson, Education

Secretary John MacGregor, CBI

Director-General John Banham and

TUC Secretary-General Norman Willis

lend their support to the new skills drive,

launched by the Adult Literacy and

Studies had shown that the cost of

illiteracy to industry in terms of low

productivity and lost profits was an

were otherwise capable.

Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU).

Minister Robert Jackson has warned.

**Boost workers' word and number power** 



Tom Booth (right) chair of South-East Cheshire TEC signs up with Michael Howard to run one of the training credit pilot schemes

The final selection had been based on a range of criteria which included the quality of careers advice to be made available, real commitment from all involved and a fair geographical spread.

Tim Eggar, attending the event in his new capacity as Minister of State for Education and Science, added that a close relationship between TECs and local education authorities would be critical for the initiative to succeed. He emphasised that enhanced careers advice would also be a

estimated 4,200 million dollars in

Canada and some 20,000 million dollars

in the United States, Mr MacGregor

said. "Employers can take advantage of

open-learning centres and arrange

courses for their employees there. Some

have already done so but there is scope

Employers are now being urged to

encourage workers lacking basic skills to

train for new qualifications-called

Wordpower and Numberpower-devised

by ALBSU in co-operation with the

Training Agency and validated by the

City and Guilds of London Institute. TV

and radio back up is being provided by

Wordpower and Numberpower

materials are available throughout the

country. Study towards the awards is

flexible and can take place at work, in

college, at some 70 special open-learning

More information about Wordpower

and Numberpower is available from

ALBSU, Kingsbourne House, 229/231

High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA.

centres, or through distance-learning.

the BBC.

for more co-operation," he added.

make the most of training credits.

Mr Howard said he would be giving national strategic guidance to TECs on training issues over the coming months. adding that the pilots will be carefully evaluated both by the TECs and by the Employment Department.

A national follow-up survey of all youns people leaving the credit schemes will then look at the degree of success in terms of job and skills obtained. However, Mr Howard indicated it was not vet possible to say if o when the scheme would go national.

### **Rogue hauliers halted**

A massive exercise to crack down on lorries carrying dangerous cargoes has been mounted by the Health and Safety Executive in co-operation with seven police forces, the Department of Transport and HM Customs and Excise.

"The operation was very successful," said Ron de Cort of the HSE's national interes group on hazardous transport. "The great majority of vehicles complied with the law, but a minority presented real problems and we are considering prosecutions in nine cases.'

The exercise took place on a single day last month in Yorkshire, Humberside and the North East, with a total of 457 vehicles carrying dangerous loads being stopped and examined by 27 HSE inspectors.

It resulted in 30 improvement notices being served, halting the journey until faults were rectified. Five other notices required rectifications over a longer period.

The value of the exercise was that it covered such a wide area of the country, making it difficult to evade," said Mr de Cort. "It is a reminder to rogue operators that they are likely to be caught and that firm action will be taken against them if they put drivers and road users at risk.'

### Self-employed give EAS the thumbs-up!

Eight out of ten people completing a year on • 85 per cent of respondents were sole the Enterprise Allowance Scheme are still running their own businesses six months later, and are happy with the way the scheme works, a survey has found.

Affording suitable premises, high insurance costs and obtaining bank loans were among the problems most commonly encountered in running a business while on the EAS.

The scheme has paid a weekly allowance of £40 for up to one year to over half a million unemployed people since it was launched in 1983.

The survey, conducted for the Employment Service in July and August 1988 draws on interviews with 818 people carried out some six to eight months after they had completed a year on the scheme. Its main findings were that:

- 80 per cent of those interviewed had remained in business continuously since leaving the scheme, and about 80 per cent of these expected still to be self-employed in five years' time.
- About eight out of ten people thought their business had been more successful than, or as successful as, they had expected;
- About a quarter of those still trading were running distribution, catering and repairs businesses; a further fifth were in construction and 13 per cent in finance and business services.

year on the scheme were women.

- traders; only 4 per cent ran limited companies.
- A quarter of the businesses had employees, and three in four were run from home.

Enterprise Allowance Scheme: 18-Month Interview Survey, is available, price £10 plus £1.50 p and p from Publications, Social and Community Planning Research, 35 Northampton Square, London ECIV 0AX.



 Some 23 per cent of people completing a Xterminator Neville Smith of Nottingham, specialises in graffiti removals with help from EAS.

### Maternity rights proposals will threaten jobs, says Howard

pregnant women at work would place unacceptable burdens on employers and will be resisted by the Government, Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced.

Employment Department officials estimate that one of the directive's main provisions-to give all women the right to a period of 14 weeks' maternity leave on full pay-would cost employers and employees an extra £400-£460 million. At present, most women in Britain qualify for six weeks' statutory maternity pay at 90 per cent of previous earnings, plus a further 12 weeks at a lower, basic rate.

The draft directive's other measures would include giving all pregnant women a right to paid leave for ante-natal medical examinations; protecting women against dismissal on grounds of pregnancy, irrespective of their length of service; and negotiations about these proposals."

A draft EC directive concerning the rights of requiring employers to reorganise the working conditions of pregnant women if needed to protect their health.

Commenting on the draft directive, Mr Howard said: "The Government entirely accepts that the law must protect pregnant women at work. But the Commission's latest proposals seem to go much further than is either necessary or sensible. They and raise the cost of employing women.

"Once again, the Commission have the employment prospects of the very people they claim to help.

The Commission still seem not to have grasped the importance of striking a balance between ensuring proper employment protection rights and encouraging the creation of jobs. This is the balance we shall aim to achieve in

# **News Brief**



### **Employment Department Group restructures** its training functions

Responsibility for developing and delivering training and enterprise programmes at local level is being taken over by the new Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). Some 22 TECs are now fully operational, with the other 60 expected to come on stream by the summer of 1991.

As a result the Employment Department's Training Agency is to be closed, Sir Geoffrey Holland, head of the ED Group, has announced in an interim statement to staff.

There will be a new division within the Employment Department, to be based at Sheffield, but the TA's network of ten regional offices will be retained. The new division will bring together all the remaining training, enterprise and education functions of the ED Group. These will include overall policy work in the three areas; liaison with the TECs on their corporate plans; management of TECs' contracts; and the development of qualifications, training vocational standards and the systems needed to implement them.

The work of the 15-member National Training Task Force, which brings together top businessmen, trade unionists and public servants under the chairmanship of Sir Brian Wolfson, will continue as before. Its role will be to oversee the TECs, ensuring that they deliver quality results, and to promote investment by employers in their own workforces.

### **Careers** report

The 1989 Careers Service Annual Report is now available.

Annoncing its publication, Employment Minister Robert Jackson highlighted the new challenges the Service is facing.

These include building close contacts with the Training and Enterprise Councils. which will play a leading role in shaping the provision of training for young people, and contributing to the development of the National Curriculum.

Mr Jackson emphasised that Careers would impose new burdens on employers Service advice can help young people make the most of the new training credits.

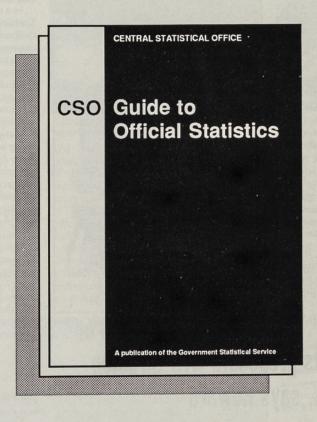
Among the Careers Service's produced proposals which would threaten achievements are special job search centres for unemployed school leavers in Inner City Task Force areas. A working group is now looking at how young people can best obtain information on employment and training opportunities within the European Single Market.

> Copies of the Careers Service Annual Report 1989 are available m Careers Service Branch, Department of Employment, St Vincent House, 30 Orange Street, London WC2H 7HT.

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Fine art degrees alone made up 23 per cent of women with firsts

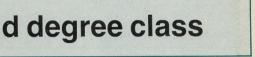
### Graduate employment and degree class

#### by Jason Tarsh Economic adviser, Department of Education and Science

This article examines how polytechnic and college graduates' degree class is linked to their patterns of entry to further study and success in finding a first job. It also sets out trends in the distribution of degree classes during the 1980s and discusses possible reasons for the rapid increase in the proportion of firsts and upper seconds.

A previous Gazette article<sup>1</sup>, established that, for university graduates, there was a clear link between their degree class and their first destination after graduation. Degree class influenced likelihood of entering particular types of further study and training. Lower

"New graduate destinations and degree class" by Jason Tarsh. Employment Gazette, July 1988, p 394-413.



degree class also meant a higher risk of unemployment. These results were derived after allowing for new graduates' sex and degree subject so that degree class seemed to have an independent effect on destinations.

The usual interpretation of degree class is that it is a measure of ability. This is why it is of interest and indeed it is one of the few available such measures that is generated

by the process of education. (The main other examples being grades at A-level and GCSE). It is a controversial measure perhaps and ability is a loose term, covering both intellect, and personal qualities such as persistence and perception and personal and social skills. A particular degree class might be compatible with a range of combinations of these attributes. Furthermore to the extent that employers rank and choose their graduate applicants by ability they might use quite different mixes of intellect, qualities and skills which only partially overlap with the distribution of degree classes.

#### Employers' use of degree class: survey evidence

The previous article referred to an apparent paradox in the interpretation of its results. Discussions with graduate careers advisers suggested that most recruiters of new graduates do not give much weight to degree class. The main exceptions were scientific research (and other technical work) and some high paying 'city' employers such as merchant banks. (The latter sometimes supposed to be indulging in conspicuous consumption of the best qualified rather than necessarily needing very high ability in their recruits!).

The article suggested that there were two main ways of reconciling this apparent employer indifference to degree class with the evidence of the first destinations survey. First, it might be that employers used degree class as a first sift to winnow down large numbers of applications even if it did not thereafter carry much weight. A second explanation was that employers were primarily seeking personal qualities and skills but these were correlated with degree class. Graduates with better class degrees tended to be recruited even though their degree class played no explicit role in the process. However, it seemed unlikely that employers would remain unaware of this effect and it might be expected that in time it would become an overt part of the selection process. Certainly the impression is that general recruitment practice is moving to the use of objective tests of likely capability in the job and potential in the organisation. The puzzle remains.

There is survey evidence of employers' use of degree class in new graduate selection. In 1981, A Gordon asked a sample of 58 graduate recruiters whether they had any preferences about the class of degree of their recruits. The replies were as follows.

#### Table 1 Employers' preferences over class of degree

	Per cent
No preference	23
First class	9
First or upper second	49
Lower second or above	19
Base = 53	100

Note: Five employers did not reply. The overall survey response rate was 58 per cent. Of the 23 per cent, some 12 per cent had no preference even between honours or ordinary degrees while the other 11 per cent did prefer honours. Source: "Attitudes of employers to the recruitment of graduates" by Alan Gordon, Educational Studies, vol. 9, no. 1 1983.

In general, employers did have preferences and these were in the expected direction. The design of the question allowed employers to express a positive preference for graduates with lower seconds or thirds-to repudiate, as it were, high degree class-but none did so. These results suggest that, contrary to what has been said earlier, employers had strong views on degrees class, with nearly 60 per cent preferring at least an upper second. The employer sample was very small although it included a number of major recruiters.

Of more significance perhaps is the timing of the survey. New graduate unemployment rose sharply in 1980 and would rise again in 1981 and 1982 to reach an all-time high, This came after a decade when the output of new graduates had increased fast but economic growth had stagnated. The consequence for graduates was falling relative pay and increasing difficulty in finding work. Market forces therefore allowed employers to be selective. In times of stronger demand for labour, it would be predicted that employers would relax hiring standards such as minimum degree class and the results of the Gordon study might well not hold.

Much more recent and apparently contrasting evidence on this issue comes from the employer survey undertaken in 1989 as part of the inter-departmental review of demand for graduates, whose report was published this March. A sample of some 450 employers who recruited new graduates in 1988 were asked whether they specified a minimum class of degree for their new graduate intake. The survey was not therefore directly comparable with Gordon since that asked about preferences. Results are shown below in table 2.

#### Table 2 Percentage of employers specifying a minimum class of degree for their recruits, by job function, 1988 (Base: Private sector recruiters with 20 or more employees)

Job function	Per cent		
Finance, accountancy	19		
Computing and related	14		
Computing and related Specialist professions	13		
Production and engineering	10		
R and D	9		
Sales and marketing	6		
General management	6		

Source: Highly Qualified People: Supply and Demand, HMSO, London, March 1990.

Only a small proportion of employers stipulated minimum class of degree and the low percentages fo specialist professions and R and D are particularly notabl and indeed surprising. The low ranking of such typicall generalist work as management (trainee) and sales/marketing might have been expected even if the



Trends in degree class for women have been similar to those of men despite their different subject distributions and the growing proportion of women graduates during the 1980s.

absolute size of the percentages would not have been predicted. Employers who said they had had difficulties in recruiting all the graduates they needed were asked whether they would lower the class of degree they were willing to accept. Not surprisingly, given the general apparent indifference to degree class, very few said they would do this.

It is difficult to interpret the apparent contrast between these results and those of Gordon's study because the two surveys asked different questions. It could be that employers took the 1989 survey question strictly at face value. They could have been saying that they did not use low degree class as an absolute bar to recruitment or else that they had no explicit policy on degree class. Their preferences and practice might have been different. Alternatively, while the respondents to the Gordon survey had clear preferences about degree class this still might have been a small influence on their recruitment. Only if other and more important factors were equal would degree class influence employee selection. Even so, the 1989 survey finding is striking in that 90 per cent of those recruiting for R and D would, in principle, seemingly accept a graduate with a third.

Another indicator of employers' valuation of degree class is whether they pay a higher starting salary to graduates with a good class of degree. The limitation with this evidence is that there might be some employers who preferred graduates with good class degrees but who used high average starting pay rather than specific premia to achieve this. The extra reward for higher degree class would then be obscured.

The only sources on salary offers and degree class are two recent surveys of starting pay and recruitment among samples of graduate employers. A survey of members of the Association of Graduate Recruiters at the end of 1989 found that just some 12 per cent of the 335 respondents said they paid extra for a good degree class. The survey report gave no information on the size of the bonus or whether it applied just to firsts or to upper seconds as well. (This survey was conducted by the Institute of Manpower Studies). A second, smaller survey of 130 employers, also in autumn 1989 found that 9 per cent paid a bonus for first class honours with a range for £250 to £1,750 and a median value of £500. (Source: PA Consulting Group report).1

#### Interpretation

The picture that emerges from the surveys is confused. Yet, as the analysis of the first destinations statistics later in this article will show, there is a clear initial employment advantage to graduates in having a good class of degree. If nevertheless employer indifference to degree class is the rule (albeit with some exceptions for particular occupations and degree subjects) then it is interesting to consider why this might be. For certainly higher education institutions seem to treat the determination of degree class with due seriousness. It has been reported by graduate careers advisers that, as the labour market for new graduates has improved over the past few years, graduates have been postponing job seeking in order to attend to their studies and gain a good class degree. Yet quite possibly they need not have bothered.

One reason for lack of employer interest in degree class is the almost mechanical point that much graduate recruitment occurs on the 'milk round' and therefore before graduates have even taken their finals. Indeed, the scale of recruitment before finals could be seen as evidence that degree class does not count for much with employers. However, job offers could be made conditional on achieving a particular class of degree. Recruiters can ask academic referees to predict students' degree class. They can also ask them to assess the students' performance in the first and second years of their courses. This in turn might prove to be

graduatio



Poorer staff-student ratios in the 1980s may have prompted students to become more active and resourceful in their studies—now reflected in bette dearee levels.

<sup>1</sup>Information on earnings by degree class is of interest here although this relates more to degree class as a measure of ability and productivity than to evidence of any explicit employer valuation. The Department of Employment's survey of 1980 graduates found that in 1986-7, firsts earned 13 per cent more than upper seconds, 17 per cent more than lower seconds and 28 per cent more than graduates with lower degree classes. Graduates with lower seconds earned the same as those with thirds. These results are very broad brush and, for example, take no account of subject differences nor of differences in the amount of time in the labour market since

a good predictor of degree class and hence explain the first destinations evidence<sup>1</sup>

The author has consulted a number of graduate careers advisers on this point and on the topic more generally. They thought that the practice of individual employers varied greatly and it was difficult to generalise. It was quite usual to ask for a prediction of degree class at second interview stage or when taking up references, and job offers were sometimes conditional on the student attaining a minimum class. However, such conditions were rarely enforced if the potential recruit did not get the required degree class. In effect employers gave the greatest weight to the candidates' performance in their selection procedures and degree class was very secondary to this. Interestingly it was suggested that those who applied for jobs after finals, once their results were known, might well find that their class of degree received much closer scrutiny from employers and was used as a selection device. Indeed, this meant that students who did not expect good exam results could well improve their employment prospects by applying for jobs before finals!

A second influence on employers is that they might consider that degree class either did not measure the abilities they were seeking or else was too unreliable. The careers advisers referred to above said that most employers gave significent weight to students O- and A-level grades (leading one adviser to comment that many graduate employers were thereby, in effect, recruiting 21-year-old school leavers). The reasons for this are unclear. It could be simply that school grades are seen as more standardised measures of definite information on ability. They might also have the advantage of covering a wide range of subjects and, in some sense, being seen as more testing or revealing than a single subject degree.

Where employers use elaborate selection methods for graduates, such as a series of interviews and psychological tests, this might suggest that they are seeking to discriminate quite closely between applicants. It might be that, for such employers, neither the students' educational experience nor information on student quality provided by the educational system is sufficient for this.

Finally, employer attitudes to degree class can be linked to the debate about transferable skills in higher education. The evidence is that many employers recruit new graduates regardless of the subject content of their degree.<sup>2</sup> Graduates' personal skills and qualities are much more important. The argument then is that the study of any degree subject provides such transferable skills which employers value. Furthermore this is claimed even though the course design is quite oblivious of such factors and is determined purely by the academic imperatives of the subject. (It is however also argued that course design can be adapted with the explicit intention of teaching these skills). It is not at all clear what this model would predict about the value of degree class since the mechanisms by which degrees might produce transferable skills are yet to be researched.

The evidence that many employers recruit graduates regardless of their degree subject can be given a very contrasting explanation to that of a demand for transferable skills. It might be that such employers see much of higher education as a convenient source of generally bright and hard-working 21 year olds with

<sup>2</sup>The inter-departmental review survey quoted earlier found that just under 50 per cent of the new graduates recruited by private sector employers with 20 or more ployers were hired regardless of their degree subject.

<sup>3</sup>Copies of the full tables are available from the author on request

potential. The content of their higher education, including their performance in exams, is incidental because the demands of work are so different from those of education and the future performance of new young recruits is too uncertain anyway. Instead employers rely on selection methods that are very specific to their business such as psychological and intellectual tests and interviews. Or else they use periods of traineeship or probation with which to assess the recruit's performance in the organisation. A degree might simply certify a threshold level of ability and possession of desirable personal qualities.

On this view it is not at all clear how far higher education is essential to produce the non-educational outcomes employers seek. Gordon noted that: "A number of respondents felt that excessive attention had been paid in the questionnaire to the educational attainments of graduates and insufficient stress laid on the fact that companies were recruiting individuals." To illustrate this, he quoted the following comments from employers in the study.

'Education is not as relevant as personal suitability.'

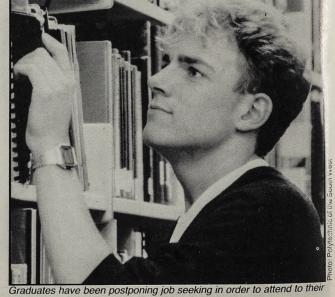
'You appear to have missed the main reason why employers hire graduates, that is to manage people and things. For this intelligence, commonsense and leadership ability are the most important requirements. However, most of all we look for engines and not carriages, that is the ability to make things happen.'

'We set out to employ people not degrees as such.'

'Where the degree study is irrelevant to the job or career—and many degree courses are an indulgence rather than a conscious attempt to commence a career-then the employer will consider a graduate on individual merit.'

#### First destinations by degree class: polytechnics and colleges

Table 3 summarises the first destinations by degree class of new first degree graduates in 1988 for a selection o degree subjects. The table uses an abbreviated form of the presentation in the previous article and just shows the proportions of graduates entering further academic study and who were unemployed or in short term UK employment<sup>3</sup>. The polytechnic figures have been split by sex but, for the colleges, their smaller number of graduates has meant that it is better to combine results for men and women in order to increase the sample size. The small



studies and gain a good class degree.

numbers of graduates with firsts and thirds in some subjects has meant that these too have had to be omitted and in these cases, unfortunately, it has not been possible to show the variation of destinations across the full range of degree classes. Table 4 gives a comparison of universities, polytechnics and colleges for the all subject totals.

#### Results

BEAG

SOG

FDA

NOOR

The previous analysis of the first destinations in 1986 of university graduates by degree class and subject pointed to four main results. Higher degree class was associated with:

#### Table 3 New graduate destinations by degree class 1988

Walking and the second	Furthe	r academic	study			Unemp	loyment/sh	nort-term en	nployment	
	1	2.1	2.2	3	Ordinary	1	2.1	2.2	3	Ordinary
Polytechnic Men		ras <del>arta no</del> Antra Ma	<del>de</del> G <del>enter d</del> Nes Hocket	and a state of the second s	a subi b	land the	nati etalilian	na n	<del>ni A<u>nirani</u> Se yarasa</del> ji	the training the second
ingineering: Civil	6	4	3	9	4	0	0	2	7	7
Electrical Mechanical General	14 12 8	7 9 6	3 2 6 3	11 5 15	6 7 4	0 2 0	5 4 5	14 8 9	23 21 35	23 19 14
Maths/computing biological science hysics chemistry	8 62	7 31 36 36	4 11 14 19	2	2 0 0 3	4	5 23 10 12	12 35 19 11	18 13	22 36 48 24
liscellaneous science	26 50	33 15	5 12	4	4 6	17	23 24	27 26	41	27 41
Business studies iconomics occountancy Beography Psychology	0	1 13 3 19 19	2 7 0 6 9	0 3 0		12 、	9 24 1	17 28 8 27 77	6 33 10 38 51	
ociology Other social studies Sovernment listory rts general		11 11 13 9 16	6 5 10 5 3	0			39	31 28 34 24 45	39 32 25 36 38	
iducation ine art Design <b>All subjects</b>	6 25 <b>22</b>	1 14 8 <b>10</b>	2 4 5 <b>5</b>	0 1 4	14 4	0 2 6	1 23 11 <b>13</b>	4 31 14 <b>18</b>	11 22 <b>21</b>	8 16
Polytechnic Nomen Engineering Aaths/computing Chemistry Combined science Business studies	32 5	3 6 22 16 1	2 4 12 7 1	0 0 0	2 3 5	5	5 10 9 21 11	8 16 23 27 15	13 25 16	7 17 31
conomics vccountancy Sociology Inglish Other language studies	35	7 0 5 7 5	7 2 5 3 4	3	3		15 6 21 26 13	24 11 33 30 26	39	27
Nts general Education Fine art Design <b>NII subjects</b>	0 21 20 <b>17</b>	9 1 12 11 <b>7</b>	2 0 3 3 <b>3</b>	3 0 1 1	23 8	3 5 <b>8</b>	30 5 27 10 <b>15</b>	36 7 23 19 <b>20</b>	32 8 27 <b>25</b>	3
College Men and women Miscellaneous science Jombined science Business studies		25 15 2	6 5 1	0	0		22 16 10	41 22 16	28	9
Sociology English History		18 12 8	3 3 0				35 22 15	39 29 23		
Arts general ducation ine art Design Drama	41 1 48 18	11 0 24 13 12	5 0 6 5 2	4 0 0 5 0	2 1 10 3 0	2 23 8	4 12 9 23	25 7 25 13 30	23 13 13 21 30	39 10 29 17 36
All subjects excluding education	31	13	4	3	2	17	17	23	23	26

Blank indicates sample too small for analysis. "Graduates entering further academic study are shown as a percentage of all graduates of known destination less those not available for employment and overseas graduates returning home. Graduates who were unemployed or in short term UK work are shown as a percentage of graduates entering the labour force is employed or unemployed.

- study

• lower likelihood of entering teacher training. This was most marked in science and for men and least so for arts and languages and for women.

• lower likelihood of entering the labour force and, for those who did enter,

lower risk of unemployment or short-term work.

The figures in *table 3* support the link between degree

Per cent\*

Source: First destinations survey, 1988.

A major study of the prediction of degree performance found that first year marks were the single best predictor of degree class. See *Degr*. N Entwistle, J Wilson, 1977, Hodder and Stoughton, London. single best predictor of degree class. See Degrees of Excellence by

class and further study and with entry to the labour force. There was no apparent link between class and entry to teacher training although the percentages of graduates doing this were really too small for there to be much of a pattern to detect.

#### Unemployment and short-term UK employment

The previous analysis, using 1986 university figures, showed that graduates' risk of being unemployed or in short-term work steadily increased with lower degree class. Table 5 reproduces those figures together with equivalent results from table 4. Unfortunately sample size means that it is possible only to compare upper and lower seconds by individual subject.

#### Table 4 First destinations by degree class: all subject averages by sector of higher education 1988

Sex, HE sector	Further study	Teacher training	Unemploy- ment	Unemployment, short-term employment
Men 1 U P C	36 22 36	1 1 7	4 3 7	6 6 15
2·1 U	19	2	7	11
P	10	2	8	13
C	16	9	12	18
2·2 U	8	3	10	16
P	5	2	11	18
C	6	7	14	25
3 U	4	3	16	22
P	3	3	12	21
C	3	9	12	20
All U	14	2	8	12
P	8	2	9	16
C	10	8	14	22
Women 1 U P C	31 17 26	4 4 4	4 3 9	7 8 20
2·1 U	13	7	7	13
P	7	5	7	15
C	11	12	7	16
2·2 U	5	9	9	18
P	3	5	10	20
C	3	12	10	21
3 U	4	9	14	21
P	1	4	16	25
C	3	9	11	24
All U	9	7	7	13
P	5	5	8	17
C	7	11	10	20

Key: U: University, P: Polytechnic, C: College (excluding teacher training). Note: The further study and teacher training percentages are based on total graduates of known destination less overseas returning home and not available. The unemployment and short-term percentages are on a labour force base.

Table 6 can only be illustrative because it is based on an ad hoc selection of subjects and in effect summarises the information on unemployment by degree class in table 3. Given this, it appears that the unemployment differential between upper and lower second observed for universities also holds for polytechnics and colleges. Furthermore the size of the differential was much the same in each of the sectors and for men and women at around 5 percentage points.

The upper and lower second unemployment differential varied markedly between subjects but not in any apparently systematic way. There was also no apparent link between the differential and the average unemployment in each subject nor did the differential vary by subject group, for example higher in engineering or science.

#### All subject averages and sectoral comparisons

Table 4 shows how, for the all subject totals, the three sectors of higher education compared in their pattern of first destinations by degree class in 1988. Unfortunately, although such comparisons are naturally of interest they can be deceptive and it is not possible to deduce any definite direct sector effect. This is because the subject balance varies by sector and by degree class and this significantly affects destinations. Subject balance also accounts for the apparent breaks in trend or unexpected results in various of the figures. For example, polytechnic ordinary degree holders had lower unemployment/ short-term rates than those with lower seconds or thirds. This was because, for men and women, there was a preponderance of Engineering and Education graduates in the total of ordinary degrees, and these subjects have below average unemployment. (Some 70 per cent of men ordinary graduates had degrees in engineering or education as against 30 per cent for all men). Similarly, men college graduates with thirds had an unemployment/short-term rate lower than for those with lower seconds and on a par with that for upper seconds. This seems to be because the third class group contained fewer graduates in arts and more in business related social studies.

Table 5 Average unemployment and unemployment/

Short-u	ennina	alesby	ueyree	Class		rereent
and collegy	Unen	nployme	ent/short	Unen	nployment	
	1	2.1	2.2	3	2.1	2.2
Universities 1986 Men Women	3 2	10 8	15 12	22 20	na na	na na
Polytechnics 1988 Men Women	na na	16 17	22 22	na na	9 7	13 10
Colleges 1988 Men/women	na	16	21	na	9	13

Notes: The figures in the table are the simple unweighted averages based on a selection subjects from table 3. For the polytechnics, the selection was 18 subjects with a base of 10 more graduates (but excluding law). For women, a base of 50 was used giving 13 subje Psychology and fine art were excluded from the enempty ment comparisons. For the colleges averages were based on 14 subjects (including those in table 3).

College graduates with firsts also had surprisingly high unemployment/short-term rates. Here the main reason was the great preponderance among firsts of graduates in creative arts. These subjects accounted for 69 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women college graduates with firsts. Fine art alone made up 36 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women with firsts and, as table 3 showed, the unemployment/short-term rate for this subject was anomalously high. This in turn reflected a surprisingly high proportion of graduates in short-term employment.

College first class graduate unemployment was also high relative to the other sectors because of the very small proportion of college graduates in engineering, maths and science.

The best way to see whether there is a sectoral effect on the destinations of graduates with the same degree class would be to make these comparisons for a range of individual subjects. It would also be necessary to pool results for several years to overcome the restrictions from sample size.

#### Degree class and the labour market: trends over time

It was suggested earlier that employers' preferences about degree class might vary with the economic cycle. This reflects a more general prediction from economic theory that, at times of high demand for labour, employers will relax hiring standards in order to increase their workforce. If employers of new graduates use degree as a selection criterion then the analogous effect would be that the employment prospects of graduates with different degree classes would tend to converge at times of high demand. Experience over the 1980s allows for just such a test of this prediction as new graduate employment prospects steadily improved from an all time low in 1982. Table 6 shows new graduate unemployment rates by degree class for each year from 1981 to 1988. The figures are just for universities and are all subject totals but, given the relative stability in subject distribution, any subject effect should be limited.

The table shows that employment prospects have moved with the economic cycle for all new graduates-firsts as much as thirds. As for the relativities between classes, the picture is unclear. The ratio of the unemployment rate of thirds to that of firsts was about four in 1988 and about five in 1982. But between 1983 and 1987 it tended to be higher than in 1982 at around six. The comparison of thirds with upper seconds shows an unemployment ratio of around 1.6 to 1 in the mid- and late-1980s. This was higher than in 1982 when the ratio was at around 1.4 to 1 (men, the difference for women in1982 was much less). If instead of ratios the comparisons is in terms of levels, then the 12-13 percentage point gap between the unemployment rates of thirds and upper seconds hardly changed between 1982 and 1986. Only after 1986 did it narrow to reach nine points in 1988. The table shows that the unemployment rate of first class

There are also wide differences in experience of unemployment for graduates in different degree subjects but all have shared in the general improvement in job prospects since 1982.



The growth in the proportion of graduates with firsts or upper seconds in the polytechnics and particularly in the colleges has been faster than in the

graduates has consistently been very low. This seems to counter any claim that employers are wary of first class degree holders because they are too academic or lack sufficient personal skills. It is, however, still possible that some employers regard high degree class as compensation for some perceived non-academic deficiency. This remains to be shown and the first destinations results offer no evidence for this view.

A second hypothesis is that, as demand for new graduates increases, there will be a residual group each year who will be by-passed because they are the least able or have the least favourable personal qualities. The

implication is that, even at times of high demand for new graduates, there will be some who have great difficulty finding suitable work.

The only readily available measure of how graduates of different abilities have fared is the degree class trends in table 6. These show that graduates with thirds and lower seconds have shared fully in the general improvement in the new graduate labour market since 1982. They have not been marooned as it were on an island of very poor job prospects. It is of course always difficult to calibrate new graduate unemployment rates and relate them to degrees of difficulty in finding suitable work. It could be significant that, for example, the unemployment rate of university men with thirds in 1988, after six years of fast economic growth, was only on a par with that for graduates with upper seconds in 1982-the worst year ever recorded for new graduate employment<sup>1</sup>.

The evidence in this article on the 'maroon thesis' is unclear. But in any case there is no particular reason to expect such a discontinuity in the graduate labour market. It might be that all new graduates have increasingly had to be willing to take employment that was unrelated to their qualification and which was not graduate level. This might have had a differential impact on different groups of graduates so that, for example in terms of degree class,

#### Table 6 New graduate unemployment rates by degree class, 1981-88 universities

Men	Unemp	loyment				Short-t	erm UK emplo	oyment*		
	1	2.1	2.2	3	All	1	2.1	2.2	3	All
1981	5	14	21	27	17	2	3	4	5	3
1982	6	18	23	32	20	1	3	4	3	3
1983	4	14	20	26	16	2	3	4	5	3
1984	3	11	16	23	14	1	4	4	5	3
1985	3	9	15	22	12	2	3	4	4	3
1986	4	8	13	22	11	2	4	5	5	4
1987	3	8	11	18	9	1	3	5	6	4
1988	4	7	10	16	8	2	4	5	6	4
Women	Unemp	loyment				Short-t	erm UK emple	oyment	And the second	
	1	2.1	2.2	3	All	1	2.1	2.2	3	All
1981	7	16	21	27	17	4	6	7	8	5
1982	8	18	24	28	19	3	5	7	6	5
1983	7	15	21	24	16	4	6	8	8	6
1984	4	13	17	19	13	4	6	8	7	6
1985	6	11	15	22	12	3	6	7	8	6
1986	1	8	12	18	9	5	6	7	8	6
1987	4	7	10	14	8	3	5	7	7	5
	4	1	10	14	0	3	6	8	Contraction of the second	6

Note: "The short-term UK employment figures are not referred to in the text but are included here for interest. In any year the short-term rate rises with lower degree class just as does unemployment and this supports the use of short-term work as a measure of difficulty in finding suitable work. Yet over time the short-term work percentages have increased slightly while unemployment has steadily fallen. This is a conundrum although one explanation is that, in recent years, some graduates who would previously have been unemployed, have taken a short-term job. This would justify continuing to combine short-term work and unemployment as a single measure. Unfortunately the alternative conclusion from the time series is that short-term work is not related to unemployment and should not be combined with it. The evidence on this has been reviewed in a paper by the author (for forthcoming publication) and is available on request.

those with lower seconds and thirds had to be more flexible than those with upper seconds. But it would be a change that affected all new categories of new graduate to some extent.

#### Trends in the distribution of degree classes

It is somewhat ironic in the light of the uncertainty about the economic significance of degree class that the 1980s have seen a steady increase in the proportions of first and upper second class degrees awarded. For example, in 1981 just under a third of university men got an upper second or better; in 1988 the proportion was 45 per cent. It is remarkable also that this finding has gone largely unnoticed. This final part of this article sets out the evidence on these trends and considers the possible explanations.

Tables 7–9 show the degree class distribution of new first degree graduates (UK plus overseas) for each year between 1981 and 1988. There are separate figures for men and women and for each of the three sectors of higher education.

#### Universities

Table 7 shows that there has been a continuous rise in the proportion of men and women graduates with firsts or upper seconds throughout the 1980s. Between 1981 and 1988 the proportion of firsts rose from 7 per cent to 9 per cent or by 34 per cent (using the unrounded percentages). The proportion of upper seconds rose even faster, by 39 per cent, from 25 per cent to 35 per cent.

There is one immediate complication with these figures stemming from some universities' award of an undivided second class. Only a few universities ever used this but among the few was Oxford, one of the largest. Starting in 1986 Oxford divided its second class and it is necessary to estimate the effect of the division on the upper and lower second proportions. Oxford publishes its degree results and it can be deduced from these that, starting from 1986, the division of the second class added two points to the upper seconds and one point to the lower.

This still leaves some graduates with undivided seconds unaccounted for. The nption of a constant 3 per cent for Oxford implies that there was an additional fall of one percentage point in the proportion of undivided seconds. The effect of this on the upper and lower percentages has been ignored.

The likely 'true' increase in upper seconds can then be estimated by deducting two points from the percentages for 1986 onwards. The university upper second proportion, for men, thus rose from 27 per cent in 1981 to 35 per cent in 1988. The proportion of firsts and upper seconds rose from 34 per cent to 44 per cent and for women, from 35 per cent to 47 per cent.

These trends over the 1980s have meant a reversal of the numerical importance of upper and lower seconds. In the early 1980s (and indeed for many years before than) the 'typical' newly qualified university graduate had a lower second. (In statistical terms, this was the modal class). Currently, a new university graduate chosen at random would be predicted to have an upper second, a 'good degree.

It is now just in the polytechnics and colleges that the lower second is still the typical degree class.

#### Polytechnics and colleges

The growth in the proportion of graduates with firsts or upper seconds in the polytechnics and particularly in the colleges has been faster than in the universities. Table 8 shows the comparisons.

#### Table 7 Proportion of new graduates with a first or upper second 1983-88

	Unive	ersity*	Polyt	echnic	College†		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1983 1988	36 44	38 47	28 36	31 41	22 34	20 35	
Per cent change	22	24	29	32	55	75	

\* The 1983 figures include 2 percentage points from an assumed reallocation of the Oxford

undivided second. † Excluding graduates in Education (teacher training). Note: The time series in *table 9* were derived from the DES FESR and are available from this source only from 1983. It is possible to trace annual degree class distributions back to the early 1970s for all CNAA degrees and also just for the polytechnics. There are however some doubts about the reliability of these figures for early years.

It was the colleges that had the most striking increase in their proportion of firsts and upper seconds. The polytechnic increase was much closer to that of the

Women         1         4         4         4         4         5         5         5         6           1         29         31         32         34         34         38         40         41           2·2         40         39         39         38         38         36         35           2=         4         4         4         3         3              3         7         6         6         6         5         5         5         5           Pass         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5           Ordinary         10         9         9         8         8         7         7         6           Other*         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Men	entre detre	bene second up	and provide the			Contra Chine Ingene	a th <mark>ate a lette</mark>	The Argent Level
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.1	25	26	27	29	30	33	33	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		34	34		33	33	33	33	33
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5			A SALE AND A		1	1	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		11	11		10		ġ	ģ	ġ
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Other*11 <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>ģ</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>5</td>		9	9	ģ	8	7	7	7	5
All = 100 per cent43,07243,60343,97643,40042,09340,54141,06941,565Women144455562.129313234343840412.240393938383836352=44433376666555Pass5555555Ordinary109988776Other*111111111		ĭ	ĭ	ĭ	1	1	1	1	1
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		43,072	43,603	43,976	43,400	42,093	40,541	41,069	41,565
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Women								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.1								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$								26	
3         7         6         6         6         6         5         5         5           Pass         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         5         0         7         6         6         0         9         9         8         8         7         7         6         0         0         9         9         8         8         7         7         6         0         0         1		40	and the second	00			50	50	30
Pass         5         6         7         7         6		7		4					
Ordinary         10         9         9         8         8         7         7         6           Other*         1		5				0		5	D L
Other* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		10		5	5	5	27	27	5
		10	9	9	8	8	1	1	6
All = 100 per cent 26,570 28,269 30,076 29,573 29,953 29,382 30,505 31,024	All = 100 per cent	26,570	28,269	30,076	1	1	1	1	31,024

Vote: "Other covers Fourth, Unclassified, Aegrotat, General and, from 1986, Enhanced (awarded only in engineering). In 1988 some 60 per cent of those with Pass degrees graduated in medicine, dentistry and veterinary studies. In these subjects a Pass is the conventional first degree. Of the other 40 per cent with a Pass degree, about half had studied science or engineering and a quarter business or social studies. The rest were spread over a wide range of subjects. Medicine also accounted for a third of graduates with Ordinary (non-honours) degrees. The other two-thirds were again drawn from a wide range of subjects.

#### Table 9 Degree class distribution

Class	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Polytechnic gradua	ites 1981-88	TRUE DE CALL DE LA CALL			No. of Concession, State		
Men							
I ALLER ALLER ALLER	4	4	4	5	5	5	
2·1 2·2	24	24	27	28	29	31	
2.2	40	41	42	41	43	42	
3	10	10	9	9	8	8	
Ordinary	20	19	17	16	14	12	
Commendation	2	2	2	2	1	1	
All = 100 per cent	13,303	15,369	16,654	16,994	17,275	17,586	
Nomen							
	3 28	3 29	3	4	4	. 4	
2.1	28	29	30	34	35	37	
2.2	47	47	46	46	48	46	
3	8	8	7	7	6	5	
Ordinary	13	. 12	11	9	7	6	
Commendation	1	1	1	ĩ	1	ĭ	
All = 100 per cent	8,926	11,322	12,815	13,337	13,751	14,728	
College graduates* Men	1981-88						
wen	0	0	0				
A SIGNAR STREET OF	2 20	2 20	3	4	4	5	
2-1 2-2 3	20 40	20	23	25	26 43	29 45	
-2		39	40	41	43	45	
) Dudin a m i	14	14	12	11	10	9	
Ordinary	23	23	20	17	15	10	
Commendation	1	2	2	2	2	1	
All = 100 per cent	1,864	2,255	3,173	3,420	3,339	3,644	
Vomen							
	1	2	2	3	3	4	
-1 -2	19	21	23	27	29	. 31	
·2	44	. 44	47	46	45	49	
	11	11	10	8	8	8	
Ordinary	24	20	16	14	13	7	
Commendation	1	2	1	1	2	1	
All = 100 per cent	2,863	3,610	4,526	5,028	4,933	5,097	

College figures exclude education graduates. Notes: Ordinary is the non-honours class. Commendation refers to those graduates who were awarded a non-honours degree but who were judged to have reached honours standard in their finals.

universities. There is no ready single explanation of these patterns. The polytechnics and particularly the colleges started from a lower base so a similar absolute increase across all three sectors would have had greater weight. Not all colleges were in the first destinations survey in the early 1980s and the coverage only reached 100 per cent at the end of the period. This change in composition of the survey might have boosted the college performance although there is no particular reason to believe that any statistical bias would have had this effect.

Perhaps the two simplest explanations of the college performance are, first that this reflects the growth in their

<sup>1</sup>This would not apply to the whole sector. Some colleges have taught a range of degree subjects for many years. Others have long been established as specialist providers, most notably in art and design and performing arts.

share of total graduate output. As the colleges became better known they could have attracted a higher proportion of the more able. There is no inevitability about this of course and, as will be seen, in terms of A-level grades, there was no marked change in the quality of college entrants over the 1980s. Second, many college courses were devised from scratch following the diversification by some colleges away from teacher training from the mid-1970s.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps as colleges gained experience with the

new courses the quality of teaching and subsequently of student exam performance improved.

#### Movement between degree classes

Tables 8 and 9 show that, statistically, some of the increase in the proportion of firsts and upper seconds has been at the expense of a reduced percentage of graduates with ordinary degrees. In the universities, the ordinary percentage fell by 4 percentage points between 1981 and 1988; this was greater than the fall for thirds or lower seconds. The absolute (not percentage) decline in the ordinary degree was much more precipitate in the polytechnics and colleges. The greatest change was for college women, with a quarter receiving an ordinary degree in 1983 but just 7 per cent in 1988. (See Sources and notes opposite for details of the degree classes).

It is not credible that there has been a direct transfer between ordinary degrees and upper seconds and firsts so the implication is that there has been movement into and out of each of the intervening classes. The proportion of thirds fell while, in the polytechnics and colleges (and in contrast to the universities) the proportion of lower seconds rose. This suggests that those who previously would have received an ordinary degree skipped the third class and were allocated to the higher classes. The implication is also that the net changes in the proportions in each degree class could conceal a lot of movement in and out of each class.

#### Women, degree subjects and overseas graduates

Tables 8 and 9 also confirm a familiar finding that, in aggregate, women graduates receive a smaller proportion of firsts and thirds than men but gain a higher proportion of second classes. The trends in the degree class distribution for women have generally been similar to those of men in spite of their different subject distributions and that the proportion of women graduates has grown steadily through the 1980s.

The previous degree class article (see footnote, p 489) showed that degree subjects differ markedly in their degree class distribution. It would be quite likely therefore that they would show different patterns over time. Examination of degree class trends for a wide range of subjects (figures not shown here) shows that the increase in the proportion of firsts and upper seconds over the 1980s has been quite general. This also means that the aggregate changes in degree class do not stem from shifts in subject balance although these still might have played a small part. Finally, the previous article also showed that overseas graduates had a different degree class distribution from UK graduates. They have fewer upper seconds and more thirds and below. However, re-running tables 8-9 just for UK graduates shows no perceptible effect on the trends.

#### **Explanations**

The rise in average degree class has not gone completely unnoticed but it has hardly attracted the level of attention that might have been expected. Neither is it the case that these trends have emerged suddenly. The improvements have been steady and persistent. As there is no current debate about how and why these changes might have occurred, any attempt at explanation must be duly cautious. There seem to be five main possible reasons.

First, it might be that students are working harder and giving greater weight than previously to their academic performance. However, it is not clear why students should take this view when the graduate labour market has become steadily more favourable. It is still more puzzling in the light of the evidence, documented here, of the very equivocal regard employers have for degree class. Perham the sharp deterioration in new graduate employment prospects in the early 1980s had a longer-term effect making subsequent generations of students feel a degre was not enough and that it had to be a good degree to b valuable in career terms.

A second explanation is that tutors and lecturers at working harder or are giving greater weight to teaching Thus, it might be that there is both less scope for research and a sharper scrutiny of academic performance particularly of teaching. Degree class provides a read measure of the productivity of teaching. Going against th is the reported greater pressure there has been o academics and on resources during the 1980s. Student/sta ratios rose over the 1980s in universities and in polytechnic and colleges. Perhaps this prompted students to rely less o lectures and to be more enterprising and wide ranging i their use of sources. This in turn might have benefited the understanding of their subject and their exam pe formance. (Other research evidence, into the link betwee school class size and pupil performance, is conflicting a ambiguous and does not establish a link for a wide range class sizes).

Third and obviously, there might have been improvement in the quality of entrants to degree courses is only possible to speculate on how this could ha happened. It might reflect rising educational standards schools. It might be that increased participation in high education has tended to raise the average ability level students. In other words, the extra students were drawn disproportionately from the more able non-participa t groups. It might be that subtler processes were at wo reflecting more general improvements in livir standards-both in the 1960s when 1980s graduates we voung children and in the 1980s when, as teenagers, the benefited from fast growth in family incomes.

If quality of graduates is measured by their A-level sco then the evidence does not point to any drama improvement. Table 10 gives some figures.

There was a rise in average A-level score, particula between 1980 and 1982 and in the proportion of accept candidates to universities with the top grades. Separat cross-sectional evidence suggests that degree class and A-level performance are positively correlated. However the strength of this relationship is very uncertain and the e is no way of knowing whether the rise in A-level grades would have been sufficient to have caused part or all of the

Table 10 Average A-	level sco	res of entra	ints to degre	ee courses					Per cent change
A second s	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1981–87
University* Polytechnic/College	9.7		10.6	10·9 5·7	11.0 5.8	11.0 5.7	10·9 5·8	10·9 5·9	7 11
University: Per cent with	na		na						
three or more A-levels and 13–15 points:†	na	27	29	32	33	33	33	32	19

Accepted home candidates. As percentage of all with A-levels

Source: UCCA (universities), DES (polytechnics and colleges)

#### Sources and notes

#### **The First Destinations Survey**

The First Destinations Survey is conducted annually by the graduate careers advisory service at each university, polytechnic and virtually all colleges of higher education. The survey gathers results by a simple postal questionnaire to all new graduates; this is supplemented, for non-respondents, by information from course tutors, parents, friends, etc. The overall response is around 90 per cent for university graduates and 85 per cent for polytechnics and colleges.

New graduates are asked for their first firm destination after graduation. These destinations are classified as follows:

- employment and whether in the UK or overseas and whether short-term (where the graduate expects it to last for less than three months):
- unemployment;
- further academic study, teacher training and other training:
- not available for employment or further study; and
- overseas graduates returning home. (Overseas graduates staying in the UK can be separately identified, but they are included in the corresponding categories listed above,)

Graduates who report that they are employed in the UK (including those in short-term employment) are also asked for their type of work (occupation) and sector of employment.

Graduates whose first destination was unemployment receive one or more further destination inquiries up to the end of the calendar year in which they graduate. Only if unemployment was the sole or the final destination known for them by that date are they counted as such in the statistics.

The separate results for each category from every graduate careers advisory sevice are compiled into national totals for each of the three types of institution. Processing of the figures is carried out by the Universities' Statistical Record (USR) for the universities and by the Department of Education and Science for the polytechnics and colleges. The final figures are published in separate volumes (see below), which give results by sex, degree subject and, for the polytechnics, whether full-time or sandwich graduate. The published results are just a part of the available information and it is possible to cross-tabulate first destinations by variables, such as degree, class, age, individual graduating institution, type of course, and so on. There are also more detailed classifications of type of work, sector of employment and type of other training.

W1P 1AX. Price £12.50.

### The degree classification

The honours degree class titles in the polytechnics and colleges follow those in the universities and run from first through upper and lower second to third. The non-university sectors then have a single, further non-honours class which has been designated as 'Ordinary' in the tables. Some students each year who have taken a non-honours degree course will be judged to have achieved honours standard in their exams and they will receive an ordinary degree with commendation. This group accounted for 12 per cent of those ordinary degrees in the polytechnics in 1988. They have been excluded from the 'ordinary figures' in *table 3* and have been omitted altogether since, unfortunately, the numbers in each subject are too small to warrant analysis.

The ordinary degree is of most significance in education and in various (polytechnic) engineering subjects but it has steadily declined in numerical importance during the 1980s. For example, in electrical engineering, some 36 per cent of polytechnic UK graduates received an ordinary degree in 1983 but by 1988 this proportion had fallen to 29 per cent. Across all polytechnic engineering subjects the fall was from 43 per cent in 1983 to 29 per cent in 1988.



The unemployment rate of first class graduates has been consistently low.

OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### **First destinations publications**

All the publications listed are annual. The university results for 1989 have just been published. The 1989 editions for polytechnics and colleges are not yet available ...

First destinations of university graduates, published September 1990 by Universities' Statistical Record 1988-89, PO Box 130, Cheltenham, GL50 3SE. Price £13.50.

First destinations of polytechnic students qualifying in 1988, published October 1989 by Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, Kirkman House, 12/14 Whitfield Street, London

First destination statistics of students qualifying in 1988 (summary only, with no detail by subject or sex), published July 1989 by Association of Careers Advisers in Colleges of Higher Education, c/o Joan Newton, Careers Adviser, Anglia Higher Education College, Victoria Road Smith, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LL.

Photo: Polytechnic of the South W

### Commentary

### **Trends in labour statistics**

#### Summary

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have risen by 1,000 in July 1990. Despite increases in June and July, employment in manufacturing fell by 23,000 over the year to July 1990, compared with a fall of 1,000 in the previous 12 months

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom increased by 95,000 in the first guarter of 1990, contributing to an overall increase of 573.000 in the year to March 1990. This continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is less than the increase of 873,000 in the year to March 1989 and is the lowest annual increase since the year to June 1987.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 22,300 between July and August 1990 to 1.653.900. This was the

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

Index 1985 = 100

124

120

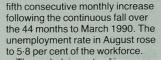
116

112

108

104

100



The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to July 1990 was 10 per cent (provisional estimate). This is unchanged from the figure for the year to June 1990.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the last three months ending July 1990 was 2 per cent higher than in the three months ending July 1989. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to July 1990 were 71/2 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 Prices Index, was 10.6 per cent in August 1990, compared with 9.8 per cent for the year to July The annual rate excluding housing costs rose to 7.6 per cent.

Gross domestic product (output measure)

1986

1987

1988

..... Production industries

Manufacturing industries

#### It is provisionally estimated that 2.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to July 1990. This compares with 5.0 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending July 1989 of 9.1 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,630,000 visits to the United Kingdom in June 1990, while United Kingdom residents made about 3,290,000 visits abroad.

#### **Economic background**

The latest estimates (received too late for inclusion in table 0.1 page S7) shows that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1990 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 21/2 per cent higher in the second guarter of 1990 than the second guarter of 1989.

1989

1990

Output of the production industries in the three months to July 1990 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and by 3 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to July 1990 was little changed compared with the previous three months but 11/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three month periods, there were increases of 4 per cent in the output of metals and of 1 per cent in the output of the engineering and allied industries. There were falls of 1 per cent in the output of food, drink and tobacco and textiles and clothing and of 3 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry. The output of "other minerals" and of "other manufacturing" were little changed.

Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output Seasonally adjusted since July 1988. Although in the three months to July 1990 output was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7 per cent higher than in the same period of 1989, it was 11 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1988. Latest estimates suggest that in

> the first quarter of 1990 consumers' expenditure was £69.0 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 11/2 per cent above the level of spending in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 3 per cent above the same period a year earlie

The provisional August 1990 estimate of the volume of retail sales showed a fall from the figure for July but was about the same as that for June. Over the period June to August 1990, sales were 1 per cent lower than in the previous 3 months (after seasonal adjustment) and 11/2 per cent higher than in the same period a

year earlier New credit advanced to consumers in July 1990(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 £3.7 billion in June and £4-0 billion in May. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the second quarter of 1990 is estimated to have been £48.3 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0.9

billion more than at the end of the first quarter

United Kingdom

Million

8.0

7.0

6.0

5.0

1980

The current account of the

quarter of 1990 was in deficit by

Sterling's effective Exchange

Rate Index (ERI) for August 1990

was 2 per cent higher than in July

at 95.3 (1985=100). The currency

rose by 1/2 per cent against the

against the US dollar and by 31/2

ERI was 4 per cent lower than in

per cent against the Japanese ven.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see table 0.1 note 8 for definition), in the first quarter of 1990 at constant prices, was 6 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 61/2 per cent 17.0 higher than a year earlier Provisional estimates for fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets 16.0 and seasonally adjusted) for the second quarter of 1990 indicate a level of manufacturing investment 31/2 per cent lower than in the 15.0 previous guarter and 31/4 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1989

The provisional estimate of stockbuilding by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers for the second quarter of 1990 (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £236 million from the level for the first quarter of 1990. Manufacturers increased their stocks by £7 million following a reduction of £97 million in the previous quarter. Wholesalers stocks fell by £168 million folowing an increase of £41 million in the previous quarter and retailers' stocks fell by £75 million following a fall of £7 million.

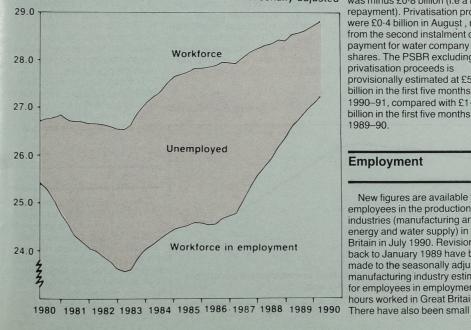
Visible trade in the three months to July 1990 was in deficit by £4.7 billion, compared with £5.8 billion in the previous three months. The balance of payments in the second surplus on trade in oil was £0.5 billion in the three months to July £4.9 billion, compared with a deficit of £4.6 billion in the previous while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £1.1 billion to £5.2 billion. quarter

The volume of exports in the three months to July 1990 was unchanged compared to the previous three months but 81/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Import volume in the three months deutschemark, by 5 per cent to July was 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Million

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

Seasonally adjusted



1981 1982 1983 August 1989: over the period 24 per cent against the ven.

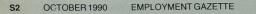
> remained at 15 per cent since 14 per cent by May 24, 1989.

Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in August 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been £0.8 billion, bringing the total for the first five months of 1990-91 to £3.8 billion. In the first five months of 1989-90 the PSBR was minus £0.8 billion (i.e a net repayment). Privatisation proceeds were £0.4 billion in August , mainly from the second instalment of the payment for water company shares. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated at £5.5 billion in the first five months of 1990-91, compared with £1.0 billion in the first five months of

#### Employment

1989-90.

New figures are available for employees in the production industries (manufacturing and energy and water supply) in Great Britain in July 1990. Revisions back to January 1989 have been made to the seasonally adjusted manufacturing industry estimates for employees in employment and hours worked in Great Britain.



1985

1984

1983

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT:

Seasonally adjusted

Non-manufacturing

Manufacturing

1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

sterling fell by 3 per cent against the deutschemark, but rose by 19 per cent against the US dollar and The UK base lending rate has October 5, 1989. After falling to a trough of 71/2 per cent in May 1988 it had risen from that level to reach The Public Sector Borrowing

revisions to the figures for employees in the service industries from employees in the service industries from June 1989. following the receipt of new information

New figures estimate that the number off employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain stood at 5,119,000 in July 1990, Employment in manufacturing rose in June and July but the underlying trend continued downward Manufacturing employees fell by 3,000 in the second quarter of

1990 and by 23,000 in the year to July 1990. The number of employees in the

energy and water supply industries in Great Britain rose in July 1990 by 3,000 to 457,000. This folflows a drop of 4,000 in June 1990. The latest figure is little different from the level seen during much of the first half of the year

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) increased by 95,000 in the first quarter of 1990 and by 573 000 in the year to March 1990 to reach 27,188,000. The annual increase continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is less than the increase of 873,000 in the year to March 1989, and is the lowest annual increase since the year to June 1987 (512,000)

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose to 12.66 million hours in July 1990. This is 0.62 million hours less than the July

improvement in degree class. Similarly there is no way of distinguishing the impact of a general rise in A-level grades from that of changes at particular points on the distribution such as the increased proportion of high grades.

Fourth, a controversial but unavoidable possibility is that there has been a reduction in the standard required either just for firsts or throughout the degree class distribution. It is very unlikely that academics would consciously decide this but it is conceivable that, acting independently, they could have arrived at this result. For example, there might have been a lowering of standards in response to pressure on resources. There might have been a tendency to make more allowance for students with average or below average exam performances. Even so, it is hard to see why this should have led to a fast and sustained rise in the proportion of firsts and upper seconds. At most it might have been expected to have led to stability in the distribution or perhaps to a bunching of lower seconds.

An alternative version of this hypothesis stems from the clear decline in popularity of the ordinary degree. Perhaps this has meant pushing some students into the honours group and this has led to a general upgrading to preserve differentials with the lower degree classes. Thus, if the third class had been partially devalued by this process, then there might have been a disposition to be more generous to those graduates who were near to upper second standard.

The final possibility is that the boom in firsts and upper seconds stems from the cuts in university student numbers launched in 1981 and taking effect over the next three years. The argument is that marginal entrants were diverted from universities so that this sector's average degree class rose some three years later, in 1984. The polytechnics and colleges gained these students. This would have boosted the average ability of their students and shown in their subsequent degree class distribution.

This explanation does require some dramatic assumptions. The implication is that someone who would do indifferently at a university would get a better degree at a polytechnic or college. This presumably would reflect either better teaching in the non-university sectors or lower standards of degree, class for class. However, the polytechnics and colleges increased their numbers-and not just proportions of firsts and upper seconds-while the universities saw a fall in the number of their thirds. So, the implication is that the polytechnics and colleges were turning prospective university thirds into upper seconds and firsts. This argument needs further work to see if it is possible to simulate the flow between sectors and match the observed changes in degree class. But at first sight, diversion of students does not seem a likely explanation of the degree class trends.

#### Implications

The changes described here mean that there has been a steady increase in the average degree class of entrants to the labour market.

If degree class is an indicator of graduate productivity, then employers should have been able to perceive an improvement in the quality of their recruits. There is no evidence that the author is aware of that employers have noted such a change. It might be that it is unrealistic to expect such a reaction; employers would only become vocal if they saw a decline in quality.

Perhaps employers' own recruitment standards have risen and the rise in degree class has met this new demand. Alternatively, of course, if employers are generally indifferent to degree class then the steady improvement documented here might simply have passed them by.

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Labour

Market

Data

### Distation dates

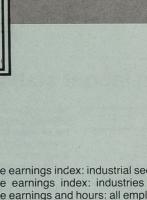
Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes

October 18, Thursday November 15, Thursday December 13, Thursday October 12, Friday November 16, Friday December 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. Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service).

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



**Retail Prices Index** 

1989 level and 0.29 million hours less than in June 1990. Despite the small fall between June and July 1990, figures for overtime working since the beginning of 1990 indicate that the slow downward trend seen during 1989 has levelled off.

The number of hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell to 0.28 million hours per week in July 1990. This compares with 0.33 million hours in June 1990 and 0.34 million in May 1990. Recent figures indicate that the upward trend in short time working has levelled off.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) fell to 99.2 in July 1990 compared with 99.5 in June 1990. However, the underlying trend level is stable at present.

0.3 percentage point.

since July

1983

The unadjusted total of

unemployed claimants in the

The stock of vacancies at

adjusted) fell by 1,400 between

July and August to 169,400, the

lowest level since January 1986.

The number of placings made by

decline, down 7,500 to 142,300.

The underlying rate of increase

unchanged from the corresponding

rate in June and 11/4 percentage

points higher than the rate in July

In the production industries the

provisional underlying increase in

average earnings in the year to

July 1990 was 93/4 per cent, the

same as that for June. Within the

sector the underlying increase for

manufacturing, up 1/4 percentage

point on the June figure, stood at

working than a year ago continues

to exert a downward influence on

9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. Lower overtime

in average earnings in the year to

jobcentres also continued to

the lowest level since October

Average earnings

July 1990 was 10 per cent

(provisional estimate). This is

August (5.8 per cent of the

jobcentres (UK seasonally

#### **Unemployment and** vacancies

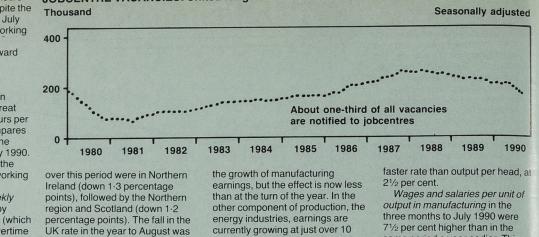
The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom rose by 22,300 between July and August 1990 to 1,653,900. Unemployment rose for the fifth consecutive month following the continuous fall seen over 44 months up to March 1990. The unemployment rate in August rose to 5.8 percent of the workforce.

Unemployment among men increased in all regions of the UK, except Scotland and Northern Ireland where there were small falls between July and August. Female unemployment rose in allregions except the North West, Scotland and Northern Ireland where there were small falls. The overall result was that total unemployment rose in all regions except Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Over the 12 months to August the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK except the South East, East Anglia and the South West. The largest falls in the rate

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom**

Million



per cent a year In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average United Kingdom was 1,657,776 in earnings in the 12 months to July 1990 was 10 per cent, unchanged workforce), an increase of 34,195 from the corresponding June figure. While settlement levels continue to put upward pressure on earnings in service industries, bonus payments at or below the 1989 level have had a slight restraining influence.

#### **Productivity and unit** wage cost

In the three months ending July 1990, manufacturing output was 13/4 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1989. Over the last winter output was affected by disputes in the automotive and aerospace industries, but subsequently, in the period to May, there was a recovery and some renewed growth. However, in June and July output declined a little. With employment levels in manufacturing slightly lower than a year ago, productivity in output per head terms has grown slightly faster than output at an annual rate of 2 per cent. The reduction in overtime working in manufacturing compared with a year ago has lead to output per hour growing at a

Seasonally adjusted

71/2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This was below the recent peak annual rate of 8 per cent recorded for the three months to March but higher than the corresponding rates for May and June because of the decline in the rate of growth of

output. In the year to the latest three-months period the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 9 per cent but this rise was offset by the increase in productivity of 2 per cent. The current assessment of the trend in unit wage cost growth is an annua

rate of 7-8 per cent. Latest productivity figures for th whole economy show that output per head in the first quarter of 199 was 3/4 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1989 Output ros by 13/4 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1990, but this was accompanied by a 21/2 per cent increase in the employed labour force. Recent negative growth in productivity may be only tempora since there has been a decline in output growth and trends in employment tend to lag behind trends in output. Unit wage cost figures for the

whole economy for the first quarter of 1990 show an increase of abou 91/2 per cent over the first quarter of 1989 This resulted from an increase of about 83/4 per cent in wages and salaries per head and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent decrease in whole economy productivity.

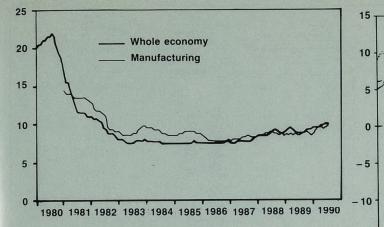
The loss of output due to variou North Sea oil industry interruption is no longer having a measurable effect on rates of growth of productivity and unit wage costs.

#### Prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the Retail Prices Index for August 1990 was 10.6 per cent, compared with 9.8 for July. The annual rate excluding housing costs rose to 7.6 per cent in August from 6.7 in July. Between July and August the overall level of prices rose by 1.0 per cent, compared with 0.3 per cent in August last year. About a third of the increase this August

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





of petrol and domestic fuel oil. Increases for food, particularly seasonal foods, were bigger than usual for August, and this may reflect the cumulating effect of dry weather on fruit and vegetable prices. Recoveries of prices from summer sales of household goods. clothing and footwear were sharper than for previous Augusts, although the earlier sales reductions were also relatively large. There was a further increase in beer prices: the rise in housing costs included dearer DIY goods, dwelling insurance and rents.

The annual rate of increase in the Tax and Price Index was 9.0 per cent for August, compared with 8.0 per cent for July.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of

was due to sharp rises in the prices manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5-8 per cent for August, compared with an increase of 6.0 per cent for July. There was a fall in the index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry of 0.9 per cent over the 12 months to August,

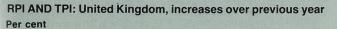
#### **Industrial disputes**

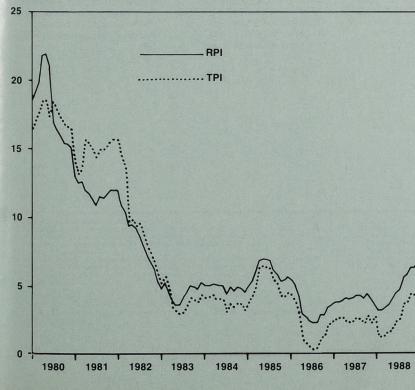
It is provisionally estimated that 40.000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in July 1990. The largest elements in this figure relate to 7,000 working days lost in the food, drink and tobacco industries and 6,000 days lost in the 'other transport and

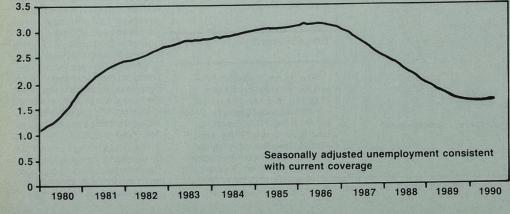
communication grouping', and on the railways. This July figure of 40,000 working days lost is considerably lower than the revised June estimate of 128,000 and over sixty times lower than the corresponding figure of 2,424,000 for last year. This is because the total for July 1989 included the effect of the NALGO workers dispute which resulted in more than 2 million working days being lost. The July 1990 figure compares with a July average for the 1980's of 679,000. In the 12 months to July 1990 a

provisional total of 2.5 million

- 15



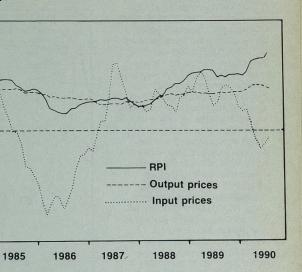




EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE **S4** OCTOBER 1990

### JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom

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



working days was lost compared with a figure of 5.0 million days in

> 1990 1989

> > OCTOBER 1990

the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending July 1989 of 9.1 million days

During the 12 months to July 1990 a provisional total of 556 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 744 stoppages in the 12 months to July 1989 and an annual average in the ten-year period ending July 1989 of 1,197 stoppages in progress.

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

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,630,000 Visits to the UK by overseas residents in June 1990, 7 per cent more than in June 1989. The number of visits from Western Europe was a little lower than in June 1989, down by 2 per cent. There were strong rises of 10 and 34 per cent in visits from North America and the rest of the world respectively. Of the total, 820,000 visits were by residents of Western Europe, 470,000 by residents of North America and 340,000 by residents of other parts of the world

UK residents made 3,290,000 visits abroad in June 1990, 4 per cent more than in June 1989. There was a 3 per cent rise in visits to Western America and a rise of 7 per cent in visits to other parts of the world. The majority of visits. 2,830,000, were to Western Europe while 260,000 were to North America and 200,000 to other parts of the world.

Overseas residents spent an estimated £655 million in the UK in June 1990, while UK residents spent £1,135 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £480 million on the travel account of the balance of payments for the

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

During the first six months of 1990 overseas visitors to the UK increased in number by 6 per cent, to 7.910.000, compared with the same period of 1989. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first six months of 1990 at 13,650,000 was 4 per cent higher than for the same period a year earlier. For the same 20six-month period, it is estimated that overseas residents' expenditure in the UK increased by 13 per cent while UK residents expenditure abroad increased by 16 per cent compared with the previous year, to £3,035 million and £4,325 million respectively.

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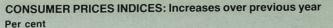
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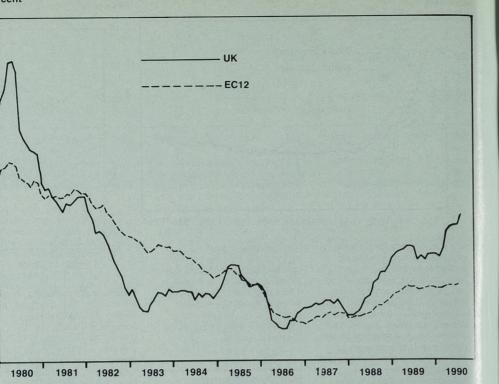
Estimates for the 12-month period July 1989 to June 1990 indicate that overseas residents made 17,650,000 visits to the UK, 10-7 per cent more than in the period July 1988 to June 1989. UK residents made an estimated 31,370,000 visits abroad in the period July 1989 to June 1990, 4 per cent more than in the previous 12-month period.

Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the period July 1989 to June 1990, at £7,230 million, was 14 per cent higher than in the July 1988 to June 1989. Over the period July 1989 to June 1990, UK residents spent £9,900 million abroad, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous twelve months. The resulting estimated deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the later twelve month period was £2,670 million, compared with deficit of £2,253 million for the previous 12 months. months

#### International comparisons

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom continues to remain lower than that of the majority of





our European Community partners (Spain, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece and Denmark) and is also lower than in Canada and Australia. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than estimates of manufacturing in any major industrialised country, except Spain.

The underlying increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to July 1990, at 93/4, per cent compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries (shown in table 5.9). Although precise comparisons are not possible

because of differences in definition, the percentage increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increase in 12 of the 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD

productivity show that 6 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 rising faster than in most OECD countries

There was a rise in the UK Retail Prices Index of 9-8 per cent over the 12 months to July 1990 compared with a provisional

European Community. Over the same period consumer prices increased in France by 3.0 per cer (provisional), and in Germany by 2.4 per cent, while outside the Community, consumer prices rose by 4-8 per cent in the United States, 4.1 per cent in Canada an 2.5 per cent in Japan (provisional It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by

average of 5.5 per cent for the

variations in the way national indices are compiled. For example the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs differs between countries. (See footnotes to table 6.8).

Seaso	nally adjust	sted			Parti La		No.							UNITED K	INGDOM
		GDP		Output								Income			
		average measure <sup>2,15</sup>		GDP <sup>3,4,15</sup>		Index of out	put UK			Index of		Real person	al	Gross trad	ling
						Production industries <sup>1,4</sup>	5,15	Manufacturi industries <sup>1,6</sup>	ng	<ul> <li>production</li> <li>OECD</li> <li>countries</li> </ul>		disposable income		profits of companies	7
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		96-2 100-0 103-3 107-8 112-9 115-2	1.7 4.0 3.3 4.4 4.7 2.0	96-5 100-0 103-1 108-0 113-0 115-9	2.6 3.6 3.1 4.8 4.6 2.6	94-8 100-0 102-3 105-7 109-7 110-2	5.5 2.3 3.3 3.8 0.5	97·4 100·0 101·2 106·5 114·3 119·2	2.7 1.2 5.2 7.3 4.3	100-0 101-1 104-8 110-8 114-9	1.1 3.7 5.7 3.7	97.1 100.0 104-2 107.5 113-2 118-5	3·0 4·2 3·2 5·3 4·7	27.5 36.7 42.1 47.7 58.1 60.3	33·5 14·7 13·3 21·8 3·8
1989	Q2 Q3 Q4	114-5 115-5 116-0	2·0 1·8 1·7	115-3 116-0 116-7	2·7 2·0 2·0	109-5 110-5 110-6	-0-1 0-1 0-4	119-5 119-3 119-0	6-0 3-0 1-5	114-6 115-1 115-4	4·3 3·1 2·4	117·8 119·2 120·3	5·7 4·8 4·0	15·1 14·8 14·6	11·9  _9·9
1990	Q1 Q2	116-8	1·6 	117·4 118·5P	1.6 2.8	110-3r 113-0	0·3 3·2	119·9 121·7	0-6 1-8	115-8 	1·8 	122·6	5·0 	14·8 	-6·3
1990	Jan Feb Mar Apr May	  	  	··· ·· ··	  	109·9 109·4 111·5 112·9 111·9	0·2 0·1 0·3 0·6 1·9	119-6 119-0 121-2 122-2 122-0	1.0 0.6 0.6 1.0 1.8	115-4 115-5 116-5r 115-7	1.9 1.9 1.8 1.6	  	  	  	
	June					114·1 109·9	3·2 2·9	120·8 120·3	1.8 1.6						

	Expenditure	•			and the second second		and the state	Later Care				Base	Effective	
	Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inve	estment <sup>8</sup>			General	nt	Stock	rates † 11	rate † 1,12	
			Volume		All industries 1985 price	95	industries		consumpti	ion	1985 prices <sup>10</sup>			
	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%
	209-2 217-0 229-4 243-0 259-9 269-8	1.8 3.7 5.7 5.9 7.0 3.8	95.5 100.0 105.3 111.5 119.2 121.8	3.6 4.7 5.3 5.9 6.9 2.2	42-5 45-5 45-7 49-9 56-9 60-4	7·1 0·4 9·2 14·0 6·2	8.9 10.3 9.7 10.2 11.4 12.4	18-7 15-7 -5-8 5-2 11-8 8-8	73-9 73-9 75-3 76-1 76-4 77-1	1.0 1.9 1.1 0.4 0.9	1.11 0.62 0.75 1.18 4.32 3.10	9·5–9·75 12 11 11 10·25–10·5 13·75–14	100-6 100-0 91-5 90-1 95-5 92-6	-4.5 -0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0 -3.0
Q2 Q3 Q4	67·5 67·2 68·1	5·3 2·9 2·6	121-9 121-6 122-3	2.7 1.2 1.1	15·1 15·2 15·1	7·1 6·3 —	3·2 3·2 3·1	10-3 10-3 10-7	19·2 19·4 19·4	0·5 2·6 1·0	1.00 1.39 –0.76	13·5–13·75 14 15	93-6 91-7 88-1	-3·1 -3·7 -8·9
Q1 Q2	69·0	3·0 	123-1 123-9	1.5 1.6	16-0 	6·0	3·2 3·1P	14·3 -3·1	19·4 	1.0 	-0·33 	15 15	88·1 88·5	-9·3 -5·4
Feb Mar		 	124-8 122-6	2·2 1·5	 	 	 	::		··· ··		15 15	89·6 87·0	-9·8 -8·9
Apr May June	 	 	124-0 125-7 122-4	1.7 1.4 1.6	  	  	  	  	 	 	··· ·· ··	15 15 15	87·1 88·0 90·4	8-6 8-2 9-1
July			124-1R	1.7				and had	· · · ·			15	93.5	-2.2
2.4	Visible trad	le			Balance of	of payments	Compet	titiveness	Prices				Sec. States	
	Export volu	ume <sup>1</sup>	Import volu	me <sup>1</sup>	Visible balance	Current balance	Normal labour o	unit costs <sup>13</sup>	Tax an index†	d price				
	1985 = 100	%	 1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 =	100 %		87 %		Contraction of the second second	1985 = 100	
	94-7 100-0 104-2 109-7 111-8 117-3	8·1 5·6 4·2 5·3 1·9 4·9	96-9 100-0 107-4 115-4 131-0 141-0	11-4 3-2 7-4 7-4 13-5 7-6	-5-3 -3-3 -9-5 -11-2 -21-1 -23-8	1.8 2.8 0.0 -4.2 -15.2 -19.1	99·3 100·0 95·2 97·1 108·6 110·7	-2·7 0·7 -4·8 2·0 11·8 1·9	91.3 96.1 97.9 100.4 103.3 110.6	3-9 5-3 1-9 2-6 2-9 7-1	100-0 92-4 95-3 98-4 104-0	-7·6 3·1 3·2 5·7	95-0 100-0 104-3 103-3 113-2 119-0	5·3 4·3 –1·0 9·6 5·1
Q2 Q3 Q4	113-8 117-6 124-6	-0-6 3-3 12-6	141-7 142-5 138-1	9-5 5-5 0-7	-6·6 -6·6 -4·4	-4·7r -6·2 -3·8	110-2 107-4 109-0	1.8 -3.7 -4.0	110·4 111·6 112·5	8·3 7·8 6·2	104-4 103-1 105-8	6·7 4·4 5·7	118·2 119·7 121·2	5-0 5-1 5-2
Q1 Q2	125-1 127-8	10·5 12·3	147-4 146-1	4·2 3·1	-5·8 -5·0	-4·6 -4·9	 	·: 	114-8 119-2		105·7 103·5	2·8 -0·9	123·1 125·7	5·4 6·3
Feb Mar	124-4 125-2	12·9 10·5	140·1 152·0	1·3 4·2	-1·5 -2·3	-1·1 -1·9r	 	 	114·7 115·9		104-6 105-1	3.7 2.8	123-0 123-8	5·2 5·4
Apr May June	127-3 129-6 126-4	12·9 11·8 12·4	149·5 145·2 143·7	4·7 5·2 3·2	-2·0 -1·4 -1·6	-2·0 -1·4 -1·5	  	  	118-2 119-4 119-9	7.5	104-7 103-6 102-1F	2·0 0·8 —0·9	125-1 125-8 126-1	5·7 6·0 6·3
July Aug	120-0	8·7	143-8	1.8	-1·7	-1·4P	 	 	120·0 121·4	8·1 8·4			126-4P 126-7P	6·2 6·0
	Q3 Q4 Q2 Feb Mar Apr July Q2 Q3 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 C2 C3 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q2 Q4 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2 Q2	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices 209-2 217-0 229-4 243-0 259-9 269-8 02 67-5 03 67-2 04 68-1 01 69-0 02 7-2 04 68-1 01 02 69-0 02 7-2 04 68-1 02 69-0 02 7-2 100 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-0 109-7 111-8 117-3 02 113-8 03 117-6 04 125-1 02 125-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 025-1 0	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices           £ billion         %           209-2         1.8           217-0         3.7           229-4         5.7           243.0         5.9           269.9         7.0           269.9         7.0           269.6         67.5           03         67.2           04         68.1           269.0         3.0           22            Mar            June            June            1985 = 100         %           94.7         8.1           1042         4.2           1095 = 100         %           94.7         8.1           104.2         4.2           1097         8.1           1042         4.2           1097         8.1           1042         4.2           1097         8.1           111.8         1.9           111.7.3         4.9           Q2         113.8           Q4         124.6           Q2         10.5           Q2	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices         Retail sales volume! $\Sigma$ billion         %         1985 = 100           209-2         1.8         95.5           217-0         3.7         100.0           229.4         5.7         105.3           243.0         5.9         111.5           259.9         7.0         119.2           269.8         3.8         121.8           Q2         67.5         5.3         121.9           Q3         67.2         2.9         121.6           Q4         68-1         2-66         122.3           Q1         69-0         3.0         123.1           Q2          124.8           Mar          124.8           Mar          124.4           June          124.4           June          124.4           July          124.4           July          124.18           Visible trade          124.18           June          124.18           June          124.18           Q3         17.6<	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices         Retail sples volume! $\underline{c}$ billion         %         1985 = 100         %           209-2         1.8         90-0         47           229-4         5.7         100-0         47           229-4         5.7         100-0         47           229-4         5.7         105-3         5-3           243.0         5.9         111-5         5-9           259-9         7.0         119-2         69           204         68-1         2-6         122-3         11           Q1         69-0         3.0         123-9         16           Feb           122-6         15           Mar          124-0         1.7           Mar          124-0         1.7           May          124-7         1.4           June          124-7         1.4           June          124-7         1.4           June          122-7         1.4           June          122-7         1.4           June          122	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices         Retail sales volume!         Fixed inverting All industries 1985 prices $\Sigma$ billion         %         1985 = 100         % $\Sigma$ billion           209-2         1-8         95.5         3-6         42.5           217.0         3.7         100.0         4.7         45.5           229.4         5.7         105.3         5.3         45.7           243.0         5.9         111.5         5.9         49.9           269.8         3.8         121.8         2.2         60.4           Q2         67.5         5.3         121.9         2.7         15.1           Q3         67.2         2.9         121.6         1.2         152.1           Q4         68.1         2.66         122.3         1.1         15.1           Q1         69.0         3.0         123.9         1.6            Mar          124.8         2.2          Mar           June          124.18         1.7          Mar           June          124.4         1.6          Mar           June	$ \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$

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.
t 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) For details of this series. Sec *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(6) Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(7) Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.

#### **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\***

(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.

Effective

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce\*

Quarter	Employees	in employmen	nt †			Self-employed persons	HM Forces ±	Work-related	Workforce in	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All	(with or without employees) **	Forces ‡	government training programmes ††	employment ‡‡	
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	<u></u>		1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -			
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal 1988 Mar June	variation 11,897 11,974		10,125 10,302		22,022 22,276	2,954 2,986	317 316	343 343	25,636 25,920	28,228 28,260
Sept Dec	12,053 11,993		10,421 10,604		22,474 22,597	3,049 3,113	315 313	369 408	26,208 26,431	28,518 28,478§
989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,956 11,979 12,036 12,020		10,628 10,776 10,876 11,073		22,584 22,756 22,912 23,094	3,176 3,240 3,275 3,310	312 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,519 26,765 26,963 27,160	28,479§ 28,508§ 28,666§ 28,799§
990 Mar R	11,949		11,061		23,011	3,345	306	438	27,099	28,745§
JNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal va 988 Mar June Sept Dec	riation 11,943 11,977 12,003 11,979		10,185 10,292 10,437 10,540		22,128 22,269 22,440 22,519	2,954 2,986 3,049 3,113	317 316 315 313	343 343 369 408	25,742 25,913 26,173 26,353	28,308 28,338 28,428 28,396
989 Mar R June R Sept R Dec R	12,000 11,985 11,983 12,016		10,680 10,776 10,887 11,012		22,680 22,761 22,871 23,027	3,176 3,240 3,275 3,310	312 308 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,615 26,771 26,922 27,094	28,538 28,584 28,616 28,730
990 Mar R	11,991		11,108		23,100	3,345	306	438	27,188	28,794
REAT BRITAIN Inadjusted for seasonal 988 Mar	variation 11,627	909	9,881	4,177	21,509	2,895	317	334	25,054	27,529
June Sept Dec	11,702 11,781 11,720	919 889 903	10,057 10,174 10,353	4,232 4,218 4,346	21,760 21,955 22,073	2,926 2,990 3,054	316 315 313	335 359 398	25,336 25,619 25,837	27,561 27,815 27,776§
989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,685 11,707 11,763 11,747	901 916 889 935	10,378 10,525 10,624 10,817	4,345 4,395 4,388 4,530	22,063 22,232 22,387 22,565	3,118 3,182 3,217 3,252	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	25,930 26,173 26,368 26,561	27,782§ 27,812§ 27,965§ 28,101§
990 Mar R	11,678	905	10,808	4,504	22,486	3,287	306	425	26,504	28,051§
Area Britain Adjusted for seasonal va 988 Mar June Sept Dec	riation 11,672 11,705 11,731 11,707		9,941 10,047 10,190 10,290		21,614 21,752 21,921 21,997	2,895 2,926 2,990 3,054	317 316 315 313	334 335 359 398	25,159 25,328 25,585 25,761	27,608 27,636 27,725 27,695
989 Mar R June R Sept R Dec R	11,728 11,713 11,711 11,743		10,430 10,524 10,634 10,758		22,158 22,237 22,345 22,501	3,118 3,182 3,217 3,252	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	26,025 26,178 26,326 26,497	27,839 27,885 27,917 28,033
990 Mar R	11,719		10.855		22.574	3.287	306	425	26,591	28.099

 1990 Mar R
 11,719
 10,855
 22,574
 3,287
 306
 425
 26,591
 28,099

 Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
 \* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
 \*
 1
 Estimates of employment for December 1987 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p. 560). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employeers are counted twice.
 \*

 \*\* Estimates of the solf-employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Survey compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p. 560). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Survey canced out between 1981 and 1989. The provisional estimate from September 1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force survey cances, wherever serving and including those or release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 1 H Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment 1980, additionally for the UK this includes some trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme (scatter.)

 11 Estimates in new JTS (up to September 1988) and Employment Training active art training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 11 Participants in the vTS who receive work experie

GREAT BRITAIN		All industries an (0-9)	nd services	Manufacturi (2-4)	ng industries	Produc (1-4)	ction industries		Production and c industries (1-5)	onstruction
SIC 1980 Divisions or classe	S	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employe	es Seasonal adjusted	ly All em	ployees Se ad	asonally justed	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1972 J 1973 J 1974 J 1975 J 1975 J 1975 J 1976 J 1977 J 1977 J 1978 J 1979 J 1980 J 1981 J 1982 J 1983 J 1985 J 1986 J 1986 J 1986 J 1986 J 1987 J	une une une une une une une une une une	21,650 22,182 22,297 22,213 22,048 22,126 22,273 22,638 22,458 21,386 20,916 20,916 20,916 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,760	21,648 22,182 22,296 22,209 22,039 22,124 22,246 22,611 22,432 21,362 20,856 20,557 20,731 20,810 20,876 21,752	7.621 7.673 7.722 7.351 7.118 7.118 7.137 7.138 7.107 6.801 6.099 6.099 6.751 5.751 5.751 5.254 5.302 5.254 5.129 5.049 5.116	7,621 7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,113 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,808 6,513 5,269 5,5188 5,064 5,131	8,371 8,396 8,429 8,069 7,830 7,880 7,880 7,845 7,819 7,517 6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,548 5,548 5,545	8; 8; 8; 7; 7; 7; 6; 6; 6; 6; 5; 5; 5;	371 396 429 330 330 350 350 325 524 432 2723 351 351 353 351 353 351 350 350 351 351 351	9,565 9,655 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,006 9,020 8,723 7,900 7,900 7,900 7,900 7,900 7,972 6,819 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,613	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 6,936 6,639 6,639 6,647 6,628
1988 S	Sept	21,955	21,921	5,181	5,148	5,661	5,	628	6,677	6,641
N D	Oct lov Dec	22,073	21,997	5,178 5,185 5,188	5,148 5,157 5,163	5,655 5,663 5,665	5,0	626 635 641	6,682	6,660
F N	an Teb Mar	22,063	22,158R	5,150 5,142 5,142	5,164 R 5,165 R 5,168 R	5,627 5,617 5,612	5,1 5,1	641 R 640 R 638 R	6,639	6,665
N Ji	vpr Nay une uly	22,232 R	22,237R	5,123 5,120 5,129 5,150	5,159 R 5,150 R 5,152 R 5,142 R	5,592 5,587 5,593 5,611	5,1 5,1	628 R 617 R 615 R 603 R	6,629	6,649 R
A	lug Sept	22,387 R	22,345R	5,178 5,187	5,159 R 5,154 R	5,638 5,644	5,	620 R 611 R	6,675	6,641 R
N	Oct lov Dec	22,565	22,501 R	5,177 5,175 5,167	5,146 R 5,144 R 5,144 R	5,634 5,633 5,626	5,	604 R 603 R 602 R	6,653	6,632 R
F	an Teb Mar	22,486 R	22,574R	5,134 5,112 5,096	5,148 R 5,134 R 5,121 R	5,593 5,570 5,552	5, 5,	607 R 592 R 577 R	6,581	6,607
N Ji	ipr May une uly P			5,079 5,080 5,095 5,127	5,115R 5,110R 5,118R	5,537 5,538 5,550	5, 5,	573 R 568 R 573 R		
GREAT		Service industr (6-9)	ies	Agriculture forestry	5,119 Coal, oil and natural gas	5,584 Electricity, gas, other energy	Metal manufa uring, ore and		Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
SIC 1980 Divisions	S	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	— and fishing	extraction and processing	and water supply	other mineral extraction	made fibres		engineering and instrument (33-34
972 J	une	11,667	11,667		(11-14) 383	(15-17) 367	(21-24) 788	- (25-26) 428	(32) 1,057	- 37) 992
1973         J           1974         J           1975         J           1975         J           1976         J           1977         J           1978         J           1979         J           1981         J           1982         J           1983         J           1983         J           1984         J           1985         J           1986         J           1986         J           1987         J	une une une une une une une une une une	12.0966 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.698 13.260 13.384 13.117 13.169 13.503 13.769 13.954 14.247 14.853	12,0966 12,240 12,545 12,624 12,659 12,659 13,222 13,345 13,02 13,078 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,213 14,823	421 404 388 382 378 378 359 352 343 338 330 320 321 310 310 221 224	368 352 356 350 352 357 354 354 354 354 328 311 289 273 229 223 223 223 234 203 223 234 203	355 355 361 361 356 349 357 361 356 343 343 328 319 309 302 297 297	780 782 753 716 729 707 694 642 544 544 507 462 445 430 392 365 358	429 440 432 424 431 434 436 420 383 367 345 343 339 328 320 320	1,046 1,061 1,050 1,020 1,019 1,032 1,033 1,005 901 844 768 756 756 741 759	3002 1,004 972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 786 786 786 786 755 740 755 740
S	Sept	14,959	14,981	319	182	298	361	324	777	748
N	Oct Nov Dec	15,095	15,041	296	182 181 180	296 297 297	361 360 358	324 325 323	776 779 782	748 748 749
F	lan Feb Mar	15,140	15,198R	284	180 179 176	297 297 295	355 353 352	322 321 321	780 786 788	744 743 742
J	Apr May June	15,323	15,300 R	280	173 172 168	295 295 295	349 348 346	321 321 322	787 788 790	736 734 735
AS	luly Aug Sept	15,408 R	15,420 R	303	166 164 160	294 296 297	345 343 342	324 326 325	796 801 807	741 741 741
N D	Oct Nov Dec	15,633	15,589R	279	161 161 161	297 297 298	338 337 334	324 325 324	808 809 813	738 736 736
F	lan Feb Mar	15,638 R	15,690 R	266 P	161 162 160	298 297 297 297 P	330 324 324	321 320 318	809 809 808	731 730 727
	Apr				162		320	317	809	722

" Excludes private domestic service.

THOUSAND

### EMPLOYMENT Workforce\* 1.2



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Workforce\*

Normation DescriptionDip(1.442)(4.443)(4)(1.443)(4)(1.443)(4)(1.443) <th>GREAT BRITAIN</th> <th>Motor vehicles and parts</th> <th>Other transport equipment</th> <th>Metal goods n.e.s.</th> <th>Food, drink and tobacco</th> <th>Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing</th> <th>Timber, wooden furniture, rubber,</th> <th>Paper products, printing and</th> <th>tion</th> <th>Wholesale distribution and repairs</th>	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	tion	Wholesale distribution and repairs
	Divisions	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	plastics, etc (46)	publishing (47 48-49)		(61-63 67)
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1972 June 1973 June 1974 June 1975 June 1976 June 1976 June 1977 June 1979 June 1979 June 1980 June 1981 June 1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 June	512 498 458 449 465 472 464 434 361 315 296 278 271 263 257	397 401 394 381 379 376 365 349 337 318 290 276 263 244	556 560 526 500 515 505 483 410 385 344 332 327 318 321	758 769 731 720 719 712 713 705 664 638 599 589 589 589 582 575 555	975 946 875 841 849 819 800 716 614 577 548 557 5547 555 555 555 553 555 553	646 647 602 601 597 594 554 550 473 473 473 472 473 472 473 485 497 525	553 530 527 531 542 538 510 495 481 477 477 477 477 474 478	1,269 1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167 1,161 1,201 1,206 1,102 1,038 1,015 1,010 994 964 983 1,018	1,030 1,032 1,032 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,042 1,144 1,115 1,115 1,124 1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138 1,173
Bio         220         227         550         560         450 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,016</td> <td>1,187</td>									1,016	1,187
Mar         288         222         338         548         548         538         489         1,096         1,291           Mar         288         219         338         548         538         538         548         549         449         1,096         1,296         1,296         1,296         1,297           Mar         289         219         337         565         531         549         549         449         1,096         1,297         1,207           Mar         289         219         337         565         531         549         549         449         1,097         1,210           Mar         286         221         335         565         531         549         549         449	Nov	269	227 226	335 337	569	547	540	488	1,017	1,196
	Feb	268	223 222	333	549 548	541 536	539 540	486 489	1,026	1,201
Sept.         260         220         338         563         531         560         499         1.032         1.207           Ordy         260         220         337         560         551         550         500         501         1.027         1.210           Mov         260         200	May June	268 268	219	336 336	549 553	528 529	537 540	491 492	1,036	1,203
Nor.         266         221         336         566         530         540         501         1.027         1.210           1980         Andr         267         220         334         552         526         546         497         1.029 P         1.199           Andr         266         221         325         546         519         541         496         497         1.199           Anyr         268         221         325         546         519         541         497         1.214           Anyr         268         221         325         546         519         541         497         1.214           Anyr         268         221         325         545         520         520         500	Aug Sept	269 269	220 221	337	563 565	531 531	548 550	499 499	1,032	1,207
Nome         Part         Part <th< td=""><td>Nov</td><td>266</td><td>220 221 220</td><td>336</td><td>566</td><td>530</td><td>549</td><td>501</td><td>1,027</td><td>1,210</td></th<>	Nov	266	220 221 220	336	566	530	549	501	1,027	1,210
May June         283 285         221 285         325 544         518 518         549 549         497 497         1.214           July P         267         222         324         555         520         552         501         520	Feb	267	220	331	550	521	546 543 542	496 496	1,029 P	1,199
Output         Low         Low         Low         Low         Low         Low         Low         Low         Description         Banking, services and catering         Banking, services and catering         Public administration         Education         Medical participart         Other participart         Character partipart         Charatter	May	263	221 221 221	327 325	548 554	518 518	544 549	497 497		1,214
distribution         catering         services and services and cations         finance insurance cations         administration insurance set 1         administration services         and lifter services         addition services         and lifter services         addition services         addition services	and the second second second				and the second second second second	Banking,	Public			Other
a classes       (a)	SIC 1980				telecommuni-				health services, veterinary	
$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $		(64/65)	(66)					-		
Sept       2,130       1,07       607       110       <	1973 June 1974 June 1975 June 1976 June 1977 June 1978 June 1979 June 1980 June 1980 June 1981 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1986 June 1986 June	2,066 2,051 2,050 2,052 2,052 2,053 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,057	791 804 824 849 862 931 959 959 949 995 1,027 1,026 1,028	1,052 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,036 975 902 897 889 889 887 8852	439 422 411 407 414 428 429 428 424 424 424 419 412 413	1,423 1,472 1,468 1,472 1,546 1,669 1,712 1,771 1,848 1,941 2,039 2,136 2,250	1,861 1,937 1,935 1,934 1,943 1,947 1,925 1,844 1,825 1,861 1,879 1,862 1,868 1,910	1,401 1,464 1,534 1,562 1,562 1,568 1,605 1,559 1,541 1,535 1,544 1,557 1,592 1,641	1,007 1,032 1,112 1,141 1,150 1,172 1,190 1,214 1,247 1,258 1,247 1,252 1,301 1,312 1,337	$\begin{array}{c} 1.053\\ 1.056\\ 1.108\\ 1.161\\ 1.169\\ 1.262\\ 1.286\\ 1.282\\ 1.286\\ 1.282\\ 1.305\\ 1.315\\ 1.403\\ 1.489\\ 1.553\\ 1.620\\ 1.693\\ \end{array}$
Nov Mer         2,260         1,045         888         435         2,552         1,942         1,730         1,413P         1,633           1989         Jan         2,208         1,040         890         437         2,599         1,943         1,755         1,426 P         1,640           Apr June         2,208         1,105         899         442         2,642         1,961         1,740         1,437 P         1,686           July         2,224         1,116         897         445         2,712         1,980         1,674         1,448 P         1,706           Oct Nov         2,308         1,091         898         443         2,739         2,006         1,783         1,460 P         1,696           1990         Jan         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712           Apr Mar         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712           Apr Mar         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712		2,150	1,077	887	440	2,519	1,984	1,631	1,402 P	1,682
Feb       2,208       1,040       890       437       2,599       1,943       1,755       1,426 P       1,640         May       2,208       1,105       899       442       2,642       1,961       1,740       1,437 P       1,686         Jung       2,224       1,116       897       445       2,712       1,980       1,674       1,448 P       1,706         Oct Nov Dec       2,308       1,091       898       443       2,739       2,006       1,783       1,460 P       1,696         190       Jan May       2,240       1,076       892       460       2,773       2,013 R       1,801       1,472 P       1,712         Apr May       2,240       1,076       892       460       2,773       2,013 R       1,801       1,472 P       1,712         Apr May       2,240       1,076       892       460       2,773       2,013 R       1,801       1,472 P       1,712	Nov	2,260	1,045	888	435	2,552	1,942	1,730	1,413P	1,633
May       2,208       1,105       899       442       2,642       1,961       1,740       1,437 P       1,686         July       Aug       2,224       1,116       897       445       2,712       1,980       1,674       1,448 P       1,706         Oct New       2,308       1,091       898       443       2,739       2,006       1,783       1,460 P       1,696         1990       Jan       2,240       1,076       892       460       2,773       2,013 R       1,801       1,472 P       1,712         Apr       Apr </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 943</td> <td>1 755</td> <td>1,426P</td> <td>1,640</td>							1 943	1 755	1,426P	1,640
Aug Sept         2,224         1,116         897         445         2,712         1,980         1,674         1,448 P         1,706           Oct Dec         2,308         1,091         898         443         2,739         2,006         1,783         1,460 P         1,696           1990         Jan Feb Mar         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712           Apr May         Aug         Aug         Aug         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712	Feb	2,208	1,040	890	437	2,599	1,040	1,700		
Nov Dec         2,308         1,091         898         443         2,739         2,006         1,783         1,460 P         1,696           1990 Mar         Jan Feb Mar         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712           May         1 787	Feb Mar Apr May June								1,437P	1,686
Feb Mar         2,240         1,076         892         460         2,773         2,013 R         1,801         1,472 P         1,712           Apr May         1787         1	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept	2,208	1,105	899	442	2,642	1,961	1,740		
May 1787	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	2,208 2,224	1,105 1,116	899 897	442 445	2,642 2,712	1,961 1,980	1,740 1,674	1,448P	
July P	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1990 Jan Feb Mar	2,208 2,224 2,308	1,105 1,116 1,091	899 897 898	442 445 443	2,642 2,712 2,739	1,961 1,980 2,006	1,740 1,674 1,783	1,448 P 1,460 P	1,706

July P

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Division,	July 198	9 B		May 1990			June 1990	)		July 1990	P	al manufacture
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,949.7	1,661.0	5,610.7	3,875-5	1,662.4	5,537.9	3,877.6	1,672.0	5,549.6	3,894.2	1,689-8	5,583.9
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,571.8	1,578-3	5,150.1	3,505-2	1,574-8	5,080.1	3,510-9	1,584.4	5,095.3	3,525.3	1,601.7	5,127.0
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	<b>1</b> 111 161 162	<b>377·9</b> 94·1 113·1 58·1	<b>82·7</b> 4·7 30·8 23·0	<b>460.6</b> 98.8 143.9 81.1	<b>370·3P</b> 84·2 110·8P 57·5	87.6P 3.6 31.5P 23.7	<b>457 8P</b> 87-8 142-4P 81-2	<b>366·7P</b> 82·0 110·8P 57·7	87.6P 3.5 31.6P 23.8	<b>454·2P</b> 85·5 142·4P 81·5	<b>368-8</b> 82-3 110-8 57-4	88-1 3-6 31-6 23-8	<b>456-9</b> 85-8 142-5 81-2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	509-6	159.0	668·6	481·1	153-6	634-6	479.7	154-3	634·0	480.4	155-8	636·2
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21–23	136-2	19.9	156-2	122·7	19-1	141-9	121-5	19-0	140.5	120.6	19.0	139-6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	144-1	44.3	188-5	134-3	42.2	176-5	133-6	42.2	175-8	133-4	42.2	175.7
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	<b>25/26</b> 251	<b>229·3</b> 95·7	<b>94·7</b> 21·2	<b>324.0</b> 116.9	<b>224.0</b> 92.8	<b>92-3</b> 21-5	<b>316·3</b> 114·3	<b>224.6</b> 92.7	<b>93.0</b> 21.3	<b>317.6</b> 114.0	<b>226·3</b> 92·9	<b>94.6</b> 21.7	<b>321.0</b> 114.6
preparations	255-259/260	133.5	73.5	207.1	131.2	70.8	202.0	131.9	71.7	203.7	133.5	72.9	206-4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,840.8	521·0	2,361.8	1,822.6	516-1	2,338.8	1,823-8	519-5	2,343-3	1,833-0	521·2	2,354-1
Metal goods nes	31	263.8	75-2	· 339·0	255-4	71.5	326.9	253.5	71.6	325-2	253-3	71.0	324-3
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery etc	<b>32</b> 320 325	<b>662·9</b> 96·1 65·4	<b>132·8</b> 12·9 10·3	<b>795·8</b> 109·0 75·7	668·2 103·7 63·3	<b>139·8</b> 14·1 10·4	<b>807·9</b> 117·7 73·7	670-3 104-5 63-8	<b>138-9</b> 14-2 10-5	<b>809·1</b> 118·7 74·4	674-4 107-8 65-2	<b>139·3</b> 14·1 10·5	813-7 121-9 75-7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321–324/ 326–329	501.4	109.7	611.1	501.3	115-3	616.5	501.9	114.1	616-1	501.4	114-6	616-1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57·6	27.9	85.5	56-3	28.8	85·0	56·1	28.6	84.7	56-4	28-8	85·2
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	361-2	190-9	552·2	350-5	185-9	536-4	349-9	188-5	538-4	351-3	189.7	541.0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	341/342/343 344	142·0 107·9	61·9 51·5	203-8 159-5	140·4 104·3	59·4 49·4	199·8 153·7	139·8 103·6	60·0 50·1	199-8 153-7	140·9 102·7	60·8 49·7	201·7 152·4
equipment	345-348	111.3	77.5	188.9	105.8	77.1	182.9	106.5	78.4	184.9	107.7	79.2	186.9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	237.0	30.6	267.6	234.4	28.3	262.6	236-8	28.8	265-6	237.9	28.7	266-6
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	<b>36</b> 361	<b>192·1</b> 38·9	<b>26.6</b> 4.3	<b>218.7</b> 43.2	<b>194·4</b> 37·4	<b>26</b> ⋅7 4⋅1	<b>221</b> .1 41.6	<b>193·7</b> 36·8	<b>27.0</b> 4.1	<b>220.7</b> 40.9	<b>195-2</b> 37-2	<b>27·1</b> 4·1	<b>222</b> -3 41-3
equipment	362-365	153-2	22.3	175-6	157.0	22.5	179-5	156-9	22.8	179.7	157.9	23.0	180.9
Instrument engineering	37	66·1	36.9	103.0	63·5	35-3	98-8	63-6	36.0	99.6	64.5	36.5	101.0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,221.4	898·3	2,119.7	1,201.6	905·1	2,106.7	1,207.4	910.7	2,118.0	1,212.0	924.7	2,136-6
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic	41/42	320.4	235-0	555-4	313-8	234.1	547.9	315-3	238-4	553·6	318-8	246-0	564-8
oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411/412 413–423	55∙2 198∙7	39-9 168-4	95·1 367·1	55·7 195·9	40·9 167·8	96·6 363·7	55-9 196-9	41.7 171.0	97·6 367·9	56·6 200·0	42·7 177·1	99.3 377.
manufacture	424-429	66-5	26.8	93.3	62.2	25.4	87.6	62.4	25.7	88.2	62.2	26.1	88.4
Textiles	43	117-4	98.0	215-4	112-6	95-2	207.7	112-2	94.9	207·1	111.7	96-0	207.
Footwear and clothing	45	79·7	211.3	291.0	77.9	212.6	290.5	78.7	212.3	291.0	78.4	213.7	292
Timber and wooden furniture	46	191.9	53·0	244.9	189-1	53.9	243.0	191·1	54·5	245.6	192·1	55·1	247.
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products	<b>47</b> 471–472	<b>312·3</b> 98·0	<b>183</b> .1 43.9	<b>495</b> • <b>4</b> 141•9	<b>309·3</b> 97·5	<b>188-0</b> 43-4	<b>497·4</b> 140·9	<b>309·5</b> 97·4	<b>187·7</b> 43·5	<b>497-2</b> 140-9	<b>312-6</b> 99-0	188-1 43-7	<b>500</b> -142-
Printing and publishing	475	214.2	139-2	353-5	211.8	144.7	356.5	212.1	144.2	356.3	213.6	144.3	357.
Rubber and plastics	48	150·1	69·0	219.1	150.5	70·2	220.8	150·9	69·9	220.8	148.5	70.9	219
Other manufacturing	49	38-9	40.5	<b>79</b> .3	38.1	41.7	79.8	39.0	44.0	83.0	39.2	45.8	85.

\* See footnotes to *table 1-1*. P Provisional

#### EMPLOYMENT

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: June 1990

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 198	9 R				Mar 1990			June 1990	)			
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female		Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time	All	Part- time					All	Part- time		Part- time	
Il industries and services ‡	0-9	11,707.0	916-2	10,524.8	4,394.8	22,231.8	11,678·1R	10,808-0R	22,486 OR	a service of				
griculture, forestry and fishing	0	202·1	27.0	77.7	26.3	279.7	197-9P	68-6P	266-5P					
ndex of production and construction	1.5	4,847.6	75-6	1,781.0	383-9	6,628-6	4,794.0	1,787.1	6,581.1					
industries	1-5	3,938-5	58.4	1,654.0	332.4	5,592.5	3.894.7	1.657.5	5,552.2	3,877.6	63-2	1,672.0	378·3	5,549.6
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,558.3	57.6	1,570.8	317.5	5,129.1	3,525.0	1,570-8	5,095.7	3,510.9	62·3	1,584-4	362-2	5,095-3
Service industries ‡	6–9	6,657.3	813-6	8,666-1	3,984.6	15,323-4	6,686·1R		15,638-4R					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	<b>0</b> 01	<b>202</b> -1 188-8	<b>27.0</b> 26.3	<b>77.7</b> 73.7	<b>26·3</b> 25·3	<b>279·7</b> 262·5	<b>197·9P</b> 185·0P	68-6P 64-3P	<b>266·5P</b> 249·4P					
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	<b>1</b> 111	380·2 97·0	0·8 0·1	<b>83·2</b> 4·8	14·8 2·1	<b>463·4</b> 101·8	<b>369·7</b> 85·5	86·7 3·7	456·5 89·2	366·7P 82·0	0.9F 0.2	3.5	16-2P 2-1	454-2 85-5
Electricity Gas	161 162	113-0 58-2	0·2 0·1	30·5 22·9	6·2 4·4	143·6 81·0	110·8 57·6	31.5 23.6	142·3 81·2	110·8P 57·7	0-2F 0-1	31.6P 23.8	6·4P 4·8	142·4 81·5
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	508-8	4.8	159-0	24.1	667·9	487·0	155-2	642·2	479.7	5.2	154-3	26-4	634-0
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21-23	137.1		20.6	3.5	157.7	126.7	19.7	146.5	121.5		19.0	3.6	140-5
on-metallic mineral products	24	143-9	1.6	44-4	7.2	188·3	134-6	42.8	177-4	133-6	1.8	42.2	7.2	175-8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	<b>25/26</b> 251	<b>227·9</b> 95·0	1.0	94·0 21·2	13·4 3·2	321.9 116.2	225·7 93·4	92·7 21·3	318-4 114-7	<b>224.6</b> 92.7	1.0	93-0 21-3	15.6 3.5	317-6 114-0
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/60	132.8	1.0	72.8	10-2	205.7	132-3	71.4	203.7	131.9	1.0	71.7	12.2	203.7
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,831.0	18-4	517.0	86-4	2,348.0	1,833-1	515·5	2,348.6	1,823-8	20.6	519-5	98·2	2,343
Metal goods nes	31	260.7	3.6	75-0	15-3	335.7	256-1	70.7	326-8	253-5	3.9	71.6	17.1	325-2
Hand tools and finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	146-0			10.1	193-4	143.0	43.7	186.7	142.5		44.0	11.2	186-5
Other metal goods	311-313	114.8		27.5	5.2	142.3	113-1	27.0	140.1	111.0 670.3	7.9	27·7 138·9	6·0 <b>31·0</b>	138-7 809-1
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	<b>32</b> 320	657·5 93·8	7.5	<b>132</b> .6 12.5	<b>26·5</b> 2·7	<b>790-1</b> 106-3	669-8 104-2	<b>138-0</b> 14-2	<b>807·8</b> 118·4	104.5		14.2	2.6	118.
working, textile, food and printing, etc industries	321-324/32	7 142.9		30.0	7.8	172.9	142.5	30.0	172.5	142.8		30.2	8.5	173-
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65.4		10.1	1.6	75.5	64.6	10.5	75.2	63.8		10-5	2.0	74.
Other machinery and mechanical equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328/329	338-6		. 74.6	13.6	413·2	343-1	78-0	421.1	344-4	•	78.7	15.8	423·
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57-4		. 27.4	2.2	84-8	56-9	28·3	85·2	56·1	• •	28.6	2.4	84.
lectrical and electronic engineering	34	359-0		189.4	28.7	548-4	355-3	186-9	542.3	349-9	•	. 188·5	33-4	538
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343 344	3 140·8 107·6	•	F4 7	9·9 7·0	202-0 159-3	141·6 104·8	60·2 49·9	201·9 154·7	139-8 103-6		EO 1	13·2 6·6	199- 153-
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	110.6		70.5	11.8	187.1	108-9	76.8	185.7	106-5		70 4	13-6	184.
Notor vehicles and parts	35	237.8		20.1	4.4	268-0	236-9	29.4	266-3	236-8		. 28.8	3.5	265
Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies, trailers, caravans	351/352 353	152·6 85·2	:	170	1·5 3·0	164·9 103·1	153·7 83·2	12·1 17·4	165·8 100·6	155·0 81·7	:	167	1·4 2·1	167- 98-
Motor vehicle parts	36	192-6		. 26.4	2.3	219.0	194-3	26.5	220.8	193.7			2.7	220
Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	361	39.5		. 4.2	1.0		37.8	4.0	41.8	36.8	·		1.0	40-
equipment	362-365	153.0	•		1.3		156-4	22.5	179.0	156.9	1·2	. 22·8 36·0	1.7 <b>8.0</b>	179- <b>99</b> -
nstrument engineering	37	66.0	1.1	36.0	7.1	102-0	63-8	35·6 900·0	99·4 2,104·9	63·6	36.4		237.6	2,118
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,218.5	34.4		207·0 88·7		1,204·8 314·3	233.7	547.9	315-3	13-8		104-6	553
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic	41/42	319.9		20.7	11.6		55.2	40.1	95.2	55-9		44.7	15.8	97.
oils and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411/412 419	57·3 71·0		707	43.5		72.4	75.2	147.6	72.4	and the second	. 77.9	49.6	150-
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture All other food and drink manufacture	424–429 413–418/	66·3	•	. 26.7	4.4		63.0	26.4	89.4	62.4		00.0	4.1	88
All other lood and drink manufacture	420-423	125-3	•		29.2		123.7	92.0	215.7	124.5			35.2	217 207
Textiles	43	117.4	1.9		18.0		113-2	96-1	209-2	112-2			19·9 27·1	207
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 453/456	<b>80·8</b> 40·2		450.0		<b>292·3</b> 199·0	<b>78·8</b> 39·2	<b>211·8</b> 159·3	<b>290·6</b> 198·4	<b>78·7</b> 39·0	:		20.4	197
Timber and wooden furniture	46	190·9	2.7	51.8	12.7	242.7	190-3	53·7	244.0	191·1	2.7	54.5	16.1	245
Paper, printing and publishing	47	310.1	7.8	181.6	35-4	491.7	309-9	185.8	495.7	309-5	9.6		38.0	497
Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	471/472 475	97·1 213·0		. 43·3 . 138·3			97·3 212·6	43·4 142·3	140·8 354·9	97·4 212·1	·	4440	8·0 30·0	140 356
Rubber and plastics	48	149.9						69.6	219.8	150·9	2.7	69-9	16.7	220
Other manufacturing	49	38.7						40·3	77.8	39.0	2.0	44.0	12.9	83
Construction	5	909·1	17.1			1,036-1	899-3	P 129-6	P 1,028-9	Р				
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,035-2			1,385.9	4,517.0	2,012.5	2,502.0	4,514.5	2,029.8	343-2	2 2,570.1	1,444.3	4,599
Vholesale distribution	61	624.3		310-2	91.5	i 934·5	615·9	317.3	933·1	622·1	16.4	323-6	99.6	945
Agriculture and textile raw materials fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	86.9						37·2 32·9		86-3 109-8		. 36·3 . 32·8	9-2 10-4	122 142
Timber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	613	112.5		. 32.1	9.3					129.2		. 54.1	12.9	183
vehicles and parts Food, drink and tobacco	614 617	129·7 153·4		. 52·3 81·9						154-2				242
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	141.9	7.4	107.9	31-2	249.8	139.6	110.5	250.1	142.5	i 7.	3 112·2	33-1	254

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 1989 F	9	A Real Provide Street			Mar 1990 F	1		June 199	0			
	Class or Group	Male		Female	-	411	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All Part time	;- •	All	Part- time					All	Part- time	All	Part- time	
Retail distribution Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods	64/65 641 642 643 645/646	<b>815 0</b> 215 0 22 9 20 7 51 9	<b>141·3</b> 59·1 10·7 5·3	<b>1,393·4</b> 408·0 85·8 104·9 200·0	<b>787·2</b> 272·7 61·8 59·3 115·1	<b>2,208.4</b> 623.1 108.7 125.6 251.9	<b>813-8</b> 216-2 18-9 20-0 47-4	<b>1,425·9</b> 421·9 85·5 108·4 197·7	<b>2,239·8</b> 638·1 104·4 128·5 245·1	807.9 214.0 17.5 20.3 46.9	<b>143·4</b> 59·5 10·8 5·0	<b>1,437·4</b> 423·8 85·4 109·9 199·8	808.7 283.0 62.8 62.4 112.5	<b>2,245·3R</b> 637·7 102·9 130·2 246·6
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling	648	124.5		119.7	56·9	244.1	121.8	121.2	242.9	123-3		121.3	57.6	244.6
stations Other retail distribution	651/652 653–656	183-9 178-8	· · · · ·	76·3 384·9	25·2 192·0	260·2 563·7	188-1 181-1	80·0 398·5	268·1 579·6	189·1 178·2	· · · · ·	83·0 400·9	27·4 198·3	272·0 579·1
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade	<b>66</b> 661 662 663 664 665	<b>392.2</b> 103.9 90.4 54.6 34.9 92.4	<b>160</b> •0 40•5 51•5 35•6 23•9	<b>713</b> ·1 168·5 189·4 87·2 92·4 153·3	<b>482·9</b> 109·0 159·9 74·6 51·4 78·8	1,105-2 272-4 279-8 141-8 127-4 245-8	<b>380.0</b> 104.6 92.0 53.7 34.6 87.4	695.7 165.5 186.1 89.1 95.2 146.2	<b>1,075·7</b> 270·1 278·2 142·8 129·8 233·6	<b>398.9</b> 105.9 94.1 54.2 35.0 94.2	160-7 38-8 52-3 35-6 25-1	<b>741·8</b> 178·6 194·2 90·5 94·6 158·7	<b>507.9</b> 117.0 165.9 76.8 52.5 85.2	<b>1,140.7</b> 284.5 288.3 144.8 129.5 253.0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles	<b>67</b> 671	<b>168-7</b> 151-5	8.5	<b>45-6</b> 38-4	<b>19·2</b> 16·2	<b>214-6</b> 189-9	<b>169-0</b> 152-1	<b>44·2</b> 36·8	<b>213</b> -1 189-0	<b>166·7</b> 151·0	8.4	<b>48∙0</b> 41∙1	<b>23·6</b> 20·6	<b>214-7</b> 192-0
Transport and communication	7	1,021.4	28-4	320-3	72.7	1,341.7	1,015-6R	336-5	1,352·1F	1				
Railways	71	125-9	0.2	8.7	0.7	134.6	127.6R	8.5	136-2F	1				
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Other including road haulage	<b>72</b> 721 722–726	<b>330-4</b> 125-5 204-9	14·3	<b>56·3</b> 19·5 36·8	<b>19·7</b> 5·2 14·5	<b>386·7</b> 145·0 241·7	<b>312·4</b> 118·9 193·5	<b>54·9</b> 18·6 36·3	<b>367·3</b> 137·5 229·8	<b>309-2</b> 115-9 193-3	14·7	<b>53·4</b> 18·5 34·9	<b>19·5</b> 5·6 13·9	<b>362-6</b> 134-4 228-2
Sea transport	74	29.5	0.2	6.4	0.4	35.9	30.0	6.7	36-6					
Air transport	75	39.8	0.4	31.5	6.1	71.3	41.4	32.8	74-2					·
Supporting services to transport	76	76.4	0.2	17.8	2.4	94-2	75-7P	19-3P	95-0F	•				
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	91·1		85-4	18.0	176.5	92·6	90.2	182-8	92·5		. 91.9	20.0	184-4
Postal services and telecommunications Postal services Telecommunications	<b>79</b> 7901 7902	<b>328-3</b> 160-8 167-5	8·2 7·5 0·7	<b>114·2</b> 40·8 73·5	<b>25·3</b> 15·8 9·5	<b>442.5</b> 201.5 241.0	<b>335·8</b> 169·2 166·6	<b>124</b> .1 49.8 74.3	<b>459·9</b> 219·0 241·0					
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,266.4	56·2	1,375-4	312-3	2,641.8	1,324.5	1,448-2	2,772.6					
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	<b>81</b> 814 815	<b>245·6</b> 189·9 55·6	6.5 1.6	<b>402·9</b> 293·3 109·5	<b>71.6</b> 47.4 24.2	648-4 483-3 165-2	<b>248·8</b> 190·6 58·2	<b>426-2</b> 309-8 116-4	675-1 500-4 174-6	58·9		. 118.1	26.5	177.0
Insurance, except social security	82	135-2		131.0	19.0	266-2	137.7	138·5	276-2	137-2	: .	. 140-2	20.0	277-4
Business services Professional business services Other business services	<b>83</b> 831–837 838/839	<b>736·6</b> 419·6 317·0	<b>38·6</b> 5·8	<b>735·4</b> 447·0 288·4	<b>181·3</b> 109·7 71·6	<b>1,472.0</b> 866.6 605.4	<b>784·3</b> 445·7 338·6	<b>769·0</b> 464·0 305·0	<b>1,553·4</b> 909·8 643·6	<b>792</b> .6 450.1 342.5	5.8		113.5	918-8
Renting of movables	84	81.6	0.6	37.3	10.8	118-9	83.7	39-2	122.8	83.4	0.6	38-9	10.9	122-3
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	67·5		68·7	29.6	136-2	69·9	75-3	145-2	74.3	ı .	. 82.3	39.9	156-6
Other services	9	2,334.3	390-1	4,488.6	2,213.7	6,822.9	2,333-5F	4,665·6R	6,999-2	R				
Public administration and defence † National government nes/social	91	782.9	91·2	811·5	264.0	1,594-4	789.7F	853-1F	1,642.8	R				
security Local government services nes Justice, police, fire services National defence	9111/9190 9112 912–914 915	223-6 231-9 240-5 86-9	28·0 44·9 17·4 1·0	342·0 338·5 90·6 40·4	69·7 168·5 21·5 4·3	565·6 570·3 331·0 127·3	218-6F 241-2 242-7F 87-2	358.6	599.8					
Sanitary services	92	140.5	42.4	226.1	193-9	366-6	138-2	232-4	370.5					
Education	93	537.7	118-5	1,202.0	692·9	1,739.7	543·2	1,258-3	1,801.5					
Research and development	94	74-4	1.4	36-8	5.7	111-2	73-6	38-1	111.7	74.0	6 1.0	5 39-0	6.2	2 113-6
Medical and other health services	95	281-5P	42.5	P 1,155·1F	9 527·3P	1,436-61	285-8F	P 1,186-2F	• 1,472·0	Р				
Other services Social welfare, etc	<b>96</b> 9611	<b>218-7</b> 115-1	27·1	<b>636·2</b> 541·2	<b>336·2</b> 297·7	<b>854·8</b> 656·3	<b>229-6</b> 116-2	<b>678</b> ∙1 567∙0	<b>907</b> ·7 683·2		Э.	. 578-	5 306-3	694.5
Recreational and cultural services	97	254.9	60.4	263-1	140.8	518·0	232.8	257.3	490.1	261	2 62	5 284		
Personal services ‡	98	43.7	6.6	157·9	52·9	201.6	40.8	162-2	203-0	43.	0 6	6 165	5 50-0	6 208.4

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*. I 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.

#### EMPLOYMENT

1.4

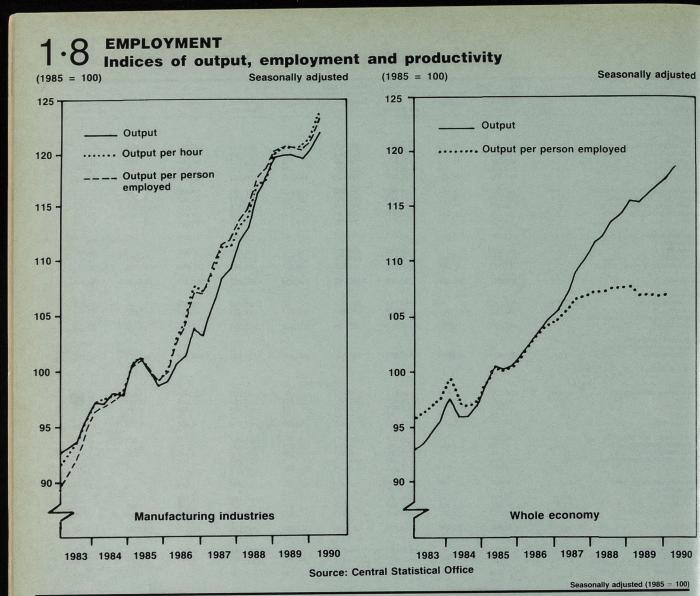
#### EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

State of the second	Sept 16, 1989	P		Dec 16, 1989	P		Mar 9, 1990 F	<b>)</b>	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *
ABLE A England (continued) *	46								
ducation -Lecturers and teachers † -Others † construction ransport ocial services	441,219 156,814 96,200 2,541 152,056	116,027 449,343 730 82 185,890	473,042 353,657 96,541 2,577 231,873	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	441,708 158,682 94,911 3,193 154,652	189,363 *471,695 727 78 187,212	484,715 365,873 95,255 3,229 235,322
ublic libraries and museums ecreation, parks and baths nvironmental nealth efuse collection and disposal ousing	23,640 65,626 18,400 31,604 56,026	19,638 28,650 1,539 298 14,183	33,505 78,262 19,095 31,735 62,421	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	23,713 61,358 18,445 29,758 57,576	19,483 27,963 1,584 554 13,840	33,551 73,733 19,170 30,016 63,863
www.and.country.planning reservice -Regular -Others **	21,528 34,417 4,824	1,284 1 2,198	22,201 34,418 5,789	21,790 34,336 4,939	1,316 3 2,161	22,480 34,338 5,894	22,015 34,510 4,923	1,354 13 2,134	22,726 34,517 5,867
scellaneous services	214,575	45,481	235,123	217,104	46,321	238,028	219,724	46,129 962,129	240,643 1,708,480
above	1,319,470	865,344	1,680,239	1,321,265	957,643	1,700,127	1,325,168	902,129	1,700,400
lice service -Police (all ranks) -Others ‡ obation, magistrates' courts and seased: tot	119,598 43,179 20,584	6,104 6,965	119,598 45,813 24,015	119,605 43,984 20,893	6,108 7,275	119,605 46,620 24,470	120,316 43,477 21,071	5,851 7,312	120,316 46,342 24,676
agency staff I (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,502,831	878,413	1,869,665	1,505,747	971,026	1,890,822	1,510,032	975,292	1,899,814
BLE B Wales (continued) *	.,,	,							
lucation -Lecturers and teachers -Others onstruction ansport	30,303 10,529 7,384 40 9,388	5,680 28,586 38 15 13,041	31,620 22,690 7,401 48 14,875	30,457 10,645 7,416 38 9,533	7,780 29,911 42 1 13,159	32,005 23,412 7,435 39 15,068	30,511 10,427 7,395 38 9,756	8,295 30,261 38 2 13,165	32,208 23,350 7,412 39 15,298
icial services biblic libraries and museums acreation, parks and baths wirronmental health fruse collection and disposal pusing	1,149 4,700 1,253 1,693 2,544	815 2,421 209 13 606	1,555 5,740 1,341 1,699 2,818	1,131 4,304 1,235 1,619 2,540	791 2,320 217 14 606	1,526 5,302 1,326 1,625 2,816	1,139 4,269 1,250 1,596 2,555	805 2,418 222 12 587	1,542 5,313 1,343 1,601 2,823
wn and country planning	1,496	61	1,526	1,465	62	1,496	1,493	64	1,525
e service -Regular -Others ** scellaneous services	1,796 285 17,074	155 3,379	1,796 350 18,527	1,781 280 17,002	144 3,331	1,781 341 18,437	1,784 285 17,188	141 3,314	1,784 345 18,621
above	89,634	55,019	111,986	89,446	58,378	112,609	89,686	59,324	113,204
lice service Police (all ranks) -Others ‡ obation, magistrates' courts and	6,476 1,963	367	6,476 2,121	6,514 1,984	370	6,514 2,144	6,546 1,707	302	6,546 1,837
agency staff I (excluding special	1,125	284	1,259	1,143	293	1,281	1,171	290	1,307
employment and training measures)	99,198	55,670	121,842	99,087	59,041	122,548	99,110	59,916	122,894
BLE C Scotland (continued) †† ‡‡									
Jucation -Lecturers and teachers § -Others onstruction ansport	57,091 21,896 14,903 692 22,229	6,922 28,825 61 43 27,883	59,860 35,912 14,933 714 35,419	58,014 20,556 14,921 695 22,352	7,470 22,608 44 41 27,479	61,002 31,747 14,942 716 35,363	57,834 19,270 13,855 697 22,795	7,713 21,970 33 42 27,385	60,919 30,176 13,872 719 35,784
icial services blic libraries, museums and Art Galleries creation, leisure and tourism wironmental health eansing	22,229 3,422 12,102 2,250 8,770 6,598	27,883 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	3,445 10,804 2,165 8,279 6,964	1,696 2,714 506 192 520	4,360 12,100 2,403 8,369 7,231
using ysical planning	6,698 1,844	500 121	1,912	1,876	57	1,909	1,880	118	1,948
ysical planning e service Regular -Others ** scellaneous services	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	4,669 443 42,322	3 132 22,116	4,671 505 52,605
above	195,920	83,454	235,373	195,252	85,035	235,460	195,422	85,140	235,662
lice service -Police (all ranks) -Others ‡ ministration of District Courts	13,581 3,552 131	2,653 16	13,571 4,781 139	13,678 3,565 135	2,651 14	13,678 4,796 143	13,720 3,562 131	2 2,666 20	13,721 4,800 142
II (excluding special employment and training measures)	213,184	86,123	253,874	212,630	87,700	254,077	212,835	87,828	254,325

	Dec 10, 1988			Mar 11, 1989			June 10, 1989	P	and the second
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *
ervice ABLE A England *		-	equivalent			<u></u>			
ducation									
-Lecturers and teachers † -Others †	464,659 174,982	187,069 474,240	502,838 382,571	464,132 172,008	187,570 477,972	504,314 381,252	448,023 158,025	167,736 464,953	486,023 156,814
onstruction	100,339 2,558	733 78	100,676 2,592	98,583 2,538	732 74	98,922 2,570	96,711 2,534	698 86	97,034 2,571
ransport ocial services	149,534	187,222	229,675	150,858	186,786	230,950	151,589	187,248	231,923
ublic libraries and museums	23,453	19,564	33,220 74,563	23,610 62,161	19,640 27,050	33,435 74,059	23,628 65,397	19,788 28,654	33,532 78,022
ecreation, parks and baths nvironmental health	62,786 18,463	26,787 1,523	19,143	18,276	1,447	18,925	18,377	1,529	19,062
lefuse collection and disposal lousing	34,278 54,480	245 14,129	34,386 60,803	33,662 54,738	293 14,216	33,790 61,110	32,855 54,934	286 14,071	32,982 61,258
own and country planning	21,084	1,052	21,633	21,107	1,107	21,687	21,071	1,207	21,703
ire service -Regular	34,209		34,209	34,315	-	34,315	34,330	-	34,330
-Others** fiscellaneous services	4,702 212,180	2,260 44,766	5,685 232,226	4,726 211,628	2,255 45,151	5,708 231,862	4,733 212,050	2,271 45,959	5,725 232,734
II above	1,357,707	959,668	1,734,220	1,352,342	964,293	1,732,899	1,324,257	934,486	1,493,713
	1,001,101	303,000	1,101,220	1,002,012		.,,	.,,		
Police service -Police (all ranks)	118,249 42,312	5,937	118,249 44,874	119,139 42,657	5,911	119,139 45,208	118,868 42,870	5,855	118,868 45,397
-Others ‡ Probation, magistrates' courts and									23,681
agency staff	20,205	6,999	23,644	20,264	7,122	23,761	20,180	7,130	20,001
All (excluding special employment and training							4 500 475	047 474	1 001 000
measures)	1,538,473	972,604	1,920,987	1,534,402	977,326	1,921,007	1,506,175	947,471	1,681,659
ABLE B Wales *									
Education -Lecturers and teachers	30,582	7,672	32.015	30,641	8,052	32,237	30,660	7,648	32,212
-Others	10,292	30,078 28	23,089 7,424	10,582 7,374	29,664 29	23,223 7,386	10,519 7,399	29,178 26	22,938 7,410
Construction Transport	7,412	1	40 14,623	42 9,466	12,722	42 14,810	54 9,602	5 12,748	57 14,954
Social services	9,260	12,757			834	1,557	1,100	823	1,509
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths	1,139 4,283	850 2,221	1,556 5,235	1,145 4,228	2,218	5,181	4,712	2,491	5,781
Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal	1,230 1,745	231 8	1,326 1,748	1,237 1,745	228 9	1,332 1,749	1,245 1,714	220 9	1,337 1,718
lousing	2,451	576	2,714	2,454	592	2,724	2,515	599	2,788
Town and country planning	1,465	46	1,488	1,460	52	1,486	1,519	53	1,545
-ire service -Regular	1,790 271	155	1,790 337	1,785 276	151	1,785 340	1,787 282	157	1,787 349
-Others** Miscellaneous services	16,685	3,320	18,106	16,811	3,332	18,236	17,035	3,423	18,505
All above	88,644	57,943	111,491	89,246	57,883	112,088	90,143	57,380	112,890
Police service	6 457		6,457	6,481		6,481	6,443	_	6,443
-Police (all ranks) -Others ‡	6,457 1,867	357	2,021	1,927	355	2,080	1,981	361	2,137
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,099	291	1,237	1,100	298	1,240	1,111	289	1,248
All (excluding special									
employment and training measures)	98,067	58,591	121,206	98,754	58,536	121,889	99,678	58,030	122,718
TABLE C Scotland †† ‡‡									
Education									
-Lecturers and teachers § -Others	56,978 22,421	6,679 41,144	59,650 42,053	56,970 22,404	6,885 41,212	59,724 42,092	56,917 22,320	6,740 41,091	59,613 41,967
Construction	+ 15,557	60	15,586	14,361	65 41	14,393 674	15,138 675	56 46	15,165 699
Transport Social services	590 21,373	33 27,350	605 34,301	652 21,707	27,328	34,636	21,784	27,704	34,888
Public libraries, museums and Art Galleries	3,260	1,761	4,194	3,305	1,735	4,228	3,329	1,781	4,279
Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health	11,190 2,203	2,604 446	12,441 2,412	11,049 2,198	2,714 472	12,358 2,419	12,235 2,180	3,045 529	13,693 2,427
Cleansing Housing	8,795 6,518	186 520	8,883 6,781	8,657 6,639	182 538	8,742 6,913	8,811 6,642	236 473	8,921 6,882
	1,749	71	1,790	1,820	83	1,867	1,815	48	1,842
Physical planning Fire service			4,599	4,583		4,583	4,605		4,605
-Regular -Others**	4,599 474	188	562	478	188	565 39,872	485 37,570	177 4,091	568 39,557
Miscellaneous services	36,785	3,485	38,482	38,180	3,476				
All above	192,492	84,527	232,339	193,003	84,919	233,066	194,506	86,017	235,106
Police service -Police (all ranks)	13,542	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	13,542	13,561		13,561	13,561		13,561
-Others ‡ Administration of District Courts	3,441 131	2,623 13	4,656 138	3,485 129	2,619 15	4,701 137	3,551 134	2,644 15	4,779 142
	101	13	100		10				
All (excluding special employment and training			050.075	040 470	07 550	051 405	211,752	88,676	253,588
measures)	209,606	87,163	250,675	210,178	87,553	251,465	211,732	00,070	233,300

ucation \* Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent: teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11; teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53; manual employees 0-41.
 † 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; clerical and cleaning staff.
 \* Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 † Includes civilian employees 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.
 # Education to the following factors to convert 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 0-45.
 § Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

### EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities



	Whole econ	iomy		Production Divisions 1			Manufacturin Divisions 2 1		and the second sec
	Output ‡	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed **
1984	96·5	98-9	97-6	94-8	100-8	94-0	97-4	100·5	96·9
1985	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·3	100-1	103-2	102-3	97-3	105-2	101-2	97·9	103·3
1987	108·1	101-9	106-1	105-7	96-0	110-1	106-5	97·0	109·8
1988	113·4	105-3	107-7	109-7	97-1	112-9	114-3	98·7	115·8
1989	116·2	108-2	107-4	110-2	97-5	113-0	119-2	99·4	120·0
1984 Q1	96-6	98-3	98·2	97-2	101-1	96·2	97-1	100-6	96·6
Q2	96-0	98-7	97·3	94-1	100-9	93·3	97-0	100-5	96·5
Q3	96-3	99-1	97·1	93-3	100-7	92·6	97-9	100-7	97·2
Q4	97-3	99-5	97·8	94-4	100-6	93·9	97-7	100-4	97·3
1985 Q1	98-9	99-8	99-1	97-8	100·4	97-4	100·4	100·3	100-2
Q2	100-4	100-0	100-4	101-7	100·2	101-4	101·1	100·1	100-9
Q3	100-2	100-1	100-1	100-6	99·9	100-7	99·9	99·9	99-9
Q4	100-6	100-1	100-5	99-9	99·4	100-5	98·6	99·7	99-0
1986 Q1	101-6	100-0	101-6	101-2	98-6	102-5	98·9	99·1	99·8
Q2	102-8	100-0	102-8	102-1	97-6	104-6	100·6	98·2	102·5
Q3	103-9	100-1	103-8	102-9	96-8	106-4	101·3	97·3	104·1
Q4	104-9	100-4	104-5	103-1	96-2	107-2	103·8	97·0	107·1
1987 Q1	105-7	100-7	105·0	103·8	95·7	108-5	103-1	96·5	106·8
Q2	107-2	101-4	105·7	104·9	95·8	109-4	105-7	96·8	109·2
Q3	109-2	102-3	106·8	106·7	96·1	111-0	108-2	97·2	111·3
Q4	110-4	103-2	106·9	107·4	96·4	111-4	109-0	97·6	111·7
1988 Q1	112-0	104·1	107·6	108·3	96-8	111.9	111.5	98-2	113·5
Q2	112-7	104·8	107·5	109·6	97-0	113.1	112.7	98-4	114·5
Q3	114-0	105·7	107·9	110·5	97-2	113.6	115.8	98-9	117·1
Q4	114-7	106·4	107·8	110·2	97-6	112.9	117.1	99-2	118·1
1989 Q1	115-8	107-2	108·0	110·0	97-7	112-6	119-2	99·5	119-9
Q2	115-7	107-9	107·2	109·5	97-5	112-2	119-4	99·3	120-2
Q3	116-3	108-5	107·2	110·5	97-4	113-4	119-3	99·4	120-1
Q4	116-9	109-2	107·0	110·6	97-4	113-6	118-9	99·3	119-8
1990 Q1 Q2	117.7	109-8	107-2	110·3 113·0	97·1 97·0	113-6 116-5	119·9 121·7	99-2 98-9	120·9 123·0

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

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# Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	TIME								di seren ini
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	g part of w	eek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of w	veek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season-	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours los	st	Opera- tives		Hours lost	L	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	1,329 1,304 1,350 1,413 1,392	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 13.38		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 9-6	28 34 24 17 22	0·7 0·9 0·6 0·5 0·6	416 485 348 244 302		15·1 14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7
Week ended 1988 June 11	1,378	36.9	9.4	12.95	13.04	2	60	16	143	9.2	17	0.5	203	256	11.9
July 16	1,392	37-3	9·7	12·54	13-57	4	148	12	133	11·1	16	0·4	281	284	17-8
Aug 13	1,309	35-0	9·6	12·53	13-46	3	111	12	118	10·1	14	0·4	229	264	15-9
Sep 10	1,385	36-9	9·6	13·28	13-36	2	97	10	86	8·8	12	0·3	183	231	15-1
Oct 15	1,509	40·3	9·7	14·68	13·92	3	138	13	110	8·8	16	0-4	248	259	15·5
Nov 12	1,525	40·7	9·8	14·87	13·87	3	126	13	125	9·8	16	0-4	251	230	15·7
Dec 10	1,515	40·5	9·9	14·98	14·04	2	95	13	119	9·4	15	0-4	214	252	14·2
1989 Jan 14	1,375	37·0	9·4	12·91	13-83R	2	88	19	205	10-7	21	0.6	293	234 R	13·7
Feb 11	1,439	38·9	9·4	13·51	13-75R	3	133	23	228	10-0	26	0.7	360	288 R	13·8
Mar 11	1,391	37·6	9·5	13·26	13-49R	3	104	25	258	10-3	28	0.7	362	311 R	13·1
Apr 15	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13-60R	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	0·7	384	335 R	14·0
May 13	1,405	38·3	9·5	13·47	13-54R	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	0·7	365	353 R	14·1
June 10	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13-41R	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	0·5	228	295 R	13·5
July 15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·28R	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	0·5	262	264 R	15·3
Aug 19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·69R	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	0·4	181	231 R	13·3
Sept 16	1,395	37·5	9·7	13·54	13·53R	3	136	16	158	9·9	19	0·5	294	411 R	15·2
Oct 14	1,445	38·9	9·7	13-97	13·07R	3	100	18	165	9·0	21	0.6	266	296 R	12·7
Nov 11	1,442	38·9	9·7	13-93	12·87R	4	148	18	162	8·9	22	0.6	310	303 R	14·2
Dec 16	1,375	37·2	9·8	13-43	12·50R	3	135	21	187	8·9	24	0.7	321	377 R	13·2
1990 Jan 12	1,281	34-9	9·1	11·71	12·61R	4	158	24	205	8·6	28	0·8	363	316 R	13·0
Feb 9	1,335	34-6	9·3	12·39	12·64R	11	449	32	316	10·0	43	1·2	764	582 R	7·8
Mar 9	1,321	36-3	9·4	12·40	12·68R	6	238	28	255	9·2	34	0·9	493	411 R	14·7
Apr 6	1,329	36-7	9·5	12·59	12-84R	4	140	27	272	10-1	30	0-8	412	356 R	13·6
May 4	1,328	36-7	9·3	12·36	12-50R	6	225	16	148	9-1	22	0-6	374	339 R	17·1
June 8	1,350	37-1	9·4	12·67	12-95R	4	143	14	127	9-4	17	0-5	269	332 R	15·8
July 13 P	1,323	36.2	9.5	12.53	12.66	4	139	15	144	9.5	19	0.5	283	283	15.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN	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
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	100-0 96-6 96-1 97-6 96-9	100·0 95·4 96·3 101·1 98·1	100·0 96·5 96·2 95·6 94·4	100-0 99-0 98-7 97-4 93-3	100-0 97-6 97-4 97-6 97-1	100·0 99·7 100·5 101·1 100·1	100-0 99-6 100-4 100-8 100-3	100·0 100·0 101·1 101·8 102·4	100·0 99·1 100·2 99·2 98·6	100·0 99·6 99·6 99·6 98·6
Week ended 1988 June 11	97-4	100-2	95·2	97-5	97·3	100-8	100.4	101-2	98-9	99.8
July 16 Aug 13 Sept 10	98·1 97·7 97·5	102-2	94.7	97-1	97-4	101·1 100·9 100·8	100-1	101-2	99-3	99.5
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	97-9 98-0 98-1	102·6	96.6	96-3	97.7	101·2 101·1 101·2	101.6	103.6	99-0	99-3
1989 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	97-3 97-3 97-2	99.8	95.1	94.8	96.9	100-6 100-4 100-2	100.4	102·7	98.7	<sup>∙</sup> 98·5
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	97·1 96·8 96·7	98:0	93.9	93-3	97-0	100·4 100·2 100·1	100.2	101.9	98.7	98-8
July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	96·9 97·4 96·8	97.8	95.8	93-0	97.0	100-1 100-3 100-1	100-2	103.6	98.6	98-4
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	96-5 96-3 96-0	96-6	92·9	91.9	97-4	99·9 99·7 99·5	100.4	101.3	98-3	98·5
1990 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	96·1 95·6 95·6	94.1	93·3	91·2	96-6	99·8 99·6 99·6	100-4	101.9	98·1	97·5
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	95-6 95-0 95-3	92·1	93-3	90.8	96-8	99·8 99·3 99·5	99·9	102·2	98·2	97.5
July 14	95.5					99.2				

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adj

#### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UNEMPLOYM

		MALE AND F	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED 11			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATIO	N
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
86* 87 88** 89	) ) Annual ) averages )	3,289-1 2,953-4 2,370-4 1,798-7	11.8 10.6 8.4 6.3	3,107·3 2,822·3 2,293·9 1,796·6	11.2 10.1 8.1 6.3					
88	Aug 11	2,291.2	8.1	2,220.9	7.9	-41.7	-46.1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ‡‡	2,311.0	8.2	2,189.3	7.7	-33-9	-44-1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118·9	7·5	2,151.7	7.6	-33·8	-36·5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066·9	7·3	2,101.8	7.4	-52·7	-40·1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046·5	7·2	2,038.3	7.2	-67·8	-51·4	212	1,797	37
89	Jan 12	2,074·3	7·3	1,995·0	7·0	-49·6	-56·7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018·2	7·1	1,951·9	6·8	-39·1	-52·2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960·2	6·9	1,920·5	6·7	-32·1	-40·3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883-6	6·6	1,860-1	6·5	58·6	-43·3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802-5	6·3	1,839-1	6·5	22·2	-37·6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743-1	6·1	1,811-3	6·4	25·5	-35·4	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771·4	6-2	1,785·1	6·3	-23·1	-23-6	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741·1	6-1	1,742·7	6·1	-41·9	-30-2	214	1,501	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702·9	6-0	1,692·7	5·9	-51·0	-38-7	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635-8	5·7	1,674·5	5·9	-19·4	-37·4	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612-4	5·7	1,652·0	5·8	-22·9	-31·1	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639-0	5·8	1,634·6	5·7	-17·4	-19·9	207	1,407	25
90	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5∙9	1,612·1	5·7	-22-5	-20·8	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5∙9	1,610·4	5·6	-1-7	-13·9	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5∙8	1,604·4	5·6	-6-0	-10·1	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5∙7	1,606·6	5·6	2·2	-1·8	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5∙5	1,611·5	5·7	4·9	0·4	182	1,373	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5∙5	1,618·2	5·7	6·7	4·6	190	1,342	23
	July 12	1,623·6	5-7	1,631·6	5·7	13-4	8-3	261	1,340	23
	Aug 9 P	1,657·8	5-8	1,653·9	5·8	22-3	14-1	236	1,398	23

THOUSAND

### 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

					and the second second	and the stand and a stand		and the second second		
1986* 1987 1988** 1989	) Annual ) averages	3,161·3 2,826·9 2,254·7 1,693·0	11.7 10.4 8.2 6.1	2,984.6 2,700.2 2,180.7 1,691.1	11.0 9.9 7.9 6.1					
1988	Aug 11	2,173.7	7.9	2,108.5	7.7	-40.8	-45.5	230	1,905	39
	Sept 8** ±	2,195.2	8.0	2,077.7	7.5	-32.7	-43-3	257	1,899	39
	Oct 13	2,008-4	7·3	2,041·1	7·4	-32·8	-35·4	232	1,738	38
	Nov 10	1,958-0	7·1	1,991·1	7·2	-52·7	-39·4	217	1,705	36
	Dec 8	1,938-5	7·0	1,929·1	7·0	-66·3	-50·6	206	1,697	36
1989	Jan 12	1,963-2	7·1	1,885-1	6·8	-50·2	-56·4	207	1,721	36
	Feb 9	1,908-1	6·9	1,842-3	6·6	-39·0	-51·8	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9	1,851-9	6·7	1,811-5	6·5	-31·7	-40·3	193	1,626	32
	Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,752·1	6·3	-57·4	-42·7	182	1,563	31
	May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,732·0	6·2	-21·2	-36·8	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,705·4	6·1	-24·3	-34·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663-6	6·0	1,679·3	6·0	-23·1	-22·9	237	1,399	27
	Aug 10	1,634-1	5·9	1,638·1	5·9	-40·8	-29·4	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596-8	5·7	1,589·7	5·7	-49·3	-37·7	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534-0	5·5	1,572-2	5·7	-18·7	-36·3	206	1,304	24
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513-2	5·4	1,550-8	5·6	-21·8	-29·9	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539-9	5·6	1,534-2	5·5	-16·6	-18·5	200	1,316	23
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586·6	5-7	1,512·9	5·4	-21·3	-19·8	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576·8	5-7	1,511·7	5·4	-1·2	-13·0	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549·0	5-6	1,505·9	5·4	-5·8	-9·4	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5-5	1,508-6	5·4	2·7	-1·4	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5-3	1,513-8	5·4	5·2	0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14	1,460·6	5-3	1,521-3	5·5	7·5	5·1	184	1,255	22
	July 12	1,524-1	5·5	1,534-7	5·5	13·4	8·7	251	1,251	22
	Aug 9 P	1,559-6	5·6	1,558-1	5·6	23·4	14·8	229	1,308	22

<sup>1</sup> Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average. The set calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related overment training programmes) at mid-1989 for 1989 and 1990 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates arising from the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey. "Unadjusted figures for September 8, 1980 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 50,000, on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988. "It me unadjusted ingures for September 8, 1980 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 50,000, have a first in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). (Outflows between August and September were understated with a compensating effect between September and October). An allowance for this distortion has been made in the seasonally adjusted figures for September.

				051000		FEMALE				MALE
		MARRIED Number	Per cent work- force †	<u>SEASONALI</u> Number	Per cent work- force †	UNEMPLOYED	Per cent work- force †	SEASONALLY Number	Per cent work- force †	INEMPLOYED
) ) Annual ) average:	1986* 1987 1988** 1989		8-4 7-3 5-8 4-2	959-0 851-3 686-8 507-0	9.1 7.8 6.1 4.2	1,036-6 907-6 719-9 507-9	13·1 12·1 9·8 7·9	2,148·3 1,971·0 1,607·1 1,289·6	13.7 12.5 10.1 7.9	2,252·5 2,045·8 ,650·5 ,290·8
Aug 11	1988	286.9	5.6	662.4	6.0	714.6	9.5	1,558-5	9.6	I,576·5
Sept 8** ±±		287.9	5.5	650·3	6.0	716.6	9.4	1,539-0	9.7	1,594-4
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8		265·2 254·9 249·9	5·3 5·2 5·0	635-4 620-5 599-3	5·3 5·1 5·0	634-6 612-2 595-1	9·3 9·1 8·8	1,516-3 1,481-3 1,439-0	9·1 8·9 8·9	,484·2 ,454·8 ,451·5
Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1989	248·7 239·5 229·3	4-8 4-7 4-6	584-1 570-7 557-1	4·9 4·8 4·6	601-1 583-3 560-9	8·7 8·5 8·4	1,410·9 1,381·2 1,363·4	9·0 8·8 8·6	,473-2 ,434-9 ,399-4
Apr 13 May 11 June 8		216·9 204·7 195·7	4·4 4·3 4·2	536·5 526·3 513·7	4·4 4·1 4·0	532-8 505-5 486-6	8·1 8·1 8·0	1,323·6 1,312·8 1,297·6	8·3 8·0 7·7	,350·8 ,297·1 ,256·6
July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡		196·1 193·3 183·0	4·1 3·9 3·8	501·2 482·0 463·7	4·2 4·1 4·0	509-8 502-7 484-1	7-9 7-7 7-5	1,283·9 1,260·7 1,229·0	7.7 7.6 7.5	,261.6 ,238.4 ,218.8
Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡		172·9 165·0 162·5	3·8 3·7 3·6	458·1 450·2 440·2	3.7 3.6 3.6	454·5 439·7 434·2	7·5 7·4 7·3	1,216-4 1,201-8 1,194-4	7·2 7·2 7·4	1,181·3 1,172·7 1,204·8
Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8	1990	164·2 160·2 155·8	3.5 3.5 3.5	431-8 430-0 428-1	3.7 3.6 3.5	447.7 443.5 433.1	7·2 7·2 7·2	1,180-3 1,180-4 1,176-3	7.6 7.6 7.4	1,239-3 1,232-2 1,213-5
Apr 12 May 10 June 14		154-8 146-1 141-9	3·5 3·5 3·5	430·2 427·6 425·2	3.5 3.3 3.3	428-1 408-5 400-2	7·2 7·3 7·3	1,176-4 1,183-9 1,193-0	7-4 7-2 7-1	,198-2 ,170-0 ,155-4
								1,1000		1,100 4
July 12 Aug 9 P	MEN	146-1 150-5 APLOY	UNEN	422·1 425·5	3:5 3:7	431-5 446-0	7·4 7·5	1,209-5 1,228-4	7·3 7·4	1,192·1 1,211·8
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 · 4	1986* 1987	150.5	3-5 UNEN G	425-5 926-0 818-4	3.7 9.0 7.7	446-0 1,001-7 873-1	7-5 12-9 11-8	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8	7-4 13-5 12-3	2,159-6 1,953-8
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 · 2 Annual averag	nmar 1986*	150-5 MPLOY	3:5 UNEM G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0	926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0	9-0 7-7 5-9 4-0	446-0 1.001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0	7.4	2,159-6
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Annual Aug 11	1986* 1987 1988**	150-5 APLOY B Sur	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4	926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0	9-0 7-7 5-9 4-0 5-9	1,001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3	2,058:7 1,881:8 1,524:4 1,212:0 1,476:5	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 · 2 Annual averag	1986* 1987 1988**	150-5 MPLOY	3:5 UNEM G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0	926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0	9-0 7-7 5-9 4-0	446-0 1.001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,400-6	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,213-1 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Annual averag Aug 11 Sept 6" ±‡ Oct 13 Nov 10	1986* 1987 1988**	150-5 <b>MPLOY</b> <b>B Sur</b> 272-8 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1	425-5 926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5	3.7 9.0 7.7 5.9 4.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.2 5.0	446-0 1,001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2 684-3 604-3 582-6	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,391-4 1,353-9
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Annual averag Aug 11 Sept 8" ## Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9	1986* 1987 1988** 1989	150-5 <b>MPLOY</b> <b>AB Sur</b> 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 237-7 236-1 226-9	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1 4:9 4:7 4:5	425-5 926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9	3.7 9.0 7.7 5.9 4.0 5.9 5.9 5.2 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.6	446-0 1,001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2 684-3 604-3 582-6 566-6 571-8 554-2	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-4 8-2	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,457-5 1,457-5 1,457-5 1,459-1 1,330-7 1,330-7 1,330-7	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-5	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2:4 Annual Averag Aug 11 Sept 8" ## Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	1986* 1987 1988** 1989	150-5 <b>APLOY</b> <b>B Sur</b> 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 226-9 217-0 204-7 192-7	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1 4:9 4:5 4:4 4:3 4:2	425-5 926-0 818-4 665-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7	3.7 9.0 7.7 5.9 4.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.2 5.0 4.9 4.9 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.0	446-0 1.001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2 684-3 604-3 582-6 566-6 571-8 554-2 532-4 554-2 532-4 554-2 532-4	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-4 8-5 8-4 8-2 8-1 7-8 7-8	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,439-1 1,330-7 1,301-4 1,283-9 1,244-6 1,234-3	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-5 8-3 8-3 8-0 7-7	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,371-9 1,371-9 1,391-4 1,353-9 1,319-5 1,219-2 1,219-2 1,219-2 1,179-7 1,183-6 1,161-0
Annual Aug 9 P 2 2 4 Annual Annual Annual Aug 11 Sept 8" ## Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Arg 11 June 8 July 13 Aug 10	1986* 1987 1988** 1989	272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 244-7 192-7 192-7 192-7 192-7 192-7 192-7 192-7 192-7	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1 4:9 4:7 4:5 4:4 4:2 4:1 4:0 3:8	425-5 926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7 485-7 473-2 454-5	3.7 9.0 7.7 5.9 4.0 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.2 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.0 3.9 4.0	446-0 1.001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2 684-3 604-3 582-6 566-6 566-6 571-8 554-2 532-4 504-5 477-9 459-2 480-0 473-0	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-5 8-5 8-5 8-5 8-5 8-5	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,435-5 1,30-7 1,301-4 1,283-9 1,244-6 1,234-3 1,219-7 1,206-1 1,183-6	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-8 8-5 8-3 8-0 7-7 7-4 7-5 7-3	2,159-6 1,953-8 1,566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,391-4 1,353-9 1,319-5 1,271-4 1,219-2
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Annual averag Aug 11 Sept 6" ‡‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Arg 13 May 11 June 8 July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡	1986* 1987 1988** 1989	272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 242-1 244-1 124-1 183-5 180-7 171-3 161-7 154-4	3:5 UNEN 3:5 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1 4:9 4:7 4:5 4:5 4:4 4:3 4:2 4:1 4:0 3:8 3:7 3:6 3:6	425-5 926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7 485-7 473-2 454-5 436-9 431-5 424-1	9-0 7-7 5-9 4-0 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-9 5-2 5-0 4-9 4-8 4-6 4-5 4-5 4-5 4-5 4-5 4-2 4-0 3-9 4-0 4-0 3-8 3-6 3-5	446-0 1.001-7 873-1 688-6 479-9 681-2 684-3 684-3 604-3 582-6 566-6 566-6 571-8 554-2 532-4 504-5 477-9 459-2 480-0 473-0 455-1 427-4 414-2	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 7-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-4 8-5 8-4 8-5 8-4 8-5 8-1 7-8 7-8 7-7 7-6 7-5 7-3 7-2 7-1	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,400-6 1,359-1 1,301-4 1,234-3 1,219-7 1,206-1 1,183-6 1,152-8 1,140-7 1,126-7	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-8 8-6 8-8 8-3 8-0 7-7 7-4 7-5 7-3 7-2 7-0 6-9	2,159-6 953-8 5566-1 1,213-1 1,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,391-4 1,353-9 1,319-5 1,219-2 1,179-7 1,183-6 1,161-0 1,141-7 1,106-5 1,099-0
July 12 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Aug 9 P J 2 4 Annual averag Aug 11 Sept 8" ±‡ Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 June 8 July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡ Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡	1986' 1987 1988' 1989 	150-5 <b>APLOY</b> <b>AB Sur</b> 272-8 274-4 252-1 242-1 237-7 236-1 226-9 217-0 204-7 192-7 184-1 183-5 180-7 171-3 161-7 154-4 152-3 154-2 150-5	3:5 UNEN G 8:3 7:2 5:7 4:0 5:4 5:3 5:2 5:1 4:9 4:7 4:5 4:4 4:4 4:3 4:2 4:1 4:0 3:8 3:7 3:6 3:6 3:5 3:4 3:4	425-5 926-0 818-4 656-3 479-0 632-0 620-2 605-6 590-5 570-0 554-4 540-9 527-6 507-5 497-7 485-7 473-2 454-5 436-9 431-5 424-1 414-5 406-6 405-1	3.7 9.0 7.7 5.9 4.0 5.9 5.9 5.2 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.2 4.0 3.9 4.0 3.9 4.0 3.8 3.6 3.5 3.5	446-0 1,001-7 873-1 688-6 4779-9 681-2 684-3 604-3 582-6 566-6 571-8 554-2 532-4 504-5 477-9 455-2 480-0 473-0 455-1 427-4 414-2 409-5 422-9 419-3	7-5 12-9 11-8 9-6 9-3 9-1 9-0 8-8 8-5 8-4 8-2 8-1 7-8 8-2 8-1 7-8 7-7 7-6 7-5 7-3 7-2 7-1 7-0 7-0 7-0 7-0 7-0 7-0 7-0 7-0	1,228-4 2,058-7 1,881-8 1,524-4 1,212-0 1,476-5 1,457-5 1,435-5 1,400-6 1,359-1 1,30-7 1,30-7 1,30-7 1,20-6 1,183-6 1,152-8 1,140-7 1,126-7 1,106-3 1,106-6	7-4 13-5 12-3 9-8 7-6 9-4 9-5 8-8 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-6 8-8 8-6 8-6	211-8 2,159-6 ,953-8 ,566-1 ,213-1 ,492-5 1,511-0 1,404-1 ,375-3 ,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,375-3 1,371-9 1,383-6 1,165-5 1,099-0 1,130-4 1,157-5 1,157-5

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. 11 The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see p 422 of the October 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette* and p 660 of the December 1988 issue for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account). See also note ±. 1 The changes in the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme from July 1989 mean that these mineworkers have the option to no longer sign on at Unemployment Benefit Offices as unemployed and available for work as a condition of this scheme. It is estimated that there is no further effect as a result of this change, with the total effect of the change now estimated to be about 15,500. Now that the full effect is known the necessary discontinuity adjustments can be made and a revised consistent back series will be produced in due course.

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

### 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			1
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	HEAST	704.7	504.7	260-0	0.7	10.0	6.9	750.3	8.2			505·2	245.0
1986* 1987 1988** 1989	) Annual ) averages	784-7 680-5 508-6 367-4	524.7 460.8 346.8 259.6	260-0 219-7 161-8 107-8	8.7 7.4 5.5 3.9	8.7 6.5 4.8	6-8 5-7 4-1 2-6	657-9 495-9 367-0	8·3 7·2 5·3 3·9			448·3 339·9 259·3	209.7 156.1 107.6
1989	Aug 10	356-8	250·1	106·7	3.8	4·7	2·6	352·3	3.7	-11·8	6-9	251.7	100-6
	Sept 14	349-7	246·9	102·8	3.7	4·6	2·5	345·2	3.6	-7·3	8-2	247.3	97-9
	Oct 12	337·2	240-4	96·9	3.6	4·5	2·3	343-0	3.6	-2·3	-7-1	246-6	96·4
	Nov 9	332·7	239-0	93·7	3.5	4·5	2·3	342-7	3.6	-0·4	-3·3	246-8	95·9
	Dec 14	342·9	249-3	93·6	3.6	4·7	2·3	342-1	3.6	-0·6	-1·0	247-6	94·5
990	Jan 11	348·7	254-5	94-2	3.7	4·8	2·3	338·4	3.6	-3·7	-1.5	245·7	92·7
	Feb 8	349·9	255-5	94-4	3.7	4·8	2·3	338·0	3.6	-0·4	-1.6	245·7	92·3
	Mar 8	346·5	252-9	93-6	3.7	4·7	2·3	338·1	3.6	0·1	-1.3	245·2	92·9
	Apr 12	349·1	254-4	94-6	3.7	4·8	2·3	345·5	3.6	7·4	2·4	250-4	95-1
	May 10	342·4	251-2	91-2	3.6	4·7	2·2	349·7	3.7	4·2	3·9	254-5	95-2
	June 14	341·9	252-0	90-0	3.6	4·7	2·2	354·7	3.7	5·0	5·5	259-5	95-2
	July 12	359-3	262·5	96·8	3·8	4·9	2·3	359·6	3.8	4-9	4·7	264·7	94·9
	Aug 9 P	376-7	273·2	103·5	4·0	5·1	2·5	371·5	3.9	11-9	7·3	273·8	97·7
GREA	TER LONDON (inclu		East)										
1986* 1987 1988** 1988**	) Annual ) averages	407-1 363-8 291-9 218-2	280·9 254·4 205·1 156·5	126-1 109-4 86-7 61-8	9·5 8·5 6·7 5·0	11·1 10·1 8·1 6·3	7·3 6·2 4·8 3·3	391·3 353·0 285·3 218·0	9·2 8·2 6·6 5·0			272.0 248.3 201.5 156.4	119-4 104-7 83-8 61-7
989	Aug 10	215·0	152·9	62·1	4·9	6·1	3·3	210-2	4·8	6·6	-3·6	151.5	58·7
	Sept 14	211·2	150·8	60·4	4·8	6·0	3·2	206-1	4·7	4·2	-4·2	148.9	57·2
	Oct 12	202-5	145·7	56-9	4·6	5·8	3·0	204·3	4·7	-1.8	-4·2	147-9	56·4
	Nov 9	198-1	143·2	54-9	4·5	5·7	2·9	203·3	4·6	-1.2	-2·4	147-2	56·1
	Dec 14	200-8	146·1	54-7	4·6	5·8	2·9	201·3	4·6	-2.0	-1·6	146-1	55·2
990	Jan 11	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	198-8	4.5	-2·5	-1.8	144-5	54·3
	Feb 8	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	197-5	4.5	-1·3	-1.9	144-0	53·5
	Mar 8	198·2	145·0	53·3	4·5	5·8	2·8	196-5	4.5	-1·0	-1.6	142-9	53·6
	Apr 12	201-2	146-7	54·4	4·6	5·9	2·9	200-1	4·6	3-6	0·4	145·3	54-8
	May 10	198-5	145-6	52·9	4·5	5·8	2·8	201-4	4·6	1-3	1·3	146·7	54-7
	June 14	199-3	146-6	52·7	4·5	5·9	2·8	203-4	4·6	2-0	2·3	148·6	54-8
	July 12	207-3	151-2	56-2	4·7	6·0	3·0	205·0	4·7	1.6	1.6	150·3	54·7
	Aug 9 P	216-1	156-3	59-8	4·9	6·2	3·2	211·0	4·8	6.0	3.2	154·6	56·4
	ANGLIA							70.0	0.5			51.4	07.4
986* 987 988** 989	) Annual ) averages	83·4 72·5 52·0 35·2	53·9 47·4 33·6 24·0	29-5 25-1 18-5 11-2	9·0 7·7 5·4 3·6	9·8 8·6 6·0 4·3	8·0 6·3 4·6 2·7	78-8 69-4 50-3 35-1	8.5 7.3 5.2 3.6			51·4 45·8 32·6 24·0	27-4 23-6 17-7 11-2
989	Aug 10	32·7	22·2	10-4	3·3	3.9	2·5	33-9	3·5	-0·7	0·4	23·5	10-4
	Sept 14	31·8	21·9	9-9	3·3	3.9	2·4	33-2	3·4	-0·8	0·6	23·3	9-9
	Oct 12	31·2	21.7	9·5	3·2	3·8	2·3	33-5	3·4	0·3	0·4	23·7	9.8
	Nov 9	31·7	22.4	9·3	3·2	4·0	2·3	33-4	3·4	-0·1	0·2	23·7	9.7
	Dec 14	33·7	24.4	9·3	3·4	4·3	2·3	33-4	3·4		0·1	24·0	9.4
990	Jan 11	36-0	25-9	10·0	3.7	4-6	2·4	33·0	3·4	-0·4	-0·2	23·8	9·2
	Feb 8	36-9	26-7	10·2	3.8	4-7	2·5	33·6	3·4	0·6	0·1	24·1	9·5
	Mar 8	37-0	26-8	10·1	3.8	4-7	2·5	34·3	3·5	0·7	0·3	24·7	9·6
	Apr 12	36·7	26·5	10-1	3.8	4.7	2·5	35·0	3.6	0.7	0.7	25·2	9.8
	May 10	35·7	25·8	9-8	3.7	4.6	2·4	35·6	3.6	0.6	0.7	25·7	9.9
	June 14	33·9	24·6	9-2	3.5	4.4	2·2	35·9	3.7	0.3	0.5	25·9	10.0
	July 12	35·3	25·5	9∙8	3.6	4·5	2·4	36∙6	3.7	0·7	0·5	26.6	10-0
	Aug 9 P	36·6	26·3	10∙3	3.7	4·7	2·5	37∙6	3.8	1·0	0·7	27.3	10-3
SOUT	H WEST											100.1	69.7
986* 987 988* 989	) Annual ) averages	205·7 178·9 137·6 98·1	131.6 115.0 88.5 66.1	74-2 63-9 49-1 31-9	9.9 8.5 6.4 4.5	10-8 9-4 7-2 5-4	8.6 7.2 5.4 3.4	195-8 172-3 133-7 98-0	9·5 8·1 6·2 4·5			126-1 111-4 86-5 66-1	60·9 47·3 31·9
989	Aug 10	91·1	61.5	29·7	4·2	5·0	3·1	94·8	4·4	-2·8	-1·9	64-8	30-0
	Sept 14	89·6	60.8	28·8	4·1	5·0	3·0	91·4	4·2	-3·6	-2·8	62-8	28-6
	Oct 12	87·7	60·1	27.6	4·0	4·9	2·9	90·1	4·1	-1.6	-2·7	62·3	27·8
	Nov 9	88·8	61·2	27.5	4·1	5·0	2·9	88·4	4·1	-1.7	-2·3	61·6	26·8
	Dec 14	92·5	65·1	27.4	4·2	5·3	2·9	88·1	4·0	-0.3	-1·1	62·1	26·0
990	Jan 11	96·8	68·3	28·5	4·4	5.6	3·0	87·4	4·0	-0-7	-0·9	61-9	25·5
	Feb 8	96·7	68·1	28·6	4·4	5.6	3·0	88·5	4·1	1-1		62-5	26·0
	Mar 8	95·1	67·1	28·1	4·4	5.5	2·9	89·7	4·1	1-2	0·5	63-2	26·5
	Apr 12	91-3	64-6	26-7	4·2	5·3	2·8	90·2	4·1	0·5·	0·9	63·2	27·0
	May 10	87-5	62-4	25-2	4·0	5·1	2·6	91·7	4·2	1·5	1·1	64·5	27·2
	June 14	85-1	61-3	23-9	3·9	5·0	2·5	93·7	4·3	2·0	1·3	66·4	27·3
	July 12	90·3	64-6	25·7	4·1	5·3	2·7	95·6	4·4	1.9	1.8	68·4	27·2
	Aug 9 P	94·9	67-6	27·2	4·4	5·5	2·9	98·0	4·5	2.4	2.1	70·5	27·5

All All Male Female Male Female WEST MIDLANDS 108-0 94-8 75-0 49-7 236-8 211-1 163-0 118-8 10·6 9·2 7·1 4·6 346-7 305-9 238-0 168-5 13·6 12·0 9·2 6·6 15·4 13·8 10·7 8·0 1986\* 1987 1988\* 1989 Annual averages 162·1 159·9 113·6 112·5 48·5 47·4 6·3 6·3 7·6 7·6 4·5 4·4 1989 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡ 152-9 149-8 151-6 108-5 107-1 109-8 44·3 42·7 41·8 6·0 5·9 5·9 7·3 7·2 7·4 4·1 4·0 3·9 156-5 155-2 151-0 113·4 112·6 109·7 Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 43·1 42·6 41·3 6·1 6·1 5·9 7·6 7·6 7·4 4·0 4·0 3·9 1990 148·7 145·3 144·0 108-2 106-3 105-6 Apr 12 May 10 June 14 40·5 39·0 38·4 5·8 5·7 5·6 7·3 7·2 7·1 3.8 3.6 3.6 150-0 153-5 108-9 111-0 July 12 Aug 9 P 41·1 42·5 5·9 6·0 7·3 7·5 3·8 4·0 EAST MIDLANDS 202-8 183-9 147-8 108-9 136·0 125·2 101·9 77·2 66-8 54-4 45-9 31-7 10.7 9.6 7.7 5.6 12·1 11·2 9·1 6·9 8.6 6.9 5.7 3.8 1986\* 1987 1988\* 1989 Annual averages 1989 105·5 101·3 74·3 71·4 31·2 29·8 5·4 5·2 6.6 6.4 3·8 3·6 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡ 95·3 93·2 95·5 67·5 66·7 69·2 27·8 26·5 26·3 4-9 4-8 4-9 6·0 6·0 6·2 3·4 3·2 3·2 3·3 3·4 3·3 Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 99-5 100-5 98-8 71.9 72.6 71.6 27.6 27.9 27.2 5·1 5·2 5·1 6·4 6·5 6·4 1990 Apr 12 May 10 June 14 97·4 93·8 92·2 70·2 67·9 67·0 27·1 25·9 25·2 5·0 4·8 4·7 6·3 6·1 6·0 3·3 3·1 3·1 96·9 99·9 69·7 71·6 5·0 5·1 6·2 6·4 3·3 3·4 July 12 Aug 9 P 27·2 28·3 YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 10·1 8·7 7·0 4·9 315·9 286·0 234·9 178·8 220.1 201.2 165.8 129.7 95-8 84-8 69-1 49-1 13·5 12·2 10·0 7·7 15-8 14-6 12-2 9-7 1986\* 1987 1988\* 1989 Annual averages 1989 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ 173·7 171·0 124-7 124-0 7·5 7·3 9·4 9·3 4·9 4·7 49·0 46·9 162·5 159·9 162·3 118-9 117-7 120-6 Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡ 7·0 6·9 7·0 8·9 8·8 9·0 4·4 4·2 4·2 43·6 42·2 41·7 167·3 165·5 161·4 124·1 122·9 120·2 43·2 42·7 41·3 Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 7·2 7·1 6·9 9·3 9·2 9·0 4·3 4·3 4·1 1990 158·7 153·4 150·7 118-0 114-5 112-5 40·7 39·0 38·2 6·8 6·6 6·5 8·9 8·6 8·4 4·1 3·9 3·8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14 157·2 159·5 116-4 117-5 40·8 42·0 6·8 6·9 8.7 8.8 4·1 4·2 July 12 Aug 9 P NORTH WEST 17·5 15·9 13·2 10·8 10·6 9·2 7·4 5·3 1986\* 1987 1988\*\* 1989 448-3 403-3 333-0 262-6 313·2 284·3 235·9 191·6 135·1 118·6 97·1 71·0 14.6 13.1 10.8 8.4 Annual averages 255·6 250·6 184-9 182-0 70·6 68·6 10·4 10·3 1989 8·2 8·0 5·3 5·1 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡ 239·2 234·8 236·6 175·4 173·3 176·4 63·9 61·4 60·2 7·7 7·5 7·6 9-9 9-8 10-0 4·8 4·6 4·5 Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡ 243·2 240·7 237·5 180-8 179-6 177-8 62·4 61·0 59·8 4.7 4.6 4.5 Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8 7.8 7.7 7.6 10·2 10·1 10·0 1990 234·1 227·6 223·0 175·1 171·2 167·9 7·5 7·3 7·2 4·4 4·2 4·1 Apr 12 May 10 June 14 59·0 56·4 55·1 9·9 9·7 9·5 231.0 172·3 173·4 58·7 59·7 7·4 7·5 9·7 9·8 4·4 4·5 July 12 Aug 9 P See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

UNEMPLOYED

PER CENT WORKFORCE †

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

### UNEMPLOYMENT 0 0

**Regions 4** 

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тн	0119		

					THOUSAND
lumber	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
27-7 92-1 30-1 68-4	12·9 11·4 8·9 6·6			228-1 203-5 158-7 118-7	99·6 88·6 71·4 49·6
59·9	6·3	-5·9	-3·9	113·6	46·3
54·5	6·0	-5·7	-4·8	110·7	43·8
55-1	6·1	0.6	-3·7	110·8	44·3
54-4	6·0	-0.6	-1·9	110·4	44·0
52-9	6·0	-1.5	-0·5	110·0	42·9
51·1	5·9	-1.8	-1·3	108·9	42·2
50·8	5·9	-0.3	-1·2	108·8	42·0
48·7	5·8	-2.1	-1·4	107·5	41·2
48·7	5·8	0.6	-0.8	107·6	41·1
49·3	5·8		-0.5	108·4	40·9
49·3	5·8		0.2	108·7	40·6
49·6	5·8	0·3	0·3	109-4	40·2
51·4	5·9	1·8	0·7	111-0	40·4
191-3 175-8 143-1 108-8	10·1 9·2 7·4 5·6			129·4 120·6 99·2 77·2	61.9 55.2 43.9 31.6
105-6	5·4	-2·6	-1·8	75·9	29.7
101-3	5·2	-4·4	-2·9	72·8	28.5
99·3	5·1	-2·3	-3·1	71.0	28·3
97·7	5·0	-1·7	-2·8	69.9	27·8
96·3	5·0	-1·4	-1·7	69.1	27·2
94·5	4·9	-1.8	-1.6	67·9	26·6
95·5	4·9	1.0	-0.7	68·5	27·0
95·1	4·9	-0.4	-0.4	68·4	26·7
94·6 95·2 95·8	4·9 4·9 4·9	0·5 0·6 0·6	-0·1 0·2	67·6 68·4 69·2	27·0 26·8 26·6
96·9	5∙0	1·1	0·8	70·5	26·4
99·1	5∙1	2·2	1·3	72·3	26·8
294·3 270·5 225·9 178·6	12·6 11·5 9·6 7·7			207-8 192-4 160-7 129-6	86·5 78·1 65·1 49·0
174·3	7·5	-3·0	-2·2	127·5	46·8
169·7	7·3	-4·9	-2·9	124·8	44·9
167-3	7·2	-2·6	-3·5	123·0	44·3
164-2	7·1	-3·1	-3·5	120·6	43·6
162-5	7·0	-1·7	-2·4	119·8	42·7
159·9	6·9	-2·6	-2·5	118-0	41-9
159·3	6·8	-0·6	-1·6	117-7	41-6
157·4	6·8	-1·9	-1·7	116-6	40-8
156-6	6.7	0-8	-1·1	115·7	40·9
156-1	6.7	0-5	-1·1	115·6	40·5
156-3	6.7	0-2	-0·4	116·2	40·1
157·7	6·8	1.4	0-4	118-1	39·6
159·1	6·8	1.4	1-0	119-4	39·7
423·1 385·2 322·1 262·3	13-8 12-5 10-4 8-4			298.6 273.8 229.6 191.4	124-6 111-3 92-5 70-9
255∙0	8·2	-6·5	-4·5	186-8	68·2
247∙0	7·9	-7·8	-5·7	182-1	64·9
245-4	7·9	-1·9	-5·4	180-4	65·0
241-4	7·8	-4·1	-4·6	177-8	63·6
237-6	7·6	-3·8	-3·1	176-0	61·6
233-8	7·5	-3·8	-3·9	173-8	60·0
233-3	7·5	-0·5	-2·7	173-9	59·4
232-6	7·5	-0·7	-1·7	173-3	59·3
231.5	7·4	-1·1	0.8	172·4	59·1
231.2	7·4	-0·3	0.7	172·4	58·8
230.4	7·4	-0·8	0.7	172·2	58·2
230·8	7·4	0·4	-0·2	173·4	57·4
232·0	7·5	1·2	0·3	174·8	57·2

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ORT	н				10.1	10.0	44.7	001 5	15.4			159.6	61.9
986* 987 988** 989	) Annual averages	234-9 213-1 179-4 141-9	167-3 155-1 130-7 105-7	67·6 58·0 48·7 36·2	16·4 14·9 12·5 10·0	19-6 18-4 15-5 12-9	11-7 9-9 8-2 6-1	221.5 203.9 173.9 141.8	15·4 14·3 12·1 10·0			149·6 127·5 105·6	54-2 46-4 36-2
89	Aug 10	135·5	100-3	35·2	9-6	12·2	6-0	138-0	9-8	-2·9	-2·7	103·5	34·5
	Sept 14 ‡	132·4	97-6	34·8	9-4	11·9	5-9	132-6	9-4	-5·4	-3·6	99·4	33·2
	Oct 12 ‡	127-3	94-9	32-4	9·0	11.5	5-5	130·6	9.2	-2·1	-3·5	98·0	32·6
	Nov 9 ‡	124-9	93-9	31-0	8·8	11.4	5-3	127·3	9.0	-3·3	-3·6	95·6	31·7
	Dec 14 ‡	124-7	94-4	30-3	8·8	11.5	5-1	124·8	8.8	-2·5	-2·6	93·8	31·0
90	Jan 11 ‡	129-1	97·2	31-9	9·1	11·8	5·4	123·0	8.7	-1.8	-2·5	92-2	30·8
	Feb 8 ‡	126-8	95·4	31-3	9·0	11·6	5·3	121·9	8.6	-1.1	-1·8	91-6	30·3
	Mar 8	124-9	94·3	30-5	8·8	11·5	5·2	121·1	8.6	-0.8	-1·2	91-1	30·0
	Apr 12	122-3	92-6	29·7	8·7	11-3	5·0	119·8	8·5	-1·3	-1·1	90·1	29·7
	May 10	119-1	90-7	28·3	8·4	11-0	4·8	120·3	8·5	0·5	-0·5	90·9	29·4
	June 14	116-8	89-2	27·6	8·3	10-9	4·7	120·1	8·5	-0·2	-0·3	91·1	29·0
	July 12	119·4	90·4	29·0	8·5	11.0	4·9	121.0	8·6	0·9	0·4	92-2	28-8
	Aug 9 P	120·0	90·4	29·6	8·5	11.0	5·0	121.9	8·6	0·9	0·5	93-0	28-9
ALE	S	170.0	100.4	50.0	14.4	16.6	10-9	169-3	13.6			120.5	48-8
986* 987 988** 988	) Annual ) averages	179·0 157·0 130·0 97·0	126·1 111·8 92·9 70·9	52·9 45·2 37·1 26·2	14·4 12·7 10·3 7·4	15.2 12.6 9.2	9·0 7·1 4·9	149·9 125·7 96·9	12·1 10·0 7·4			107-6 90-3 70-8	42·3 35·3 26·1
989	Aug 10	91·1	65·8	25·3	7·0	8.5	4·7	93-4	7·1	-2·7	2·1	68·6	24-8
	Sept 14 ‡	90·6	66·0	24·6	6·9	8.6	4·6	90-1	6·9	-3·3	2·8	66·7	23-4
	Oct 12 ‡	86-5	63·9	22·6	6·6	8·3	4·2	88·7	6-8	-1·5	-2·5	65·9	22·8
	Nov 9 ‡	85-7	63·8	21·9	6·6	8·3	4·1	86·6	6-6	-2·1	-2·3	64·4	22·2
	Dec 14 ‡	87-2	65·6	21·6	6·7	8·5	4·0	85·7	6-6	-0·9	-1·5	64·1	21·6
990	Jan 11 ‡	90-3	67·7	22-6	6·9	8·8	4·2	84-6	6·5	-1·1	-1·4	63·3	21.3
	Feb 8 ‡	88-9	66·7	22-1	6·8	8·7	4·1	84-2	6·4	-0·4	-0·8	63·2	21.0
	Mar 8	86-6	65·4	21-3	6·6	8·5	4·0	83-8	6·4	-0·4	-0·6	63·0	20.8
	Apr 12	84-6	63·9	20·7	6·5	8·3	3·9	83-0	6·3	0-8	0·5	62·3	20·7
	May 10	81-2	61·9	19·3	6·2	8·0	3·6	83-4	6·4	0-4	0·3	63·0	20·4
	June 14	79-1	60·7	18·4	6·1	7·9	3·4	84-2	6·4	0-8	0·1	63·9	20·3
	July 12	83-2	63·1	20·1	6·4	8·2	3·8	85·6	6∙5	1·4	0·9	65·3	20·3
	Aug 9 P	84-6	63·7	20·9	6·5	8·3	3·9	86·7	6∙6	1·1	1·1	66·2	20·5
	LAND							000 7	10.1			232·1	100.6
986* 987 988** 988**	) Annual ) averages	359-8 345-8 293-6 234-7	248-1 241-9 207-2 169-5	111.8 103-8 86-4 65-2	14·5 14·0 11·8 9·4	16-9 16-7 14-3 11-8	11-0 10-1 8-3 6-1	332-7 323-4 280-1 234-3	13·4 13·1 11·3 9·3			228-9 199-3 169-3	94·5 80·8 65·0
989	Aug 10	229·9	163∙5	66-4	9·2	11·4	6·2	230·8	9·2	-1·8	-2·8	167·6	63·2
	Sept 14 ‡	219·9	158∙7	61-3	8·8	11·1	5·7	224·7	9·0	-6·2	-3·4	162·9	61·8
	Oct 12 ‡	214·1	155-3	58·8	8·5	10·8	5·5	219·5	8·7	-5·2	-4·4	159·2	60-3
	Nov 9 ‡	211·7	153-8	57·9	8·4	10·7	5·4	214·8	8·6	-4·8	-5·4	155·8	59-0
	Dec 14 ‡	212·9	155-5	57·3	8·5	10·8	5·3	210·5	8·4	-4·3	-4·7	153·0	57-5
990	Jan 11 ‡	219·2	159·9	59·3	8·7	11·1	5-5	207·1	8·3	-3·4	-4·1	150·6	56·5
	Feb 8 ‡	215·7	157·3	58·4	8·6	11·0	5-4	206·4	8·2	-0·7	-2·8	150·4	56·0
	Mar 8	210·1	153·8	56·3	8·4	10·7	5-2	204·8	8·2	-1·6	-1·9	149·5	55·3
	Apr 12	205·9	151-0	54·9	8·2	10·5	5·1	203·8	8·1	-1.0	-1·1	148·5	55-3
	May 10	196·5	145-2	51·3	7·8	10·1	4·8	201·6	8·0	-2.2	-1·6	147·2	54-4
	June 14	193·8	142-7	51·1	7·7	9·9	4·8	201·2	8·0	-0.4	-1·2	147·0	54-2
	July 12	201·4	145·1	56·3	8.0	10·1	5·2	201·5	8∙0	0·3	-0·8	147·8	53·7
	Aug 9 P	200·9	144·5	56·5	8.0	10·1	5·3	200·6	8∙0	0·9	-0·3	147·6	53·0
	HERN IRELAND	107.0	02.0	34.9	18-1	21.7	12.5	122.6	17-4			89.6	33-0
986* 987 988** 989	) Annual ) averages	127-8 126-5 115-7 105-7	92·9 92·0 84·3 77·7	34·5 31·3 28·0	17-8 16-4 15-1	21.5 20.0 18.8	12-3 11-0 9-8	122-1 113-2 105-6	17-2 16-0 15-1			89·2 82·7 77·6	32·9 30·5 27·9
989	Aug 10	107·0	77-4	29·7	15·3	18·7	10·4	104·6	15·0	-1·1	8-0-	77·1	27·5
	Sept 14	106·1	77-1	29·0	15·2	18·7	10·2	103·0	14·8	-1·7	-0-9	76·2	26·8
	Oct 12	101-9	74·8	27·1	14·6	18·1	9·5	102·3	14·7	0·7	-1·2	75·7	26.6
	Nov 9	99-2	73·7	25·5	14·2	17·8	9·0	101·2	14·5	1·1	-1·2	75·1	26.1
	Dec 14	99-1	74·4	24·7	14·2	18·0	8·7	100·4	14·4	0·8	-0·9	74·7	25.7
990	Jan 11	100-4	75·6	24·8	14-4	18·3	8·7	99·2	14·2	-1·2	-1.0	74·0	25·2
	Feb 8	98-9	74·7	24·2	14-2	18·1	8·5	98·7	14·1	-0·5	-0.8	73·8	24·9
	Mar 8	97-6	73·9	23·7	14-0	17·9	8·3	98·5	14·1	-0·2	-0.6	73·7	24·8
	Apr 12	97-7	73·7	23·9	14·0	17·8	8·4	98-0	14·0	-0·5	-0·4	73·4	24.6
	May 10	96-1	72·9	23·2	13·8	17·6	8·1	97-7	14·0	-0·3	-0·3	73·4	24.3
	June 14	95-1	71·9	23·2	13·6	17·4	8·1	96-9	13·9	-0·8	-0·5	73·0	23.9
	July 12 Aug 9 P	99.5 98.2	73·8 72·6	25·7 25·5	14·3 14·1	17-8 17-6	9·0 9·0	96·9 95·8	13·9 13·7	-1.1	0·4 0·6	73·1 72·4	23-8 23-4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	Male	Female	All	Rate **		in travel-to-work area	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
SSISTED REGIONS ‡											
outh West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	4,547 10,162 52,935 <b>67,644</b>	1,640 4,166 21,430 <b>27,236</b>	6,187 14,328 74,365 <b>94,880</b>	10·1 8·1 4·7 <b>5·2</b>	 4.4	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	658 630 3,859 2,635 1,864	330 322 1,576 1,085 638	988 952 5,435 3,720 2,502	2·9 4·4 6·9 2·6 5·2	2·4 3·4 6·0 2·2 4·3
Vest Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted III	90,529 20,485 <b>111,014</b>	33,972 8,520 <b>42,492</b>	124,501 29,005 <b>153,506</b>	8·0 4·5 <b>6·9</b>	 6∙0	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	1,760 2,995 231 2,609 1,972	817 1,059 132 1,171 731	2,577 4,054 363 3,780 2,703	4·8 7·9 3·5 3·5 3·5 3·5	4·2 6·9 2·9 2·9 3·1
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassistéd All	1,094 2,116 68,386 <b>71,596</b>	489 1,058 26,769 <b>28,316</b>	1,583 3,174 95,155 <b>99,912</b>	5·7 6·1 6·0 <b>6·0</b>	5-1	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye ( Cirencester	4,211 1,167 732 I) 978 252	1,630 396 401 435 112	5,841 1,563 1,133 1,413 364	8.0 2.6 3.9 5.9 2.8	6·9 2·1 3·1 4·7 2·3
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	e 12,495 60,069 44,910 <b>117,474</b>	4,234 20,586 17,162 <b>41,982</b>	16,729 80,655 62,072 <b>159,456</b>	10·7 9·3 6:4 <b>8·0</b>	6·9	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I)	1,340 161 2,360 1,031 11,692	423 120 1,107 453 5,037	1,763 281 3,467 1,484 16,729	9·8 2·8 4·5 5·5 7·2	7·2 2·3 3·8 4·9 6·3
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	78,139 53,915 41,343 <b>173,397</b>	25,944 18,241 15,519 <b>59,704</b>	104,083 72,156 56,862 <b>233,101</b>	11.9 7.7 6.4 <b>8.6</b>	7.5	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	2,492 1,866 740 2,900 262	907 952 237 1,024 128	3,399 2,818 977 3,924 390	1.7 5.7 5.5 8.1 5.4	1.4 4.9 4.0 6.9 3.5
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	73,797 10,022 6,555 <b>90,374</b>	23,032 3,381 3,200 <b>29,613</b>	96,829 13,403 9,755 <b>119,987</b>	11.2 8.3 4.6 <b>9.7</b>	8.5	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth	6,228 316 308 7,402 1,347	2,313 157 180 2,777 515	8,541 473 488 10,179 1,862	5.6 3.5 3.6 10.5 4.8	4·9 3·0 2·6 8·9 4·1
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	24,400 34,672 4,618 <b>63,690</b>	7,610 11,360 1,949 <b>20,919</b>	32,010 46,032 6,567 <b>84,609</b>	8·0 5·3	6.5	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne Evesham	1,392 14,436 3,446 1,491 489	495 5,464 1,253 596 258	1,887 19,900 4,699 2,087 747	4·4 7·8 7·3 3·8 2·7	3·8 6·9 6·5 3·0 2·0
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	90,520 22,354 31,580 <b>144,454</b>	32,995 9,921 13,556 <b>56,472</b>	123,515 32,275 45,136 <b>200,926</b>	10·3 5·5	 8.0	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone Gainsborough (I)	2,817 405 729 1,712 800	1,046 191 269 506 359	3,863 596 998 2,218 1,159	4·2 5·4 8·5 7·0 9·1	3.6 4.0 6.7 5.7 7.6
UNASSISTED REGIONS						Gloucester	2,123	795	2,918	4.0	3.6
South East East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN	273,209 26,281	103,471 10,288	376,680 36,569		4∙0 3∙7	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	1,230 1,782 816 2,083	536 726 386 712	1,766 2,508 1,202 2,795	6·4 4·9 5·1 7·1	5·3 4·2 4·3 5·7
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	284,992 283,839 570,302 1,139,133	95,944 102,685 221,864 <b>420,493</b>	380,936 386,524 792,166 <b>1,559,626</b>	8-3 5-0	5·6	Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D) Harwich	5,014 3,095 877 4,008 384	1,512 1,249 412 1,220 166	6,526 4,344 1,289 5,228 550	2·3 3·2 15·7	7·4 1·9 2·6 13·4 5·9
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	72,642 1,211,775	25,508 446,001	98,150 1,657,776		14·1 5·8	Hastings Haverhill	2,235 331	744 193	2,979 524		4·7 3·5
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREA	AS ·	+				Heathrow Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	15,971 401 1,498	6,709 210 664	22,680 611 2,162	3-2 10-8	2·8 7·2 3·9
England	0.017	007	0.40		5.0	Hertford and Harlow	5,299	2,332	7,631	3.4	2.9
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	e 2,217 2,780 674 516 1,056	887 909 299 252 396	3,104 3,689 973 768 1,452	9 5.9 3 9.0 3 2.5	5·2 5·2 7·1 2·1 3·7	Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Raser		264 674 186 264	2,220 625 780	3.8 3.7 7.3	3.0 3.3 2.7 5.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	3,226 842 5,829 1,134 1,395	1,249 359 2,006 474 705	4,47 1,20 7,83 1,60 2,10	1 4·5 5 10·7 8 6·4	2·2 3·7 9·1 4·9 4·2	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	4,198 12,288 1,154 2,963 2,380	1,781 4,462 589 986 777	5,979 16,750 1,740 3,949 3,157	) 9·4 3 4·0 9 3·8	5.6 8.2 3.3 3.3 5.5
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth	1,265 2,104 427	463 902 211	1,72 3,00 63	8 2·2 6 4·4	2.0 3.8 3.1	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering	1,440 260 62	596 158 35	2,036 411 9	8 2·0 7 3·7	5.6 1.5 2.3
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,151 329	771 127	2,92 45	2 3.7 6 4.7	3·3 3·9	and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I)	933 1,500	475 616	1,40 2,11	8 3·7 6 5·4	3·1 4·5
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	304 555 43,264 3,062 4,018	170 228 15,615 1,060 1,279	47 78 58,87 4,12 5,29	3 8.5 9 8.3 2 10.3	2·1 6·5 7·3 8·8 6·9	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	1,769 2,525 267 16,573 270	145 5,704	2,43 3,55 41 22,27 37	9 7·9 2 6·3 7 6·9	5·0 6·5 4·1 6·1 2·3
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	5,128 163 995 10,549 1,080	1,619 84 443 3,785 413		7 2.6 8 6.1 4 8.2	4·9 2·0 4·6 7·0 5·2	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) London Loughborough and Coalville	10,417 3,558 46,514 146,044 1,754	1,460 14,728 55,383	5,01 61,24 201,42	8 7·7 2 13·7 7 5·8	4·9 6·6 12·1 5·1 3·8
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	3,760 12,785 1,506 1,123 292	1,236 3,967 644 386 130	4,99 16,75 2,15 1,50	6 4·9 2 8·1 0 6·9 9 7·6	4·0 7·1 5·7 5·9 3·8	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Matton	825 1,324 368 1,389 161	676 205 638	2,00 57	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6.6 \\ 3 & 4.7 \\ 7 & 3.6 \end{array}$	6.8 5.5 3.3 3.0 2.7
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burnon-on-Trent	7,072 12,751 330 2,127 2,263	2,591 5,213 148 723 909	9,66 17,96 47 2,85	i3 6·0 i4 5·4 i8 8·1 i0 6·8	4·9 4·8 5·5 5·9 4·5	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	681 43,662 3,971 480 7,289	1,340 213	58,12 5,31 69	3 7.7 1 8.8 3 3.5	3.6 6.8 7.6 2.9 4.1

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

### 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

#### Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas † at August 9, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
lelton Mowbray liddlesbrough (D) liiton Keynes linehead lorpeth and Ashington (I)	513 11,910 2,112 331 3,681	230 , 3,415 801 121 1,112	743 15,325 2,913 452 4,793	3.6 12.6 3.3 4.8 9.8	3.0 11.0 3.0 3.7 8.5	Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech	12,315 1,155 76 15,444 835	4,844 451 48 5,113 324	17,159 1,606 124 20,557 1,159	10·1 1·9 1·6 10·0 7·6	8.7 1.7 1.2 8.8 5.7
ewark ewbury ewcastle upon Tyne (D) ewmarket ewquay (D)	1,041 691 26,420 676 423	429 255 8,307 322 127	1,470 946 34,727 998 550	6·6 2·2 9·6 3·9 6·6	5·4 1·9 8·6 3·1 4·9	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop	9,142 333 2,135 1,741 1,410	3,319 155 786 905 545	12,461 488 2,921 2,646 1,955	9·5 2·6 4·6 8·9 7·6	8·3 2·0 4·0 7·5 6·8
ewton Abbot orthallerton orthampton orthwich orwich	783 278 2,810 1,811 4,861	324 155 1,174 773 1,747	1,107 433 3,984 2,584 6,608	4·9 2·7 3·4 5·4 4·8	3·9 2·2 3·0 4·5 4·1	Worthing Yeovil York	1,949 1,080 3,086	580 560 1,317	2,529 1,640 4,403	3·3 3·9 4·9	2.7 3.2 4.2
ottingham kehampton dham swestry kford	17,843 167 4,896 510 3,673	6,303 63 1,998 245 1,402	24,146 230 6,894 755 5,075	7.5 4.6 8.1 5.8 2.8	6.6 3.3 6.9 4.5 2.4	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	1,785 472 2,164	439 200 788	2,224 672 2,952	12·5 5·8 11·3	10-2 4-4 9-1
endle enrith enzance and St Ives (D) eterborough ckering and Helmsley	1,322 227 1,226 3,805 149	519 133 489 1,321 94	1,841 360 1,715 5,126 243	5.9 2.6 11.0 5.6 3.7	4·9 1·9 7·9 4·8 2·6	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	2,634 221 3,263	710 122 1,155	3,344 343 4,418 15,102	10-0 4-5 8-1 7-4	8·2 3·0 6·8 6·5
ymouth (I) ole ortsmouth eston ading	8,061 1,785 6,446 6,523 2,848	3,224 634 2,202 2,433 950	11,285 2,419 8,648 8,956 3,798	8·6 3·8 5·7 5·9 2·4	7·5 3·2 4·9 5·1 2·1	Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	11,556 408 555 1,600 356	3,546 182 231 592 172	590 786 2,192 528	9·8 4·0 6·4 5·2	5·4 3·0 4·9 3·5
edruth and Camborne (D) etford chmondshire pon ochdale	1,768 881 379 185 4,182	545 471 269 155 1,504	2,313 1,352 648 340 5,686	11.6 6.8 5.7 3.5 8.9	9·3 5·6 4·1 2·6 7·6	Dolgelľau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D) Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	211 198 1,241 1,497 267	66 59 526 613 133	277 257 1,767 2,110 400	6·4 7·3 9·6 12·2 7·5	4·4 4·4 7·3 9·4 4·6
otherham and Mexborough (D) ugby and Daventry alisbury	8,995 1,359 1,132	3,026 707 472 478	12,021 2,066 1,604 1,806	12·8 4·1 3·9 5·9	11.1 3.5 3.3 4.7	Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlieth Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	*34 228 2,233 138 4,451	67 138 812 56 1,138	201 366 3,045 194 5,589	5·3 4·9 9·9 6·9	3·2 3·0 8·1 4·0 9·1
carborough and Filey cunthorpe (D) ettle naftesbury neffield (I)	1,328 2,812 88 336 17,571	994 73 161 6,288	3,806 161 497 23,859	7·2 3·0 3·5 9·5 4·4	6·1 2·0 2·5 8·3 3·6	Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	223 2,160 4,419 279 2,175	88 707 1,482 118 722	311 2,867 5,901 397 2,897	7·8 7·4 7·2 4·1 6·9	5·3 6·5 6·3 2·9 5·9
hrewsbury ttingbourne and Sheerness kegness kipton eaford	1,296 1,932 734 251 325	576 725 203 95 188	1,872 2,657 937 346 513	6·9 8·8 3·5 4·6	5·8 6·6 2·6 3·7	Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) Pwllheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	4,636 277 363 3,153	1,168 122 121 1,230	5,804 399 484 4,383	9·0 6·6 9·5 5·7	7.7 4.8 6.1 4.7
ough buth Molton buth Tyneside (D) buthampton buthend	3,575 135 5,978 6,826 9,868	1,480 73 1,816 2,146 3,796	5,055 208 7,794 8,972 13,664	2·9 5·3 15·4 4·9 5·6	2.5 3.3 13.4 4.3 4.7	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	899 6,783 201 2,510	295 2,027 99 995	1,194 8,810 300 3,505	9·4 8·7 4·0 6·8	6.6 7.4 2.6 5.6
palding and Holbeach t Austell tafford tamford	611 1,089 1,663 405	334 468 660 193	945 1,557 2,323 598	4·0 7·3 3·4 3·7	3·1 5·7 2·9 2·9	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa (I)	3,660 1,541 357	1,693 655 179	5,353 2,196 536	3-1 13-4 5-9	2·8 11·4 4·8
tockton-on-Tees (D) toke troud udbury underland (D)	6,020 7,083 1,070 516 14,842	1,949 2,795 488 228 4,454	7,969 9,878 1,558 744 19,296	11.5 5.1 3.9 5.0 12.0	10·2 4·4 3·2 3·7 10·5	Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I) Badenoch (I) Banff	705 2,588 166 209	390 1,100 79 96	1,095 3,688 245 305	11-4 8-5 6-6 3-1	9·2 7·3 4·9 2·3
windon aunton elford and Bridgnorth (4) hanet	2,588 1,374 2,710 2,751	1,021 527 1,062 885	3,609 1,901 3,772 3,636 1,217	3.5 4.5 5.9 10.1 5.8	3·1 3·7 5·0 7·8 4·7	Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie	3,425 211 422 506 193	1,266 118 185 288 117	4,691 329 607 794 310	9·8 5·8 5·6 6·0 6·7	8·8 4·2 4·3 4·7 5·5
netford nirsk verton orbay prrington	866 153 327 2,307 190	351 93 148 709 108	246 475 3,016 298	5·1 4·6 6·9 6·0	3·9 3·5 5·3 4·2	Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D) Dumbarton (D)	261 137 1,873 2,332	113 84 642 910 447	374 221 2,515 - 3,242 1,407	10-8 6-0 19-1 12-0	7·6 4·5 15·5 10·4 5·0
otnes owbridge and Frome ruro unbridge Wells	313 1,397 891 1,426 271	150 619 363 580 132	463 2,016 1,254 2,006 403	5·1 2·1	4.7 3.7 4.2 1.7 2.9	Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I) Edinburgh	960 6,452 3,285 640 14,550	2,741 1,284 284 5,325	9,193 4,569 924 19,875	9·6 9·4 11·6	8.7 8.3 8.2 5.9
ttoxeter and Ashbourne (akefield and Dewsbury (alsall (I) (areham and Swanage (arminster	6,577 8,074 209 232	2,309 3,040 67 144	8,886 11,114 276 376	7.7 7.6 2.9 5.7	6.8 6.6 2.2 4.6 4.8	Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I) Fraserburgh	568 3,981 389 204 286	382 2,190 273 153 148	950 6,171 662 357 434	10.5 7.1 11.7	5·0 9·2 5·8 9·0 4·3
larrington larwick atford and Luton lellingborough and Rushde lells	3,119 1,905 8,729 n 1,377 647	1,098 844 2,930 614 307	4,217 2,749 11,659 1,991 954	3·5 4·1 4·2	2·9 3·0 3·5 3·3	Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	436 318 51,202 4,145	184 174 17,973 1,352	620 492 69,175 5,497	3.7 15.6 11.5 14.7	3·2 11·6 10·4 12·9 4·9
/eston-super-Mare /hitby (D) /hitchurch and Market Dray /hitehaven /idnes and Runcorn (D)	1,731 567 ton 414 1,323 3,866	677 156 231 612 1,259	2,408 723 645 1,935 5,125	10·0 4·4 5·6	5·0 7·0 3·2 5·0 8·2	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	523 307 107 1,062 1,596	255 111 117 423 648	778 418 224 1,485 2,244	3 5·1 6·7 5 12·5	4.9 4.3 5.0 10.5 5.1GA

							Contraction of the Contraction of the	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock (D)	4,409 226 243 148 2,618	1,750 115 85 57 1,079	6,159 341 328 205 3,697	12·4 8·0 7·0 3·7 12·0	10.7 6.3 5.4 3.0 10.2	Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I) Thurso Western Isles (I) Wick (I)	563 315 351 1,023 428	250 132 144 362 135	813 447 495 1,385 563	11.0 11.5 7.1 13.0 11.9	8.6 8.9 5.9 9.9 9.3
Kirkcaldy (I) Lanarkshire (D) Lochaber (I) Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I)	4,550 13,359 410 151 284	1,921 4,892 159 97 181	6,471 18,251 569 248 465	10·7 12·3 6·8 6·2 16·2	9·4 10·7 5·6 4·6 10·5	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,801 34,792 4,236	817 13,044 1,426	2,618 47,836 5,662	11-2 13-7 17-7	9·7 12·5 15·1
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles	618 245 266 220	336 116 130 108	954 361 396 328	5·6 4·8 5·7 7·3	4-6 3-6 4-1 5-9	Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon	1,551 6,141 2,266	611 2,464 766	2,162 8,605 3.032	25·2 14·4 19·1	20·7 12·6
Peterhead	1,250	520 284	1,770		5·1 5·3	Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt	2,561 8,367 1,648	777 2,026 660	3,338 10,393 2,308	18-8 22-4 19-2	15-0 20-2 15-9
Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross (I) Stewartry (I)	220 398 337	145 144 182	365 542 519	3·5 9·0	2·9 6·7 5·1	Newry	4,678	1,503 784	6,181 2,877	23-0 17-6	19·3 14·6

UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and c	over			All ages	•		
KINGE	юм	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
	AND FI July Oct	EMALE 359·5 346·7	140·6 108·6	163·3 151·0	663·4 606·3	419·5 405·0	202·1 186·0	483·6 446·4	1,105·1 1,037·4	113·9 115·3	67·7 64·0	295·2 287·6	476-8 466-9	944·9 873·0	433·5 360·4	948·2 885·5	2,326-7 2,118-9
1989	Jan	352·8	106-3	136·7	595·7	440.7	173·0	416·8	1,030·5	118·0	58·6	267.6	444·2	914·1	338-8	821·4	2,074-3
	Apr	294·9	116-3	119·2	530·4	396.4	171·4	378·4	946·2	101·3	57·2	246.4	404·9	794·1	345-4	744·1	1,883-6
	July	309·7	103-6	106·7	520·1	374.2	163·9	346·0	884·1	91·6	52·2	221.7	365·5	776·9	319-9	674·6	1,771-4
	Oct	288·3	81-8	96·2	466·3	363.7	147·9	318·1	829·7	93·4	45·9	199.1	338·3	746·9	275-7	613·3	1,635-8
1990	Jan	313-2	83·8	91·1	488-1	420-1	144·7	301.7	866-4	103·5	42·6	184·8	330-8	838-3	271.1	577·6	1,687-0
	Apr	288-7	92·0	84·5	465-2	413-6	147·9	283.0	844-4	99·3	43·7	172·3	315-3	802-9	283.7	539·7	1,626-3
	July	317-7	88·4	81·6	487-7	411-6	152·1	273.5	837-2	95·2	43·1	158·6	296-9	826-2	283.7	513·6	1,623-0
<b>MALE</b>	July	218-3	87·0	110·4	415·7	264-4	126·8	393-9	785·0	86·6	51·4	221-4	359·5	599∙0	278-0	729·3	1,606-
1988	Oct	214-8	67·8	102·8	385·5	262-1	116·0	363-8	741·8	88·2	48·6	215-4	352·3	568∙5	233-4	682·3	1,484-
1989	Jan	226·0	67·9	94·7	388-6	297.5	108-7	339·0	745·2	90·9	44·6	201.7	337·1	615·9	221.7	635·6	1,473-
	Apr	192·7	75·6	83·6	351-8	271.8	111-6	307·3	690·7	77·6	43·4	186.1	307·1	542·9	230.8	577·1	1,350-
	July	194·6	69·0	75·6	339-2	253.7	110-2	281·1	645·1	69·3	39·8	167.4	276·4	518·4	219.1	524·1	1,261-
	Oct	184·5	56·0	69·5	309-9	254.1	102-3	259·6	616·0	71·6	34·9	148.1	254·6	511·0	193.2	477·2	1,181-
1990	Jan	207·1	57·4	67·3	331-8	304·9	102·9	248·4	656·2	80·2	32·6	137-6	250·4	593·0	192-9	453·3	1,239-
	Apr	192·5	62·7	62·9	318-2	299·6	107·2	234·2	641·0	76·3	33·5	128-4	238·2	569·2	203-5	425·5	1,198-
	July	206·3	61·6	60·7	328-6	297·2	113·1	227·4	637·7	72·9	33·2	118-7	224·8	577·4	207-9	406·8	1,192-
<b>FEMA</b>		141·2	53-6	52·9	247·7	155-1	75·3	89·7	320·1	27·2	16·3	73·7	117·2	346∙0	155·5	218·9	720-
1988		131·9	40-8	48·2	220·8	142-9	70·0	82·7	295·6	27·1	15·4	72·2	114·7	304∙5	127·0	203·2	634-
1989	Jan	126-8	38·3	42·0	207·1	143·2	64·3	77·8	285·3	27·1	14·0	65·9	107·1	298-3	117·0	185·9	601-
	Apr	102-3	40·7	35·6	178·6	124·6	59·9	71·1	255·5	23·6	13·8	60·4	97·8	251-1	114·6	167·1	532-
	July	115-1	34·6	31·2	180·9	120·4	53·7	64·9	239·1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89·1	258-5	100·8	150·4	509-
	Oct	103-8	25·8	26·7	156·4	109·6	45·6	58·5	213·7	21·8	11·0	50·9	83·7	235-9	82·4	136·2	454-
1990	Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115-2	41-8	53·3	210-2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447-
	Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114-0	40-6	48·8	203-4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428-
	July	111·4	26·8	20·9	159·1	114-4	39-0	46·1	199-5	22·3	9·9	39·9	72·0	248·9	75·8	106·8	431-

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### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

(1) Intermediate Area
 (2) Development Area
 (3) Development Area
 (4) Area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. See also footnote ± to *table 2-1*.
 (7) Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
 (\*) Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

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# 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									
1989 July	1,769.7	137.5	382-5	279.4	339-2	265.5	332.6	32.9	1,771.4
Oct	1,634.3	133.0	333-3	260.9	318.0	250.8	308-1	. 30-2	1,635-8
1990 Jan	1,685-4	138-2	349.9	276-4	332.3	257.7	300.7	30.1	1.687.0
Apr	1,624-8	131.0	334-2	268-4	323.8	252.2	286.7	28.5	1,626.3
July	1,621.7	130.8	356-8	268.8	322.0	246.4	269.5	27.4	1,623.6
MALE									
1989 July	1,260.6	84.0	255-2	197.0	257.9	190.2	244.3	32.1	1,261.6
Oct	1,180.5	81.0	229.0	187-2	245.9	182-8	225.0	29.7	1,181.3
990 Jan	1,238-4	85.8	246.0	203.5	262-1	190.5	220.7	29-6	1.239-3
Apr	1,197.4	81.4	236.8	199.1	255.9	186.0	210-2	28.0	1,198-2
July	1,191.1	81.0	247.6	200-9	254.9	181.9	198.0	26.9	1,192.1
EMALE									
989 July	509.0	53.5	127.4	82.4	81.3	75.4	88·3	0.8	509-8
Oct	453-8	52.1	104.3	73.7	72.1	68.0	83.1	0.5	454.5
990 Jan	. 447.0	52.4	103-8	72.9	70-2	67.2	80.0	0.5	447.7
Apr	427.5	49.5	97.5	69.3	67.9	66·2	76.5	0.6	428-1
July	430-6	49.8	109.3	68.0	67.1	64.5	71.5	0.5	431.5

\* Including some aged under 18.

### 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	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								Thousand
1989	July	248.4	528·5 532·7	319·9 275·7	230·0 215·4	109·7 96·8	334·8 301·1	1,771-4 1.635-8	674-6 613-3
	Oct	214-2	532-7	2/0.1	213.4	30.0	301-1	1,033.0	013.3
1990	Jan	213.8	624.5	271.1	210-7	90-9	276-0	1,687.0	577.6
	Apr	216.0	586.9	283.7	200.5	86.0	253.2	1,626-3	539.7
	July	260.7	565.5	283.7	197-8	80-9	234-9	1,623.6	513-6
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989	July	14.0	29.8	18.1	13.0	6.2	18-9	100.0	38-1
	Oct	13.1	32.6	16-9	13.2	5.9	18-4	100-0	37.5
990	Jan	12.7	37.0	16-1	12.5	5.4	16.4	100-0	34-2
000	Apr	13-3	36.1	17.4	12.3	5.3	15.6	100.0	33.2
	July	16.1	34.8	17.5	12.2	5.0	14.5	100-0	31.6
ALE					1				Thousand
	July	156.6	361-8	219-1	168-9	84.7	270.5	1,261.6	-524-1
	Oct	146.5	364-4	193-2	160.5	74.5	242.2	1,181.3	477-2
990	Jan	143-9	449-2	192-9	160-4	70.4	222.6	1,239-3	453-3
	Apr	148-3	420.9	203.5	154.5	67.1	203.9	1,198-2	425.5
	July	171.1	406-2	207.9	153.6	63-3	189-9	1,192.1	406-8 ·
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989	July	12.4	28.7	17.4	13.4	6.7	21.4	100.0	41.5
	Oct	12.4	30.8	16-4	13.6	6.3	20.5	100.0	40-4
990	Jan	11.6	36-2	15.6	12.9	5.7	18-0	100-0	36-6
	Apr	12.4	35.1	17.0	12.9	5.6	17.0	100.0	35.5
	July	14-4	34.1	17.4	12.9	5-3	15-9	100-0	34.1
EMA	IF								Thousand
989		91.8	166.7	100-8	61.1	25.1	64-3	509.8	150.4
	Oct	67.7	168·2	82.4	54.9	22.3	58.9	454.5	136-2
990	Jan	70-0	175-3	78-2	50.3	20.5	53-4	447.7	124-3
	Apr	67.7	166-0	80.2	46.0	18.9	49.3	428.1	114.2
	July	89.6	159-3	75.8	44-2	17.6	45.0	431.5	106-8
		Proportion of number	unemployed						Per cent
989	July	18.0	32.7	19.8	12.0	4.9	12.6	100.0	29.5
	Oct	14.9	37.0	18-1	12.1	4.9	13.0	100-0	30.0
990	Jan	15.6	39-2	17.5	11.2	4.6	11.9	100.0	27.8
	Apr	15.8	38.8	18.7	10.7	4.4	11.5	100.0	26.7
	July	20.8	36-9	17.6	10.2	4.1	10.4	100.0	24.8

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemploye	
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	<b>7,278</b> 3,464 716 1,988	<b>2,464</b> 1,027 355 691	<b>9,742</b> 4,491 1,071 2,679	4.2	3.7	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	<b>2,380</b> 1,395 985	<b>777</b> 455 322	<b>3,157</b> 1,850 1,307	6.8	5.5
South Bedfordshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,110 6,770 881 877 1,789 1,598 868 757	391 <b>2,521</b> 374 319 502 659 334 333	1,501 9,291 1,255 1,196 2,291 2,257 1,202 1,090	2.6	2.3	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks	20,538 1,095 1,864 976 1,392 1,385 1,535 1,166 2,399 859	<b>7,520</b> 406 638 372 495 531 597 426 1,021 379	28,058 1,501 2,502 1,348 1,887 1,916 2,132 1,592 3,420 1,238	4.9	4.1
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	<b>5,424</b> 1,179 482 1,894 347 1,522	<b>2,098</b> 484 218 695 163 538	<b>7,522</b> 1,663 700 2,589 510 2,060	2.9	2.4	Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,712 1,932 2,751 834 638	506 725 885 306 233	2,218 2,657 3,636 1,140 871		
ast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	10,706 4,080 968 1,588 1,819 857	<b>3,912</b> 1,382 355 480 717 386	14,618 5,462 1,323 2,068 2,536 1,243		4-6	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	<b>4,923</b> 1,063 1,758 819 780 503	<b>2,001</b> 489 590 344 329 249	6,924 1,552 2,348 1,163 1,109 752	2.8	2.4
Rother Wealden Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	675 719 <b>19,365</b> 2,406 1,194 628 948 1,437 1,839 1,204 1,322	278 314 <b>7,866</b> 997 518 262 394 655 859 511 516	953 1,033 <b>27,231</b> 3,403 1,712 890 1,342 2,092 2,698 1,715 1,838	5.0	4-1	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome Surrey Heath Tandndge Waverley Woking	<b>5,863</b> 634 440 873 383 722 421 563 377 373 3556 521	2,255 301 150 298 129 250 171 222 161 176 238 159	8,118 935 590 1,171 512 972 592 785 538 549 794 680		
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London	500 706 2,901 1,955 1,949 376 <b>156,259</b>	252 294 947 697 747 217 <b>59,841</b>	752 1,000 3,848 2,652 2,696 593 <b>216,100</b>		4.9	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	<b>5,040</b> 326 1,111 639 702 591 621	<b>1,651</b> 102 338 247 224 230 231	<b>6,691</b> 428 1,449 886 926 821 852		1.9
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Canden City of London City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	2,652 3,846 2,922 6,461 3,363 5,267 42 3,488 4,579 5,186 4,619	878 1,796 1,300 2,612 1,405 2,241 15 1,476 1,911 2,170 1,847	3,530 5,642 4,222 9,073 4,768 7,508 7,508 57 4,964 6,490 7,356 6,466			Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1,050 7,939 1,426 473 1,131 1,235 3,056 618	279 <b>3,081</b> 516 183 504 628 949 301	1,329 11,020 1,942 656 1,635 1,863 4,005 919	4.0	3.4
Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Harringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	6,187 9,567 4,946 8,566 2,109 2,319 2,225 2,995 6,983	2,248 3,330 1,867 3,270 988 852 852 1,316 2,840	8,435 12,897 6,813 11,836 3,097 3,171 3,077 4,311 9,823	7 3 5 7 1 7		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	11,386 1,290 802 1,957 958 3,409 905 2,065	<b>4,195</b> 564 365 645 346 1,115 427 733	<b>15,581</b> 1,854 1,167 2,602 1,304 4,524 1,332 2,798		4.5
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Soutthwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	2,666 1,276 10,410 7,678 2,378 8,273 3,191 1,514 8,962 1,745 8,014	1,233 564 3,861 2,952 929 2,614 1,377 771 2,968 649 2,178 2,074	3,899 1,844 14,27 10,630 3,300 10,880 4,560 2,284 11,930 2,399 10,190 7,70	) 1 7 7 3 5 5 0 4 2		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	<b>6,956</b> 708 437 2,030 552 921 721 1,587	<b>3,012</b> 301 240 587 309 474 308 793	9,968 1,009 677 2,617 86 1,399 1,029 2,380	9 7 7 1 5 9	3.3
Waltham Forest Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Easteligh Fareham	5,633 6,197 <b>19,539</b> 1,113 690 951 860	2,457 6,871 406 299 392 352	8,65 26,41 1,51 98 1,34 1,21	4 9 9 3 2	3-5	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	<b>16,502</b> 1,636 9,912 920 1,211 655 2,168	<b>6,751</b> 633 3,733 419 736 338 892	<b>23,25</b> 2,263 13,64 1,33 1,94 99 3,06	9 5 9 7 3	4.7
Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	1,040 431 2,004 1,521 3,955 669 4,862 750 693	434 169 619 560 1,361 304 1,432 296 247	1,47 60 2,62 2,08 5,31 97 6,29 1,04 94	4 0 3 1 6 3 4 6		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	8,591 991 1,528 11 2,060 1,092 1,456 1,453	<b>3,439</b> 505 578 3 709 472 593 579	12,03 1,49 2,10 1, 2,76 1,56 2,04 2,03	6 6 4 9 4 9	6.2
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	9,124 1,011 1,091 718 892 1,233 845 1,019 533 932 850	<b>3,694</b> 495 354 351 344 504 341 412 212 212 322 359	<b>12,81</b> 1,50 1,44 1,06 1,23 1,73 1,18 1,43 74 1,25 1,20	8 3·0 6 5 9 6 7 6 1 5 4	2.6	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	<b>17,044</b> 995 1,808 607 1,275 6,910 796 1,076 2,248 783 546	6,643 398 631 293 552 2,631 398 425 688 377 250	<b>23,68</b> 1,39 2,43 90 1,82 9,54 1,19 1,50 2,93 1,16 79	<b>7 6.3</b> 99 0 7 1 4 4 6 0	5.1

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

#### Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 9, 1990

A.4	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployed	
orset Bournemouth	<b>7,664</b> 2,900	<b>2,725</b> 887	<b>10,389</b> 3,787	4.4	3.6	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,215 1,277	586 650	1,801 1,927		
Christchurch East Dorset	348 497	132 239	480 736			Northamptonshire	6,559	2,923	9,482	3.8	3.3
North Dorset Poole	310 1,568	138 516	448 2,084			Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	971 443	422 278	* 1,393 721		
Purbeck West Dorset	293 682	103 323	396 1,005			Kettering	539 818	238 387	777 1,205		
Weymouth and Portland	1,066	387	1,453			Northampton South Northamptonshire	2,496 388 904	1,007 190 401	3,503 578 1,305		
Cheltenham	<b>6,297</b> 1,498 430	<b>2,561</b> 481 235	8,858 1,979 665	3.9	3.4	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire	24,358	8,603	32,961	7.4	6.5
Cotswold Forest of Dean	879 1,723	402 585	1,281 2,308			Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,416 2,152	742 974	3,158 3,126		
Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	1,081 686	498 360	1,579 1,046			Broxtowe Gedling	1,598 1,680	651 753	2,249 2,433		
omerset	5,715	2,544	8,259	4.9	3.9	Mansfield Newark	2,635 1,872	908 702	3,543 2,574		
Mendip Sedgemoor	1,089 1,613	500 706	1,589 2,319			Nottingham Rushcliffe	10,701 1,304	3,303 570	14,004 1,874		
Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,323 391	496 149	1,819 540			YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSI	DE				
Yeovil	1,299	693	1,992		3.2	Humberside Beverley	<b>21,911</b> 1,229	<b>7,576</b> 718	<b>29,487</b> 1,947	8.7	7.4
'iltshire Kennet	5,831 521	<b>2,573</b> 265 539	<b>8,404</b> 786 1,461	3.1	3.2	Boothferry Cleethorpes	1,028 1,632	406 542	1,434 2,174		
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown	922 1,095 2,162	453 781	1,548			East Yorkshire Glanford	1,231 980	466 432	1,697 1,412		
Thamesdown West Wiltshire	1,131	535	1,666			Great Grimsby Holderness	3,146 724	829 356	3,975 1,080		
EST MIDLANDS						Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	10,301 1,640	3,359 468	13,660 2,108		
ereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	<b>8,479</b> 1,077	<b>3,572</b> 490	<b>12,051</b> 1,567		4.0	North Yorkshire	8,326	3,823	12,149	4.6	3.7
Hereford Leominster	842 381	376 161	1,218 542			Craven Hambleton	372 693 1,129	201 412 593	573 1,105 1,722		
Malvern Hills Redditch	871 1,007	373 475	1,244 1,482			Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	1,129 384 698	277 414	661		
South Herefordshire Worcester	496 1,599 705	215 526	711 2,125			Scarborough Selby	1,878 944	623 524	2,501 1,468		
Wychavon Wyre Forest	795 1,411	386 570	1,181 1,981			York	2,228	779	3,007		
hropshire Bridgnorth	<b>5,256</b> 443	<b>2,266</b> 239	7, <b>522</b> 682	5.2	4.2	South Yorkshire Barnsley	<b>39,075</b> 6,610	<b>13,753</b> 2,198	<b>52,828</b> 8,808		9.1
North Shropshire Oswestry	474 460	267 212	741 672			Doncaster Rotherham	8,534 7,504	3,085 2,696	11,619 10,200		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	1,187 372	511 189	1,698 561			Sheffield	16,427	5,774	22,201	74	E A
The Wrekin	2,320	848	3,168	•		West Yorkshire Bradford	48,162 12,591 3,859	<b>16,830</b> 3,928 1,576	64,992 16,519 5,435		6.4
taffordshire Cannock Chase	<b>15,003</b> 1,383	6,428 596	21,431 1,979	1	4.6	Calderdale Kirklees	3,859 7,425 16,987	1,576 2,885 5,843	5,435 10,310 22,830		
East Staffordshire Lichfield	1,488 993	645 533	2,133	5		Leeds Wakefield	7,300	2,598	9,898		
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	1,747 1,385	748 708 529	2,495 2,093 1,820	3		NORTH WEST					
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,291 884 4,469	529 427 1,582	1,820 1,311 6,051			Cheshire Chester	<b>16,706</b> 2,231	6,514 818	<b>23,220</b> 3,049		5.1
Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	1,363	660	2,023			Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	898 1,671	495 860	1,393 2,531		
/arwickshire North Warwickshire	<b>5,912</b> 764	<b>2,863</b> 422	<b>8,775</b> 1,186	5	3.8	Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	1,878 3,695	693 1,157	2,571 4,852		
Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby	1,891 1,060	906 553	2,797 1,613	7 3		Macclesfield Vale Royal	1,507 1,707	641 752	2,148		
Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	706 1,491	356 626	1,062 2,117	2		Warrington	3,119 <b>69,174</b>	1,098 <b>24,152</b>	4,217 <b>93,326</b>		7.0
/est Midlands	76.364	<b>27,363</b> 11,644	103,727	8.4	7.5	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury	6,859 2,789	24,152 2,284 1,206	93,320 9,143 3,995	3	10
Birmingham Coventry	35,145 8,725 5,720	3,556	46,789 12,281 8,092			Manchester Oldham	20.732	6,229 2,211	26.961		
Dudley Sandwell	5,739 8,796	2,353 3,129 1,557	8,092 11,925 4,829	5		Rochdale Salford	5,364 5,346 7,627	1,951 2,149	7,575 7,297 9,776	)	
Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	3,272 6,491 8,196	2,248 2,876	8,739 11,072	9		Stockport Tameside	4,464 4,571	1,776 1,766	6,240 6,337	)	
AST MIDLANDS	5,100	2,010	,			Trafford Wigan	4,273 7,149	1,573 3,007	5,846 10,156		
erbyshire	16,943	6,694	23,637		5.3	Lancashire	26,626	<b>9,681</b> 1,199	<b>36,30</b> 5,07	6.6	5.5
Amber Valley Bolsover	1,521 1,592	701 592	2,222 2,184	1		Blackburn Blackpool	3,872 3,342 2,112	954 706	4,296 2,818	6	
Chesterfield Derby	2,506 5,267	930 1,828	3,430	5		Burnley Chorley Evide	2,112 1,343 599	680 219	2,023	3	
Erewash High Peak	1,677 1,096	643 545	2,320	1		Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	1,286 2,532	489 1,043	1,775	5	
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,863 756	811 325 319	2,674 1,08 984	1		Pendle Preston	1,322 3,729	519 1,080	1,84 4,80	 }	
West Derbyshire	665 <b>13,888</b>	5,840	19,72		4.4	Ribble Valley Rossendale	320 1,117	226 487	540 1,604	6 4 .	
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood	674 1,550	376 855	1,050	D		South Ribble West Lancashire	1,321 2,423	628 950	1,94	3	
Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	414 873	242 498	65 1,37	6 1		Wyre	1,308	501	1,80		11.9
Leicester Melton	8,288 397	2,961 196	11,249 593	9 3		Merseyside Knowsley	60,891 8,619	<b>19,357</b> 2,468	80,24 11,08	7	11-9
North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	1,028 450	416 217	1,44 66	4 7		Liverpool Sefton	26,630 8,865 5,407	8,223 3,104 1,929	34,85 11,96 7,33	9	
Rutland	214	79	293		5.4	St Helens Wirral	5,407 11,370	1,929 3,633	15,00		
incolnshire Boston	9,848 1,012	<b>4,256</b> 381 799	14,10 1,39	3	5-4	NORTH					
East Lindsey Lincoln	2,081 2,719	788 971 530	2,869 3,69	0		Cleveland Hartlepool	<b>21,532</b> 3,786	<b>6,410</b> 1,140	<b>27,94</b> 4,92	6	11.3
North Kesteven South Holland	899 645	530 350	1,42 99	5		Langbaurgh	5,096	1,457	6,55		

#### pent in counties and local authority districts at August 9 1990

Unemployment in c	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee						per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	6,630 6,020 6,884	1,864 1,949 <b>3,443</b>	8,494 7,969 <b>10,327</b>	5.0	4.2	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	<b>7,082</b> 1,450 3,862 1,770	<b>3,501</b> 609 2,090 802	<b>10,583</b> 2,059 5,952 2,572	10.1	8.8
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	1,844 1,225 1,630 1,405 272 508	972 605 748 640 174 304	2,816 1,830 2,378 2,045 446 812			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	<b>2,843</b> 508 1,151 337 847	<b>1,430</b> 276 541 182 431	<b>4,273</b> 784 1,692 519 1,278	7.5	6.0
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	<b>15,006</b> 1,095 2,656 2,655	<b>5,087</b> 424 919 791 690	<b>20,093</b> 1,519 3,575 3,446 2,543	9.2	8.0	<b>Fife Region</b> Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	<b>8,551</b> 3,253 4,498 800	<b>3,628</b> 1,259 1,894 475	<b>12,179</b> 4,512 6,392 1,275	9.6	8.3
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	1,853 2,468 2,005 368 1,906	729 775 167 592	3,197 2,780 535 2,498			Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	<b>6,054</b> 992 3,142 417 295	<b>3,146</b> 528 1,299 343 239	9,200 1,520 4,441 760 534	3.9	3.4
Northumberland Alnwick	<b>6,245</b> 566	<b>2,277</b> 262	<b>8,522</b> 828	8.4	7.0	Moray	1,208	737	1,945	7.9	6.6
Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	355 2,045 813 643 1,823	135 690 316 332 542	490 2,735 1,129 975 2,365			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn	<b>4,726</b> 166 750 1,310 410 147	<b>1,864</b> 79 269 487 159 93	6,590 245 1,019 1,797 569 240	7.9	0.0
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	<b>40,707</b> 6,592 11,130	<b>12,396</b> 1,963 3,453	<b>53,103</b> 8,555 14,583	10.8	9.7	Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	1,268 331 344	541 94 142	1,809 425 486		
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	5,526 5,978 11,481	1,825 1,816 3,339	7,351 7,794 14,820			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	<b>18,617</b> 11,577 1,687 1,809 3,544	<b>6,946</b> 4,156 677 747 1,366	<b>25,563</b> 15,733 2,364 2,556 4,910		6.2
WALES	0.740	0.000	0.401	6.0	5.0	Strathclyde Region	<b>83,983</b> 1,287	<b>30,373</b> 590	<b>114,356</b> 1,877		10-3
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	<b>6,718</b> 1,012 908 907 520 1,122 2,249	<b>2,683</b> 432 378 350 250 410 863	9,401 1,444 1,286 1,257 770 1,532 3,112		5.0	Argyli and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley	521 37,105 1,930 1,286 1,601 1,876	317 11,805 649 620 783 601	838 48,910 2,579 1,906 2,384 2,477 6,168		
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	<b>6,494</b> 775 929 717 1,649 1,525 899	<b>2,546</b> 295 425 318 586 627 295	9,040 1,070 1,354 1,035 2,235 2,152 1,194		5.9	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarrock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick	4,412 2,332 1,733 715 3,400 4,042 2,618 2,712	1,756 910 961 456 1,233 1,256 1,079 1,221	3,242 2,694 1,171 4,633 5,298 3,697 3,933		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth	<b>10,264</b> 2,210 1,296 1,086	<b>3,232</b> 568 419 433	<b>13,496</b> 2,778 1,715 1,519	7.8	6.7	Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,699 4,974 6,017 1,723	1,299 1,740 2,313 784	4,998 6,714 8,330 2,507		
Newport Torfaen	3,567 2,105	1,128 684	4,695 2,789			Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee	<b>9,767</b> 1,668 6,213	<b>4,369</b> 998 2,538	14,13 2,666 8,75	) I	7.2
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon	<b>5,507</b> 901 1,785	<b>2,049</b> 306 636	7,556 1,207 2,421		7.0	Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	1,886 <b>266</b>	833 <b>130</b>	2,719		4.1
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	493 479	178 179	671 658	1		Shetland Islands	220	145	36	5 3.5	2.9
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda	1,849 <b>14,414</b> 2,006 1,879 2,928 2,393	750 <b>3,834</b> 487 481 957 517	2,599 18,248 2,493 2,360 3,885 2,910	9.7	8-3	Western Isles	1,023	362	1,38	5 13.0	10-0
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	3,061 2,147	742 650	3,803 2,797	3		Antrim	1,456	600	2,05	6	
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	<b>1,223</b> 515 524 184	<b>585</b> 230 240 115	<b>1,808</b> 745 764 299	5	3.2	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Buffact	1,751 2,106 1,801 1,064 909	775 829 817 338 450 5,706	2,52 2,93 2,61 1,40 1,35 24,46	5 8 2 9	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	<b>10,419</b> 8,099 2,320	<b>3,358</b> 2,499 859	<b>13,77</b> 10,598 3,179	3	6.3	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	18,761 994 1,578 2,324	483 802 873	1,47 2,38 3,19	7 0 7	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	<b>8,651</b> 921 1,228 1,239 5,263	<b>2,632</b> 272 396 435 1,529	11,28 1,19 1,62 1,67 6,79	3 4 4	7.1	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	1,551 3,126 6,737 1,856 2,266 2,561 1,137 1,630 3,310	1,526 834 766 777 385 500 1,345	2,16 4,31 8,26 3,03 3,33 1,52 2,13 4,65	1 3 00 92 88 22 00 95	
SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	<b>1,322</b> 211 436 455 220	<b>578</b> 118 184 168 108	<b>1,90</b> 32 62 62 32	9 0 3	3.8	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	1,648 848 4,678 2,376 1,573 2,093 2,508	660 215 1,503 1,110 1,004 784	2,30 1,06 6,18 3,48 2,57 2,87 3,13	18 33 31 36 77 77	

\* 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. t Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

S28 OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

#### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 9, 1990

	Male	_ Female	<u>All</u>	Newham North West	<u>Male</u> 2,642	- Female 833
SOUTH EAST				Newham South	2,614	791
edfordshire Luton South	2,374	672	3,046	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	3,396 504	1,212 248
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	849 1,691	395 565	1,244 2,256	Orpington Peckham	745 3,634	296 1,213
North Luton	1,337	448 384	1,785 1,411	Putney Ravensbourne	1,423 574	529 273
South West Bedfordshire	1,027	304	1,411	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford	791 800	424 284
er <b>kshire</b> East Berkshire	1,062	432	1,494	Ruislip-Northwood	475	215
Newbury Reading East	744 1,197	269 360	1,013 1,557	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	3,333 2,720	937 1,131
Reading West	846 1,598	238 659	1,084 2,257	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	466 703	221 286
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	687	276 287	963 923	Tooting Tottenham	2,217 5,211	932 1,735
Wokingham	636	287	923	Twickenham	723	347 280
<b>ckinghamshire</b> Aylesbury	928	377	1,305	Upminster Uxbridge	765 913	287
Beaconsfield Buckingham	507 698	232 290	739 988	Vauxhall Walthamstow	4,294 1,899	1,518 708
Chesham and Amersham	472	213 598	685 2,224	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	779 2,251	392 959
Milton Keynes Wycombe	1,626 1,193	388	1,581	Wimbledon Woolwich	897 2,778	413 999
st Sussex					2,770	555
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	597 2,103	225 623	822 2,726	Hampshire Aldershot	893	375
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	1,977 1,030	759 387	2,736 1,417	Basingstoke East Hampshire	970 738	330 330
Hastings and Rye	1,743	555	2,298 2,536	Eastleigh Fareham	1,358 917	501 362
Hove Lewes	1,819 881	717 401	1,282	Gosport	1,140	486
Wealden	556	245	801	Havant New Forest	1,745 746	512 268
sex Basildon	1,812	734	2,546	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	601 1,557	268 530
Billericay	965	414	1,379	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	2,657 1,067	938 396
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	1,039 745	480 304	1,519 1,049	Southampton Itchen	2,375	396 732
Castle Point Chelmsford	948 1,172	394 499	1,342 1,671	Southampton Test Winchester	2,080 695	591 252
Epping Forest	963 1.446	407 578	1,370 2,024	Hertfordshire		
Harlow Harwich	1,724	589	2,313	Broxbourne	1,087 615	529 281
North Colchester Rochford	1,298 851	580 359	1,878 1,210	Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	935	360
Saffron Walden	651 1,272	346 639	997 1,911	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	1,194 649	488 261
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	1,698	556	2,254	St Albans Stevenage	704 1,120	285 472
Southend West Thurrock	1,203 1,578	391 596	1,594 2,174	Watford	1,062	370 365
reater London				Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	844 914	283
Barking	1,447 2,557	442 996	1,889 3,553	Isle of Wight		
Battersea Beckenham	1,266	495	1,761 5,178	Isle of Wight	2,380	777
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	4,193 898	985 410	1,308	Kent	1.005	400
Bow and Poplar Brent East	3,821 2,505	1,193 979	5,014 3,484	Ashford Canterbury	1,095 1,419	406 507
Brent North	1,247	609 1,024	1,856 3,733	Dartford Dover	1,135 1,314	448 454
Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	2,709 1,463	688	2,151	Faversham	1,859 1,712	697 506
Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea	1,042 954	363 468	1,405 1,422	Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	1,412	541 597
Chingford	1,048 696	421 320	1,469 1,016	Gravesham Maidstone	1,535 900	325
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	778	341	1,119	Medway Mid Kent	1,349 1,316	592 530
City of London and Westminster South	1,279	532	1,811	North Thanet	1,883	618
Croydon Central Croydon North East	1,269 1,384	426 645	1,695 2,029	Sevenoaks South Thanet	700 1,437	303 457
Croydon North West	1,365	595	1,960 806	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	834 638	306 233
Croydon South Dagenham	561 1,205	245 436	1,641		000	
Dulwich	1,995 1,441	818 600	2,813 2,041	Oxfordshire Banbury	984	467
Ealing North Ealing Acton	1,816 1,929	747 823	2,563 2,752	Henley Oxford East	412 1,417	182 461
Ealing Southall Edmonton	1,993	761	2.754	Oxford West and Abingdon	950 578	332 288
Eltham Enfield North	1,441 1,425	539 646	1,980 2,071	Wantage Witney	578	200
Enfield Southgate	1,201 1,520	440 642	1,641 2,162	Surrey		
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	1,532	628	2,160	Chertsey and Walton	529 373	219 176
Finchley Fulham	1,009 1,981	560 878	1,569 2,859	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	579	197
Greenwich	1,968 4,476	710 1,648	2,678 6,124	Esher Guildford	420 682	194 255
Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,091	1,682	6.773	Mole Valley North West Surrey	409 559	140 242
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	2,965 2,030	989 971	3,954 3,001	Reigate	583	203
Harrow East	1,288 821	579 409	1,867 1,230	South West Surrey Spelthorne	476 563	195 222
Harrow West Hayes and Harlington	837	350	1,187	Woking	690	212
Hendon North Hendon South	1,181 960	482 434	1,663 1,394 4,507	West Sussex	057	070
Holborn and St Pancras	3,237 754	1,270 288	4,507 1,042	Arundel Chichester	957 639	279 247
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	3,355	1,535	4,890	Crawley Horsham	789 591	262 230
Ilford North Ilford South	914 1,498	394 591	1,308 2,089	Mid Sussex	534 480	193 161
Islington North	3,731 3,252	1,503 1,337	5,234 4,589	Shoreham Worthing	480 1,050	279
Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	1,712	765	2,477	EAST ANGLIA		
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	810 1,877	343 756	1,153 2,633			
Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	2,314 3,487	889 1,307	3,203 4,794	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,338	469
Leyton Mitcham and Morden	2,686 1,481	945 516	3,631 1,997	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,013 1,369	474 596 829
					2,810	

	Male	Female	All	
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	583 826	275 438	858 1,264	Warwickshire North Warwickshi Nuneaton
lorfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk	1,957 864 958 1,641 1,342 2,370 905 1,349	645 371 346 564 449 797 427 596	2,602 1,235 1,304 2,205 1,791 3,167 1,332 1,945	Rugby and Kenily Stratford-on-Avor Warwick and Lea West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhil Birmingham Eddi Birmingham Erdin Birmingham Hald
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,029 991 1,591 1,037 721 1,587	519 412 484 496 308 793	1,548 1,403 2,075 1,533 1,029 2,380	Birmingham Hody Birmingham Lady Birmingham Nort Birmingham Perr Birmingham Sma Birmingham Yarc Birmingham Sela Coventry North E
SOUTH WEST				Coventry North V Coventry South E Coventry South V
Von Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	1,636 1,886 1,813 2,888 2,871 1,216 1,018 858 1,455 861	633 736 664 1,018 1,155 507 632 429 541 436	2,269 2,622 2,477 3,906 4,026 1,723 1,650 1,287 1,996 1,297	Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and S Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsail North Walsail South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich 1
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,295 1,462 1,249 1,917 1,668	731 574 623 823 688	3,026 2,036 1,872 2,740 2,356	West Bromwich Wolverhampton Wolverhampton Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay	1,808 839 1,311 2,603 2,726 1,581 1,205 981 835 1,826	631 329 572 867 1,021 743 529 376 398 550	2,439 1,168 1,883 3,470 2,324 1,734 1,357 1,233 2,376	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derb South Derbyshir West Derbyshir
Torridge and West Devon	1,329	627	1,956	Leicestershire
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	1,763 1,478 638 594 1,227 1,293 671	551 433 256 286 419 471 309	2,314 1,911 894 880 1,646 1,764 980	Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester West Loughborough North West Leic Rutland and Me
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,591 748 1,750 1,097 1,111	537 381 611 504 528	2,128 1,129 2,361 1,601 1,639	Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough a Grantham Holland with Bo Lincoln
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	1,538 894 1,352 975 956	647 470 512 433 482	2,185 1,364 1,864 1,408 1,438	Stamford and S Northamptonshir Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton N
Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	850 922 1,065 1,833 1,161	396 539 435 650 553	1,246 1,461 1,500 2,483 1,714	Northampton S Wellingborough <b>Nottinghamshire</b> Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe
WEST MIDLANDS				Gedling Mansfield Newark
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,077 1,208 830 1,420 864 1,669 1,411	490 537 387 666 357 565 570	1,567 1,745 1,217 2,086 1,221 2,234 1,981	Nottingham Ea: Nottingham No Nottingham So Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE ANI
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	815 1,061 1,187 2,193	428 542 511 785	1,243 1,603 1,698 2,978	Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Clee Glanford and S Great Grimsby
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Stafford-Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent North	1,488 1,360 1,058 1,343 1,606 1,385 1,109 884 1,858 1,540 1,372	645 647 550 790 708 447 427 626 558 556	2,133 2,007 1,532 1,893 2,093 1,556 1,311 2,484 2,098 1,928	Ningston-upon- Kingston-upon- Kingston-upon- North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and R York

.....

All

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,475\\ 3,405\\ 4,608\\ 752\\ 1,041\\ 4,847\\ 1,952\\ 847\\ 1,215\\ 1,084\\ 690\\ 4,270\\ 3,851\\ 687\\ 99\\ 3,149\\ 6,946\\ 1,045\\ 1,200\\ 1,045\\ 1,200\\ 1,045\\ 1,200\\ 1,045\\ 1,200\\ 1,377\end{array}$ 

1,268 1,300 1,068 1,859 1,279 1,626 2,257 1,014 869 2,087 3,595 1,463 3,107 2,671 947

1,616 896 1,295 1,682 910 989 1,592 1,432 1,209 1,197

3,157

1,501 1,926 1,583 1,768 2,556 2,218 1,953 2,132 1,225 1,941 1,846 2,501 1,941 1,003 1,894 1,140 871

1,451 594 1,878 1,282 866 853

1,236 886 1,051 821 727 641 1,329

1,807 1,487 1,965 3,639

### UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

			a that a start the
	Male	Female	AII
hire	1,341 1,392	736	2,077
ilworth	1,107	654 578	2,046 1,745 1,062
on eamington	706 1,306	356 539	1,062 1,845
hills	1,220	580	1,800
gbaston dington	2,162 3,110	858 1,050	3,020 4,160
II Green	2,096	789	2,885
dge Hill dywood	2,989 4,468	885 1,324	3,874 5,792
rthfield	3.150	1.079	4,229 4,262
rry Barr nall Heath	3,199 4,752	1,063 1,302 1,089	6.054
arkbrook	4,047 1,689	1,089 642	5,136 2,331
rdley Ily Oak	2,515	1,020	3,535
East West	3,149 1,631	1,164 821	4,313 2,452
East	2,414	853	3,267 2,249
West	2,414 1,531 2,594	718 959	3,553
I Stourbridge	1,849 1,296	788 606	2,637 1,902
lotouronago	2,347	949	3.296
d	925 968	608 543	1,533 1,511 3,481
	2,692	789 879	3,481 3,458
	2,579 2,213	827	3,040
n East	1,771 2,199	666 818	2,437 3,017
n West North East	2,613 3,273	818 1,006	3,431 4,279
n North East n South East	2,615	824	3,439
n South West	2,308	1,046	3,354
S			
	1,322 1,861	597 709	1,919 2,570
	1,861 2,252 1,830	810 647	3,062 2,477
	2,993	980	3,973
	1,605 1,165	616 568	2,221 1,733
rbyshire	1,848	814 526	2,662 1,726 1,294
nire ire	1,200 867	427	1,294
	834 945	454 536	1,288 1,481
	704	381	1,085 3,039
h	2,129 2,959 3,200	910 1,043	4,002
t	3,200 1,137	1,008 617	4,208 1,754
icestershire	1,124	466	1,590
leiton	856	425	1,281
	1,874	683	2,557 2,239
and Horncastle	1,484 1,360 1,315	755 709	2,239 2,069
Boston	1,315 3,002	545 1,129	1,860 4,131
Spalding	813	435	1,248
ire			
	1,232 629	545 362	1,777
	887	427	1,314
North South	1,342 1,287	546 527	1,888 1,814
jh	1,182	516	1,698
e	0.400	010	0.705
	2,106 2,031	619 855	2,725 2,886
	1,283 1,418	550 654	1,833 2,072
	2,258	782	3,040
ast	1,497 4,521 3,278	642 1,460	2,139 5,981
lorth iouth	3,278	887 956	4,165 3,858
Journ	2,902 1,304 1,760	570	1,874
	1,760	628	2,388
ND HUMBERSIDE			
	1,162	674	1,836
	1,257 1,793 2,241	558 714	1,815 2,507
eethorpes	2,241	807	3,048
Scunthorpe by	2,011 3,146	635 829	2,646 3,975
n-Hull East n-Hull North	3,218 3,661	1,051	4,269 4,810
n-Hull West	3,422	1,149 1,159	4,581
e			
	869 1,003	394 624	1,263 1,627
	844	503	1,347
	1,751 999	568 555	2,319 1,554
Ripon	632 2,228	400 779	1,032 3,007

### UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 9, 1990

onemployment in raman	Male	Female	All		Male	Female
South Yorkshire			0.455	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,628	1,327
Barnsley Central Barnsley East	2,472 2,209	683 656	3,155 2,865	Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby	5,594 5,196	1,575 1,593
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	1,929 2,534	859 985	2,788 3,519	Liverpool West Derby Southport	4,425 1,602	1,220 741
Doncaster Central Doncaster North	3,079	1,123 977	4,202 3,898	St Helens North St Helens South	2,446 2,961	879 1,050
Rother Valley	2,036	870	2,906	Wallasey	3,300	1,059 620
Rotherham Sheffield Central	2,841 4,470	947 1,331	3,788 5,801	Wirral South Wirral West	1,474 1,751	665
Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside	2,137 3,318	793 943	2,930 4,261	NORTH		
Sheffield Hallam	1,723 2,827	879 943	2,602 3,770	Cleveland		
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough	1,952	885 879	2,837	Hartlepool Langbaurgh	3,786 3,036	1,140
Wentworth	2,627	0/9	3,506	Middlesbrough	4,586	1,010 1,203
Nest Yorkshire Batley and Spen	1,866	674	2,540	Redcar Stockton North	3,570 3,619	920 1,099
Bradford North	3,475 2,487	1,041 762	4,516 3,249	Stockton South	2,935	1,038
Bradford South Bradford West	3,941 1,450	1,087 689	5,028 2,139	Cumbria Barrow and Furness	1,376	691
Calder Valley Colne Valley	1,400	629 682	2,029 2,509	Carlisle Copeland	1,354 1,405	582 640
Dewsbury Elmet	1,827 1,161	491	1,652	Penrith and the Border	758	473
Halifax Hemsworth	2,409 2,032	887 684	3,296 2,716	Westmorland Workington	381 1,610	227 830
Huddersfield Keighley	2,332 1,502	900 609	3,232 2,111	Durham		
Leeds Central	3,757	1,081	4,838 4,054	Bishop Auckland City of Durham	2,272 1,853	780 690
Leeds East Leeds North East	3,190 1,941	864 764	2,705	Darlington	2,508	852
Leeds North West Leeds West	1,508 2,286	645 792	2,153 3,078	Easington North Durham	2,162 2,348	639 785
Morley and Leeds South Normanton	1,775 1,328	590 584	2,365 1,912	North West Durham Sedgefield	2,284 1,579	726 615
Pontefract and Castleford	2,128 1,057	715 472	2,843 1,529	Northumberland		
Pudsey Shipley	1,186	429	1,615	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,247	505 690
Wakefield	2,124	759	2,883	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,045 776	423 659
NORTH WEST				Wansbeck	2,177	659
Cheshire	1,873	628	2,501	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	2,002	671
City of Chester Congleton	952	539	1.491	Gateshead East	2,718 2,940	671 823 982
Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury	1,617 1,459	816 657	2,433 2,116	Houghton and Washington Jarrow	2,919	846 983
Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	2,020 2,860	779 944	2,799 3,804	Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East	2,665 3,153	1.047
Macclesfield	983 988	434 406	1,417 1,394	Newcastle upon Týne North South Shields	2,579 3,059	794 970
Tatton Warrington North	2,139	682	2,821	Sunderland North Sunderland South	4,798 3,743	1,225 1,132
Warrington South	1,815	629	2,444	Tyne Bridge	4,605	1,098
Altrincham and Sale	1,026	506	1,532	Tynemouth Wallsend	2,445 3,081	831 994
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	1,718 2,226	560 710	2,278 2,936	WALES		
Bolton South East Bolton West	2,716	839 735	3,555 2,652	Clwyd		
Bury North Bury South	1,364	523	1,887	Alyn and Deeside	1,114 1,714	461 643
Bury South Cheadle	1,425 792	683 408	2,108 1,200	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	1,098	460
Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,597 2,088	554 844	2,151 2,932	Delyn Wrexham	1,136 1,656	448 671
Eccles	2,282 928	670 434	2,952 1,362	Dyfed		
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton	2,254	873	3,127	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,345 1,185	551 521
Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,119 1,211	798 655	2,917 1,866	Llanelli	1,796	648
Makerfield Manchester Central	1,746 5,966	913 1,440	2,659 7,406	Pembroke	2,168	826
Manchester Blackley	3,129 3,254	951 1,062	4,080 4,316	Gwent Blaenau Gwent	2,154	534
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,055	1,197	4,252	Islwyn	1,296 1,049	419
Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton	3,013 2,681	756 974	3,769 3,655	Monmouth Newport East	1,814	438 579
Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale	1,855 2,709	780 880	2,635 3,589	Newport West Torfaen	1,953 1,998	635 627
Salford East	3,713 2,015	923	4,636 2,785 2,020	Gwynedd		
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	1,494	770 526	2,020	Caernarfon	1,538 1,546	519 557
Stretford Wigan	3,965 2,755	1,336 1,069	5,301 3,824	Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	574	223
Worsley	2,161	783	2,944	Ynys Mon	1,849	750
ancashire	0.000	010	4 006	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend	1,418	539
Blackburn Blackpool North	3,323 1,742	913 484	4,236 2,226 2,070	Caerphilly	2,404 2,006	618 487
Blackpool South	1,600 2,112	470 706	2,070 2,818	Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,536	605
		739	2,176 1,016	Ogmore Pontypridd	1,825 1,832	495 573
Burnley Chorley	1,437	270		Rhondda	2,393	517
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	1,437 737 1,286	279	1,775	niluliuua	2,393	
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476	279 489 522 570	1,775 1,669 2,046	Powys		
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322	279 489 522 570 519	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841		699 524	345 240
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601	279 489 522 570 519 862 384	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	699	240
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666	279 489 522 570 519 862 384 773 628	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439 1,949	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	699 524	240
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666 1,321 2,329	279 489 522 570 519 862 384	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth	699 524 2,585 1,008 2,302	240 989 353 569
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Prendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666	279 489 522 570 519 862 384 773 628 891	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439 1,949 3,220	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Vorth Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	699 524 2,585 1,008	240 989 353
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre <b>Werseyside</b> Birkenhead	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666 1,321 2,329 1,217 4,845	279 489 522 570 519 862 384 773 628 891 452 1,289	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439 1,949 3,220 1,669 6,134	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	699 524 2,585 1,008 2,302 2,638	240 989 353 569 760
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666 1,321 2,329 1,217 4,845 5,160 2,103	279 489 522 570 519 862 384 773 628 891 452 1,289 1,361 1 002	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439 1,949 3,220 1,669 6,134 6,521 3,105	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan West Glamorgan Aberavon	699 524 2,585 1,008 2,302 2,638 1,886 1,229	240 989 353 569 760 687 355
Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Werseyside Birkenhead Bootle	1,437 737 1,286 1,147 1,476 1,322 3,310 601 1,666 1,321 2,329 1,217 4,845 5,160	279 489 522 570 519 862 384 773 628 891 452 1,289 1,361	1,775 1,669 2,046 1,841 4,172 985 2,439 1,949 3,220 1,669 6,134 6,521	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff North Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan West Glamorgan	699 524 2,585 1,008 2,302 2,638 1,886	240 989 353 569 760 687

All

4,955 7,169 6,789 5,645 2,343 3,325 4,011 4,359 2,094 2,416

4,926 4,046 5,789 4,490 4,718 3,973

2,067 1,936 2,045 1,231 608 2,440

3,052 2,543 3,360 2,801 3,133 3,010 2,194

1,752 2,735 1,199 2,836

2,673 3,541 3,922 3,765 3,648 4,200 3,373 4,029 6,023 4,875 5,703 3,276 4,075

1,575 2,357 1,558 1,584 2,327

1,896 1,706 2,444 2,994

2,688 1,715 1,487 2,393 2,588 2,625

2,057 2,103 797 2,599

1,957 3,022 2,493 3,141 2,320 2,405 2,910

1,044 764

3,574 1,361 2,871 3,398 2,573

1,584 1,806 1,866 2,883 3,144

d.

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	2,332	910	3,242
				East Kilbride	1,733	961	2,694
Borders Region			050	Eastwood	1,486	733 710	2,219 2.604
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	666	286	952 948	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central	1,894 3.817	1.118	2,604
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	656	292	948	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	2,886	863	4,935
				Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan	2,886	975	4.091
Central Region	1.057	005	2.782	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead	2,595	1,219	3,814
Clackmannan	1,957 2.007	825 1,047	3.054	Glasgow Maryhill	4,048	1,349	5,397
Falkirk East Falkirk West	2,007	942	2,606	Glasgow Pollock	3,641	1,063	4,704
	1,004	687	2,141	Glasgow Provan	4.080	1,164	5,244
Stirling	1,454	007	2,141	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,170	973	4.143
D				Glasgow Shettleston	3,529	1.044	4,573
Dumfries and Galloway Region	1,362	649	2,011	Glasgow Springburn	4.329	1,327	5,656
Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,362	781	2,262	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,695	1.025	4,720
Galloway and Opper Minisuale	1,401	701	2,202	Hamilton	2,722	1,007	3,729
Fife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,618	1,079	3.697
Central Fife	2.248	991	3.239	Monklands East	2,462	883	3,345
Dunfermline East	1,978	716	2.694	Monklands West	1,823	681	2.504
Dunfermline West	1,522	618	2,140	Motherwell North	2.641	932	3.573
Kirkcaldy	2.003	828	2.831	Motherwell South	2.333	808	3,141
North East Fife	800	475	1,275	Paisley North	2,278	830	3,108
North Edst File	000		1,210	Paisley South	2,098	748	2.846
Grampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,217	689	1,906
Aberdeen North	1.575	530	2.105	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,412	702	2,114
Aberdeen South	1,105	538	1,643				
Banff and Buchan	992	528	1,520	Tayside Region			
Gordon	593	451	1.044	Angus East	1,443	815	2,258
Kincardine and Deeside	581	362	943	Dundee East	3,261	1,230	4,491
Moray	1,208	737	1.945	Dundee West	2,765	1,190	3,955
moray				North Tayside	904	521	1,425
Highlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,394	613	2,007
Caithness and Sutherland	1,094	411	1,505				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,918	761	2,679	Orkney and Shetland Islands	486	275	76*
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,714	692	2,406				
				Western Isles	1,023	362	1,385
Lothian Region							
East Lothian	1,687	677	2,364				
Edinburgh Central	2,293	864	3,157	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	1,940	609	2,549	D.K. J.F. J	0.701	4.455	0.04
Edinburgh Leith	2,914	904	3,818	Belfast East	2,794	1,155 1,550	3,94 6,72
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,464	562	2,026	Belfast North	5,170		4,97
Edinburgh South	1,742	703	2,445	Belfast South	3,453	1,521 1,596	9,21
Edinburgh West	1,009	381	1,390	Belfast West	7,616 3,265	1,298	4,56
Linlithgow	2,045	745	2,790	East Antrim East Londonderry	5,265	1,898	4,50
Livingston	1,714	754 747	2,468 2,556	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,827	1,543	6.37
Mid Lothian	1,809	/4/	2,330	Foyle	8.024	1,839	9.86
Ot athebade Desiles				Lagan Valley	3.385	1,378	4,76
Strathclyde Region	1,287	590	1.877	Mid-Ulster	5,188	1,847	7,03
Argyll and Bute	1,287	590 828	2,765	Newry and Armagh	5,339	1,709	7,04
Ayr	2,651	828 994	3.645	North Antrim	3,713	1.370	5,04
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,651 2,176	994 783	2,959	North Down	2,306	1,317	3,62
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,964	846	2,939	South Antrim	2,698	1,280	3.97
Clydesdale	1,964	783	2,384	South Down	3.681	1.619	5.30
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,998	909	2,384 2,907	Strangford	2,249	1,115	3,36
Cunninghame North Cunninghame South	2.414	847	3.261	Upper Bann	3,655	1,473	5,12

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### UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

### 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>IALE</b> 989	AND FEMALE Aug 10 Sept 14	12,618 13,115	6,993 6,856	1,230 1,414	3,904 4,121	7,677 8,392	4,936 5,715	8,579 9,635	13,037 14,362	5,338 6,645	6,094 7,079	13,949 13,204	77,362 83,682	6,961 7,665	84,323 91,347
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,814 604 499	1,230 472 407	108 24 23	315 70 47	850 189 138	469 111 80	970 117 88	1,163 280 188	402 68 62	501 72 46	1,248 226 163	7,840 1,761 1,334	=	7,840 1,761 1,334
990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	366 319 327	300 250 252	16 22 28	30 26 26	96 74 70	54 37 40	85 68 71	139 126 118	37 34 35	47 38 37	119 88 80	989 832 832	Ξ	989 832 832
	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	9,713 13,415	5,203 7,695	1,259 1,312	3,174 3,819	6,832 7,509	4,265 5,128	8,000 8,333	10,939 12,303	5,066 5,084	5,887 5,853	11,531 11,745	66,666 74,501	6,532 7,109	73,198 81,610

#### UNITED KINGDOM 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-39 MALE AND FEMALE 1987 July Oct 17·0 16·4 15·4 13·7 12·0 11·3 8·4 7·9 16·2 14·3 13·0 12·6 14·0 12·7 12·3 11·0 1988 Jan Apr July Oct 7·9 7·4 6·7 6·3 11.0 10.3 9.4 8.9 11.0 9.9 9.9 8.6 1989 Jan Apr July Oct 12·0 10·5 9·8 9·5 8·5 7·8 7·4 6·9 6·2 5·7 5·3 5·0 1990 Jan Apr July 9·8 9·3 9·3 9·0 8·6 9·2 7·3 7·1 7·1 5·2 5·0 5·0 MALE 1987 July Oct 19-0 18-2 17·2 15·5 13·1 12·4 10·4 9·8 17·8 15·7 14·2 13·8 16·1 14·7 14·0 12·7 Jan Apr July Oct 12·3 11·5 10·4 9·9 10·0 9·4 8·5 8·0 1988 13-8 12-2 11-3 10-9 13·2 12·1 11·8 10·6 Jan Apr July Oct 9·9 9·3 8·8 8·4 8·0 7·4 6·9 6·6 1989 Jan Apr July 11.6 11.0 10.9 11·3 10·9 11·4 9·1 8·9 9·0 7·0 6·9 6·8 1990 FEMALE 1987 July Oct 14·7 14·5 13·0 11·4 10·3 9·6 5·4 5·0 14·4 12·6 11·5 11·2 11·3 10·2 10·2 8·8 Jan Apr July Oct 9·1 8·5 7·8 7·3 4·8 4·6 4·2 3·9 988 10-0 8-5 8-1 7-9 3·6 3·2 3·0 2·7 Jan Apr July Oct 8·2 7·1 7·5 6·1 6·5 5·7 5·3 4·8 1989 2·6 2·5 2·5 Jan Apr July 7·9 7·5 7·5 6·1 5·7 6·4 4.7 4.5 4.4 1990

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 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in *tables 2-1*, *2-2* and *2-3* as they have been updated to June 1989 following the publication of the 1989 Labour Force Survey results. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

### 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>MALE</b> 1989	AND FEMALE Aug 10 Sept 14	124 80	56 49	6 20	11 33	98 164	257 360	342 369	176 350	87 85	117 198	842 1,155	2,060 2,814	916 736	2,976 3,550
	Oct 12	87	55	11	17	283	588	438	417	76	139	1,011	3,067	963	4,030
	Nov 9	79	46	11	12	195	453	303	282	196	159	956	2,646	724	3,370
	Dec 14	110	44	36	22	417	1,540	516	352	106	117	1,235	4,451	694	5,145
1990	Jan 11	80	61	69	27	484	1,672	523	232	139	126	2,088	5,440	847	6,287
	Feb 8	173	90	58	20	524	167	860	265	173	154	2,066	4,460	1,408	5,868
	Mar 8	148	81	52	32	391	487	439	297	163	192	1,979	4,180	1,287	5,467
	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

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

U	NEMPLO <sup>®</sup> Bates	MENT C	2.15
)-49	50-59	60 and over	PER CENT All ages *
7-0	11·4	4·8	10·4
5-6	11·1	4·4	9·8
5-4	11-0	4·1	9·6
6-1	10-6	3·8	9·0
5-5	9-8	3·4	8·2
5-2	9-6	3·3	7·5
5-0	9·2	2-9	7·3
4-6	8·4	2-5	6·6
4-3	7·6	2-2	6·2
4-0	7·1	2-1	5·7
4·1	6·9	2·1	5·9
4·1	6·6	1·9	5·7
4·0	6·2	1·9	5·7
9·0	14·3	6·7	12·3
8·6	14·0	6·2	11·6
8·3	13-9	5·9	11-6
7·9	13-2	5·3	10-8
7·1	12-3	4·8	9-8
6·7	12-0	4·7	9-1
6·5	11-8	4·3	9·0
6·0	10-8	3·7	8·3
5·6	9-7	3·3	7·7
5·3	9-0	3·0	7·2
5·6	8·8	3·0	7·6
5·4	8·4	2·9	7·4
5·3	7·9	2·7	7·3
4·4	7·2	0·3	7·7
4·2	7·1	0·3	7·3
4·0	7.0	0·2	7·0
3·8	6.8	0·3	6·5
3·6	6.4	0·2	6·1
3·3	6.3	0·2	5·3
3·1	5-8	0·2	4·9
2·9	5-3	0·2	4·4
2·7	4-8	0·2	4·2
2·4	4-5	0·1	3·7
2·4	4·3	0·1	3.7
2·4	4·1	0·1	3.5
2·3	3·9	0·1	3.5

### 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

and the second	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece*
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NAT	IONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	DJUSTED						
onthly 189 Aug Sept	1,741 1,703	469 501	115 119	370 353	971 901	257 254	82 80	2,517 2,588	1,940 1,881	92 89
Oct Nov Dec	1,636 1,612 1,639	457 447 502	138 161 189	350 347 353	906 985 1,005	259 260 259	68 84 83	2,599 2,578 2,586	1,874 1,950 2,052	103 124 147
90 Jan Feb Mar	1,687 1,676 1,647	550 594 549	212 200 164	362 357 352	1,164 1,131 1,104	293 289 286	90 88 79	2,601 2,552 2,519	2,191 2,153 2,013	164 163 151
Apr May June	1,626 1,579 1,556	534 551 542	156 142 131	343 335 332	1,043 1,040 975	274 	95 71	2,431 2,367 2,410	1,915 1,823 1,808	133 109 115
July Aug	1,624 1,657		::	 	1,076	··· ··	 	··· ··	1,864 1,813	 
rcentage rate: latest month	5.8	6.4	4.3	11.7	7.6	9.7	2.8	9.1	6.9	3.0
est month: change on a year ago	-0.3	+0.6	+0.5	-1.0	+0.4	-0.1	-0.5	N/C	-0.6	+0.5
IMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NAT	IONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED						
<b>nual averages</b> 85 86 87 88	3,036 3,107 2,822 2,295	597 611 629 574	140 152 165 159	478 443 435 395	1,329 1,236 1,172 1,046	245 214 217 242	163 161 130 115	2,425 2,517 2,623 2,570	2,305 2,223 2,233 2,237	89 110 
onthly 89 Aug Sept	1,743 1,693	492 505	156 156	372 361	1,001 987	270 270	92 86	2,533 2,532	2,011 2,004	118
Oct Nov Dec	1,675 1,652 1,635	491 496 495	155 155 152	355 354 351	1,002 1,041 1,047	269 262 259	67 88 83	2,525 2,522 2,504	2,002 2,019 1,987	124 123 122
90 Jan Feb Mar	1,612 1,610 1,604	514 542 510	148 146 136	348 345 343	1,065 1,049 975	256 256 257	77 84 76	2,492 2,494 2,504	1,956 1,931 1,902	125 128 128
Apr May June	1,602 1,612 1,618	520 546 562	154 168 176	342 344	987 1,036 1,024	259 	96 74	2,481 2,480 2,512	1,921 1,915 1,916	128 
July Aug	1,629 1,654	··· ··	 	 	1,070	 	· · · · ·	2,508	1,907 1,888	 
rcentage rate: latest month	5.8	6.6	5.7	12.1	7.8	9.2	3.0	8.9	7.2	3.3
est three months: change on previous three months	+0.1	+0.2	+0.7	-0.1	+0.3	-0.1	N/C	-0.2	-0.1	+0-1
CD STANDARDISED RATES	: SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED (2) Jun		Jun	Jun		Apr	Jun	May	

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 being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.
 3 OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.
 4 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2.1*).
 \* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxem- bourg †	Netherlan	ds † Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**
			-			N	UMBERS UNI
232 224	3,953 3,993	1,400 1,380	2·2 2·3	394 381	90 80	297 298	2,455 2,418
220 222 231	3,898 3,911 3,905	1,370 1,330 1,220	2·3 2·3 2·4	378 365 373	79 80 88	302 309 309	2,431 2,423 2,427
235 232 223	3,925 3,950 3,960	1,410 1,420 1,410	2·5 2·2 2·1	368 370 354	102 98 94	318 323 322	2,444 2,442 2,412
221 215 222	3,965 3,968 3,980	1,410 1,360	1.9 1.9 1.8	343 340	92 85 95	318 308 299	2,379 2,231 2,295
 	3,995 	· · · · ·	1·8 	:: ::	 	299 	2,262
17.2	17.3	2.1	1.2	5.0	4.4	6.6	15.8
-0.6	+0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.1	-1.5
							NUMBERS U
231 236 247 242	2,959 3,173 3,294 3,848	1,566 1,667 1,731 1,552	  	762 712 686	52 36 32 50	319 304	2,643 2,759 2,924 2,869
231 230	3,972 3,950	1,400 1,400	2·4 2·3	•••	88 85	318 317	2,548 2,476
228 227 226	3,923 4,043 4,021	1,420 1,410 1,350	2·3 2·3 2·2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	85 84 86	314 312 308	2,440 2,392 2,373
226 226 219	3,877 3,839 3,848	1,380 1,360 1,260	2·2 2·0 2·0	··· ···	85 85 86	305 308 311	2,348 2,344 2,331
221 220 225	3,911 3,954	1,310 1,310	1.9 2.1	  	93 98 104	315 312	2,328 2,250
::	:: ::		···	::	 	 	··· ··
17.4	17.1	2.1	1.3		4.8	6.8	15.7
-0.5	N/C	-0.1	-0.1		+0.6	+0.1	-0.4
	Apr 10·2	May 2·1		May 7·2	Feb 5·6	Feb 5·1	Feb 16-2

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

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

§§	United States §	Switzer- land †	Sweden §§
1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	NITIONS (1	TIONAL DEF	PLOYED, NAT
Month 1989 Aug Sept	6,352 6,330	13·5 13·2	67 66
Oct Nov Dec	6,222 6,495 6,300	13·4 14·4 15·4	67 59 58
1990 Jan Feb Mar	7,256 7,134 6,697	16·5 16·1 15·2	73 63 60
Apr May June	6,457 6,363 6,702	14·6 13·9 13·6	51 57 49
July Aug	 	 	73 
Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on a year ago	5·3 0·2	0-5 N/C	1.5 +0.3
S (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	EINITIONS		
Annual averages			
1985 1986	8,312 8,237	27·0 22·8	124 98
1987 1988	7,410 6,692	19.6	84 • •
Monthly			
1989 Aug Sept	6,421 6,584	15·2 14·9	53 52
Oct	6,561	14.5	66
Nov Dec	6,590 6,658	14·5 14·3	60 62
1990 Jan	6,535	13.9	60
Feb Mar	6,594 6,495	14·3 14·4	63 59
Apr	6,770	14.3	57
May June	6,653 6,447	14·3 14·7	69 62
July			76
Aug	•••	•••	••
Percentage rate: latest month	5.2	0.5	1.5
latest three months: change on previous three months	N/C	N/C	+0.1
S: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)	ED RATES	TANDARDIS	OECD S
Latest month	Jun		Jun

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNITE	D	INFLOW †											
KINGI	DOM ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female							
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married					
1989	Aug 10	276·8	-34·7	180·3	-14·1	96·6	-20·6	35∙0					
	Sept 14	281·2	-46·2	184·6	-25·2	96·6	-21·0	33∙3					
	Oct 12	281.1	-38·5	190-5	15-9	90·6	-22·6	31.6					
	Nov 9	273.8	-24·0	188-8	7-3	84·9	-16·7	30.6					
	Dec 14	255.3	-14·6	182-1	3-0	73·2	-11·6	26.6					
1990	Jan 11	270-0	+0·5	180·3	+4.8	89·7	-4·3	33·1					
	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					
	D	OUTFLOW	t										
	ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female							
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married					
1989	Aug 10	309·6	-40·4	205-4	-21·2	104·2	-19·2	38·0					
	Sept 14	314·3	+8·4	201-6	+11·2	112·7	-2·8	42·3					
	Oct 12	353-8	-132·3	231-1	-70·8	122-7	61·6	42·5					
	Nov 9	299-2	-54·9	198-2	-29·8	100-9	25·0	39·2					
	Dec 14	232-3	-59·7	154-3	-34·3	78-0	25·4	28·7					
1990	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	3 306.3 -44.5		142·8 209·4 207·6	-13·8 -24·4 -9·7	-24.4	-24.4	-24.4	-24.4	-24.4	75·1 96·9 95·3	-13·7 -20·1 -14·2	31·3 38·1 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					

<sup>4</sup> The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 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. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2:1*.

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
MALE 1990	Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0·8 1·1 1·0 1·1	20·8 19·7 17·6 19·1	43·7 42·7 38·4 40·9	31.7 30.6 27.8 29.3	21·1 20·4 18·5 19·5	30·3 29·8 26·9 27·5	20·7 21·2 18·5 19·1	7·9 8·7 7·5 7·4	4·1 4·7 3·8 3·9	181·3 178·9 160·0 167·7
	July 12 Aug 9	1·3 1·3	24·4 23·4	64·0 54·3	34·6 33·4	22·0 21·8	30·5 30·0	20·5 20·5	8·2 8·3	4·3 4·2	209·7 197·3
FEMA 1990	LE Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8	13·4 12·7 10·7 11·6	21.7 21.3 18.1 19.4	13·3 13·4 11·5 11·9	7·5 7·6 6·5 6·6	12·2 12·8 10·3 10·6	9·4 10·0 7·9 8·2	2.6 3.0 2.3 2.4	 	80-7 81-6 68-2 71-5
	July 12 Aug 9	1.0 1.0	17·7 16·3	39·8 31·1	15·3 14·8	8·1 8·1	13·5 13·7	9·4 10·1	2·7 2·8	=	107·5 97·8
Chang	ges on a year earlier										
<b>MALE</b> 1990	Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0·4 0·3 0·4	0·2 1·3 -0·2 1·7	-0·3 3·3 1·1 4·5	2·5 4·1 1·9 4·4	2·0 2·6 1·7 2·9	2·4 3·9 1·9 3·7	1.8 2.6 1.1 2.2	-0·4 0·4 0·2 0·3	-0.5 0.1 -0.2 	7.8 18.6 7.8 20.2
	July 12 Aug 9	0.6 0.6	2·1 1·1	6·5 5·7	5·5 4·9	4·1 3·9	5·4 4·2	3·4 1·9	0·9 0·5	0·3 0·1	28·7 22·6
FEMA 1990	LE Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0·2 0·2 0·3	0·3 1·1 0·3 0·7	-0·8 0·5 -0·8 0·5	-0·4 -0·7 0·2	-0·4 -0·2 -0·3 0·1	-0.2 0.4 -0.3 0.3	0·5 1·1 0·2 0·7	-0·1 0·3 -0·1 0·2	=	-1·2 3·4 -2·2 3·0
	July 12 Aug 9	0·4 0·4	. 1·5 1·0	2·2 2·1	0·7 0·6	0.4	1.0 0.4	0-8 0-6	0.1	=	7·0 5·1

OUT	FLOW	Age group									
	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> 1990	Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	19-2 17-7 17-3 16-9	47·1 44·0 42·8 42·0	33·7 31·4 30·0 29·9	22·6 21·0 20·1 20·0	32·5 30·5 29·7 28·9	21-4 20-8 20-7 19-5	7·8 8·1 8·4 7·4	5·0 5·0 4·9 4·5	189·7 178·9 174·3 169·5
	July 12 Aug 9	0·4 0·5	16·2 16·5	40·6 45·0	27·7 28·4	18·6 18·8	26·9 26·2	18·3 17·6	6·9 6·6	4·3 4·2	159·8 163·7
FEMAI 1990	LE Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3	12·9 12·2 12·1 11·0	24·5 22·8 22·3 20·8	15·4 14·0 14·2 13·2	8·5 7·6 8·1 7·1	12·9 11·8 12·8 10·9	9-8 9-1 9-7 8-6	2·8 2·7 3·1 2·7	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	87·3 80·7 82·8 74·6
	July 12 Aug 9	0.4	11.0 12.0	20·9 25·8	12·4 12·5	6·8 6·7	9·8 10·1	7·8 7·6	2·3 2·2	0·1 0·1	71·5 77·4
Chang	ges on a year earlier										
<b>WALĔ</b> 1990	Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·1	-0·3 -0·5 -0·8	-2·1 -2·5 -4·1 -2·4	0.7 0.5 -1.5 -0.1	0·4 0·3 0·9	-0·9 -0·7 -1·8 -1·5	-0·4 0·4 -0·2 -0·7	-0·9 -0·9 -0·7 -0·6	-1·2 -1·0 -1·1 -0·8	-4·9 -4·7 -11·2 -6·2
	July 12 Aug 9	-0.1	-0·1 -2·3	-1·6 -6·8	-0·1 -3·1	-0·1 -1·5	0·9 2·9	-0·3 -1·5	0·1 0·5	-0·6 -0·9	-3·8 -19·6
FEMA 1990	LE Mar 8 Apr 12 May 10 June 14	-0·1 -0·1 -0·1 -0·1	-0·9 -0·6 -0·3 -0·3	-3·9 -4·0 -3·2 -2·7	-2·3 -3·2 -2·4 -1·8	-1.8 -2.2 -1.2 -1.4	-1.7 -2.5 -0.6 -1.5	-0·4 -1·0 0·3 -0·6	0·3 0·5 0·1 0·2	=	-11·4 -14·1 -7·5 -8·6
	July 12 Aug 9	-0.1	-0·1 -1·8	–1·8 –5·1	-1·3 -3·4	-0·7 -1·9	-1·2 -2·0	-0·3 -1·2	0·1 0·4	Ξ	-5·4 -15·8

\* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2-1*.

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

# 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Regions

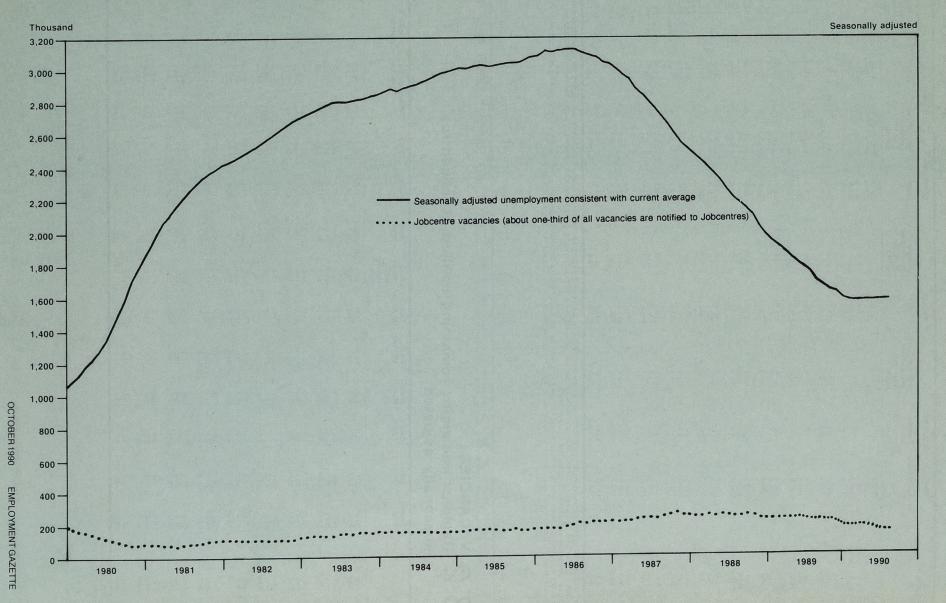
		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,569	3,712	3,767	3,644	7,787	10,081	12,824	19,140	9,850	79,662	8,786	15,350	103,798
1989	Q2	2,955	608	621	1,634	1,817	2,624	2,552	6,167	2,627	20,997	2,359	3,615	26,971
	Q3	3,721	1,193	2,216	445	1,977	2,460	4,781	3,784	1,617	21,001	2,623	3,651	27,275
	Q4	3,356	664	773	155	2,515	1,672	4,516	3,877	1,881	18,745	1,039	2,506	22,290
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
1989	Aug	1,251	398	62	231	778	1,496	2,565	1,149	478	8,010	1,647	1,046	10,703
	Sept	1,235	465	705	26	615	495	1,211	1,418	395	6,100	523	912	7,535
	Oct	745	223	328	37	352	271	626	1,161	491	4,011	152	674	4,837
	Nov	591	90	79	23	561	563	1,888	909	526	5,140	184	723	6,047
	Dec	2,020	351	366	95	1,602	838	2,002	1,807	864	9,594	703	1,109	11,406
1990	Jan	988	130	309	626	827	231	1,230	1,457	686	6,354	262	336	6,952
	Feb	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*	941	251	562	758	1,630	302	973	1,281	656	7,103	418	455	7,976
	Aug*	766	67	136	421	490	213	201	1,228	203	3,658	180	238	4,076

### ••• Included in South East. Other notes: see table 2.31.

### 2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES + Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	1988	1989	1989			1990		1990		
SIC 1980					Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	June	July *	Aug *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		169	127	0	0	51	51	25	15	15	37
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11–12 13–14 15–17	10,933 203 527 <b>11,663</b>	13,869 178 495 <b>14,542</b>	3,395 114 74 <b>3,583</b>	4,866 1 193 <b>5,060</b>	668 8 29 <b>705</b>	75 40 140 <b>255</b>	1,184 153 73 <b>1,410</b>	546 0 42 588	276 0 27 <b>303</b>	265 0 7 <b>272</b>
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals,		21,23 22 24 25–26	314 1,649 1,501 1,941	169 1,712 1,559 1,516	27 270 242 396	52 286 354 287	81 741 633 272	19 942 732 366	27 275 762 365	18 73 145 270	66 550 70 270	19 205 22 38
mineral products and chemicals	2		5,405	4,956	935	979	1,727	2,059	1,429	506	956	284
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		31 32	2,043 16,127	2,338 8,163	476 2,068	631 1,652	711 2,477	628 2,652	498 1,385	141 570	337 571	250 135
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment Instrument engineering		33 34 35 36 37	410 6,800 1,517 5,200 505	1,574 7,563 2,190 3,737 1,014	669 2,284 512 682 323	295 1,895 380 429 259	12 1,834 806 118 197	3 2,263 649 606 281	0 2,282 678 368 98	0 1,151 163 13 39	72 749 227 76 123	4 219 260 0 0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		32,602	26,579	7,014	5,541	6,155	7,082	5,309	2,077	2,155	868
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	4	41–42 43 44–45 46 47 48–49	10,639 4,859 3,969 1,610 3,983 2,533 <b>27,593</b>	6,782 6,896 4,822 1,954 3,353 2,729 <b>26,536</b>	2,296 1,690 1,662 440 1,440 622 <b>8,150</b>	2,207 1,067 968 735 628 485 <b>6,090</b>	1,075 2,656 1,014 493 651 1,070 <b>6,959</b>	2,200 2,089 1,588 1,353 949 970 <b>9,149</b>	2,305 2,068 1,890 1,259 479 789 <b>8,790</b>	1,017 963 994 866 162 332 <b>4,334</b>	957 283 719 199 391 255 <b>2,804</b>	358 342 44 7 150 145 <b>1,046</b>
Construction	5		7,784	6,426	1,197	888	2,201	1,090	2,502	456	232	455
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61–63 64–65 66 67	3,378 6,324 1,234 84 <b>11,020</b>	2,902 3,953 797 454 <b>8,106</b>	1,053 1,389 186 21 <b>2,649</b>	809 915 145 137 <b>2,006</b>	481 1,050 251 56 <b>1,838</b>	818 1,452 95 0 <b>2,365</b>	564 1,092 528 4 <b>2,188</b>	371 430 60 4 <b>865</b>	91 188 20 20 <b>319</b>	167 372 47 31 <b>617</b>
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,841 197 <b>5,038</b>	4,068 69 <b>4,137</b>	867 20 <b>887</b>	835 21 <b>856</b>	659 0 <b>659</b>	1,255 20 <b>1,275</b>	622 0 <b>622</b>	303 0 <b>303</b>	313 0 <b>313</b>	31
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,151	1,802	642	477	476	783	389	172		
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,0	3,782 773 0 950 <b>5,505</b>	7,293 1,701 1,593 <b>10,587</b>	1,121 189 604 <b>1,914</b>	4,441 509 428 <b>5,378</b>	645 527 347 <b>1,519</b>	1,802 533 151 <b>2,486</b>	3,382 126 180 <b>3,688</b>	261 88 84 <b>433</b>	505 196 56 <b>757</b>	0 0
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		77,263 65,600 22,714 107,930	72,613 58,071 24,632 103,798	19,682 16,099 6,092 26,971	17,670 12,610 8,717 27,275	15,546 14,841 4,492 22,290	18,545 18,290 6,909 26,595	16,938 15,528 6,887 26,352	1,773	5,915 1,511	2,198 1,114

Provisional figures as at September 1, 1990; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 6,000 in August. † Figures are based on reports (ES95s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.



**UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1980–90** 

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#### VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres\*: seasonally adjusted

INITE		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
985 986 987 988 989	) Annual ) averages )	162-1 188-8 235-4 248-6 219-4			201.6 212.2 226.4 231.2 226.0		200-5 208-3 222-3 232-7 229-1		154·6 157·4 159·5 159·0 158·4	
988	Aug	245-2	-5·1	-3·7	229·4	-1·1	234·3	1.5	158-3	-0·1
	Sept	242-4	-2·8	-3·7	228·7	-0·4	230·4	0.3	157-0	
	Oct	244-8	2·4	-1.8	231·4	-0·1	230·9	-0.6	155-4	-0·8
	Nov	241-5	-3·3	-1.2	232·1	0·9	239·4	1.7	161-4	1·0
	Dec	237-8	-3·7	-1.5	230·2	0·5	231·5	0.4	157-2	0·1
989	Jan	230·9	6·9	-4·6	223·1	-2·8	230-4	-0·2	158·3	1.0
	Feb	229·9	1·0	-3·9	231·7	-0·1	236-5	-1·0	164·4	1.0
	Mar	224·9	5·0	-4·3	226·5	-1·2	231-7	0·1	161·1	1.3
	Apr	223-2	-1·7	-2:6	222·5	-0·2	224-3	-2·0	155-6	-0·9
	May	219-5	-3·7	-3:5	223·0	-2·9	224-6	-4·0	155-3	-3·0
	June	224-4	4·9	-0:2	230·4	1·3	223-8	-2·6	156-0	-1·7
	July Aug Sept	220.6 219.5 220.7	-3·8 -1·1 1·2	-0·9 -1·2	228·0 228·7 232·3	1.8 1.9 0.6	229-4 229-3 234-1	1.7 1.6 3.4	158-6 159-0 161-0	1.0 1.2 1.7
	Oct	214-6	-6·0	-2·0	230-2	0·7	236-6	2·4	160-9	0.8
	Nov	209-5	-5·2	-3·3	222-2	-2·2	231-7	0·8	159-5	0.2
	Dec	195-4	-14·0	-8·4	213-4	-6·3	217-1	-5·7	151-5	-3.2
990	Jan	199-3	3·9	5·1	205·4	8·3	205-3	-10·5	143-5	-5·8
	Feb	198-7	-0·7	3·6	221·1	0·4	225-9	-2·0	158-6	-0·3
	Mar	195-6	-3·1	0·1	214·6	0·4	217-5	0·1	153-4	0·6
	Apr	200-2	4·6	0·3	224·8	6·4	220.6	5-1	154·0	3.5
	May	195-9	-4·3	0·9	217·8	-1·1	217.0	-3-0	150·5	-2.7
	June	186-2	-9·7	3·1	198·8	-5·3	208.3	-3-1	144·1	-3.1
	July	170-8	-15·4	-9·8	195·4	9·8	211.6	-3·0	149·8	-1·4
	Aug	169-4	-1·4	-8·8	197·0	6·9	198.0	-6·3	142·3	-2·7

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4/3 week month. • Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

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

		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 Kingdon
988	Aug	93·2	29·9	10·2	20·3	23·5	13·7	15·1	23·3	11·0	12·1	20·1	242·5	2.7	245·2
	Sept	90·2	28·8	10·1	20·4	23·3	14·0	15·3	23·5	10·9	12·2	20·0	239·8	2.7	242·4
	Oct	88-9	28·4	10-0	20·3	24-6	14·3	16-0	24.6	11.2	12·0	20·2	242·1	2·7	244-8
	Nov	86-4	27·9	10-0	20·0	24-7	14·2	15-2	24.8	11.0	12·6	19·9	238·6	2·9	241-5
	Dec	82-7	27·8	9-5	20·2	24-3	14·2	14-9	24.6	11.5	12·5	20·3	234·8	3·0	237-8
989	Jan	79·9	26·5	9·4	20·0	23·0	14·0	14·5	23·6	11.2	12·4	20·0	227·9	3·0	230.9
	Feb	79·3	26·8	9·2	19·8	22·4	13·5	14·4	24·0	11.0	12·8	19·9	226·3	3·6	229.9
	Mar	76·8	26·1	8·8	19·4	22·2	13·1	13·8	23·6	10.8	13·1	19·8	221·5	3·4	224.9
	Apr	75·5	25·3	8.7	18·7	22-2	12·8	13·6	23.6	10·8	13·5	20·3	219.6	3.5	223·2
	May	72·5	24·2	8.3	19·1	21-2	12·9	13·1	23.5	11·1	13·9	20·5	216.0	3.5	219·5
	June	73·5	24·0	8.6	19·5	20-6	12·8	13·7	24.5	11·5	14·4	21·8	220.8	3.6	224·4
	July	72·5	24·4	8·1	18·6	19·9	12·8	13·2	24·3	11·1	14-6	21.8	216·8	3.7	220.6
	Aug	70·9	24·0	8·0	18·4	19·9	12·8	13·4	24·8	10·6	14-6	22.1	215·7	3.8	219.5
	Sept	69·9	22·7	8·2	18·0	20·4	12·8	13·2	26·1	10·5	14-7	22.6	216·3	4.4	220.7
	Oct	65·7	20-2	8·0	17·3	19·0	12·7	13·0	26·3	10·1	14·7	23·4	210-2	4-4	214·6
	Nov	64·1	20-0	7·6	17·1	18·5	12·4	12·3	25·0	9·6	14·1	24·7	205-3	4-1	209·5
	Dec	60·1	19-3	7·1	16·2	16·4	12·0	11·5	23·1	9·6	12·4	23·4	191-6	3-8	195·4
90	Jan	61·2	19·3	7·1	16·5	17·5	12·1	12·0	23.6	10·3	12·5	22·8	195·4	3·9	199·3
	Feb	61·6	20·3	7·1	15·6	16·8	12·0	12·1	23.5	11·9	12·2	21·9	194·6	4·1	198·7
	Mar	60·9	20·3	6·5	14·8	16·5	11·6	12·5	22.7	12·1	12·3	21·8	191·6	4·0	195·6
	Apr	58·9	18·9	6-6	16·5	17·2	11.0	13·1	23·2	12·7	13·6	23.0	195-7	4·5	200·2
	May	56·2	17·9	6-6	15·6	16·9	10.8	12·8	22·4	13·2	13·9	22.5	190-8	5·1	195·9
	June	50·5	15·7	6-1	15·2	16·0	10.7	12·6	21·3	12·8	13·5	22.3	180-9	5·2	186·2
	July	45·2 44·3	15·0 14·6	4·6 4·6	13·4 13·5	14·6 14·4	10·4 10·2	11.9 11.8	19·6 20·5	12-0 10-9	12·7 12·1	22·0 22·6	166-2 164-7	4·7 4·7	170·8 169·4

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

		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
Vacar 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	ncies at jobcentre ) ) Annual ) averages )	es: total † 62·3 70·8 90·7 95·1 71·7	26.6 30.0 37.7 32.2 23.6	5-8 6-2 8-0 9-7 8-3	16-1 18-1 19-7 20-4 18-5	12·2 15·4 21·1 24·1 20·5	9·0 10·3 12·2 13·8 12·9	8.7 11.3 15.6 15.5 13.3	16-0 19-0 24-2 23-9 24-4	7-8 9-8 12-0 11-4 10-7	8.0 9.5 11.0 12.1 13.8	14-6 16-3 18-8 20-0 21-7	160·5 186·8 233·2 245·9 215·8	1.2 1.4 1.6 2.0 2.6	161.7 188.1 234.9 247.8 218.4
1989	Aug	69·6	21-9	8·3	18-4	18·9	12·7	13·4	24-7	10-8	15·1	22·7	214·6	2·6	217·2
	Sept	75·8	24-2	9·1	19-4	21·9	14·0	14·5	28-6	11-7	15·6	24·5	235·1	3·1	238·2
	Oct	77-6	26·1	9·1	18-8	22·2	14·4	14·9	29·2	11.6	15·6	25·2	238·6	3·5	242-2
	Nov	69-5	23·5	7·8	16-9	20·6	13·1	13·4	26·4	10.4	13·9	25·3	217·5	3·1	220-6
	Dec	56-9	19·2	6·4	13-4	16·2	11·0	10·8	21·5	9.1	11·3	21·9	178·3	2·7	181-1
1990	Jan	52·8	17·4	6·0	12·5	16-0	10·5	10·6	20·5	9.0	11-1	19·8	168-8	2·6	171-4
	Feb	52·2	17·7	5·8	12·3	15-4	10·5	10·6	20·5	10.5	10-9	19·2	167-9	2·8	170-7
	Mar	52·9	17·5	5·8	13·4	14-7	10·6	11·4	20·7	11.1	11-3	20·5	172-4	2·9	175-2
	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
Vacai 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	ncies at careers o ) Annual ) averages )	offices 6·0 7·6 11·8 16·0 14·4	3·2 4·4 7·0 8·1 7·5	0-4 0-4 0-5 0-9 1-0	0.7 0.7 1.2 1.6 1.6	1.2 1.2 1.4 1.8 2.7	0.6 0.7 0.9 1.3 1.5	0·7 0·7 0·9 1·1 1·2	0·7 0·8 1·0 1·3 1·4	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·8	10-8 12-8 18-7 25-2 25-5	0.7 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.3	11.5 13.4 19.5 26.3 26.8
1989	Aug	17·2	9·0	1·3	1.9	3·3	1.7	1.4	1.7	0·5	0·5	0·9	30·4	1·3	31.6
	Sept	14·9	7·4	1·2	1.7	3·7	1.5	1.5	2.1	0·6	0·5	1·0	28·6	1·5	30.1
	Oct	13-2	6·6	0·9	1.6	3.5	1.5	1·3	1.7	0·5	0·4	0.8	25·4	1.5	26·9
	Nov	11-5	5·8	0·9	1.3	3.2	1.3	1·1	1.4	0·5	0·3	0.9	22·3	1.5	23·8
	Dec	10-4	5·7	0·5	1.1	2.2	1.1	0·9	1.2	0·4	0·2	1.1	19·1	1.3	20·4
1990	Jan	9.9	5·6	0.5	0.9	2.0	1.0	0·9	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·1	18·2	1.2	19·4
	Feb	9.6	5·4	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.1	0·9	1·4	0·3	0·2	1·0	18·0	1.1	19·1
	Mar	9.5	5·0	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.0	1·2	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·2	18·5	1.1	19·6
	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

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. 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.
\* Included in South East.
† Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3-1*.

THOUSAND

VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres 3.3 and careers offices

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4. Stoppages of work

Stoppages: July 1990			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	33	13,700	40,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	24 9	11,300* 2,400	25,000 15,000

\* Includes 10,700 directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1990 are provisional.

United Kingdom	12 months	to July 1990	-
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	181	170,400	1,407,000
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	9	3,800	17,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	32	25,500	779,000
Redundancy questions	28	10,200	26,000
Trade union matters	14	7,100	81,000
Working conditions and supervision	77	12,400	34,000
Manning and work allocation	166	39,100	174,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	49	9,900	28,000
	556	278,400	2.545.000

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to July 1	989	12 mont	ths to July 1	990
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing Coal extraction	163	29.200	54,000	100	18,400	50,000
Coke, mineral oil					200	1,000
and natural gas	1	100	1,000	1	200	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	3	1,300	9.000	5	4,800	13,000
Metal processing					700	17.000
and manufacture	12	2,600	13,000	6	700	17,000
Mineral processing	12	1,900	10,000	9	1,800	5,000
and manufacture Chemicals and man-	12	1,300	10,000			
made fibres	6	1,900	6.000	1	300	
	18	3.000	19.000	14	1,300	18,000
Metal goods nes	67	32,000	156,000	50	15,700	154,000
Engineering Motor vehicles	59	45,000	73,000	47	43,000	558,000
	55	40,000				
Other transport	25	42.600	318,000	17	16,600	584,000
equipment	25	42,000	0.0,000			
Food, drink and	18	5,200	34.000	10	5,200	70,000
tobacco	11	2.000	10,000	3	200	1,000
Textiles	13	2,700	16,000	6	1,500	20,000
Footwear and clothing	13	2,700	10,000			
Timber and wooden	7	1,100	4.000	2	200	1.000
furniture	'	1,100	4,000			
Paper, printing and	9	400	2,000	11	1.900	35,000
publishing	9	400	2,000			
Other manufacturing	13	3.000	7,000	9	1,600	16.000
industries	35	14,500	102,000	16	6,900	32,000
Construction	35	14,500	102,000	10	0,000	
Distribution, hotels	01	2,300	7,000	6	2,900	7,000
and catering, repairs	21	2,300	7,000	· · ·	-,	
Transport services		346,500	1,668,000	83	61,100	153,000
and communication	63	340,500	1,000,000	00	01,100	
Supporting and misc.		02 100	129.000	6	2.200	24,000
transport services	21	23,100	129,000	0		,
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business		1 500	2,000	1	800	1.000
services and leasing	6	1,500	2,000		000	.,
Public administration,						
education and		500 500	2,195,000	154	89,900	767,000
health services	154	508,500	2,195,000	104	1,100	19,000
Other services	12	13,100	145,000	0	1,100	10,000
All industries			4 000 000	556	. 278.400	2,545,000
and services	744	** 1,083,500	4,980,000	550	210,400	2,040,000

Stoppages in progress: industry

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

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

United	Number of s	toppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days	lost in all stopp	ages in progre	ess in period (Th	ou)		
Kingdom SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services
1979 1980 1981 1982	2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	4,586 830* 1,512 2,101*	4,608 834 * 1,513 2,103 *	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	128 166 237 374	20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	109 44 39 66	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770 693	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781 701	2,101* 573* 1,436 643 538 884 759 727	2,103 * 574 * 1,464 791 720 887 790 727	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402 1,920 3,546 3,702 4,128	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222 52	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456 655	61 32 66 31 38 50 90 16	41 68 334 50 33 22 17 128	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428 2,652
1988 July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	51 51 53 73 70 33	71 62 63 83 85 49	18 135 161 26 134 12	37 151 163 33 152 18	349 431 1,115 53 183 38	2 2 6 1 5 9	283 280 30 26 27 6	4 1 5 4 1	1 1 1 —	24 134 1,036 6 21 15	35 14 37 19 126 6
1989 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	53 75 63 56 83 65 58 58 58 69 49 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 2 4 6 2 6 10 4 4 3 8 1	9 16 36 29 76 21 22 22 16 38 228 143	1 5 2 2 1 	1 6 22 15 20 29 	17 16 20 38 154 339 15 5 2 8 12	11 19 34 29 48 57 2,022 58 32 110 92 141
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	44 53 59 46 39 42 24	54 65 82 63 61 50 33	45 21 16 52 22 13 11	58 43 46 56 26 25 14	443 509 226 107 123 128 40	1 5 12 4 2 4 4 4	273 343 104 53 73 30 8	1 . 16 1  1		3 8 25 7 25 57 11	165 151 68 40 23 36 17

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

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# EARNINGS 5 $\cdot$ 1 Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5 $\cdot$ 1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e				Manufac (Division	turing ind is 2-4)	ustries		Producti (Division	ion industr ns 1-4)	ries		Service i (Division	ndustries is 6-9)		
SIC 1980	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	ed
			Per cen over pro 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mont	
1988=100				Under- lying*				Under- lying*		- 11		Under- lying*				Under lying*
1988) Annual 1989) averages	100-0 109-1				100·0 108·7				100-0 109-1				100-0 108-9			
1988 Jan Feb Mar	95·4 95·5 98·3	96·5 96·9 98·2			95-8 95-6 98-0	96·2 96·3 97·9			95·8 95·3 97·8	96·1 95·9 97·6			95-4 96-0 98-6	96·6 97·1 98·6		
Apr May June	97-8 98-4 99-8	97-9 98-5 99-2			98-8 99-3 100-6	99-1 99-2 99-3			98·9 99·5 100·4	99-0 99-9 99-2			97·3 98·0 99·6	97·6 98·3 99·8		
July Aug Sept	101·3 100·3 100·9	100-2 100-1 101-1			101·1 99·5 100·2	100·0 100·4 101·2			101·3 99·9 100·5	100-2 100-6 101-4			101-3 100-5 100-6	100-0 99-7 100-5		
Oct Nov Dec	101.7 103.7 106.9	102·2 103·3 105·8			101-8 103-6 105-5	102-2 103-1 104-6			101-9 103-7 105-3	102·6 103·1 104·6			101·2 103·6 107·9	101.7 103.7 106.3		
1989 Jan Feb Mar	104·2 104·6 107·3	105-4 106-1 107-3	9·2 9·5 9·3	9 9 ¼ 9 ½	104-2 105-0 105-7	104·7 105·8 105·6	8·8 9·9 7·9	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	104·2 104·9 106·0	104-6 105-6 105-8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4	104·2 104·4 107·8	105·5 105·6 107·8	9·2 8·8 9·3	9 9 ½ 9 ½
Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107·4 107·6 108·4	9-7 9-2 9-3	9 ¼ 9 8 ¾	107-8 108-0 109-4	108-2 107-9 108-0	9·2 8·8 8·8	8 ½ 8 ¾ 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 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¾ 8 ¾	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 <sup>1</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /2 8 <sup>3</sup> /4
Oct Nov Dec	111.7 113.2 114.7	112-2 112-8 113-5	9·8 9·2 7·3	9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4	110-6 112-2 113-8	111-0 111-6 112-9	8.6 8.2 7.9	9 8 3⁄4 8 1⁄2	111-0 112-9 114-3	111-8 112-2 113-5	9·0 8·8 8·5	9 ¼ 9 9	111.6 112.7 114.3	112-2 112-7 112-7	10·3 8·7 6·0	9 9 1/4 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 9 ½	112·7 113·9 116·8	113·2 114·7 116·8	8·1 8·4 10·6	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄2	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	117-4 118-7 119-7	9·3 10·3 10·4	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	117·4 118·2 120·5	117·6 118·6 119·1	8·9 9·3 10·1	9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4R 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 P	121.0	119-8	9.8	10	120.9	119.6	9.5	9 3/4	120.9	119-6	9.2	9 3/4	120.4	118.9	9.7	10

#### Average earnings index (previous series 1985 = 100): all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e (Division		•		Manufac (Division	turing ind is 2-4)	ustries		Producti (Division	ion industr ns 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	industries ns 6-9)		
SIC 1980	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed
			Per cen over pro 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon	
1985=100				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1985) 1986) Annual 1987) averages 1988)	100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4				100·0 107·7 116·3 126·2				100·0 108·0 116·7 126·5				100-0 107-7 116-0 126-2		-	
1988 Jan Feb Mar	120·4 120·3 124·0	121-8 122-0 124-0	8.7 8.2 9.5	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½	121-1 120-3 123-3	121.7 121.1 123.2	8-5 7-1 8-8	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½	121-3 119-9 123-4	121.7 120.7 123.1	8.0 6.3 8.6	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/4	120-0 120-7 124-4	121·4 122·1 124·4	9·2 9·4 10·2	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ½
Apr May June	124-3 124-1 125-9	124-4 124-2 125-1	8·9 7·6 8·1	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ¾	124-7 124-9 126-6	125-2 124-9 125-0	9·4 8·9 8·0	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9	125-4 125-5 126-8	125-6 126-0 125-3	9·6 9·4 8·3	8 ½ 8 ½ 9	123·5 123·2 125·2	123-8 123-5 125-5	8.6 6.2 8.2	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ¾
July Aug Sept	128-3 126-8 127-3	126-9 126-6 127-6	8·5 8·1 8·7	9 9 1⁄4 9 1⁄4	127-9 125-6 126-4	126-6 126-7 127-6	8·3 8·3 8·0	9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	128-4 126-4 127-1	127-0 127-2 128-3	8-6 8-1 8-2	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	128·1 126·9 126·7	126·6 126·0 126·6	8·4 7·9 8·7	9 9 ¼ 9 ¼ 9 ¼
Oct Nov Dec	128-9 131-2 135-7	129·5 130·7 134·3	9-0 8-7 11-0	9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	128-7 130-8 133-5	129·2 130·2 132·4	8-2 8-7 9-1	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¾ 8 ¾	129-2 131-2 133-4	130-1 130-4 132-5	8-5 8-6 9-1	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 9	127-8 130-9 137-5	128·4 131·0 135·6	8·6 8·8 12·4	9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4
1989 Jan Feb Mar	131-8 132-0 134-9	133-3 133-8 134-9	9·4 9·7 8·8	9 9 ¼ 9 ¼ 9 ¼	132-6 132-2 133-4	133-2 133-2 133-4	9·4 10·0 8·3	9 9 9	132-7 132-5 134-2	133-2 133-4 133-9	9·4 10·5 8·8	9 9 1⁄4 9 1⁄4	131-2 131-5 135-1	132·7 133·0 135·1	9.3 8.9 8.6	9 9 9
Apr May June	135-6 135-9 137-6	135·7 136·1 136·8	9·1 9·6 9·4	9 <sup>1</sup> /4 9 <sup>1</sup> /4 9	136-0 136-1 137-5	136-5 136-1 135-7	9·0 9·0 8·6	9 9 9	136·5 136·7 138·0	136·7 137·2 136·4	8·8 8·9 8·9	9 1/4 9 1/4 9	134·8 135·2 136·8	135-2 135-6 137-1	9·2 9·8 9·2	9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4
July	139-5	138-1	8-8	9	139.6	138-1	9.1	9	140.4	138-9	9.4	9 1/4	138.5	136-9	8.1	8 3/4

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

5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical, elec- tronic and in- strument engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
988) 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
989) 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
988 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
989 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	123·1	119·8	121·4	123-4	119-9	119-2	122·3	127.7	118·8	123·9
July P		122.5	130.7	118-2	130.5	121.1	122.4	121.5	119-9	122.0	127.5	119.9	124.5

Previous series (1985=100)

GREA BRITA 1985=	IN	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing ing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engi- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 19 CLASS		(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)
1985 1986 1987 1988	) ) Annual ) averages	100·0 105·5 112·2 117·7	100·0 113·3 121·6 135·8	100-0 109-5 102-0 133-0	100·0 106·9 115·0 122·0	100·0 106·5 116·5 128·0	100·0 107·8 116·9 126·2	100·0 107·9 116·9 126·9	100·0 106·9 114·7 125·3	100·0 108·0 117·6 128·5	100·0 108·7 118·0 129·0	100·0 107·9 115·7 120·0	100·0 107·4 116·0 126·3	100-0 108-7 116-9 126-3
	Jan	106-1	128-1	127·0	116·0	126·2	120-6	121·3	120·2	124·6	120·0	118-8	120-7	121-2
	Feb	105-0	116-8	125·8	115·6	115·7	121-3	120·3	121·4	125·7	102·5	119-0	123-2	121-2
	Mar	108-0	131-9	126·9	116·0	117·6	123-5	120·5	124·6	126·1	132·9	119-9	122-7	121-2
/ N	April May June	112·4 112·1 115·2	141·9 134·2 133·1	129·6 138·8 128·2	120-2 123-5 122-5	136·5 120·1 124·0	123·9 126·3 127·9	125·1 125·1 126·8	122-9 124-3 123-9	128-5 126-5 129-1	127·1 129·9 137·0	118-9 119-0 112-5	124·3 125·7 126·3	124·8 126·6 128·6
ł	July	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141·7	127·9	126·0	126-7	128.7	135·8	114-3	128-0	125·7
	Aug	128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129·8	124·8	125·9	124-9	127.1	129·5	111-6	127-1	125·0
	Sept	134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123·4	127·4	126·1	125-4	128.0	128·5	121-8	127-3	126·0
1	Oct	136-9	141·8	134·6	124·9	142-9	126·1	128·4	127·4	130-7	129·0	124·5	128-2	127·0
	Nov	116-1	142·1	147·2	125·3	124-2	127·9	139·2	129·5	131-7	136·3	126·1	131-3	133·2
	Dec	119-2	140·7	141·0	124·2	134-1	136·3	138·5	132·6	135-1	139·4	134·0	130-5	135·2
	Jan	113-5	144-8	143·7	123·0	138·4	129·6	131-3	132-7	135-3	137·0	131-8	132-8	130-6
	Feb	112-1	145-7	141·3	124·2	126·3	131·6	130-6	133-0	134-8	139·8	132-1	133-2	130-4
	Mar	115-9	151-1	137·9	129·6	127·8	130·4	130-5	134-8	138-2	141·4	136-7	132-9	134-2
/	April	120-2	152-6	142·5	128·9	150-0	133·3	135·9	136-3	138·1	137·6	135-0	134·3	138-3
	May	121-9	149-6	152·1	131·3	132-1	135·1	136·7	135-1	139·6	141·4	135-6	136·5	138-5
	June	121-5	150-6	145·4	134·2	129-8	140·3	136·0	136-9	141·6	143·4	142-1	138·0	137-8
	lulv	130.1	152.6	156-8	139-6	156-5	137.9	137.0	139-2	141.9	145.1	138.1	140.0	139.7

\* England and Wales only. Note: Figures for years 1980-87, inclusive, were published in Employment Gazette, February 1989. The 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989 and is printed here for reference purposes. It has been superseded by the 1988=100 series which begins in January 1988 and is given in full above.

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<b>Fextiles</b>	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	adminis-	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
100-0 107-4	100·0 107·1		100·0 106·1	100·0 107·7	100·0 111·8	100·0 108·6	100∙0 107∙6	100·0 107·6	100·0 109·9	100·0 108·8	100·0 108·6	100·0 111·3	100·0 109·1	1988) Annual 1989) averages
96·2 96·3 98·7	97·0 97·5 100·0		94·9 95·5 98·0	95-0 96-5 98-5	93·4 93·9 98·7	95·6 96·1 100·1	96·0 95·1 97·0	97·3 96·6 97·8	95·7 96·8 100·0	95·2 97·2 98·3	93·0 93·5 97·1	97·8 95·9 96·3	95·4 95·5 98·3	1988 Jan Feb Mar
98-6 98-9 101-7	100·6 100·1 101·6		97·7 99·7 102·2	96·7 99·7 101·5	96·7 96·9 100·4	98·2 99·2 100·5	97-6 99-1 99-8	99-3 98-9 98-7	98·7 98·8 100·3	96·6 97·9 98·6	94·1 94·5 99·0	96·8 99·0 100·6	97-8 98-4 99-8	April May June
102·6 99·8 100·6	101.0 100.6 99.3		101·3 101·3 102·1	102·5 100·2 101·1	101-7 99-0 102-1	99·7 99·9 101·0	100-2 99-7 100-5	100-4 100-2 102-2	100-9 99-6 98-6	101.6 100.2 100.5	103·6 102·8 101·1	102·2 100·2 101·4	101·3 100·3 100·9	July Aug Sept
101·3 103·5 101·6	100·2 101·0 101·5		102·4 102·6 102·4	101-9 102-5 104-1	103·4 106·1 107·8	101·2 102·1 106·3	102·4 103·1 109·9	102·3 103·2 102·8	98·6 106·1 106·0	103·4 105·9 104·3	100·8 101·8 118·7	100-9 101-9 106-6	101.7 103.7 106.9	Oct Nov Dec
102·4 103·1 102·0	104·0 104·7 106·6		101.6 101.6 103.5	102·9 107·2 105·0	104-7 106-0 111-2	104·7 105·0 109·5	103·7 103·6 106·5	102·7 103·0 103·8	105·0 105·1 114·7	104·7 105·9 106·2	102·8 102·7 103·2	107·8 104·7 106·8	104·2 104·6 107·3	1989 Jan Feb Mar
104·7 107·2 110·6	105-3 107-1 108-4		104·9 105·8 107·7	104·9 106·7 109·5	108·3 108·6 112·8	109·4 107·6 109·2	104·6 106·2 106·8	106·7 106·0 105·8	108·3 107·3 108·5	106·0 106·6 106·9	104·4 107·8 110·3	107·7 107·6 112·2	107·3 107·5 109·1	April May June
109·6 107·8 108·7	108-8 106-2 107-8		107-2 106-8 108-8	109·1 107·6 109·4	112·3 109·3 114·0	108-1 107-5 110-1	106-6 107-5 108-0	109·1 107·2 107·6	111.5 108.0 107.5	106·8 106·3 110·7	111.7 113.8 114.6	114·2 110·5 114·1	110·3 109·1 110·7	July Aug Sept
109·3 112·7 110·6	108-5 109-0 109-2		107-7 108-3 109-3	108·2 110·4 111·2	113·9 119·0 121·5	108-4 109-1 114-3	108·9 111·1 117·6	117·1 111·9 110·6	109·5 115·6 118·1	114·6 115·9 115·1	110·8 110·6 110·2	114·4 116·7 118·6	111.7 113.2 114.7	Oct Nov Dec
111.7 112.1 115.0	112·3 112·5 113·8		108-6 108-7 111-4	111·9 115·7 116·3	118-0 117-7 123-2	111.7 112.8 117.6	112-2 111-6 114-1	114·7 112·1 114·2	116·2 115·4 124·3	114-7 116-5 116-6	111.7 110.3 111.7	117·7 118·6 118·5	113·8 114·0 117·4	1990 Jan Feb Mar
114·1 117·5 119·9	113·3 116·1 116·4		111-5 112-1 114-3	115·0 115·7 118·0	122·5 121·6 126·1	117·1 117·0 117·7	115·4 119·3 118·9	115·6 116·3 120·7	119·4 120·3 121·7	115.7 118.2 121.0	113·8** 120·2** 118·0**	124·0 119·3 122·0	117·3 118·5 120·5	Apr May June
118-6	116-2		114-9	118-1	127.0	117-2	117-2	120.9	122.7	120.7	119.9**	125.6	121.0	July P
		•												s (1985=10
Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	and other	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi cation ‡	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services		Whole  † econom	у
(40)	(4445)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82, 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.	) (93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 Class
(43)	100.0	100·0 107·1 116·5	100·0 107·5 116·2	100·0 107·9 116·9	100·0 107·9 116·5	100·0 107·0 114·9	100·0 107·3 115·7	100·0 106·5 114·9	100·0 110·1 121·8	100·0 105·6 112·8 124·2	100·0 110·1 117·9 130·2	100·0 107·9 115·3 123·1	100·0 107·9 116·3 126·4	1985) 1986) Annual 1987) average 1988)
100-0 107-2 116-1	107·4 114·5 123·9	131.9	124.0	126.5	129.1	125.1	126.0	122.0	131.8			and the second second	1201	
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7 119-6 120-0	114.5								131.8 127.4 126.7 135.4	118·1 120·7 122·2	120·4 121·2 126·5	121-2 119-8 117-1	120-4 120-3 124-0	1988 Jan Feb Mar
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7 119-6	114-5 123-9 120-4 121-4	131·9 123·3 126·0	124-0 117-8 119-0	126·5 121·7 122·4	129-1 121-2 121-9	125·1 118·9 120·4	126-0 121-1 119-5	122·0 117·7 117·4	127·4 126·7	118·1 120·7	120·4 121·2	121-2 119-8	120-4 120-3	Feb
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7 119-6 120-0 122-6 122-6 122-7	114-5 123-9 120-4 121-4 124-8 123-3 124-0	131-9 123-3 126-0 123-5 123-2 127-5	124.0 117.8 119.0 120.7 121.0 122.6	126·5 121·7 122·4 123·7 123·5 127·5	129-1 121-2 121-9 128-1 126-3 125-4	125-1 118-9 120-4 124-9 126-5 123-2	126-0 121-1 119-5 121-1 122-1 123-7	122.0 117.7 117.4 118.7 121.5 122.0	127·4 126·7 135·4 132·7 129·7	118·1 120·7 122·2 120·0 121·7	120·4 121·2 126·5 121·5 122·4	121-2 119-8 117-1 118-1 121-7	120-4 120-3 124-0 124-3 124-1	Feb Mar Apr May
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7 119-6 120-0 122-6 123-7 125-8 123-7 125-8 123-8 123-8 123-9 123-9 123-9 124-5 128-0	114-5 123-9 120-4 121-4 124-8 123-3 124-0 123-2 126-7 122-0	131-9 123-3 126-0 123-5 123-2 127-5 137-2 135-5 140-0	124-0 117-8 119-0 120-7 121-0 122-6 126-0 125-1 125-2	126-5 121-7 122-4 123-7 123-5 127-5 127-6 130-4 124-7	129-1 121-2 121-9 128-1 125-4 129-6 130-2 127-9	125-1 118-9 120-4 124-9 126-5 123-2 125-1 125-2 123-9	126-0 121-1 119-5 121-1 122-1 123-7 125-7 125-0 126-6	122-0 117-7 117-4 118-7 121-5 122-0 120-5 122-5 122-5	127-4 126-7 135-4 132-7 129-7 131-4 132-9 129-6	118-1 120-7 122-2 120-0 121-7 122-6 126-2 124-6	120·4 121·2 126·5 121·5 122·4 128·1 135·3 134·3	121-2 119-8 117-1 118-1 121-7 123-3 126-8 124-0	120.4 120.3 124.0 124.3 124.1 125.9 128.3 126.8	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug
122-6 123-7 125-8 124-8 123-6	114-5 123-9 120-4 121-4 124-8 123-3 124-0 123-2 126-7 122-0 124-5 123-9 124-9	131-9 123-3 126-0 123-5 123-5 127-5 137-2 135-5 140-0 135-2 134-2 138-3	124.0 117.8 119.0 120.7 121.0 122.6 126.0 125.1 125.2 127.1 127.7 127.3	126-5 121-7 122-4 123-7 123-5 127-5 127-6 130-4 126-4 127-4 131-2	129-1 121-2 121-9 128-1 126-3 125-4 129-6 130-2 127-9 130-3 133-5 136-4	125-1 118-9 120-4 124-9 126-5 123-2 125-1 125-2 123-9 126-6 126-0 127-1	126-0 121-1 119-5 121-1 122-1 123-7 125-7 125-0 126-6 124-9 129-4 132-5	122-0 117-7 117-4 118-7 121-5 122-0 120-5 122-5 122-5 122-1 124-4 127-0	127-4 126-7 135-4 132-7 129-7 131-4 132-9 129-6 128-6 128-7 142-1	118-1 120-7 122-2 120-0 121-7 122-6 126-2 124-6 124-7 128-3 131-8	120.4 121.2 126.5 121.5 122.4 128.1 135.3 134.3 131.5 131.6 132.8	121-2 119-8 117-1 118-1 121-7 123-3 126-8 124-0 125-1 123-8 124-8	120-4 120-3 124-0 124-3 124-1 125-9 128-3 126-8 127-3 128-9 131-2	Feb Mar May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov
100-0 107-2 116-1 123-7 119-6 120-0 122-6 123-7 125-8 123-7 125-8 123-7 125-8 123-6 123-9 124-5 128-0 125-4 127-2 128-6	114-5 123-9 120-4 121-4 124-8 123-3 124-0 123-2 126-7 122-0 124-5 123-9 124-9 127-4 128-9 129-3	131-9 123-3 126-0 123-5 127-5 137-2 135-5 140-0 135-2 138-3 138-3 146-4 142-9	124-0 117-8 119-0 120-7 121-0 122-6 126-0 125-1 125-2 127-7 127-3 128-3 126-8 127-4	126-5 121-7 122-4 123-7 123-5 127-5 127-6 130-4 124-7 126-4 127-4 131-2 131-5 132-2	129-1 121-2 121-9 128-1 126-3 125-4 129-6 130-2 127-9 130-3 133-5 136-4 138-8 135-2 136-8	125-1 118-9 120-4 124-9 126-5 123-2 125-1 125-2 123-9 126-6 126-0 127-1 132-8 130-5 131-8	126-0 121-1 119-5 121-1 122-7 125-7 125-7 125-6 124-9 129-4 132-5 139-9 133-3 133-7	122-0 117-7 117-4 118-7 121-5 122-0 120-5 122-5 122-5 122-1 124-4 127-5 125-2 125-1	127-4 126-7 135-4 132-7 129-7 129-7 131-4 132-9 129-6 128-6 128-6 128-7 142-1 136-7 136-6 135-8	118-1 120-7 122-2 120-0 121-7 122-6 126-2 124-6 124-7 128-3 131-8 131-8 129-5 130-0 131-6	120-4 121-2 126-5 121-5 122-4 128-1 135-3 134-3 131-5 131-6 132-8 136-6 134-1 134-2	121-2 119-8 117-1 121-7 123-3 126-8 124-0 125-1 123-8 124-8 131-8 132-0 126-5	120-4 120-3 124-0 124-3 124-1 125-9 128-3 126-8 127-3 128-9 131-2 135-7 131-8 132-0	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1989 Jan Feb

‡ 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.

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.6

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours:

full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDUS	TRIES *				RIES AND SE	RVICES		
	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly earn	ings (£)
			excluding affected b	those whose p y absence	ay was			excluding affected b	those whose p y absence	ay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS			-							
Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	130-0 141-0 153-5 163-9 175-2 188-7 204-1	135-0 146-8 159-2 168-6 181-1 195-5 212-1	42-9 43-5 43-7 43-7 43-8 44-3 44-5	3.14 3.37 3.64 3.88 4.13 4.41 4.76	3-07 3-28 3-51 3-75 3-99 4-24 4-58	129-5 139-0 149-1 159-5 169-4 182-2 197-6	132-7 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2	43-1 43-5 43-7 43-6 43-8 44-2 44-4	3.08 3.29 3.51 3.75 3.98 4.25 4.59	3-00 3-20 3-40 3-63 3-85 4-11 4-44
Non-manual occupations			00.5	4.00	4.00	157.7	150.1	37.5	4.16	4.14
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	167-1 184-1 200-0 220-3 235-7 258-4 284-3	168-5 186-1 201-5 221-6 237-6 260-3 286-5	38.5 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.0	4·30 4·73 5·11 5·61 5·99 6·52 7·19	4·28 4·71 5·08 5·58 5·97 6·49 7·17	157-7 170-5 182-9 199-1 215-0 237-9 261-9	159·1 172·2 184·6 200·9 217·4 240·7 264·9	37.5 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9	4-16 4-49 4-79 5-22 5-63 6-22 6-89	4-14 4-76 5-19 5-60 6-19 6-83
All occupations				0.50	0.47	144.5	147.4	40.1	3.63	3.60
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	142-2 155-2 169-2 183-1 196-0 212-7 231-7	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6 202-0 219-4 239-5	41-4 41-9 41-9 41-9 42-0 42-3 42-5	3.52 3.81 4.12 4.44 4.74 5.09 5.55	3.47 3.75 4.05 4.38 4.68 5.02 5.48	155-8 167-4 181-2 194-9 213-6 234-3	147-4 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4 239-7	40·3 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·6 40·7	3.90 4.17 4.51 4.85 5.29 5.81	3.87 4.13 4.47 4.81 5.26 5.79
MEN Manual occupations								10.0	0.00	2.15
1983 1984 1985 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8 223-8	145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6	43.6 44.4 44.6 44.5 44.7 45.2 45.5	3·33 3·58 3·87 4·12 4·38 4·69 5·06	3·26 3·49 3·74 3·99 4·24 4·52 4·89	138-4 148-8 159-8 170-9 182-0 196-3 212-9	141.6 152.7 163.6 174.4 185.5 200.6 217.8	43·8 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6 45·0 45·3	3-23 3-45 3-68 3-93 4-17 4-46 4-81	3.15 3.36 3.57 3.81 4.04 4.32 4.66
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989	191.4 211.7 230.7 254.4 271.9 299.1 329.6	192-9 213-5 232-0 255-7 273-7 300-5 331-5	39-1 39-3 39-3 39-3 39-4 39-4 39-6	4.87 5.38 5.82 6.41 6.84 7.45 8.22	4·87 5·37 5·81 6·40 6·84 7·44 8·23	190.6 207.3 223.5 243.4 263.9 292.1 321.3	191-8 209-0 225-0 244-9 265-9 294-1 323-6	38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6 38·7 38·7 38·7 38·8	4.95 5.37 5.75 6.27 6.80 7.49 8.23	4-94 5-36 5-73 6-26 6-79 7-48 8-24
All occupations			10.0	0.70	3.75	161.1	164-7	41-4	3.93	3.91
1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	156-4 171-2 187-2 202-3 217-0 236-3 257-3	161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6	42.2 42.8 42.9 43.0 43.3 43.6	3-78 4-10 4-44 4-79 5-11 5-50 5-98	4.06 4.39 4.74 5.07 5.44 5.94	174-3 187-9 203-4 219-4 240-6 263-5	178-8 192-4 207-5 224-0 245-8 269-5	41-7 41-9 41-8 41-9 42-1 42-3	4·23 4·53 4·89 5·27 5·74 6·28	4-21 4-50 4-87 5-26 5-73 6-29
WOMEN Manual occupations								20.0	0.05	2.23
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988	86·7 91·9 100·1 107·0 113·8 121·2 131·2	90·4 96·0 104·5 111·6 119·6 127·9 138·2	39-7 39-9 40-0 40-0 40-3 40-5 40-4	2·28 2·41 2·62 2·79 2·97 3·16 3·42	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·75 2·92 3·10 3·35	85·8 90·8 98·2 104·5 111·4 118·8 129·7	88-1 93-5 101-3 107-5 115-3 123-6 134-9	39·3 39·4 39·5 39·5 39·7 39·8 39·9	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·73 2·92 3·11 3·39	2:35 2:53 2:69 2:87 3:06 3:33
Non-manual occupations	106.2	107.0	37-2	2.85	2.84	115-1	116-1	36-5	3-13	3.12
1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989	106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3	107-0 117-2 126-8 136-7 149-1 163-3 182-8	37-4 37-4 37-4 37-5 37-6 37-6	3.11 3.37 3.63 3.92 4.30 4.82	2-84 3-09 3-35 3-61 3-89 4-28 4-80	123-0 132-4 144-3 155-4 172-9 192-5	124·3 133·8 145·7 157·2 175·5 195·0	36·5 36·6 36·7 36·8 36·9 36·9	3·34 3·59 3·91 4·18 4·68 5·22	3.33 3.58 3.89 4.16 4.65 5.20
All occupations	94.7	97.9	38.6	2.53	2.51	107.6	109.5	37.2	2.91	2.90
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989	94-7 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4 152-7	97-9 105-5 114-7 123-2 133-4 144-3 159-1	38.8 38.8 38.8 39.0 39.2 39.1	2.71 2.94 3.16 3.39 3.66 4.04	2-69 2-92 3-13 3-36 3-62 4-00	114-9 123-9 134-7 144-9 160-1 178-1	117·2 126·4 137·2 148·1 164·2 182·3	37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6 37·6	3-10 3-34 3-63 3-88 4-31 4-80	3.09 3.32 3.61 3.86 4.29 4.78

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

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

				ustri			selected	maasa		
GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs	Total		National	Redun				All other
		(pence per hour)	salari	s and es	insurance	payme	paymen	<u>ts</u>	es	labour costs †
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981	161-68 244-54 394-34	88-1 84-3 82-1		6·5 8·5 9·0	0·6 0·5 2·1	3·9 4·8 5·2	1·1 1·3 1·3		-0·2 0·6 0·3
	1984 1985	509·80 555·90	84·0 84·4		7·4 6·9	1·3 1·6	5·3 5·1	1·3 1·2		0·7 0·8
	1986 1987	597·20 641·20	84·2 84·8		6·8 6·9	2·2 1·8	4·7 4·5	1.2 1.2		0·8 0·8
	1988 1989	692·35 751·40	85-2 85-3		7·0 7·0	1.6 1.4	4·2 4·2	1·1 1·2		0·9 0·9
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975 1978 1981	217·22 324·00 595·10	82·9 78·2 75·8		6·0 6·9 7·0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8·5 12·2 13·1	1·2 1·3 1·3		0·8 1·0 0·9
	1984 1985	811·41 847·50	77-7 78-4		5-5 5-5	1.9 2.6	12·1 10·7	1.8 1.7		1.1 1.1
	1986 1987	919-90 924-80	75-8 79-5		5·3 5·6	7·1 3·8	9·1 8·3	1.6 1.6		1.1 1.2
	1988 1989	937-89 1,028-60	81·9 82·0		6-2 6-2	1.6 1.5	7·4 7·4	1.7 1.7		1.3 1.2
Construction	1975 1978 1981	156-95 222-46 357-43	90·2 86·8 85·0		6·3 9·1 9·9	0·2 0·2 0·6	1.7 2.3 2.8	0·7 0·8 0·8		0·9 0·8 0·9
	1984 1985 1986	475.64 504.70 535.90	86·0 86·4 86·5		7·7 7·7 7·6	0.6 0.5 0.7	4·1 3·8 3·5	0·6 0·6 0·6		1.1 1.0 1.0
	1987 1988	566·70 616·86	87·1 87·6		7·6 7·6	0.5	3·3 3·0	0·6 0·6		0.9
Distribution	1989 1974	688·70 96·54	87·7 87·9		7-6 6-3	0.4 0.3 0.2	3.0 3.0 2.9	0.6		0.9 0.8 1.4
	1974 1978 1981	192·32 310·76	85·1 83·8		8·6 9·2	0·2 0·5	4·3 4·7	1.2 1.1		0.6 0.7
	1984 1985 1986	423.07 444.90 463.50	83·8 84·7 85·2		7·2 6·9 6·8	0·3 0·5 0·7	6·9 6·2 5·4	1·2 1·2 1·2		0.6 0.6 0.7
	1987	483·10 511·32	86·0 86·8		6·7 6·8	0·7 0·6	4·7 3·9	1.2		0.7 0.7
Banking, finance and insurance	1989	551.90	87·3 73·5		6·9 4·3	0·4 0·2	3·5 15·8	1.1		0·8 4·2
banking, intance and insurance	1978 1981		72·3 70·3		6·3 6·5	0·1 0·4	15-1 14-7	5·2 7·2		1.0 0.9
	1984 1985 1986	729-71 788-78 864-86	73·1 73·7 74·4		5·3 5·3 5·4	0·5 0·9 1·2	13·8 12·6 11·4	6·2 6·2 6·2		1.1 1.3 1.4
	1987 1988	944-27	75·8 77·1		5·6 5·7	0·7 0·6	10·2 8·8	6·2 6·2		1.5 1.6
SIC 1980	1989	1,113.52	76·9 Manufacturing		5.7 Energy and	0.9 Production	8.5 Construction	6-2 Production	Whole	1.8
WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF		UT ++		Per cent	water supply	industries		and con- struction industries	econom	y Per cer
				change from a year						change from a year
1985 = 100	1980		80.1	earlier 22.3	102.4	86.2	81.3	- <u>- 85</u> .0	76.1	22.7
	1981 1982 1983		87·5 91·2 91·7	9·3 4·2 0·5	107-3 107-2 101-0	92-0 94-1 92-6	93-4 91-3 92-6	91·8 93·4 92·3	83·4 87·4 90·5	9·6 4·8 3·5
	1984 1985 1986		94·5 100·0 104·2	3·1 5·8 4·2	87·0 100·0 99·2	95-6 100-0 103-6	96-7 100-0 103-0	95-7 100-0 103-7	94·8 100·0 105·6	4·8 5·5 5·6
	1987 1988 1989		106-0 108-9 114-3	1.7 2.7 5.0	100-3 107-8	106-1 110-3	110·0 119·0	107·1 112·3	110-6 118-1 129-0	4·7 6·8 9·2
	1988	Q3	109-3 108-3	3.9 2.8	 	::	::		117-0 119-0	6·4 7·1
	1989	Q4	110-4 110-9	2·6	 	••			121·9 124·2	7.6 8.3
		Q2 Q3 Q4	113·4 115·2 117·8	3·8 6·4 6·7	 	  	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	127·9 130·4 133·6	9·3 9·6 9·6
	1990	Q1 Q2	119·9 121·1	8·1 6·8					136-1 	9·6 
Three months ending:	1990	Mar	120-6 120-4 120-0	8·5 8·0	··· ··	··· ··		 		 
		Apr May Jun	120·0 120·5 122·6	6·4 6·4 7·4	··· ···	·· ··	·· ··	 	· · · · · · ·	 
	1990	Jul ) Feb	124·3	8·5 7·4			•••		 	 
		Mar Apr May	119·9 120·3 120·3	8·1 7·6 6·9	· · · · · ·				  	··· ··· ··
		Jun Jul	121·1 122·5	6·8 7·4						•••

Note: All the estimates in the lower section of the table are subject to revision. \* Source: Department of Employment. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of Employment Gazette, p 431-437. † Employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element) less government contributions (high government contributions in 1975 produced a negative figure for manufacturing). \*\* Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only. \*\* Figures (Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data); manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

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

													and the second	THOUSAND
	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greeće	lrish Republi	Italy ic	Japan	Nether- lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
	(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 987 988 988 989 989	61.5 69.6 77.4 84.4 91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.1 137.2	75 83 88 92 96 100 102 104 105 111	70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111 117	70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 128.2	59-8 67-2 78-9 87-8 94-6 100-0 104-3 107-6 111-0 115-3	82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113 117	33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146 	56 65 74 83 92 100 107 113 118	47.0 57.8 67.7 80.9 90.2 100.0 104.8 111.5 118.3 125.6	97·0 100·0 101·6 103·2 107·7 113·5	83 86 92 94 95 100 102 103 104 106	90-9 100-0 110-9 119-3 129-2 138-6	Indices 66-0 72-9 78-7 84-9 93-0 100-0 107-4 114-3 123-4 135-7	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{1985} = \textbf{100} \\ \textbf{76} \\ \textbf{84} \\ \textbf{89} \\ \textbf{92} \\ \textbf{96} \\ \textbf{100} \\ \textbf{102} \\ \textbf{104} \\ \textbf{107} \\ \textbf{110} \end{array}$
Quarterly averages 989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133-0 136-3 138-4 141-1	109 110 110 116	115 116 117 120	125-2 128-5 128-6 130-3	112-8 114-3 115-2 116-4	114 117 118 119	167 173 176	120 121 123	122-4 124-7 126-5 128-5	111.5 113.1 114.1 115.4	105 106 106 106	135-1 135-6 138-5 144-3	131-6 135-5 136-5 139-2	109 109 110 111
990 Q1 Q2	145·0 149·0	113 	121 	131·0 	117·7 	120 	 	 	131·4 	116·5 	107 109	148·3 	141·6 	112 113
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 	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	··· ··· ··· ···	135-1 137-3 135-1 137-3 138-3 138-5 140-9	109 110 109 111 110 111 112
990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	142.9 144.8 147.4 148.4 148.8 149.7	 113 	121 121 122 122 123	131-3 130-3 131-5 133-4	117·7   	120   	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ··	131-3 131-4 131-5 131-5 131-5 134-4	119-4 114-6 115-5 116-8 117-9	107 107 107 109 109 109	··· ··· ··· ···	140-1 141-5 143-3 147-1 147-7	111 112 112 113 113 114
ncreases on a	a year ea	arlier												
Annual averages 980 981 982 983 984 985 985 986 987 1988 1988	18 13 11 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 9	9 11 5 4 2 2 1 6	9 13 11 5 4 3 3 5 5	11 10 7 5 5 5 9 7 5	15 12 17 11 8 6 4 3 3 4	6553344 454	27 24 34 20 26 20 13 10 18 	22 16 14 12 11 9 7 6 4	22 23 17 19 11 11 5 6 6 6	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 4 7 2 1 5 2 1 1 2	··· ··· 10 11 8 8 7	9 10 8 8 10 8 7 6 8 10	9 11 6 3 4 4 2 2 3 3
Quarterly averages 1989 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	6 6 6 7	5 6 5	1 2 1 1	9 7 6 8	10 9 10 10	3 3 3 3
1990 Q1 Q2	9 9	4	5 	5	4	5	 	··· ··	7	4 	2 3	10 	8 	3 4
Monthly 1989 June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	9 9 9 9 8 8	6  5  6	5 5 6 5 5 6 7	5 4 4 4 4 4 4	 4  4 	4  4 	··· ··· ··· ···	5  5 	6 6 6 6 7 7	6 7 5 5 4 5 7	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	10 10 11 11 10 10 10	3 3 4 3 3 3 3
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	8 8 11 9 9	 4 	5 5 6 5 6	5 4 5 4	4  	5  	··· ·· ···	· · · · · · ·	8 8 7 7 7 7	6 4 4 5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	··· ··· ···	10 6 7 9 8	2 3 4 4 5

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

 2 Seasonally adjusted.

 3 Males only.

 4 Hourly wage rates.

 5 Monthly earnings.

 6 Including mining and transport.

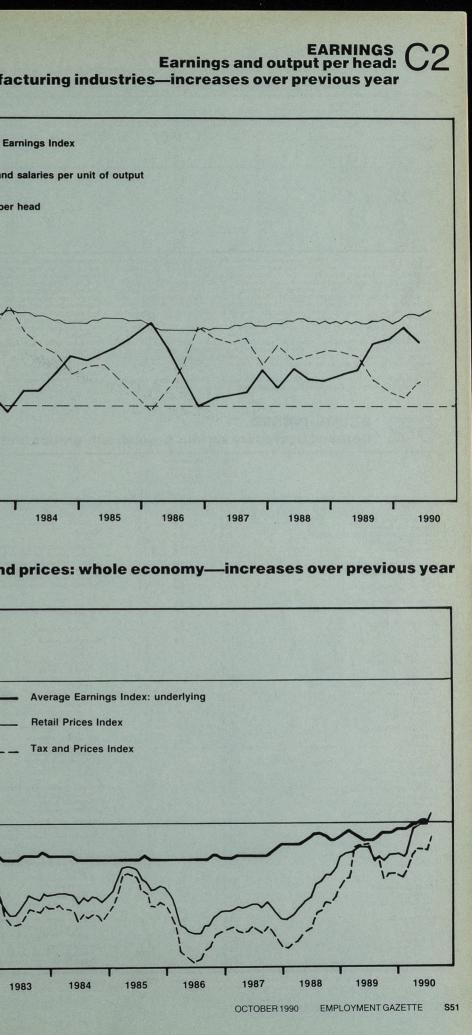
 8 Hourly earnings.

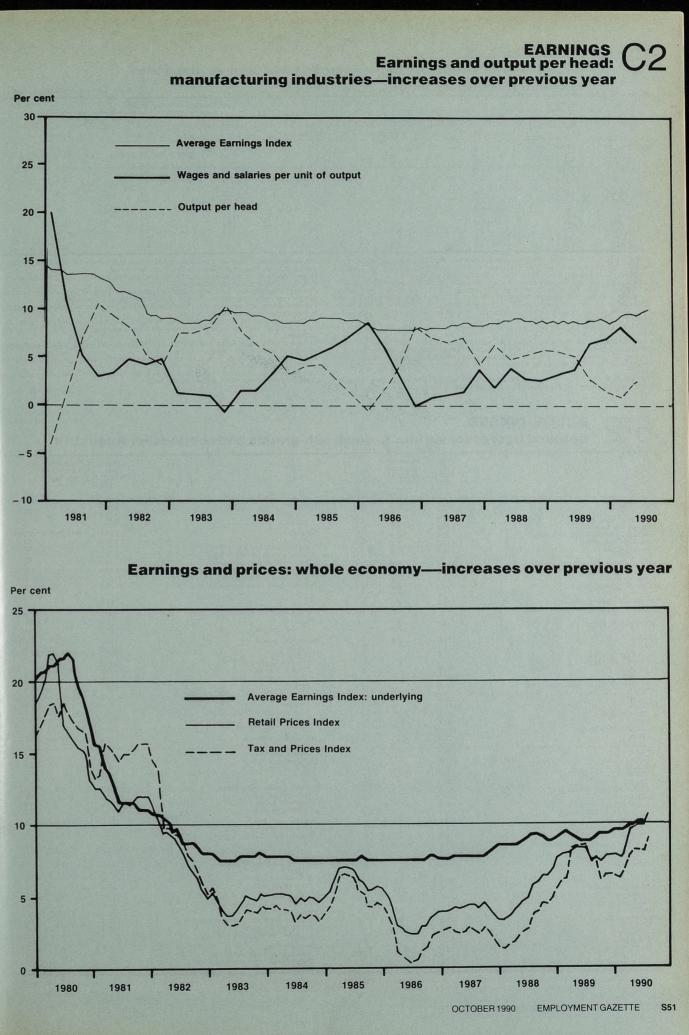
 9 All industries.

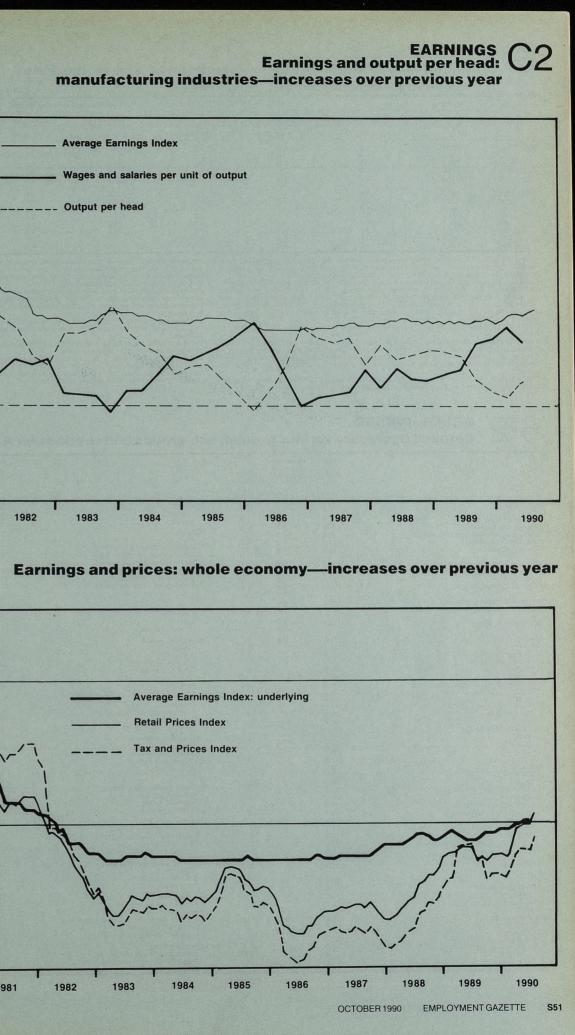
 10 Production workers.

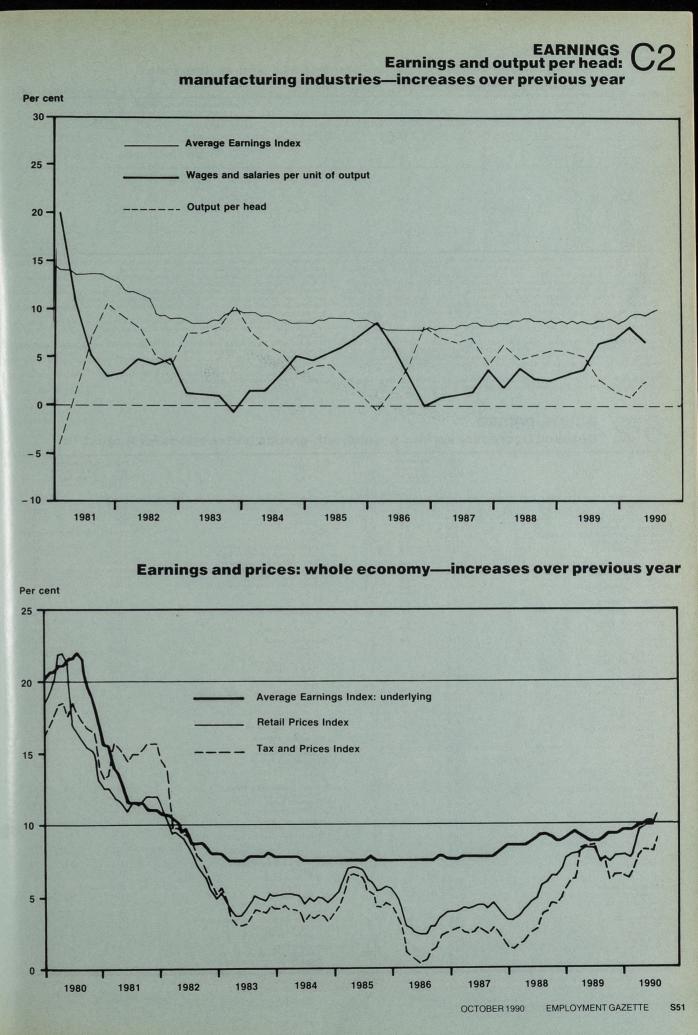
10

May









Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index (Source: Central Statistical Office) excluding seasonal foods

All items except seasonal foods All items Percentage change over Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 Percentage change over Index Jan 13 1987 = 100 6 months 1 month 6 months 12 months 1 month 0·3 0·7 0·8 0·8 0·1 3.8 4.1 3.1 3.3 2.9 116·2 117·0 117·9 118·9 119·0 3.6 3.8 2.8 3.0 2.9 0·3 0·7 0·8 0·9 0·3 7·3 7·6 115-8 116-6 117-5 118-5 118-8 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1989 7·3 7·7 7·7 119·6 120·3 121·4 125·1 126·3 126·9 127·3 128·5 3.2 3.5 3.8 6.1 6.2 6.6 6.4 6.4 119.5 120.2 121.4 125.1 126.2 126.7 126.8 128.1 7.7 7.5 8.1 9.4 9.4 9.7 9.8 9.8 10.6  $0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 3.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.9$  $0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 1.0$ 3.53.84.16.56.56.66.16.61990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug

Much of the increase in the index between July and August was the result of higher prices for petrol, domestic fuel oil, food and beer. There was also an increase in housing costs, and prices of household goods, clothing and footwear rose as summer sales began to end. Food: Between July and August there were sharp rises in the prices of seasonal foods, notably for fresh vegetables. The index for seasonal foods rose by 3-8 per cent in the month. Among non-seasonal foods, there were price increases for milk and some milk products, biscuits and cakes, soft drinks, some processed meats and poultry, although most other meats fell in price. The index for non-seasonal food rose by 0-6 per cent. For food as a whole, the index rose by 1-0 per cent to stand 8-5 per cent higher than a year ago. Catering: There were price increases throughout this group. Its index rose by 0-5 per cent in the month.

month. Alcoholic drinks: Price increases for pub beer, partially offset by some reductions for off sales of wines and spirits caused the group index to rise by 0-7 per cent between July and August. Housing: The increase of 0-7 per cent in the housing index reflected the continuing rise in owner occupiers' housing costs, as well as increases for DIY materials, dwelling insurance and some

rents. Fuel and light: The 1-6 per cent rise in the group's index was due mainly to a sharp rise in the cost of domestic heating oil. There were also increases in coal prices as summer discounts ended.

Household goods: There were increases across this group as some sales ended and new stock started to arrive. The group index rose by 0.9 per cent overall. Household services: Some price rises for domestic services helped to push up the group index by 0.9 per cent between July and August. Clothing and footwear: There were increases across the group as summer sales started to end and the new season's tocks arrived. The group index rose by 1.2 per cent. Personal goods and services: Price increases throughout this group meant that the index rose by 0.9 per cent between July and August. Motoring expenditure: A sharp rise in petrol prices was the main reason the group index rose by 2.3 per cent over the month. The cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles also increased.

Increased. Fares and other travel costs: The index rose by 0.5 per cent between July and August, mainly because of an increase in some taxi fares. Leisure goods: There were some price rises for toys and sports goods which helped push up the group index by 0.4 per cent over the month. Leisure services: The index for this group rose by 0.3 per cent over the month, mainly as a resul of increases in entertainment and recreation charges.

### **RETAIL PRICES** 0 **6**·2 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 14

	Index Jan 1987	Percentage change over (months)			Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change ove (months)	r
	=100	1	12		-100	1	12
LL ITEMS	128.1	1.0	10.6	Tobacco	<b>115·1</b> 115·4	0.1	<b>8.8</b> 9
	121.7	0.9	8.6	Cigarettes Tobacco	113-1		9
ood and catering cohol and tobacco	123-0	0.5	10.5	Housing	170.1	0.7	23.8
busing and household expenditure	142.5	0.8	15.7	Rent	140.0		13
ersonal expenditure	117-2	1·0 1·5	5·7 7·1	Mortgage interest payments	218.5		32 34
avel and leisure	121.4	1.2	7.1	Rates and community charges	171-8 148-4		34 14
theme evoluting appended food	128.5	0.9	10.6	Water and other payments Repairs and maintenance charges	124.4		8
I items excluding seasonal food I items excluding food	129.6	0.9	10.9	Do-it-yourself materials	124.2		9
easonal food	112.2	3.8	11.3	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	178.8		5
od excluding seasonal	121.4	0.6	<b>8</b> ⋅1			10	9.1
	100.2	1.0	7.6	Fuel and light	118-6 103-7	1.6	3
Il items excluding housing	120-3 123-7	0.9	9.1	Coal and solid fuels	126.2		9
Il items excluding mortgage interest	123.1	0.5		Electricity	112.4		7
onsumer durables	110.7	0.9	3.7	Gas Oil and other fuels	128.7		43
vilounier durables					115.7	0.9	4.7
bod	120.0	1.0	8.5	Household goods Furniture	117.3		6
Bread	121.1		6	Furnishings	116.4		4
Cereals	125.0		8	Electrical appliances	105.2		1
Biscuits and cakes	121-3 123-3		0	Other household equipment	120.4		7
Beef	108.6		7	Household consumables	124.6		6 5
Lamb of which, home-killed lamb	106.0		8	Pet care	110-2		
Pork	126.0		11	Household services	119.5	0.2	6.5
Bacon	128.9		12	Postage	112.6		6
Poultry	118.8		13	Telephones, telemessages, etc	106-2		5 10
Other meat	120.9		13 13	Domestic services	130·0 128·4		6
Fish	120·1 132·0		21	Fees and subcriptions			
of which, fresh fish	122.8		1	Clothing and footwear	113.8	1.2	4.7
Butter	118.7		9	Men's outerwear	113-8		4
Oil and fats Cheese	120.7		7	Women's outerwear	107·9 116·3		3
Eggs	117.5		10	Children's outerwear	118.7		7
Milk fresh	123-3		10	Other clothing Footwear	117.4		7
Milk products	128.1		9 20		123.9	0.9	7.5
Tea	134·9 90·3		-8	Personal goods and services	108.3	0.9	3
Coffee and other hot drinks	138.6		12	Personal articles Chemists' goods	126.5		9
Soft drinks	130.1		10	Personal services	137.4		10
Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates	109.2		3		123-5	2.3	7.8
Potatoes	113.1		1	Motoring expenditure	119.9	20	3
of which, unprocessed potatoes	101.1		-11 9	Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles	130.0		11
Vegetables	110.2		13	Petrol and oil	123.5		16
of which, other fresh vegetables	103·2 121·4		17	Vehicles tax and insurance	128.9		4
Fruit	122.8		19	Fares and other travel costs	124.8	0.5	7.5
of which, fresh fruit Other foods	121.2		8	Rail fares	128.2		9
Other loous				Bus and coach fares	126.3		5 9
atering	127.7	0.5	8.8	Other travel costs	120.9		
Restaurant meals	128.5		9	Leisure goods	112.5	0.4	4.6
Canteen meals	126.5		9 9	Audio-visual equipment	89.0		-1
Take-aways and snacks	127.2		9	Records and tapes	100.5		2 6
	126.7	0.7	11.1	Toys, photographic and sport goods	114-5		8
Icoholic drink	129.4		11	Books and newspapers	131-0		7
Beer on sales	130.5	and the second second	12	Gardening products	124.3		
off sales	120.6		8	Leisure services	124.8	0.3	8.0
Wines and spirits	122.9		11	Television licences and rentals	109.9		4
on sales	126.3		11	Entertainment and other recreation	134.7		10

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.*)

OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S52

Average retail prices on August 14 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

retail outlets.

### Average prices on August 14, 1990

ltem†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS	Server States						
Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	319 265 244 318	151 265 190 381	98–199 228–312 159–216 320–419	Butter Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	290 278 273	62 61 71	58– 70 59– 65 69– 75
Stewing steak	299	174	149–220	Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread	286 545	39 48	31– 76 39– 58
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	307 291 276	231 115	180–308 89–148	Lard, per 250g	265	17	16– 25
Leg (with bone)	276	196	149–248	Cheese Cheddar type	287	151	129-190
Lamb: imported (frozen) Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	180 179 185	188 100 169	155–228 90–129 149–198	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	255 207	122 107	105–138 94–121
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly *	267 284	140 112	119–199 90–129	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	325 281	30 30	26– 31 25– 31
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	276 233	175 158	149–216 119–189	<b>Tea</b> loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	296 310	54 128	40- 69 92-147
Bacon Streaky * Gammon * Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	262 257 206 231	131 220 221 208	105–160 178–269 175–276 179–258	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	613 267	128 142	79–169 109–209
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	286	78	59-96	Sugar Granulated, per kg	303	64	59– 65
a <b>usages</b> Pork Beef	312 229	105 99	86–129 78–118	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose White Red	182 49	13 13	8– 19 10– 15
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	169	56	53- 66	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	0 332	0 48	0 37– 59
Corned beef, 12oz can	198	99	85–109	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each	276 282 295 0	34 31 59 0	20- 49 20- 43 45- 69 0
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb,	223 262	79 102	68–104 88–159	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg	327 318 317 320 294	26 32 34 61 67	18-29 18-49 28-40 48-75 49-78
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	237 231 185 249	263 287 100 108	210–313 230–345 70–135 92–145	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	267 295 249	54 60 49	40- 65 48- 69 39- 59
Canned (red) salmon, half size	*186	171	159–195	Oranges, each Bananas Grapes	300 325 296	21 53 107	13- 25 42- 58 55-135
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	324 261 294 289 246	50 65 42 44 68	44 65 59 70 39 46 41 47 60 73	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	638 652 660 661 3,880 358 457	112 125 85 85 166 562 752	96–124 110–137 75– 97 75– 97 135–175 460–695 640–896
Flour Self raising, per 1.5kg	205	55	49– 59	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	417 617 584	752 47 44	640-896 46-47 43-44

### **RETAIL PRICES**

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

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

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

	ALL	All items	All items			Nationalised industries		Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholi drink
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food			Industries		All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
/eights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	951-2-925-5 961-9-966-3 958-0-960-8 953-3-955-8 966-5-969-6 966-40-966-6 966-8-969-6 969-2-971-9 965-7-967-6 971-5-974-1 966-1-968-7			80 77 90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-Nov 87 Dec-Jar		253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	47:5-48:8 33:7-38:1 39:2-42:0 44:2-46:7 30:4-33:5 33:4-36:0 30:4-33:2 28:1-30:8 32:4-34:3 32:5-9-28:5 31:3-33:9	204-2-205-5 193-9-198-3 186-0-188-8 200-3-202-8 199-5-202-6 196-0-198-6 180-9-183-6 176-2-178-9 171-7-173-6 174-5-177-1 167-1-169-8	39	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			86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	v	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·2 158·3–161·0	45 44	75 82
974 ) 975 ) 976 ) 977 ) 978 ) 979 ) Annual 980 ) averages 981 ) 982 ) 983 ) 983 ) 983 ) 984 ) 985 )	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	108-4 135-1 156-5 187-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9			108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 454-9 478-9 496-6		106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 413-3 413-3	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6
975 Jan 14 976 Jan 13 977 Jan 18 978 Jan 17 979 Jan 16 980 Jan 16 981 Jan 13 982 Jan 12 983 Jan 11 984 Jan 10 985 Jan 15	119.9 147.9 172.4 189.5 207.2 245.3 277.3 310.6 325.9 342.6 359.8 379.7	120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3 314-6 332-6 348-9 367-8 390-2 405-6	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		118-3 148-3 183-1 196-1 217-5 244-8 266-7 296-1 301-8 319-8 330-6 341-1 354-0	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 347-3	121.1 146.6 177.1 200.4 219.5 248.9 274.7 297.5 310.3 319.8 335.6 344.9 355.9	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
987 Jan 13	394-5	All items	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food		and and	Catering	Alcoho drink
lanuary 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	seasonal food †	housing	mortgage interest	industries '		All	Seasonal	Non- seasonal food		
Veights 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	101·9 106·9 115·2	102·0 107·3 116·1	101.9 107.0 115.5	101.6 105.8 111.5	101-9 106-6 112-9	100-9 106-7	101·2 103·7 107·2	101-1 104-6 110-5	101-6 102-4 105-0	101·0 105·0 111·6	102-8 109-6 116-5	101·7 106·9 112·9
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
988 Aug 16 Sept 13	107·9 108·4	108-5 109-1	108·1 108·7	106-4 106-9	107·3 107·8	108·3 109·0	103-4 104-3	104·4 104·8	97·5 97·2	105·7 106·1	110·4 111·1	107.7 108.4
Oct 18 Nov 15	109·5 110·0 110·3	110·4 110·9 111·0	109-8 110-3 110-5	107-4 107-8 108-0	108·3 108·7 108·9	109·2 109·3 109·3	105-3 105-7 105-9	104-9 105-7 106-5	97·1 98·8 101·5	106-4 107-0 107-4	111.7 112.1 112.4	109-1 109-1 108-9
Dec 13 1989 Jan 17 Feb 14	111·0 111·8	111.7 112.5	111-2 111-9	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
Mar 14 Apr 18 May 16	112·3 114·3 115·0	113-0 115-2 115-9	112·4 114·4 115·1 115·6	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
June 13 July 18 Aug 15	115-4 115-5 115-8 116-6	116·3 116·6 116·9 117·6	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	116·6 117·5 118·5 118·8	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
Dec 12 1990 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		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- 117-4
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	=	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- 123- 124-
July 17 Aug 14	126-8 128-1	128-4 129-6	127·3 128·5	119·1 120·3	122.6 123.7	=	109·7 110·7	118·8 120·0	108-1 112-2	120-7 121-4	127·1 127·7	125- 126-

129.6 128.5 120.3 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.
 The Nationalised Industry index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6-7*. 128.1

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

			Services	Transport		Mis	Clothing	rable		Fuel	Housing	obacco
				and vehicles		lane goo	and footwear	usehold ods		and light		
975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		54 52 57 56 59 62 66 65 65 65 62	135 149 140 139 140 151 151 152 154 158 158		63 71 74 71 70 65 74 75 72 75 76 77	91 89 84 80 80 82 84 81 77 74 70 75	0 5 3 4 4 9 5 5 4 4 9	6 77 77 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 69 65 65	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149 153	43 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36 37
986	1986		58	157			75	3	6	62	153	40
( 1974 ( 1975 ( 1976 ( 1977 ( 1978 ( 1979 ( 1980 ( 1980 ( 1981 ( 1982 ( 1983 ( 1984 ( 1985 ( 1986	Annual ( averages		106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 2243-1 2243-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	6 3 3 3 7 4 9 7 8 6 6 7 2	111 133 16 188 200 233 277 300 322 344 36 399 400	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	7-9 1-2 4-2 6-8 2-1 1-9 6-3 7-2 3-8 0-4 6-7 3-9 6-7	13 14 16 18 20 22 23 24 25 25 25 25	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	15-9 47-7 71-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 558-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 534-9
n 13 1976 n 18 1977 n 17 1978 n 16 1979 n 15 1980 n 13 1981 n 12 1982 n 11 1983 n 10 1984 n 15 1985 n 14 1986	Jan 14 Jan 15 Jan 17 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 12 Jan 12 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 14 Jan 14 Jan 14		115-8 154-0 166-8 186-6 202-0 246-9 289-2 325-6 337-6 350-6 350-6 369-7 393-1 408-8	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5 330-5 353-9 370-8 370-8 379-6 393-1 399-7	-3 -2 -6 -4 -8 -4 -8 -4 -5 -4 -5 -4 -5 -3 -3 -3 -3 -4 -2 -9	12 15 17 19 21 25 29 31 33 35 37 40 41	118-6 131-5 148-5 163-6 176-1 197-1 207-5 207-1 210-9 210-4 217-4 217-4 225-2 230-8	8-3 0-8 17-0 17-3 6-1 11-0 19-5 15-8 15-8 15-8 15-7 15-6 15-6	14 15 17 18 21 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	124.9 168-7 198-8 219-9 233-1 277-1 355-7 401-9 467-0 469-3 487-5 507-0 506-1	110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0 350-0 348-1 382-6 416-4 463-7 502-4	124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 602-9
		Leisure services *	Leisure goods *	Fares and other travel *	Motoring expendi- ture *	Personal goods and services *	Clothing and footwear	Household services *	Household goods *	Fuel and light	Housing	obacco
88 89	1987 1988 1989 1990	30 29 29 30	47 50 47 48	22 23 23 23 21	127 132 128 131	38 37 37 39	74 72 73 69	44 41 41 40	73 74 71 71	61 55 54 50	157 160 175 185	38 36 36 34
ages 198 198 198	Annual averages	101·6 108·1 115·1	101-6 104-2 107-4	101·5 107·5 115·2	103·4 108·1 114·0	101·9 106·8 114·1	101·1 104·4 109·9	101·9 106·8 112·5	102·1 105·9 110·1	99-1 101-6 107-3	103·3 112·5 135·3	100-1 103-4 106-4
	Jan 13 Jan 12	100-0 103-6	100·0 102·8	100-0 105-1	100·0 105·1	100·0 104·3	100·0 101·1	100∙0 105∙0	100-0 103-3	100-0 98-3	100-0 103-9	100-0 101-4
ot 13	Aug 16 Sept 13	108·5 110·6	104·7 104·5	108·6 108·8	109·5 109·7	107·5 107·8	103·3 104·8	107·4 107·8	106-5 107-2	103·4 103·6	115·8 116·5	103-6 103-7
v 15	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	110·5 111·6 111·7	105-0 104-9 105-0	109-2 109-5 109-6	110·2 110·1 109·8	108-1 108-8 109-1	106·9 107·6 107·9	108-2 108-7 108-8	107·6 107·9 107·9	103·7 103·9 104·1	120-7 122-1 122-5	104-2 105-1 105-2
b 14	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	112·1 122·2 112·3	105·1 105·5 105·7	112-9 113-2 113-3	110-6 111-0 111-8	110-4 110-9 111-1	105·9 107·2 107·7	110-3 110-8 110-9	107·5 108·3 108·9	104-2 104-2 104-3	124-6 127-0 127-7	105-6 105-7 105-8
ay 16	Apr 18 May 16 June 13	113-5 114-3 114-5	106·0 107·2 107·4	113·4 114·6 115·6	114-2 115-2 115-5	113·1 113·7 114·0	109·8 110·5 110·6	111.7 111.8 111.8	109·5 109·9 110·1	105·4 106·4 107·6	134-0 134-7 135-5	105-8 105-8 105-9
ly 18 .ig 15 pt 12	July 18 Aug 19 Sept 12	115-2 115-6 117-2	107-6 107-6 107-8	115·9 116·1 116·3	115-4 114-6 115-1	114·9 115·3 115·6	108-6 108-7 111-0	112·2 112·2 113·2	110-0 110-5 110-9	108-4 108-7 109-0	136-6 137-4 138-2	105-8 105-8 106-4
ov 14	Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec 1	117·4 118·4 118·4	108·7 109·9 110·0	116-6 117-0 117-1	115·4 115·0 114·0	116-3 116-7 117-3	112-3 113-0 113-2	114·2 115·1 115·2	115-5 111-8 112-2	109-4 109-7 110-0	139·6 143·9 144·8	107-7 108-1 108-2
an 16 19 eb 13	Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	119-6 119-9 120-0	110-1 110-5 111-0	117-5 121-4 121-5	115-0 115-4 116-0	118·6 119·4 120·2	110-8 112-4 113-3	116-3 116-7 116-8	112-0 112-8 113-9	110-6 109-9 110-1	144-0 145-8 146-7 151-0	108-2 108-3 108-4 108-4
pr 10 av 15	Apr 1 May 1 June 1	122·8 123·4 124·1	111.5 112.2 112.3	121.8 122.4 123.8	118-8 119-4 119-9	121-1 121-7 122-0	115-0 115-6 115-3	117-1 117-9 118-4	114-5 115-1 115-5	111-7 114-3	165-4 166-7	112-4 114-8
uly 17	July 1 Aug 1	124·4 124·8	112·1 112·5	124-2 124-8	120.7 123.5	122.8 123.9	112·5 113·8	119-3 119-5	113·5 114·7 115·7	116-0 116-7 118-6	167-6 169-0 170-1	115-0 115-0 115-1

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

UNITE		All Items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	ho	rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	s an	ansport Id hicles	Serv	vices
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 11 Jan 10 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 13	12-0 19-9 23-4 16-6 9-9 9-3 18-4 13-0 12-0 4-9 5-1 5-0 5-5 3-9	20.1 18.3 25.4 23.5 7.1 10.9 12.6 8.9 11.0 1.9 6.0 3.4 3.2 3.8	20-7 18-7 23-2 17-9 15-8 9-6 22-5 14-8 7-2 7-3 7-3 7-0 6-2 6-6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$	0.4 24.0 31.1 18.8 15.3 3.9 16.5 10.0 32.2 8.7 5.8 12.7 7.4 10.5	10-5 10-3 22-2 14-3 6-6 15-8 24-8 20-1 22-8 -0-5 9-9 8-8 11-4 8-3	5.8 24.9 35.1 17.8 10.6 6.0 18.9 28.4 13.0 16.2 0.5 3.9 4.0 -0.2	3 2 2 2 2 2	3 0 5 6 9	$\begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 18.6\\ 10.9\\ 12.9\\ 10.2\\ 7.6\\ 11.9\\ 5.3\\ -0.2\\ 1.8\\ -0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.6\\ 2.5\end{array}$	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 13 11 10 22 11 10 7 4 2 3	1-5 1-9 1-0 2-8	12-2 15-6 33-0 8-5 22-5 12-6 3-5 3-5 4-6 6-5	3 3 3 3 2 2 1 6 7 9 9 4 4 3
		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Househol goods	d Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988	Aug 16	5·7	3.7	6·6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4·5	6·2	2·9	7·0
	Sept 13	5·9	4.4	6·5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4·4	6·4	2·6	8·5
	Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3·7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7-0
	Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4·0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7-6
	Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4·0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7-8
1989	Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6-3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5-8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
	Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6-0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6·3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5-9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
	Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6-1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6·6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5-7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
	Apr 18	8·0	5-0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21.9	6·4	4·3	5.7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2.0	4·8
	May 16	8·3	5-3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23.1	5·7	4·2	5.5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2.8	5·4
	June 13	8·3	5-6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23.4	5·1	4·3	5.3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3.1	5·6
	July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5·4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3.9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
	Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5·8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3.8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5
	Sept 12	7·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3.5	5·0	5·9	7·2	4·9	6·9	3·2	6·0
	Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5-9	3·4	15·7	5·5	3.6	5·5	5·1	7-6	4-7	6·8	3-5	6·2
	Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5-8	2·9	17·9	5·6	3.6	5·9	5·0	7-3	4-5	6·8	4-8	6·1
	Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6-1	2·9	18·2	5·7	4.0	5·9	4·9	7-5	3-8	6·8	4-8	6·0
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8·0	7·2	5-8	2·6	17·0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4·6	7·4	4-0	4·1	4·8	6·7
	Feb 13	7.5	8·6	7·3	6-0	2·6	15·5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4·9	7·7	4-0	7·2	4·7	6·9
	Mar 13	8.1	8·7	7·3	6-2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3-8	7·2	5·0	6·9
	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

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

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

	One-pers	son pensione	r households	5	Two-per:	son pensione	er household	s	General i	ndex of retai	I prices (excl	. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 346-7 363-2 376-4 386-5	105-2 134-3 158-3 186-9 202-5 220-6 262-1 292-1 322-4 334-3 353-6 371-4 382-8	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0 353-8 371-3 382-6	114-2 145-0 171-3 194-2 207-1 239-8 275-0 304-5 327-4 342-3 357-5 374-5 384-3	101-1 121-0 151-5 178-9 195-8 213-4 248-9 280-3 311-8 327-5 343-8 360-7 375-4 384-2	$\begin{array}{c} 105{\text{-}8}\\ 134{\text{-}0}\\ 157{\text{-}3}\\ 186{\text{-}3}\\ 200{\text{-}9}\\ 219{\text{-}3}\\ 260{\text{-}5}\\ 290{\text{-}3}\\ 319{\text{-}4}\\ 331{\text{-}5}\\ 351{\text{-}4}\\ 369{\text{-}0}\\ 379{\text{-}6} \end{array}$	108.7 139.1 160.5 189.4 203.6 231.1 266.4 295.6 319.8 334.4 351.3 368.7 379.9	114-1 144-4 170-2 192-3 205-9 238-5 271-8 303-0 324-1 339-7 355-1 371-8 382-0	101-5 123-5 151-4 176-8 2194-6 279-3 305-9 323-2 337-5 353-0 367-4 377-8	107-5 134-5 156-6 184-2 199-3 217-7 261-6 289-8 314-7 328-7 344-3 361-8 371-0	110-7 140-7 160-4 187-6 202-4 233-1 267-1 295-0 316-3 332-0 345-3 362-6 372-2	116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2 335-4 348-5 365-3 365-3 375-3
<b>JAN 13, 1987</b> = <b>100</b> 1987 1988 1989 1990 *	100·3 102·8 108·0 115·3	101·2 104·6 110·0 118·1	100-9 105-3 111-0	102·0 106·6 113·2	100-3 103-1 108-2 115-4	101-3 104-8 110-4 118-3	101·1 105·5 111·3	102-3 106-8 113-4	100-3 103-6 109-0 115-2	101.5 105.5 111.2 118.5	101-7 106-4 112-0	102·9 107·7 113·7

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house good	ehold	Clothing and footwear		eous and	nsport I icles	Ser	vices
INDEX FOR ONI	E-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS		-								JAN 15,	1974 = 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336-2 352-9 370-1 382-0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441.6 489.8 533.3 587.2	462-3 479-2 502-4 510-4	255-3 263-0 274-3 281-3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393 417 451 468	·3 438 ·6 458	-3 -6	311 321 343 357	1-3 3-1
1987 January	386-5	344.6	448·5	438-4	605.5	510.5			231.7					
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS											
1983 1984 1985 1986	333-3 350-4 367-6 379-2	296-7 315-6 325-1 334-6	358-2 384-3 406-7 432-9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440.6 488.5 531.6 584.4	461-2 479-2 503-1 511-3	257-4 264-3 275-8 281-2		223.8 223.9 232.4 239.5	383 405 438 456	-8 407 -1 429	7-0 9-9	320 331 353 368	I-1 3-8
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448.8	456.0	602·3	512·2			240.5				· · · · ·	
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PI	RICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329-8 343-9 360-7 371-5	308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9	465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	250.4 256.7 263.9 266.7	,	214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	345 364 392 409	-7 374 -2 392	1.7 2.5	342 357 381 400	7·3 1·3
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1			230.8					
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONI 1987 1988 1989	E-PERSON PENS 101-1 104-8 110-6	SIONER H 101·1 104·6 110·8	10USEHOLDS 102-8 109-7 116-7	101-8 106-4 111-9	100·2 103·5 106·5	99-1 101-3 106-8	102·1 106·2 110·9	101·1 104·5 109·1	101·1 104·5 109·3	102·3 109·1 119·3	102·9 107·9 115·1	102·8 108·7 114·9	JAN 13, 103.5 109.3 116.2	<b>1987</b> = <b>100</b> 100·4 103·3 106·1
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS											
1987 1988 1989	101-2 105-0 110-9	101-1 104-7 111-0	102-8 109-6 116-5	101-8 106-7 112-4	100·1 103·4 106·4	99·1 101·4 106·8	102-2 106-1 110-5	100-9 103-8 107-9	101·2 104·5 109·4	102·3 108·8 118·3	103-0 107-4 114-2	102-8 108-7 115-2	103·4 109·4 116·3	100·5 103·7 106·7
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PI	RICES												
1987 1988 1989	101-6 105-8 111-5	101-1 104-6 110-5	102-8 109-6 116-5	101-7 106-9 112-9	100-1 103-4 106-4	99-1 101-6 107-3	102-1 105-9 110-1	101-9 106-8 112-5	101·1 104·4 109·9	101·9 106·8 114·1	103·4 108·1 114·0	101.5 107.5 115.2	101-6 104-2 107-4	101-6 108-1 115-1

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

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

# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

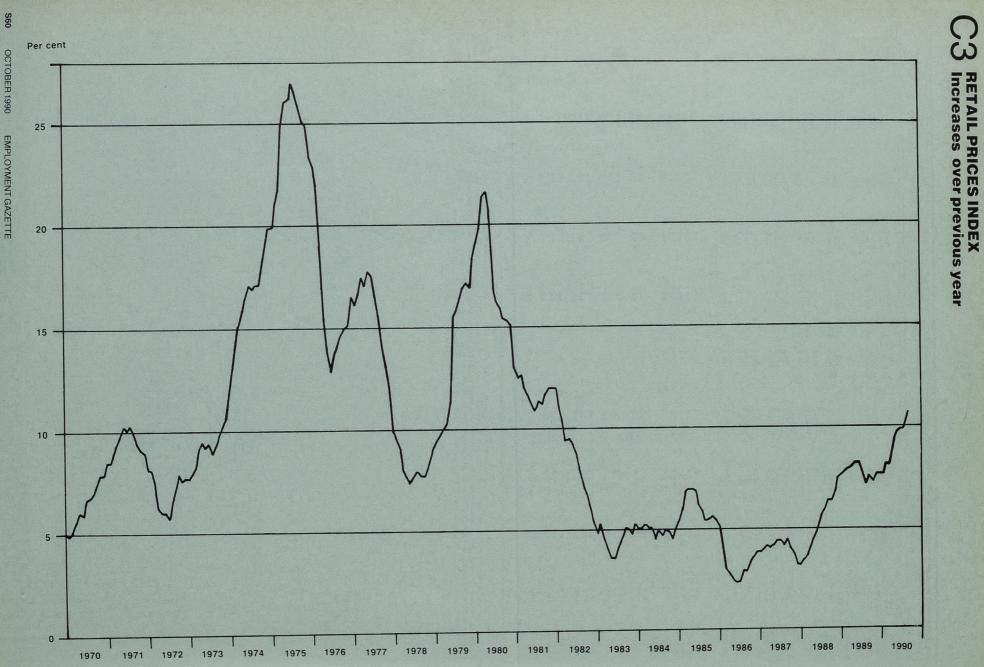
	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (FR)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxem- bourg
Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	100-0 103-4 107-7 113-0 121-8	100.0 103.5 106.9 110.7 116.4	100·0 101·3 102·9 104·1 107·3	100-0 103-6 107-8 112-7 118-1	100-0 99-9 100-1 101-4 104-2	100.0 123.0 143.2 162.5 184.9	100.0 108.8 114.5 120.0 128.2	100-0 102-7 105-9 108-7 112-5	100·0 103·8 107·1 109·4 113·9	100-0 105-8 110-9 116-5 123-8	100·0 100·3 100·2 101·7 105·1
Monthly 989 Aug Sept	122·4 123·3	116·8 117·4	107·8 108·4	118-6 119-0	104·2 104·3	184-1 190-7	129-3 130-7	113-0 113-2	114·8	124-2 124-8	105·5 105·8
Oct Nov Dec	124·2 125·3 125·6	118-1 118-5 118-9	108-5 108-4 108-8	119·7 120·2 120·2	104·7 104·9 105·2	194·6 196·3 199·9	131-2 131-5 132-0	113·7 114·0 114·1	115-6	125·8 126·5 127·0	106·4 106·6 106·7
990 Jan Feb Mar	126-3 127-1 128-3	119·6 120·2 120·8	109-2 109-4 109-7	119·5 119·7 120·2	105-8 106-2 106-3	201·3 201·4 209·0	133-2 134-0 134-5	114-4 114-6 115-0	116.7	128-2 129-2 129-7	107-5 107-6 107-6
Apr May June	132-3 133-4 133-9	121-8 122-3 122-7	110-2 110-2 110-3	120·2 121·1R 120·8	106·5 106·7 106·8	212-6 218-9 223-8	134-9 134-9 135-3	115-4 115-7R 115-9	117.1	130-2 130-6P 131-2P	108-1 108-3 108-3
July Aug	134·1 135·4	123-0P	110·7 	120·4P	106·8	223·2	137·0	116-2P	··· ··	131-7P	108·5 
ncreases on a year earlier Innual averages 985 986 987 987 988 989	6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9 7·8	6-1 3-6 3-3 3-6 5-1	4·9 1·3 1·6 1·2 3·1	4·7 3·6 4·1 4·5 4·8	2·2 -0·3 0·3 1·2 2·8	19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5 13·8	7-8 8-8 5-2 4-8 6-8	5-9 2-7 3-1 2-6 3-5	5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1 4·1	9·2 5·8 4·8 5·0 6·3	Per cen 4·1 0·3 -0·1 1·5 3·3
lonthly 989 Aug Sept	7·3 7·6	5·1 5·1	3·2 3·5	4·9 4·7	2·8 2·8	13·6 14·3	6·7 6·8	3·4 3·4	4·5	6·3 6·3	3∙4 3•6
Oct Nov Dec	7·3 7·7 7·7	5·2 5·3 5·3	3·6 3·6 3·6	5·1 4·8 4·8	3-2 3-0 3-0	13·8 14·0 14·8	7·1 7·4 6·9	3-6 3-7 3-6	4.6	6·3 6·1 6·3	3-9 3-8 3-9
990 Jan Feb Mar	7·7 7·5 8·1	5·2 5·3 5·3	3.6 3.4 3.4	3·7 3·2 3·0	2·7 2·7 2·7	15·9 16·5 17·8	6·8 7·3 7·0	3·4 3·4 3·4	4.2	6·6 6·5 6·3	4·0 3·8 3·5
Apr May June	9·4 9·7 9·8	5·4 5·4 5·4	3·2 3·1 3·0	2·4 2·4 2·5	2·3 2·3 2·3	17·9 21·0 21·7	7·0 6·8 6·1	3-2 3-0 3-0	3.5	6·2 6·0P 6·1P	3-6 3-4 3-1
July Aug	9·8 10·6	5·5P	3·0	2·1P	2.4	21·6	6·2	3.0P		6-3P	3.0

Aug

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 reland 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.

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzer- land	Austria	Norway
100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0
100·2	111-7	101·9	100-6	100-8	101-7	107.2
99·8	122-2	105·7	100-7	102-2	103-1	116.5
100·6	133-9	110·0	101-4	104-2	105-1	124.3
101·7	150-8	115·3	103-7	107-4	107-8	130.0
Monthly 102·0 102·5	153-6 153-9	115·9 116·2	103·9 104·8	107·3 107·8	109·3 108·5	130·3 131·4
102·6	154·7	116-8	105-6	108-1	108·5	131-6
102·6	156·3	117-1	104-5	109-4	108·1	131-6
102·6	158·0	117-3	104-6	110-2	108·5	131-5
102·4	160·7	118·5	104-8	110-8	109-2	132-5
102·8	164·4	119·0	105-1	111-2	110-0	133-0
103·2	165·4R	119·7	105-5	111-6	110-1	134-5
103·7	167·4	119·9	106·3	111-8	110·4	134-5
103·8	169·2	120·1	107·1R	112-3	110·6	134-8
103·7	169·8	120·8	106·5P	112-5	110·8	135-2
104.0	171.0	121.3	106-6P	112-6	112-2	135-4
Per cent 2·3 0·2 -0·4 0·8 1·1	19·6 11·8 9·3 9·6 12·6	3·5 1·9 3·7 4·1 4·8	2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3	3·4 0·8 1·4 2·0 3·1	3·3 1·7 1·4 1·9 2·6	5.5 7.2 8.7 6.7 4.6
Monthly 1·1 1·3	13·7 12·7	4·7 4·3	2·6 2·6	3.0 3.4	2·7 2·5	4·6 4·2
1-3	12·3	4·5	2·9	3·7	2·8	4·2
1-2	11·7	4·7	2·3	4·5	2·5	4·3
1-3	11·6	4·6	2·6	5·0	2·9	4·2
2·0	12·1	5·2	3·0	5·0	2·9	4·2
2·1	13·1	5·3	3·6	4·9	3·1	4·3
2·1	12·8	5·2	3·5	5·0	3·1	4·5
2·1	12·9	4.7	2·5	4.7	3-1	4.0
2·2	14·0	4.4	2·7R	5.0	3-0R	3.9
2·2	13·6	4.7	2·2P	5.0	2-9	3.6
2.3	13.3	4.8	2.5P	5.3	3.0	3.6
	and the second s	and the second se	the second s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and the second s	the second s

		PRICE: ountrie	
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 1988 1989
122·7	120·6	119·8	1989 Aug
123·7	121·9	120·0	Sep
124·7	122·4	120·4	Oct
125·0	122·3	120·8	Nov
125·4	123·0	120·7	Dec
129·4	124-8	121.8	1990 Jan
130·0	125-3	122.5	Feb
133·6	125-7	122.9	Mar
133·5	126·4	123·0	Apr
134·2	127·0	123·6	May
134·1	127·3	124·1	June
135·4 	127·5	124·2  Increa	July Aug ases on a year earlier
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	Annuál averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989
6·3	6·6	5·2	1989 Aug
6·4	6·7	5·2	Sept
6·4	7·1	5·1	Oct
6·5	6·8	5·2	Nov
6·6	6·6	5·1	Dec
8·7	7·6	5·5	1990 Jan
8·6	7·5	5·4	Feb
11·2	6·6	5·3	Mar
10·0	6·1	5·0	Apr
10·2	6·3	4·5	May
9·8	5·6	4·3	June
10·8	5·8	4·1	July
			Aug



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OCTOBER 1990

### **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain** 0 THOUSAND

TOURISM

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		Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other	All tourism -related
SIC g	roup	661	662	663	665, 667	recreational services 977, 979	industries
Self-e	mployed *	48.0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18.4	156-1
Emple	oyees in employment						
1984	Mar	200-5	239-5	136-6	202·1	311-2	1,089·9
	June	213-1	251-7	137-6	265·7	333-6	1,201·7
	Sept	216-2	259-8	137-0	262·0	330-1	1,205·1
	Dec	209-5	258-1	138-6	226·3	313-3	1,145·8
1985	Mar	207-5	254·8	136-2	221.6	316-6	1,136·7
	June	222-8	266·4	139-7	268.5	373-0	1,270·4
	Sept	226-1	259·3	139-3	270.1	364-3	1,259·2
	Dec	220-8	258·5	141-2	231.4	325-8	1,177·8
1986	Mar	215·3	249-9	137-1	226·5	322·0	1,150·8
	June	229·2	259-8	138-2	270·5	370·9	1,268·6
	Sept	227·7	264-3	138-5	268·4	362·0	1,260·9
	Dec	225·2	263-4	139-2	232·3	331·2	1,191·2
1987	Mar	223·8	257-0	138-4	220·9	328·5	1,168·6
	June	240·4	263-1	136-9	265·4	375·1	1,280·9
	Sept	242·2	264-1	139-9	270·1	367·0	1,283·3
	Dec	243·7	266-7	143-6	243·5	350·9	1,248·4
1988	Mar	240-9	258-8	139-9	236-9	357-8	1,234-3
	June	258-6	266-1	141-4	275-2	381-3	1,322-6
	Sept	257-2	273-6	140-6	279-3	384-7	1,335-4
	Dec	258-9	274-4	146-3	241-7	359-2	1,280-5
1989	Mar	255-2	269·9	141-6	247.1	358-7	1,272·6
	June	272-4	279·8	141-8	283.9	393-6	1,371·5
	Sept	273-1	282·9	144-3	288.3	401-2	1,389·8
	Dec	271-2	287·0	145-9	257.3	369-0	1,330·2
1990	Mar	270.1	278·2	142.8	254.9	372-2	1,318-2
Absol	ge Mar 1990 on Mar 1989 ute (thousands) ntage	+14·9 +5·8	+8·3 +3·1	+1·2 +0·8	+7·8 +3·2	+13·5 +3·8	+45·6 +3·6

\* 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 1996 211 1983 159 1987 200 1984 187 1988 204 1985 190 1989 P 191 † These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1-4*.

### TOURISM C 2 Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure O E MILLION AT CURRENT PRIC

		Overseas visito (a)	rs to the UK	UK residents ab (b)	road	Balance (a) less (b)		
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 Percentage change 1989/1988		2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,877 +11		3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,290 +13		-302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1.020 -2.032 -2.413		
		Overseas visito	rs to the UK	UK residents ab	road	Balance		
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,187 1,495 2,532 1,663	1,716 1,613 1,690 1,858	1,591 2,122 3,703 1,874	2,375 2,152 2,273 2,490	-404 -627 -1,171 -211	-659 -539 -583 -632	
990 P	Q1 R Q2 (e)	1,398 1,730	2,078 1,847R	1,713 2,605 R	2,567 2,649R	-315 -875	-489 -802	
989	Jan Feb Mar Apr June June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	411 304 472 435 483 577 871 906 754 637 470 556	535 552 629 537 536 540 577 557 556 556 575 556 575 597 686	486 527 599 637 887 1,031 1,364 1,308 939 506 428	749 879 747 728 674 750 724 776 773 794 803 893	-75 -223 -107 -162 -154 -310 -160 -458 -554 -302 -36 +128	-214 -327 -118 -191 -138 -210 -147 -219 -217 -219 -206 -207	
990 P	Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	498 407 493 500 575 655	643 746 689 579R 662R 606R	589 490 634 715 755 R 1,135	913 820 834 866R 873R 910R	-91 -83 -141 -215 -175 -480	-270 -74 -145 -287 -211 -304	

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

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

		All areas		North	Western	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
977		12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
978		12.646		2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836	7.865	2,306
979		12,486		2,196	7,873 7,910 7,055	2.417
980		12.421		2.082	7,910	2,429 2,291
981		11,452		2.105	7.055	2,291
982		11,636		2,135	7,082	2.418
983		12,464		2.836	7,164	2,418 2,464
984		13,644		3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272	7,551	2,763
185		14,449		3 797	7,870	2,703
985 986		13 897		2 843	8,355	2,600
987		15 566		3 394	9,317	2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859
988		15 799		3 272	9,669	2,055
989		15,566 15,799 17,204		3,448	10,626	3,130
505				3,440	10,020	5,150
989	Q1 Q2	3,344	4,430	550	2,201 2,515	593
	Q2	4,119	4,109	941	2,515	664
	Q3	5,957	4,145	1,229	3.531	1,197
	Q4	5,957 3,784	4,520	728	2,380	676
990 P	Q1 R	3,422	4,812	608	2,124	689 880
	Q2 (e)	4,510	4,375R	1,080	2,550	880
89	Jan	1,134 872	1,445	190	711	233
Contraction of the	Feb	872	1.416	140	711 562	169
	Mar	1 338	1 569	140 220	928	191
	Anr	1,338 1,262 1,340	1,416 1,569 1,382 1,394	200	928 893	168
	Apr May	1.340	1 394	314	783	243
	June	1,518	1,333	428	839	253
	luly	2,070	1,397	461	1,240	369
	July Aug Sept Oct	2 255	1,358	420	1,397	369 439
	Sent	2,255 1,632	1,390	348	895	389
	Oct	1,450	1,447	313	850	288
	Nov	1,186	1,528	222	744	219
	Dec	1,148	1,545	192	744 786	169
	Dec	1,140	0 <del>4</del> 0,1	132	/ 80	109
90 P	Jan R	1,220	1,561	224	721	273
	Feb R	997	1,634	150	661	186
	Mar R	1,205	1,617	234	741	230
	Apr (e)	1.400	1,380R	230	950	220
	May (e)	1,480	1,380R 1,538R	380	780	230 220 320 340
	June (e)	1,630	1,457R	470	820	340

Notes: See table 8.2.

### **TOURISM** Visits abroad by UK residents 8.4

		All areas	and the second second second	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1988		11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 30,831		619 782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,195	9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 25,991	1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,645
989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5,420 7,694 11,649 6,067	8,182 7,449 7,516 7,684	330 531 819 515	4,327 6,564 10,120 4,980	763 599 710 572
990 P	Q1 R Q2 (e) R	5,390 8,400	8,501 8,010	375 600	4,185 7,090	830 710
989	Jan Feb Mar Apr June June July Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,728 1,631 2,060 2,136 2,399 3,160 3,361 4,402 3,886 3,015 1,650 1,401	2,775 2,780 2,627 2,467 2,491 2,491 2,427 2,585 2,504 2,559 2,451 2,674	128 85 117 146 167 219 207 284 328 263 137 116	1,324 1,314 1,689 1,737 2,073 2,754 2,974 3,862 3,284 2,532 1,333 1,114	276 232 254 253 159 187 180 256 275 219 181 172
990 P	Jan R Feb R Mar R Apr (e) R May (e) R June (e)	1,850 1,569 1,971 2,590 2,520 3,290	3,081 2,675 2,745 2,758 2,639 2,613R	125 102 148 160 180 260	1,402 1,262 1,522 2,160 2,100 2,830	323 205 302 270 240 200

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R		
				Q1	Q2	Q3
Total all countries	15,566	15,799	17,204	3,344	4,119	5,957
North America						
USA Canada	2,800 594	2,620 651	2,814 633	448 101	767 174	983 246
Total	3,394	3,272	3,448	550	941	1,229
	0,004	0,272	0,440	550	341	1,225
European Community Belgium/Luxembourg	491	586	616	133	141	192
France	2.008	1.969	2,254	540	607	678
Federal Republic of Germany		1,830	2,012	408	519	654
Italy	683	661	700	122	97	332
Netherlands	855	881	945	191	221	307
Denmark	242	248	256	57	62	70
Greece	130	122	126	30	, 24	40
Spain	456	509	613	106	104	221
Portugal	67	88	93	25	19	25
Irish Řepublic	1,154	1,252	1,302	257	302	461
Total	7,731	8,148	8,918	1,868	2,096	2,981
Other Western Europe						
Austria	127	117	146	26	26	70
Switzerland	403	420	418	89	115	119
Norway	296	281	283	46	59	98
Sweden	417	382	476	96	113	141
Finland	116	114	164	26	52	56
Others	227	207	221	50	54	66
Total	1,586	1,521	1,708	333	419	550
Other countries						
Middle East	526	475	450	79	83	199
North Africa	100	78	92	19	16	41
South Africa	157	153	145	28	29	54
Eastern Europe	101	123	163	20	37	70
Japan	297	388	499	138	86	162
Australia	508	482	529	98	123	207
New Zealand	122	129	122	20	21	54
Latin America	160	154	178	34	31	67
Rest of World	884	877	952	157	238	343
Total	2.855	2.859	3,130	593	664	1.197

Notes: See table 8-2.

# TOURISM 8.6

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
otal all countries	27,447	28,828	30,831	5,420	7,694	11,649	6,067	5,390			
orth America											
SA	1,245	1,486	1,860	300	453	643	463	336			
anada	314	337	336	30	78	176	52	39			
otal	1,559	1,823	2,195	330	531	819	515	375			
uropean Community											
lelgium/Luxembourg	642	757	824	180	197	230	217	231			
rance	5,321	5,032	6,468	1,238	1,602	2,388	1,241	1,063			
ederal Republic of Germany	1,397	1,329	1,652	322	365	544	421	340			
alv	1,188	1.036	1,288	217	288	561	221	208			
letherlands	940	1,060	1,123	221	351	313	238	217			
culenanus	152	131	160	221	52	61	230	30			
enmark			100								
reece	1,843	1,715	1,625	24	449	883	269	24			
pain	6,559	6,828	6,171	779	1,689	2,496	1,208	780			
ortugal	903	1,108	998	127	278	387	205	102			
sh Řepublic	1,545	1,823	2,010	363	459	729	460	432			
otal	20,489	20,820	22,319	3,491	5,731	8,593	4,505	3,428			
ther Western Europe											
ugoslavia	644	652	551	27	112	367	46	20			
ustria	624	762	694	331	109	188	65	282			
witzerland	540	564	601	204	126	188	83	167			
orway/Sweden/Finland	307	363	332	47	88	127	70	67			
bibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	863	859	1.091	211	290	416	174	195			
thers					108	241	37	26			
iners	211	499	403	16	108	241	37	20			
otal	3,189	3,699	3,672	836	833	1,527	475	757			
ther countries											
liddle East	201	203	220	58	53	58	51	70			
orth Africa	380	375	385	102	53 99	102	82	76			
astern Europe	225	300	319	76	56	118	69	76			
ustralia/New Zealand	203	236	245	95	67	42	42	112			
Commonwealth Caribbean	188	209	274	54	50	111	59	66			
oct of World including Cruis		1,163	1,202	378	274	279	269	430			
lest of World including Cruise	e 1,013	1,103	1,202								
otal	2,210	2,486	2,645	763	599	710	572	830			

es: See table 8.

# TOURISM 8.5

Share the second and	a she had		THOUSAND
1990		and the french in	
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3,422			
510			
608			
111			
197			
49			
32			
121			
19			
318			
1,790			
96			
19			
69			
225			
000			
102			
39			
49			
169			
689			
	Q1           3,422           510           98           608           111           503           314           126           197           49           32           121           197           318           1,790           25           96           46           80           19           335           102           19           39           49           335           102           19           39           461           101           18           31           169	Q1         Q2           3,422         510           98         608           111         503           503         314           126         197           197         49           32         121           19         318           1,790         25           96         46           80         819           19         335           102         19           39         49           161         101           18         31           31         169	Q1         Q2         Q3           3,422         510         98           608         111         503           111         503         314           126         197         49           32         121         197           197         38         1,790           25         96         46           80         19         69           335         102         19           19         161         101           18         31         169



### 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		
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1985 1986 1987 1988 R 1989 R Percentage change 1989/1988	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 13,644 13,644 13,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,204 +9	7,580 7,614 7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,515 9,413 8,851 10,335 10,967 11,667 +7	$5.067 \\ 4.872 \\ 5.098 \\ 4.563 \\ 4.724 \\ 4.803 \\ 5.129 \\ 5.036 \\ 5.046 \\ 5.231 \\ 4.832 \\ 5.517 \\ +14$	5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,666 5,919 6,828 6,655 7,237 +9	2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,566 2,453 2,566 2,266 2,266 3,014 3,286 3,564 4,096 4,323 +6	2,193 2,254 2,319 2,287 2,410 2,560 2,626 2,880 2,946 3,179 3,178 3,471 +9	2,283 2,308 2,058 1,575 1,568 1,530 1,770 1,770 1,746 1,990 1,870 2,173 +16
1989 R Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,344 4,119 5,957 3,784	2,298 2,638 3,880 2,871	1,046 1,481 2,077 913	1,274 1,771 2,832 1,360	961 1,113 1,072 1,177	736 760 1,170 805	372 476 883 442
1990 P Q1	3,422	2,647	775	1,196	1,107	770	349

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit		
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1989 R Percentage change 1989/1988	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 30,831 +7	8,416 9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 13,732 16,360 19,369 21,026 21,726 +3	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,634 8,634 8,634 8,634 8,659 8,077 7,802 9,105 +17	8,439 9,827 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,568 15,246 14,898 17,896 19,703 20,700 21,734 +5	2,261 2,542 2,660 2,740 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,155 3,188 3,249 3,639 3,957 4,457 +13	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,689 2,628 2,774 3,051 3,182 3,453 +9	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 982 896 1,029 1,054 1,054 990 1,187 +20
1989 R Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5,420 7,694 11,649 6,067	4,023 5,441 7,872 4,390	1,397 2,253 3,778 1,678	3,454 5,443 9,153 3,684	994 1,184 1,022 1,256	768 798 1,154 733	204 268 320 395
1990 P Q1	5,390	4,141	1,248	3,159	1,113	891	226

Notes: See table 8-2.

### •9 TOURISM 8 **Visitor nights**

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad			Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1978 1979 1980	149-1 154-6 146-0 135-4	176·4 205·0 227·7 251·1	1988	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28-7 39-7 70-3 34-2	54·2 90·1 156·6 66·0
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	136-3 145-0 154-5 167-0 158-2	261-7 264-4 277-5 270-0 310-2	1989	Q1 R Q2 R Q3 R Q4 R	31-5 37-0 79-0 37-5	64·7 91·6 163·6 66·9
1986 1987 1988 R 1989 R	178-2 172-9 185-0	347-3 366-9 386-8	1990	Q1 P	32.7	64·6

Percentage change 1989/1988

Notes: See table 8.2.

-	-		-	1
U		H	-	L

				(	DTHE			AND F rants:		ons C	9.1
Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	
Planned entrants April 1989-March 1990 Entrants to training	29.7	18.8	20.8	33.2	33.5	31.0	40.0	20.6	17.4	40.5	285.5
April 1989 - March 1990 Total in training	29.7	17.9	20.3	31.9	32.6	31.5	42.8	20.4	17.8	35.5	280.4
March 31, 1990	38.6	20.7	28.0	39.4	42.6	41.2	53-4	27.8	22.7	45.1	359.5

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

MILLION

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.2 Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales		
	August	July	August	July	August	July	
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme Jobshare Jobstart Allowance Restart interviews **	2,509 112 2,289*	65,563 2,663 114 2,655 †	124 11 384*	6,337 131 11 435 †	105 6 251 *	4,514 115 7 307†	

Note: 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 August 31, 1990. † Live cases as at July 27, 1990. \*\* Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the end of the September

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.3 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, July 7 1990 to August 3 1990  $\dagger$  Registered as disabled on April 17, 1990  $\ddagger$ 

† 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 deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

### OTHER **Regional Selective Assis**

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	50	58	27	84	5	11	235	48	32	315
Value of offers (£)	6,755,000	5,489,000	2,125,000	3,921,000	155,000	849,000	19,294,000	9,347,000	12,258,000	40,899,000

Note: Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071 215 260: \* Date of first payment.

### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES ·6

### Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan–Mar 1990 \* J

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category †	
WALES			The second second	
Robert Bosch GMBH	Pontypridd and Rhondda	20,900,000	Α	
Sun Valley Poultry Ltd	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	2,000,000	А	

Footnotes: see table 9-6 on the following page. Data in the above table are additions to the information published in table 9-6 in the July issue of Employment Gazette

2,752 355,591

R F	ACTS Ance: Ap	AND FI	GURES 1990	\$ 9.5
h t	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain

SIC 1980 description

Electrical equipment for vehicles, etc Poultry slaughter and processing

### **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
SCOTLAND Almond Fabrications Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Fabricated constructional steelwork
Atex Ltd Beckman Industrial I td	Glasgow Bathgate Kirkcaldy	200,000 440,000	A A	Other printing and publishing Electronic equipment nes
Biggar and Lennon TA Irvine Leisurewear Boliden Allis (UK) Ltd	Irvine Lanarkshire	75,000 327,000	A B B B B	Men's and boys' tailored outwear Engineers' small tools
British Aerospace British Polar Engines Ltd	Ayr Glasgow	5,000,000 80,000	B B	Aerospace equipment manufacture and repair Internal combustion engines (excluding road and agricultural vechicles)
Charcuterie Continental Ltd	Glasgow Glasgow	90,000 200,000	A A	Miscellaneous foods Other drawing cold rolling and forming steel
Composite Panels Ltd Domain Power	Greenock Greenock	280,000 1,100,000	A B	Electrical instruments and control systems Packaging products of metal
Drummonds Packaging Eagle Envelopes Ltd	Bathgate	110,000 350,000	A A A	Stationery Chemicals industry machinery, kilns, gas, water and waste treatment
Eurometec Ltd Farmfoods (Aberdeen) Ltd	Arbroath Glasgow	100,000	A A	Pet foods and non-compound animal feeds Telegraph and telephone apparatus
GPT International Ltd Jigs and Fixtures	Kirkcaldy Kilmarnock	80,000 150,000	A	Engineers' small tools Refrigerating and ventilating equipment
Laidlaw Drew Ltd Marconi Command and Control System	Bathgate Dunfermline	800,000	A B B A	Business services nes Fabricated constructional steelwork
Mitchell Fabrications Ltd Mitsubishi Electric (UK) Ltd	Glasgow Bathgate	125,000 300,000	А	Records and pre-recorded tapes Miscellaneous transport services and storage
National Box NEI Peebles Ltd	Lanarkshire Bathgate	175,000 650,000	A B	Non-active components for electrical equipment
Norma (Scotland) Ltd Prosper Engineering Ltd	Greenock Irvine	85,000 85,000	A A	Hosiery and other weft knitted goods Bolts, springs and non precision chains
Rhino Toughened Glass Ltd Rockware Glass Ltd	Irvine Irvine	975,000 1,600,000	A A B	Machinery for working wood, rubber, etc Glass containers
Smart Graphics Ltd Spectrum Printing Co (Edinburgh) Ltd	Glasgow Bathgate	85,000 100,000	A A	Plastics products nes Other printing and publishing
William R Stewart and Sons (Hacklemakers) Total	Dundee	140,000 <b>15,702,000</b>	В	Finished metal products nes
WALES Berobuild Ltd	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	200,000	A	Internal combustion engines (excluding road and agricultural vehicles)
C F Taylor (Wales) Ltd Clarke Continuous (Wales) Ltd	Llanelli Pontypool and Cwmbran	350,000 80,000	A A	Aerospace equipment manufacture and repair Stationery
CMB Packaging (UK) Ltd Consolidated Manufacturing Corporation	Neath and Port Talbot Cardiff	4,800,000 90,000	B A	Packaging products of metal Other building products
Fiox Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot Merthyr and Rhymney	375,000 600.000	A A	Other glass products Batteries and accumulators
Oakdale Industrial Batteries Ltd Ready Roasted Chickens Ltd	Aberdare	600,000 200,000	AA	Poultry slaughter and processing Plastic products nes
Rehau Ltd Remsdag Ltd	Holyhead Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,200,000	A A	Electronic data processing equipment
Revion Manufacturing (UK) Ltd Tesco Pic	Bridgend Cardiff	400,000 2,000,000	Α	Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations Wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco Finished metal products nes
Trench and Manhole Covers Ltd Total	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	100,000 10,995,000	A	
NORTH EAST Advanced Hygiene Products	Sunderland	270,000	A	Household and personal hygiene products Electric lighting equipment
Hacel Lighting Ltd Hashimoto Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne South Tyneside	90,000 1,500,000	Â	Motor vehicle parts Female light outerwear, lingerie, etc
J and J Fashions Ltd Millicom Cellular (UK) Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington Darlington	75,000 450,000	A	Telecommunications
Northern Reel and Drum Ltd Public Access Terminals Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne Newcastle upon tyne	85,000 80,000	A A	Building carpentry and joinery Electronic equipment nes
Reydel Ltd Shaw of London (Furniture) Ltd	Sunderland Sunderland	375,000 400,000	A A	Motor vehicle parts Wooden and upholstered furniture
Ti-Well Ltd	Sunderland Sunderland	300,000 90,000	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Other printing and publishing Paints, varnishes and painter's fillings
Tor Coatings Ltd TT Coil UK Ltd	Sunderland Sunderland Bishop Auckland	460,000 1,700,000	A A	Boilers and processing plant fabrications Non-active components for electrical equipment
3M UK Holdings Plc. Total	DISTICT AUCKIAITO	5,875,000		
Atlas Concrete Ltd	Workington Manchester	75,000 365,000	A	Other building products Working of stone and non-metal minerals nes
Brigdetest Ltd Cavalier Carpets Ltd	Blackburn	475,000 2,000,000	A A A B	Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs
Champion Sparking Plugs Co Ltd Croda Cosmetics and Toiletries Ltd	Wirral and Chester Liverpool	85,000 90,000	A	Basic organic chemicals excluding pharmaceutical chemicals Compressors and fluid power equipment
Dresser UK Ltd Enfield Manufacturing Holdings Ltd	Liverpool Accrington and Rossendale	469,000	A B	Weaving cotton, silk, man-made fibres Professional and technical services nes
Metallurgical Testing Services (NW) St Begis Co Ltd	Manchester Blackburn	80,000 300,000	A B A	Packaging products of paper and pulp
Starlowe Lighting and Design Ltd United Industries Plc	Manchester Rochdale	80,000 400,000	B	Bolts, springs and non-precision chains
Total YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE		4,419,000		
Crusteel Ltd Donaldson Filter Components Ltd	Scunthorpe Hull	300,000 220,000	A B	Iron and steel industry Refrigerating and ventilating equipment
Donaldson Filter Components Ltd	Hull Scunthorpe	75,000 75,000	A A B	Refrigerating and ventilating equipment Other printing and publishing
Everts Ballons Garnett Dickinson Holdings Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough Scunthorpe	300,000 200,000	B A	Other printing and publishing Food,drink and tobacco processing, packaging machines
High Performance Films Mayo Workwear (UK) Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	90,000 200,000	A A A	Work clothing, and men's and boys' jeans Other printing and publishing
Yorkshire Print Finishers Ltd Total	Doncaster	1,460,000		
WEST MIDLANDS A E Harris and Co (Birmingham) Ltd	Birmingham	75,000 95,000	AA	Forging, pressing and stamping Other wholesale distribution
Adam Childrenswear Ltd Ark and General Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley Walsall	95,000 95,000 95,000	Â	Chemicals industry machinery, kilns, gas, water and waste treatmen Electrical equipment nes
George Turnock Ltd	Walsall Birmingham	95,000	Â	Non-active components for electrical equipment
Haze-ware Products Ltd Heritage Air Systems Ltd	Birmingham Birmingham	80,000 200,000	А	Refrigerating and ventilating equipment Other printing and publishing
Novacolor Ltd Rimstock Ltd	Birmingham Dudley and Sandwell	90,000 240,000	AA	Non-terrous metal foundries
Showa plastics Wilmid Plc	Walsall Dudley and Sandwell	400,000 220,000	A A	Plastics products nes Steel tubes
Total		1,685,000		
EAST MIDLANDS Du Bois Plc Total	Corby	82,000 <b>82,000</b>	В	Plastic products nes
SOUTH WEST		120.000	А	Retreading and repair of rubber tyres
Bandvulc Remoulds Ltd Richard Mozley Ltd	Plymouth Redruth and Camborne	120,000 90,000	A A A	Working of stone and non-metallic minerals nes Chemical products nes
Valley Chemical Co Ltd Total	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	380,000 <b>590,000</b>		Chemical products hos

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); Scottish cases-Industry Department for Scotland, 1E/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

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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P

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

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owing standard symbols are used:	r	series 1
ot available	nes	not els
il or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	SIC	UK Sta
rovisional	EC	Europe
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Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

OVERTIME

PART-TIME WORKERS otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### 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.

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

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

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

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

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

revised from indicated entry onwards ewhere specified andard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition ean Community

# **Regularly published statistics**

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Latest issue

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Oct 90: Oct 90:

Oct 90: Oct 90:

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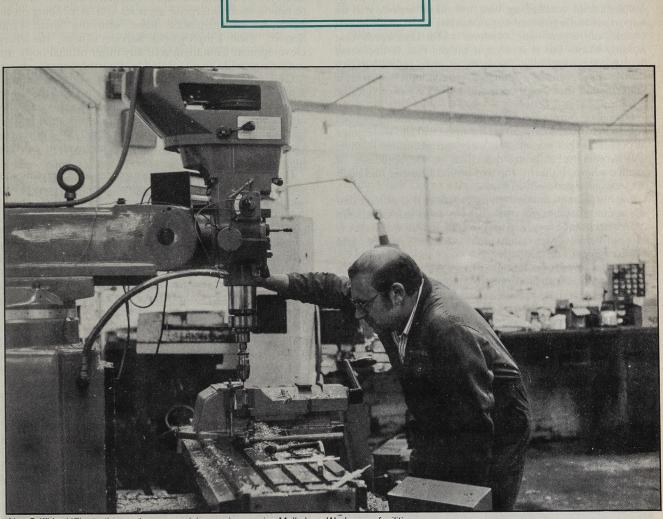
strial disputes: stoppages of work

Employment and workforce	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)
Workforce: UK and GB	M (Q)	Oct 90:	1.1	Manufacturing International comparisons
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment		Apr 90:	186	Agriculture Coal-mining Average earnings: non-manual employees
Industry: GB All industries: by division, class or group time series, by order group	Q M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	1·4 1·2	Latest figures: industry
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	м	Oct 90:	1.3	Regions: summary Hours of work: manufacturing
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A Q	Dec 89: Oct 90:	1·10 1·7	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and
Local authorities manpower Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Aug 90:	1.5	annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output
Self-employed: by region : by industry		Apr 90: Apr 90:	224 222	Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices
Census of Employment UK and regions by industry (Sept 1987) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1987)		Oct 89: Nov 89:	540 624	Labour costs
Appropriate and trainees	Q	Aug 90:	1.9	Survey results 1988 Per unit of output
Manufacturing industries: by industry by region:	A A M	Aug 89: Aug 89: Oct 90:	1·14 1·15 9·2	Retail prices
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	A D	Feb 90: Apr 90:	79 1.6	General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Ă	May 90:	259	: percentage changes Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods
Unemployment and vacancies		0.4.00	0.1	Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series
Summary: UK : GB	M M M (Q)	Oct 90: Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·1 2·2 2·5	Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner household indices
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q) M M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·1 2·2	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages
Broad category: GB Detailed category: UK and GB Region: summary	Q	Sept 90: Sept 90:	2·6 2·6	Revision of weights
Age: time series UK ; estimated rates	M (Q) M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·7 2·15 2·8	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons
Duration: time series UK Region and area	M (Q) M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	2.3	Household spending
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·4 2·9	All expenditure: per household : per person
: parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary	M Q	Oct 90: Sept 90:	2·10 2·6	Composition of expenditure Quarterly summary In detail
Flows UK, time series	M D	Oct 90: May 84:	2·19 2·19	Household characteristics
GB, time series Age time series Regions and duration	M D	Oct 90: Oct 88:	2·20 2·23/24/26	Industrial disputes: stoppages of Summary: latest figures
Age and duration	D M	Oct 88: Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·21/22/25 2·13 9·3	Summary: latest figures time series Latest year and annual series
Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB International comparisons	M M	Oct 90: Oct 90: Mar 90:	2·18 125	Industry Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual: Detailed
Ethnic origin Temporarily stopped				: Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage
Latest figures: by UK region	М	Oct 90:	2.14	Cumulative Latest year for main industries
Vacancies Unfilled, inflow, outflow and	м	Oct 90:	3.1	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry
placings seasonally adjusted Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	3·2 3·3	International comparisons
Redundancies			0.00	Tourism
Confirmed: GB time series Regions	M	Oct 90: Oct 90: Oct 90:	2·30 2·30 2·31	Employment in tourism: by industry Time series GB
Industries Advance notifications	M S (M) D	May 90: July 86:	287 284	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by oversea
Payments: GB latest quarter	U	001y 00.		residents Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism
Earnings and hours Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index				Visits to the UK by country of residence Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and
Main industrial sectors	M	Oct 90: Oct 90:	5·1 5·3 326	DURDOSE OF VISIT
Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (M)	June 90: Nov 89:	600	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit Visitor nights
Time series	A M (A)	Oct 90:	5.6	VISION HIGHS
Basic wage rates: manual workers Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A A	May 90: Apr 90:	245 228	YTS Entrants: regions
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)				Regional aid Selective Assistance by region
industries	B (A)	Sept 90:	5.4	Selective Assistance by region and compan Development Grants by region
Summary (Oct) Detailed results	A A	May 90:	244	Development Grants by region and company

\* Frequency of publication, frequency of c

	М	Oct 90:	2.14	Cumulative Latest year for main industries
	M M M	Oct 90: Oct 90: Oct 90:	3·1 3·2 3·3	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry International comparisons
	M M S (M) D	Oct 90: Oct 90: Oct 90: May 90: July 86:	2·30 2·30 2·31 287 284	Tourism Employment in tourism: by industry Time series GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence
	M M Q (M)	Oct 90: Oct 90: June 90:	5·1 5·3 326	Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit
	A M (A)	Nov 89: Oct 90:	600 5-6	Visitor nights
	A A	May 90: Apr 90:	245 228	YTS Entrants: regions
	В (А)	Sept 90:	5.4	Regional aid Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region
	A A	May 90:	244	Development Grants by region and company
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# Special Feature



Alan Griffiths (47), starting again as a precision engineer using Melksham Workspace facilities.

# **Outplacement counselling**

### by John Bennett

Recent years have seen a rapid change in the British economy. Industry has had to re-structure and become more efficient and sometimes this means redundancies. This article examines the part that outplacement counselling plays in such situations.

The late-1980s have seen a quickening of the pace of economic change in Britain. Industries have had to adjust, and often restructure, at a rate that has not been equalled since the Second World War. All the signs are that this pace of change will continue into the 1990s. One almost inevitable by-product of industrial restructuring is that some processes will become outdated, some plants will close and some workers will be made redundant.

Until recently, when redundancy occurred, it often took the form of a dismal climax to an individual's working life, creating social and psychological problems as well as the more obvious financial ones. But the events of the past few years have meant a rethink about the way we go about our lives and, as Britain becomes more and more tightly enmeshed into Europe, we have come to realise that the value of the expertise and skills inherent in the country's

workforce is something that cannot be wasted if British industry is to make a competitive way in the world.

Outplacement Counselling is a small but rapidly growing service industry that aims to tackle these problems head on. Its name is not one the market leaders are particularly keen on. It comes from America, where the concept of outplacement counselling was first taken seriously as an important and legitimate way of dealing with the jobless. It smacks of jargon—one of those awful buzzwords that nobody likes—but it is what it means that is becoming increasingly important. Basically it uses redundant, or shortly to be made redundant, individuals as its raw material and then helps each one to find a job or suitable retraining.

Of course, outplacement counselling practitioners would not claim to offer a cure-all for the upheaval and wide range of problems that mass redundancy can generate. Rather, they would accept being described as the appliance of science where, hitherto, the two-pound hammer had been the tool more generally in use.

For outplacement counselling to work, it is crucial that management accepts its responsibility to its workforce and appreciates that every man and woman in that workforce is an individual—with individual desires, needs and requirements to be fulfilled.

Equally, it needs labour to accept that change is something we are all increasingly going to have to face, and that a job loss can be a chance to start again.

### The outplacement process

Today outplacement counselling is largely in the hands of private companies which rely on management to call them in when redundancies are planned. Management has



For 33-year-old Peter Grapes Workspace means the chance to re-establish himself as a furniture restorer after a run of bad luck in business.

to be prepared to add counselling fees to any redundancy payments it is already making.

To have maximum effect, the counselling should be called for before the workforce is laid off, to give the counselling agency time to set up, make its contacts, interview its clients and market its individuals. It will need to talk to local enterprise agencies and, depending on the particular circumstances, liaise with the Small Firms Service, local Employment Service offices, the Rural Development Commission or any other official body that can help provide an integrated 'partnership' approach.

Generally the outplacement agency will then set up a series of seminars to explain what it can offer in the way of help for those who are at a loss about what to do after redundancy day. And there are plenty of those, as Bridget Litchfield, managing director of FOCUS—Forum for Occupational Counselling and Unemployment Services Ltd—will tell you.

Hers is one of the leading outplacement companies. It was set up in 1982, some time after lessons about outplacement counselling had been learned from British Steel's redundancy during the mid-seventies. Since 1982 FOCUS has helped over 75,000 people from 230 companies. These include such well known names as Whitbread, British Aerospace, BAT, Express Dairies, BP Oil, Gestetner and Beecham.

Her formula caters for the employee who has come to regard the company where he or she has spent a lifetime of work as a total life support system, and who feels the rug has been pulled out from under them when told they are surplus to requirements. "For these people it is a very traumatic time—for them and their families. It is important that they are helped to regain confidence and to realise their potential as a useful member of society."

In the experience of many of the companies now operating in the outplacement market, managements faced with having to make parts of their workforce redundant have tended to call it a day with the redundancy cheque. Their concerns for the future of their out-of-work former employees have, if at all, been limited to fellow managers. The man on the shop floor has usually been regarded as quite capable of finding another job by himself.

In fairness, apart from the assistance provided by jobcentres, there have been few options for those managements to latch onto. In-house personnel departments have not been geared to deal with mass redundancies from an individual counselling standpoint, nor have they had the skills and manpower required to seek out new local employment for their former workers.

Outplacement counselling companies boast all these skills and capabilities and most have recorded high success rates to prove it.

The outplacement teams will usually set up an on-site Job Shop, sometimes with the help of local jobcentres but mostly with job possibilities the team has found itself through contacting and making visits to local employers. More often than not, they find a host of vacancies not advertised.

The team sets about re-educating those on the redundancy list in how to go about finding work. Most of them have not been in job-finding situations for many years and have even lost the knack of compiling the kind of CV the modern employer is looking for. The client also needs coaching in the skills he or she already possesses that may be in demand locally. In the initial panic of being thrust from the cocoon of a regular work situation, people find it hard to think objectively. They also lose sight of the skills they have or fail to see that their experience can lie in something as simple as being used to working in a clean

environment, being used to shift work, or being dexterous. In FOCUS's, case, the company will set up on site with a nucleus of permanent staff and recruit counsellors locally. The advantage, it says, is that local counsellors have local knowledge and contacts invaluable to a team seeking out jobs.

The counsellors will help individuals with form-filling, with interview techniques; and advice on how to go about setting themselves up in business where the need arises. At all times the needs of the individual are paramount.

### Attitudes

"We only deal in the corporate market," says Bridget Litchfield. "I don't believe in taking fees from people who are in the throes of redundancy and in many cases not able to think straight. We also do not believe in thrusting people into jobs. It is always up to the individual to decide what he or she wants to do and we help them achieve their objectives. Some people have real problems."

FOCUS and companies like it have to be wary. A cynical company could see the instruction of an outplacement service as a good public relations exercise: "We have experienced this approach in the past," says Bridget. "Now we are selective about who we work for and we work closely with management to make sure our objectives are the same."

The evidence is that managements are getting over an initial scepticism and the traditional hand-washing when redundancies are necessary, and looking to their responsibilities. The message is that it is in their interest to help those being pushed out of work, because it is good for the morale of their retained workforce, it is good for their future when they need to recruit, and it is good for their own economy that people should be in work: "In the past companies have just not appreciated that their workers are also their customers," says Bridget.

The prospect of a wider, freer European market is forcing the manufacturing and service industries into facing a future of change, with new demands and new competition. Flexibility is going to be the order of the day and that will have to be reflected throughout the economy. Retraining is the key to the future, according to Bridget Litchfield.

She believes that potential employers should be able to tell potential employees they will have a guaranteed job if they go away and get retrained: "We have found that many people who see redundancy as a chance to branch into something new are reluctant to go for retraining when there isn't a job at the end of it."

FOCUS is also using its experience with individual counselling in the field of Employee Assistance Programmes. There is a mountain of research to prove that the employee with personal problems is costly in terms of lost hours and production. He or she is also costly to replace in terms of training and lost experience. Far better to help the employee sort out the problems. It is another American experience that is gaining ground over here through companies like FOCUS which will set up EAPs for individual companies.

Another person who sees the extension of the outplacement concept as a positive approach to the development of human resources is former businessman 47-year-old John Clark who, along with Bruce Clarke—no relation—runsWorkout in the heart of Wiltshire.

### Workout

Workout was formed as the result of an initiative by a member of the Community Council for Wiltshire who Workout's Jo paperwork.

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redundant.

foresaw problems as the Avon Rubber Company prepared to lay-off large numbers as it modernised and reorganised. The company formed a partnership with the county council to set up outplacement facilities for those being made

County Hall's economic development manager Chris Thorne was one of the guiding lights in the original partnership, which has since grown into Workout.

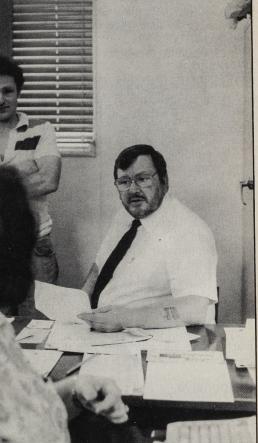
"We applied a hitherto unused 'whole person ethos' to the situation. Each man and woman on the redundancy list was treated very much as an individual when assessing their ability to work. The counselling extended beyond that individual to the family, because redundancy—especially to those who had worked for the firm for years—had a traumatic effect on all concerned."

Workout was then given its independence and set up as a charity with core-funding from the county council, but tendering for contracts on the open market within Wiltshire's economic boundaries.

John Clark knows a thing or two about redundancies. He built up his own design engineering firm over 20 years and was then bought out by a City firm: "As soon as the ink was dry on the contract, I was out. They even took the car keys and I got the bus home."

He had his money in his pocket but he experienced a feeling of emptiness as 20 years of effort was just swept away. He was rescued by Workout, who asked him to run it in partnership with Bruce Clarke. "The names are confusing," he says. "I'm known as John without and he's Bruce with."

The firm has the advantage of being a permanent fixture in the county, which gives it a head start when it comes to having a finger on local industry and knowing who is hiring. What it also does is make it possible to concentrate



Workout's John Clark makes a point as he helps Peter Grapes sort out the

resources where they are most needed, in between dealing with fire-brigade actions.

"At the moment," John says, "we are running on a success rate of about 85 per cent, which is very encouraging. But what we are now doing is targeting that 15 per cent who slip through the system of outplacement for one reason or another."

### Ageism

Among the 15 per cent are a large proportion of older people. Ageism is something that both John and Bridget Litchfield at FOCUS highlight as an obstruction to finding work for the older employee.

"Analysis shows them to be over 50 and mostly seeking self-employment of some kind," says John. "They find themselves out of work but with a redundancy cheque in their pockets. What happens is that they are able to collect some form of state benefit and they end up sliding into the black economy.'

What his initiative, called Third Age First, sets out to do is show the over-50s how to go about setting themselves up in business legitimately, taking full advantage of all that is on offer to help them. "We help them deal with the paperwork and the form-filling and the banks when necessary. In most cases they are lot happier and better off working legitimately and there is always the chance that their business may blossom and become an employer in its own right."

He is highly critical of the ageism practised by most employers. He sees it as wasteful of a wealth of experience and skills and also short-sighted, in that there is a shortage of youth coming into the economy and a large number of post-war bulge children reaching their mid-40s.

"In places like Wiltshire we are facing a high proportion of our midde-aged workforce being available and we have to look after them. We need to educate employers and prepare for the time when we have to find jobs for the 50 and overs."

### Workshops

Workout's stable position in a restricted area, along with its financial guarantees, has made it possible to seek initiatives beyond the accepted remit of outplacement. Besides the Third Age First operation, it has its own workshop area, known as the Melksham Workspace.

The building originally belonged to Hurn Brothers, a firm manufacturing garden fencing which fell prey to takeover bids and eventually was rationalised out of its usefulness. Workout was asked in to deal with the redundancies but then spotted a future for the redundant buildings as a centre for an operation to aid local industry.

Workout was quick to negotiate a lease on the site for an initial peppercorn rent and then set about encouraging some of the people on its books who wanted workshop facilities to start up at Melksham. Bruce (with) soon found that he was able to offer on-the-spot help with teething problems and, in the case of flourishing new businesses, a captive source of jobs.

Small existing firms were also encouraged onto the site at market rents and a promise that they would provide jobs for clients on Workout's books.

### Responsive

Workout is not the only local authority-driven outplacement initiative in the country, but it does lay claim to being a market leader. The secret, says John Clark, is being able to operate as an independent unit.

'We couldn't operate if we had to keep referring back to

the county council for decisions. We need to make them now and not be hide-bound by the committee decision-making process which may take a month or more to seep through the system."

His permanence also gives him the ability to offer a long-term back-up for his clients. They stay on Workout's books for 12 months after the initial contact and are able to return for that second bite at the cherry if things don't work out the first time.

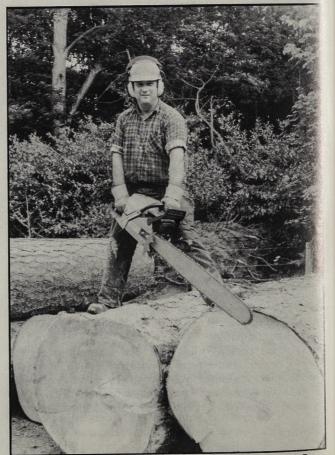
One man who has been through the Workout experience is 42-year-old Barry Lawrence. He was made redundant after ten years at Bowyers, working as herdsman for the pigs that went through the company's factory. He had left school at 15 with the idea of going into forestry but was faced with a year's wait before he could be taken on. For him that wasn't good enough so he took to the land. working in farming.

He then signed on with the Royal Navy and joined Bowyers on discharge. Always the lure of the forest had staved with him.

"Actually being made redundant was not as bad as it might have been," he says. "We live in a council house so there was no mortgage to worry about. Bowyers had let us know well in advance that redundancies were on the way and had set things up with Workout. All in all, when actually came, me and the family were well prepared."

With Workout's help, he found a job that fulfilled hi boyhood ambitions. He went to work as a forester/sawmil hand at the Bowood House estate near Calne. That was two years ago. He is now head forester.

Bowyers too is very appreciative of Workout's service Personnel manager John Cartmell explained why he used the organisation: "We looked at the support that staf leaving the company were getting and decided they needed



From redundancy to the job he always wanted-42-year-old Barry Lawrence is now head forester at Bowood Estate.

something better." The company then looked at outplacement counsellors and settled on Workout because it was impressed by the approach and attitude of the people who ran it, and because it offered a professional service. The fact that Workout is locally based and with local contacts influenced the company's decision.

"Redundancy can be worrying and bring uncertainty for those who remain with the company, so it is important that we provide a proper service for those who have to go. Financial advice as well as help in getting further employment is to be welcomed," said John.

Bowyers has a long association with Trowbridge and there is a 'family' feel to the company which it is keen to maintain: "Outplacement is a way to do that. It is important that we give those who have to go as much help as possible," he said.

The fact that Barry Lawrence, his wife and three daughters found redundancy a comparatively easy transition was largely due to the smooth running of a system that is the very heart of outplacement. Bowyers got it right and so did Workout-the astonishing lesson is that it often really is that simple.

### The future of outplacement counselling

That the British economy is facing change is no secret. There is a continuing need for industry to adapt and restructure in response to competitive pressures, the effects of the EC single market after 1992 and rapid technological change. Outplacement agencies are playing an increasingly useful part in this process-Workout is currently tendering for 1,200 jobs where this time last year t was tendering for none-and the desire to deal with redundancies humanely and constructively is spreading.

The good news is that it can be done and, over the last lecade, the direct approach through outplacement has been shown to be more than making a fist of it. It is also encouraging that more and more companies that can afford t are accepting outplacement counselling as a right and proper approach to giving help to the staff they no longer need.



Bridget Litchfield, managing director of Focus and first secretary of CODE.

British Telecom, with its widely publicised Operation Sovereign streamlining programme is to make between four and five thousand managers redundant before the end of the financial year. There are strong rumours of even more before the company can feel secure in being competitive in the international markets of the future.

Companies operating in the corporate market have now got together to form CODE-Corporate Outplacement Declaration of Ethics-of which, so far there are five members: FOCUS, CEPEC, Coutts Career Consultants Ltd. Hav Management Consultants Ltd and Sanders and Sydney plc. The declaration reads:

agency.

(2) The outplacement programme, support and duration, to be provided to individuals shall be agreed in advance with the sponsoring organisation and the individuals.

Fees are payable by the sponsoring organisation and (3)not by the individual. All information received from clients and individuals

(4) shall be treated in the strictest confidence and will not be disclosed to any third party without prior authorisation or except as required by law. (5) The education, experience and training of all

CODE was set up in February last year with Bridget Litchfield as its first secretary, but is still in its infancy and cannot be said to represent the whole of the outplacement industry. The number of companies operating in the field is difficult to pin down because of the varied nature of different initiatives, but two business directories put the number at around the 80 mark.

Perhaps the last word should go to Wiltshire County Council's Chris Thorne, who firmly believes outplacement programmes are the way of the future: "Job finding these days is a process of negotiation between the individual and the employer. The individual has to be marketed and the employer has to be made aware of what is available and how he can use it."

Says a BT spokesman: "We feel that many will see it as the opportunity to take an early retirement but, for those who don't, we have instructed five outplacement companies to get to work.'

Although outplacement counselling is on the increase, it is still a relatively small industry. Nevertheless, it can take many forms: from the lone operator working as an 'outplacement counsellor', through many local authority initiatives to the full-blown outplacement company.

(1) The counselling provided will be of a high degree of competence to enable individuals to overcome the stress inherent in the situation and to attain the next stage in their careers but not to act as an employment

professional staff and consultants retained by the company will be disclosed.

(6) An outplacement company will receive fees only from its corporate clients and from no other source.

No individuals will be knowingly accepted into an outplacement programme if they need medical/ psychological therapy beyond the competence of the outplacement consultancy unless parallel medical/ psychiatric support is provided.

On the face of it, outplacement would seem to be a huge step in the right direction for a high proportion of those who find themselves in difficulties when facing redundancy. It provides essential back-up and counselling when things are at their blackest. Importantly it treats individuals as it finds them; and it provides essential confidence by showing that someone does care and is prepared to provide every assistance.



# **Measures of unemployment** The claimant count and the Labour Force Survey

By Statistical Services Division, Department of Employment

This article, using the preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey (LFS) published in the April 1990 Employment Gazette, compares the monthly count of benefit claimants with the alternative unemployment figures from the LFS, estimated according to the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation definition<sup>1</sup>.

- Since 1984 the international survey measure of unemployment has been on a downward trend, though it remained level between 1985 and 1986. In contrast, the claimant count carried on rising until 1986. Since 1986 both measures have fallen substantially. On both definitions, unemployment in 1989 was over a million lower than in 1984.
- In spring 1989 the international measure of unemployment from the LFS was 1.98 million in Great

Britain, compared with the average unadjusted claimant count of 1.78 million during the survey period<sup>2</sup>.

- Among those aged 18 and over, in spring 1989, an estimated 510,000 or 28 per cent of claimants were not unemployed on the international definition, compared with 590,000 unemployed on the international measure but not claiming benefits.
- A relatively high proportion of claimants in the South were not unemployed on the ILO definition. In London this proportion was 42 per cent, averaged over the period 1986-89, compared with the corresponding national proportion of 32 per cent.

• The proportion of ILO unemployed who were not claiming benefits was also relatively high in the South, averaged over the years 1986-89; the highest being in the South East outside Greater London, where the proportion was 39 per cent. The national average proportion was 29 per cent and the lowest nationally was in the North region, at 23 per cent.

### Methods of measuring

Unemployment can be measured in different ways but there are two basic approaches to collecting the information. First, by surveys of individuals asking about whether they have a job or would like work and the steps they have taken to find work. Second, by counting people recorded as unemployed at government offices.

In the UK the main survey is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), results of which are currently published annually<sup>1</sup>. The LFS collects data not only about unemployment but also employment and selfemployment. Additionally, it provides a wide range of detail about the social characteristics of the labour force.

However, surveys are expensive and take time to process, so the United Kingdom-in common with most Western European countries—uses as its main monthly indicator of unemployment the count of those registered as unemployed. Since October 1982 the monthly figures have been based directly on the number of people claiming benefits at unemployment benefit offices-the claimant count. As a by-product of the administrative system used for paying these benefits, these figures are available frequently, quickly and cheaply and provide a regular indicator of the trend in unemployment.

It is the frequency with which results are available that makes the monthly count the most widely quoted measure of unemployment in the country.

The claimant count also provides figures for local areas which, because of the sample size that would be needed to produce reliable data, would be prohibitively costly to obtain from surveys.

However, the count necessarily reflects the administrative system on which it is based and cannot be ideal for every purpose. Additionally, in common with most statistics based on administrative systems, it is vulnerable to changes in coverage whenever there are changes to the administrative procedures.

These problems are largely overcome by maintaining a series free from temporary distortions, from seasonal influences and from discontinuities (that is, from significant changes in coverage that, unless adjusted for, would give a false impression of the trend in unemployment). Such a series is the seasonally adjusted one-available back to 1971-which is consistent with the current coverage of the count. This is the series given prominence in statements by the Secretary of State for Employment and is used in the assessment of trends.

This article compares the results of the monthly claimant count with the Survey-based measure of unemployment using the ILO definition, which follows international guidelines. Preliminary results from the 1989 LFS (published in an article in the April 1990 Employment Gazette) are incorporated and some comparisons are made with previous years. Further details of the definitions are given in the technical note on p 513. This also describes the method for reconciling the LFS and claimant data, the

Thousands 3.500 3.000 2 500 2,000

1,500

million for Great Britain. Despite this difference between the two measures, it can be seen clearly from *figure 1* that unemployment on both measures fell substantially between spring 1988 and spring 1989. Indeed both measures show unemployment has fallen by more than one million since 1984, with particularly strong falls over the last two years.

However, despite these similar trends, there are some differences year to year in both the level of the two series and the changes over time shown by them. For 1988 and 1989 these differences can be explained by the movements in a number of large but broadly offsetting groups. This is illustrated by figure 2, which, like all tables and charts in this article that show a detailed reconciliation between the ILO measure of unemployment and the claimant count, has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. This approach has been adopted because of the change in eligibility conditions for unemployment-related benefits

for under-18 year olds in September 1988 (associated with the extended guarantee of a Youth Training place to all 16 and 17 year olds) which has resulted in very few under-18 year olds remaining in the count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

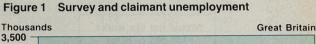
In spring 1989 there were an estimated 340,000 people aged 18 and over claiming unemployment-related benefits, but not unemployed according to the ILO definition because they were not seeking or were not available to start a job. There were another 170,000 people claiming benefits who had some paid work during the survey reference week and were therefore classified as in employment. Hence there were some 510,000 claimants not classified as unemployed on the international measure.

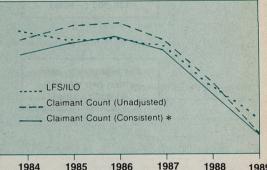
Conversely, there were, in total, 590,000 people aged 18 and over who were unemployed according to the ILO definition but who were not in the count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits. Table 1 shows the comparision of the ILO measure of unemployment with

change that has been made to the questionnaire relating to claimant status in 1989 and the reasons for this change.

### Comparisons of results for 1989

According to the preliminary results<sup>2</sup> of the LFS for Great Britain for spring 1989 there were 1.98 million people unemployed on the ILO definition; that is, people without paid jobs who said they were available to start work and had sought work at some time during the four weeks prior to interview. This measure, which conforms to international guidelines, was 200,000 higher than the claimant count for the same period, which averaged 1.78



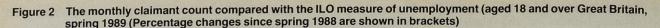


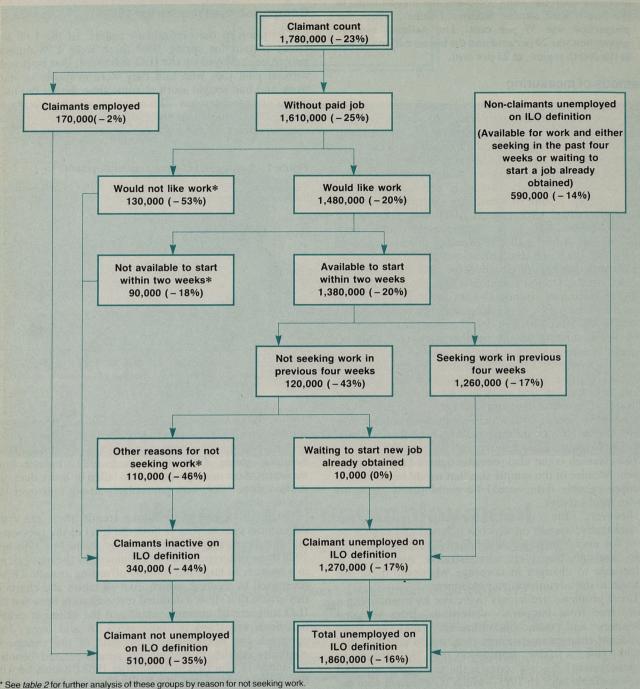
\* Consistent with the current coverage and seasonally adjusted excluding under 18 year olds

A similar comparison using results from the 1988 LFS was published in the August 1989 issue of Employment Gazette See Comparisons of results for 1989 (opposite) for an explanation of the differences between the two measures in 1989

It was announced in March of this year by the Secretary of State for Employment that plans have been approved for the LFS to be developed to produce results on a quarterly basis from 1992

Final results for spring 1989 will only become available later this year. These are expected to result in only minor revisions.





the claimant count, by sex, and also the changes since 1988. For those aged 18 and over, as in previous years, the number of men unemployed according to the ILO measure (1.08 million) was less than that measured by the claimant count (1.27 million). This was because there were more men in the claimant count who were not classified as unemployed (300,000) on the ILO measure, compared with the number unemployed on the international measure but not claimaing benefits (110,000).

For women the position was reversed, with the ILO measure (780,000) exceeding the claimant count (510,000). The latter difference was concentrated among married women, mainly reflecting the fact that many would not be entitled to income support because their husband was working and would, therefore, not be claiming benefits.

However, as in previous years, the majority of those who were in the claimant count in spring 1989 were also classified as unemployed on the ILO definition and vice-versa (1.27 million).

### **Economically inactive claimants**

As illustrated by figure 2 and also table 2, the 340,000 claimants aged 18 and over without a paid job but classified as economically inactive (not seeking work in the past four weeks or not available) comprised three distinct groups:

• Over 130,000 claimants (nearly 80,000 men and nearly 60,000 women) who said that they would not like work. As shown in table 2, nearly a half of men in the group were sick, disabled or retired. Over

Table 1 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the Monthly claimant count, Great Britain

	Spring 1989			Spring 1988			Change since 1988		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total ILO unemployed (available for work and looked for work in the	is <del>a.</del> Nistration		and the second s						
last four weeks)†	1.98	1.15	0.83	2.38	1.40	0.98	-0.40	-0.25	-0.15
ILO unemployed aged 18 and									
over	1.86	1.08	0.78	2.22	1.31	0.91	-0.36	-0.23	-0.13
of which:									
Not in the claimant count	0.59	0.11	0.48	0.69	0.21	0.48	-0.10	-0.10	0.00
Claimants**	1.27	0.97	0.30	1.53	1.10	0.43	-0.26	-0.13	-0.13
Claimants** not unemployed++	0.51	0.30	0.20	0.78	0.52	0.26	-0.27	-0.21	-0.06
of which:									
Not seeking in last four weeks									
or not available (inactive)‡	0.34	0.20	0.13	0.60	0.40	0.20	-0.27	-0.20	-0.07
Employed	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.01
Claimant count aged 18 and over	1.78	1.27	0.51	2.31	1.62	0.69	-0.53	-0.34	-0.19
Total claimant count	1.78	1.28	0.51	2.41	1.67	0.74	-0.63	-0.40	-0.23

Figures may not appear to add because of rounding. See technical note for detailed definition.

See technical note for defailed definition.
 These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the preliminary 1989 LFS results.
 Hot unemployed on the ILO definition.
 People not in work, nor unemployed on the ILO definition.
 (*cle:* The methodology for this reconciliation has been affected this year by an improvement in the design of the questionnaire which has introduced a discontinuity between the figures for 1988 and 99. The details are given in the technical note.

### Table 2 Economically inactive claimants aged 18 and over (ILO definition) by

Aain reason	Woul	d not lik	ke work		Id like w			d like w		All in	active c	laimants				
seeking work n previous week	Thou	Thousands			seel four			seeki four v	available, but not seeking in previous four weeks Thousands		Thousands			Per cent of all inactive claimants		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	
ooking after	-	1997 - 19	· · <del>· · · · · · · · ·</del> ·			in the second							19. 			
family/home	40	**	30	10	**	**	10	**	**	70	20	50	21	8	40	
sick/disabled elieved no jobs	20	20	**	10	**	**	10	**	**	50	40	**	13	17	**	
available	**	**	**	**	**	**	30	30	**	40	30	**	12	17	**	
etired emporarily sick, on holiday, awaiting results of job	20	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	20	20	**	7	9	**	
application, or waiting to start job																
already obtained†	**	**	**	20	10	**	10	**	**	30	20	10	9	10	8	
work	20	10	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	20	10	**	6	7	**	
tudying ot yet started	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	20	10	**	6 5	6	**	
looking ther reason/no	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
reply/not applicable	10	**	**	40	20	20	20	20	**	80	10	20	00	00	05	
ll reasons	130	80	60	<b>90</b>	20 50	20 <b>40</b>	110	20 80	30	340	40 200	30 130	23 100	22 100	25 100	

figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000 and may therefore appear not to add. Iot available to start work within two weeks. Those waiting to start a job already obtained who are also available to start work within two weeks are classified as unemployed on the ILO definition and therefore are not included in the economically

Less than 10,000 #e: The estimates of economically inactive claimants by reason for not seeking work are more affected by sampling errors and the methodology used to reconcile the LFS claimant estimates with the imant count (see technical note for further details) due to the relatively small numbers involved.

half of the women said they were looking after their family or home.

- Over 90,000 claimants (about 50,000 men and 40,000 women) who said they would like work but, whether or not they were seeking work within the past four weeks, they were not available to start within the next fortnight.
- Nearly 110,000 claimants (nearly 80,000 men and about 30,000 women) who said they were available for work but had nevertheless not sought a job within the past four weeks. Over 30,000 of this group, mostly men, said that they were not seeking work because they believed no jobs were available (such people are often referred to as 'discouraged workers'). The most common reason given by women in this group was that they were looking after their family or home.

### **Employed claimants**

Some 170,000 claimants aged 18 and over (100,000 men and 70,000 women) were identified by the LFS in spring 1989 as having a paid job during the reference week. They formed nearly 10 per cent of all claimants. This is not, however, necessarily an indication of activity in the 'black economy' since in some circumstances people can legitimately claim benefits while they also have low earnings from part-time work. It may be noted that two-thirds of claimants classed as employed in 1989 said they did less than 24 hours per week in the week of the

Millions\*

y reason for not seeking	work
, ,	Great Britain enring 1080

It should be noted that, due to the relatively small numbers involved, the estimates of economically inactive claimants by reason for not seeking work are more affected by sampling errors and the methodology used to reconcile the LFS claimant estimates with the claimant count (see technical note for further details).

survey. Nevertheless over 60 per cent said they were not looking for another job that week.

### Non-claimant unemployment

The 1989 LFS identified 590,000 people aged 18 and over as unemployed on the ILO definition but not claiming benefits. Of these about 80 per cent (480,000) were women, nearly 70 per cent of whom were married. As in previous years, a majority of the non-claimant unemployed women were specifically seeking part-time work, while the men were mainly seeking full-time work.

### Changes between 1988 and 1989

Table 1 shows that both the ILO measure of unemployment and the claimant count fell sharply over the period from spring 1988 to spring 1989. Among those aged 18 and over, the claimant count fell by about 530,000 while the ILO measure fell by 360,000. The difference of 170,000 in these movements between 1988 and 1989 was the net result of a fall of 270,000 or 35 per cent among claimants (aged 18 and over) not unemployed on the ILO definition and a fall of 100,000 or 14 per cent among the unemployed (aged 18 and over) not claiming benefits. The decreases in these groups compare with a fall of 260,000 or 17 per cent between the two survey periods among people common to both measures of unemployment (in other words, claimants identified as ILO unemployed in the survey).

Table 3 Economically inactive claimants aged 18 and over (ILO definition) by reason for not seeking work: changes between spring 1988 and 1989 Thou

		The Remain State	mousanus				
Main reason stated for not seeking work	All inactive claimants						
in previous week	All	Men	Women				
Looking after family/home	-90	-30	-60				
Long-term sick/disabled	-60	-50	-				
Believed no jobs available	-40	-40					
Retired	-40	-40	<u> </u>				
Temporarily sick, on holiday, awaiting results of job application, or waiting to start job							
already obtained†			—				
Did not want/need work	-20	-10	<u> </u>				
Studying	-10						
Not yet started looking Other reason/no reply/not							
applicable	-20	-30					
All reasons	-270	-200	-70				

See footnotes to table 2

One reason for the relatively small fall in non-claimant ILO unemployment between spring 1988 and spring 1989 may well have been the buoyancy of demand in the labour market over the period. Increasing employment opportunities mean that more people are attracted into the labour force-women returning to the labour force after raising their families are an important example of this Some of these (re-)entrants will go straight into jobs, bu some will spend time looking for jobs and so become IL( unemployed. Because some of these people are not eligibl to claim unemployment related benefits in their own right they will join the non-claimant ILO unemployed.

The policies of the Employment Department also aim to increase the number of people in the labour force and, in particular, to help claimants to participate and competeffectively in the labour market, while at the same timensuring that only those who meet the requirements fo receipt of unemployment-related benefits receive them.

The broad effect of these policies will be to reduce th number of claimants who are not ILO unemployed, eithe by helping them to find jobs or suitable training, I bringing them within both definitions of unemployme because they are actively looking for work; or else ensuring that only those people eligible unemployment-related benefits are included in t claimant count.

These aspects of ED policy may help to explain the relatively large fall between 1988 and 1989 in the number claimants who are not ILO unemployed.

### Trends 1984-89

Table 4 and also figure 1 provide a comparison of the different measures of unemployment over recent year The period 1984–89 can be broadly divided into two parts as follows:

- Spring 1984 to spring 1986: The claimant cou carried on rising, but the ILO measure had beg falling. Over the period the claimant count rose 190,000 (unadjusted) or 220,000 on the consiste seasonally adjusted basis, while the ILO measu showed a fall of nearly 130,000.
- Spring 1986 to spring 1989: Both measures show a fall, the claimant count by some 1.4 million (son 1.2 million on the seasonally adjusted consister basis) and the ILO measure by about 1.0 million.

The differences between the movements of t alternative measures of unemployment can be explained changes in the numbers in one measure but not in the other

Millio S

Table 4	Comparison of alternative measures of uner	ployment 1984–8	9, Great Britain
---------	--	-----------------	------------------

Spring	ILO meas	sure of unem	ployment†	Claimant (unadjus	count** ted, total††)		Claimant count** (seasonally adjusted, consistent wi current coverage: excluding under- year olds)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1984	3.09	1.84	1.26	2.98	2.08	0.89	2.78	1.96	0.82
1985	2.97	1.79	1.18	3.13	2.17	0.96	2.92	2.03	0.89
1986	2.97	1.79	1.18	3.17	2.18	0.99	3.00	2.07	0.93
1987	2.88	1.72	1.16	2.95	2.05	0.91	2.82	1.96	0.86
1988 of which:	2.38	1.40	0.98	2.41	1.67	0.74	2.30	1.60	0.70
aged 18 and over‡	(2.22)	(1.31)	(0.91)	(2.31)	(1.62)	(0.69)	(2.30)	(1.60)	(0.70)
1989 of which:	1.98	1.15	0.83	1.78	1.28	0.51	`1.77′	`1·25 <sup>′</sup>	0.51
aged 18 and over‡	(1.86)	(1.08)	(0.78)	(1.78)	(1.27)	(0.51)	(1.77)	(1.25)	(0.51)

All figures are individually rounded to the nearest 10,000.
 LFS time series estimates.
 The unadjusted claimant count is not fully consistent over the periods shown. The seasonally adjusted series provides consistent comparisons, allowing for discontinuities, (although it excludes under-18 year olds). See the article "Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series provides consistent comparisons, allowing for discontinuities, (although it excludes under-18 year olds). See the article "Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series provides consistent comparisons, allowing for discontinuities, (although it excludes under-18 year olds). See the article "Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series provides consistent comparisons, allowing for discontinuities, (although it excludes under-18 year olds). See the article "Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series provides consistent court average of the claimant count which have been taken into account over the period shown.
 If Weighted averages of monthly claimant count to cover survey period.
 These figures have been included to allow comparisons with other tables in this article whose analysis has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. See p 507 for further details.

and vice-versa. As can be seen from table 5 the sharper luctuations have generally occurred among claimants who were not unemployed on the ILO definition, rather than mong the unemployed non-claimants. The latter group vas fairly stable between 1984 and 1987, but since then has een falling quite significantly. Claimants not identified as inemployed—economically inactive and employed claimants-increased significantly between 1984 and 1986 o that by spring 1986 they numbered over one million. Since then they have been falling sharply so that by spring 989 there were fewer claimants not unemployed than in pring 1984.

For a more detailed discussion of the reasons for the hanges in the numbers of ILO unemployed non-claimants nd claimants not ILO unemployed since 1984, see p 448 of ne August 1989 issue of Employment Gazette.

### egions

Regional comparisons of the differences between the imant count and the survey estimate of unemployment provided in *table 6*. These latest comparisons are based averages for the four years 1986–89<sup>t</sup> because regional ta for individual years are more affected than national ta by sampling errors. As for all other tables in this article ich reconcile the claimant estimates with the ILO asure, the reconciliation has been restricted to those ed 18 and over.

Regional differences between the claimant count and the ) measure of unemployment are considerably uenced by variations in the proportion of claimants ntified as not ILO unemployed. For men these varied n 40 per cent in London to 22 per cent in Wales. For nen the proportions varied from 49 per cent in London 9 per cent in East Anglia.

here were also regional differences in the proportions the ILO unemployed not claiming benefits. For men

similar comparison for the four years 1985-88 was given on p 449 of the August issue of Employment Gazette

Tible 5 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly count, 1984-89

S, ring	Claimants not on ILO definit	t unemployed	ILO unemploy	/ed			
	OTTEO demin		Claimants			Non-claimant	S
	Thousands	Per cent of claimants	Thousands	Per cent of claimants	Per cent of ILO unemployed	Thousands	Per cent of ILO unemployed
A		-		1			attraction and a
1934	760	25	2,220	75	72	870	28
1935	1,000	32	2,130	68	72	840	28
1936	1,010	32	2,160	68	73	810	27
1987	910	31	2,040	69	71	840	29
1938	810	34	1,600	66	67	770	33
Aged 18 and over:						Sector Sector	a sector de la contra de la con
1988*	780	34	1,530	66	69	690	31
1989	510	28	1,270	72	68	590	32
Male							and the second second
1984	480	23	1,600	77	87	230	13
1985	610	28	1,560	72	87	230	13
1986	620	28	1,560	72	87	230	13
1987	580	28	1,470	72	85	250	15
1988	530	32	1,140	68	82	260	18
Aged 18 and over:	and the second second second						
1988*	520	32	1,100	68	84	210	16
1989	300	24	970	76	90	110	10
Female							
1984	280	31	620	69	49	640	51
1985	390	40	580	60	49	600	51
1986	390	39	600	61	51	580	49
1987	330	36	580	64	50	590	50
1988	280	38	460	62	47	520	53
Aged 18 and over:		A STATE OF A					
1988*	260	38	430	62	48	480	52
1989	200	40	300	60	39	480	61

These figures have been included to allow comparisons with other tables in this article whose analysis has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. See p 507 for further details





Jobcentres are one of the major sources of advice for people looking for

**Great Britain** 



A majority of the non-claimant unemployed women were specifically seeking part-time work.

Table 6 Claimant count compared with ILO unemployed: averages for the period 1986-89; aged 18 and over\*

	Claimant count	ILO unemployed	ł	Per cent of claimants not ILO unemployed		Per cent of ILO unemployed not claiming benefit			
	Thousands	Thousands	Rate† per cent	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
South East	591	559	6.4	39	37	44	36	20	57
(Greater London)	322	274	8.1	42	40	49	32	19	54
(Rest of S.E.)	269	285	5.3	36	34	39	39	22	59
East Anglia	62	62	6.1	35	38	29	35	19	52
South West	155	151	6.7	36	33	40	34	17	54
West Midlands	262	251	9.8	30	26	40	27	10	53
East Midlands	160	162	8.2	30	28	36	31	14	54
Yorkshire and Humberside		240	10.2	29	26	37	27	12	51
North West	357	341	11.2	29	27	34	26	11	50
North	191	182	12.5	27	25	.34	23	10	48
Vales	140	144	11.3	25	22	33	27	11	53
Scotland	298	287	11.8	27	23	37	24	9	50
Great Britain	2,465	2.378	8.8	32	29	38	29	13	53

\* Following the change in eligibility conditions for under 18 year olds in September 1988, associated with the extended guarantee of a Youth Training place to all 16 and 17 year olds, very few under 18 year olds in September 1988, associated with the extended guarantee of a Youth Training place to all 16 and 17 year olds, very few under 18 year olds in September 1988, associated with the extended guarantee of a Youth Training place to all 16 and 17 year olds, very few under 18 year olds as old interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over. For ease of interpretation, the data of the claimant count has been restricted to those aged 18 and over.

these proportions were well below 20 per cent everywhere outside the South East and just below 10 per cent in Scotland. For women the proportions similarly varied from 59 per cent in the South East outside Greater London to 48 per cent in the North.

### **United Kingdom**

An LFS in Northern Ireland is conducted on a similar basis to that carried out for Great Britain to provide consistent data covering the whole of the United Kingdom. Thereare, however, some differences in the questions and for this reason the main published LFS figures, including main comparisons in this and similar articles, have been restricted to Great Britain.

For the United Kingdom the ILO measure unemployment in spring 1989 was 2.06 million, compared with an average of 1.89 million according to the unadjusted claimant count over the survey period.

In terms of unemployment rates, the ILO measure for the United Kingdom was 7.2 per cent compared with the corresponding unadjusted claimant rate of 6.6 per cent of the workforce.

The former rate provides the basis for standardised unemployment rates used in the international comparisons published by the OECD.

### **Claimant count**

The monthly unemployment count relates to claimants of benefits at unemployment benefit offices on the day of the count, normally the second Thursday of each month; it is derived almost wholly from the computerised administrative records.

Claimants include those people who claim Unemployment Benefit, Income Support and National Insurance credits. The figures include some severely disabled, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. Students are those people claiming benefit during a vacation who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins. The temporarily stopped are those people who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work on that day and were claiming benefits

Unemployment rates based on the claimant count are expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year estimate of the workforce (the sum of claimant unemployment, employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training schemes).

### **ILO** definition

The survey measure of unemployment given in this article, according to the ILO definition, comprises people who were:

- without a paid job; and
- available to start work in the next fortnight; and
- had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is consistent with the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation and is used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and also the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purposes of compiling standardised unemployment rates for comparisons between countries.

Figures from the LFS using the ILO definition have only been available for the UK since 1984, as previous Surveys did not identify those looking for work in the previous four weeks.

Unemployment rates on the ILO definition are the appropriate estimate of unemployment, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding estimate of economically active people (the sum of the employed and the same estimate of unemployment).

### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is by far the largest household survey of the labour force and the principal basis of the Department of Employment's estimates of the size of the labour force, although other surveys such as the General Household Survey also collect information on unemployment.

The LFS is a sample survey of households and is carried out on similar lines in all European Community countries. It was conducted in alternate years from 1973 to 1983, but from 1984 has been enhanced and conducted annually

In 1989 interviewing took place during March, April and May in a sample of about 60,000 private households in Great Britain. A more detailed description of the survey is provided in reports by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, and preliminary results for 1989 were published in the April 1990 issue of Employment Gazette. A similar survey is also conducted in Northern Ireland

### **Technical note**

### Analysis of claimants and non-claimants

questions are taken to be claimants. The first of the questions was added in 1989 to help reduce the mis-reporting that had occurred in the past as a result of possible confusion amongst respondents about the source of their benefits (only people who answer 'yes' to the first question are asked the others). The four-month time scale ensures that those claimants who are required to attend a UBO only once a quarter to receive their benefit (that is, quarterly attenders) are not excluded from those identified as on the claimant count.

from:

To allow for such mis-reporting of claimant status, the LFS data on claimants are scaled (separately by sex and also by region where appropriate) in order that the analysis of claimants in total agrees with the actual claimant count. The inclusion of the additional question in the 1989

count definitions.

Characteristics of claimants-for example, according to whether they were available to start work-cannot be obtained by matching the LFS data with the Department of Employment's administrative records. Instead data on claimant status is obtained from the following questions in the LFS itself, designed to identify people in the claimant count:

• Have you attended an unemployment benefit office in the last four months?

• Were you claiming unemployment benefit last week?

• Were you signed on at an unemployment benefit office to claim income support as an unemployed person?

• Were you signed on at an unemployment benefit office in order to get credits for national insurance contributions?

Respondents who answer 'yes' to any one of the last three

Inevitably the questions are not always answered correctly and prior to the above questionnaire change it was believed that the two most likely biases in identifying claimants were

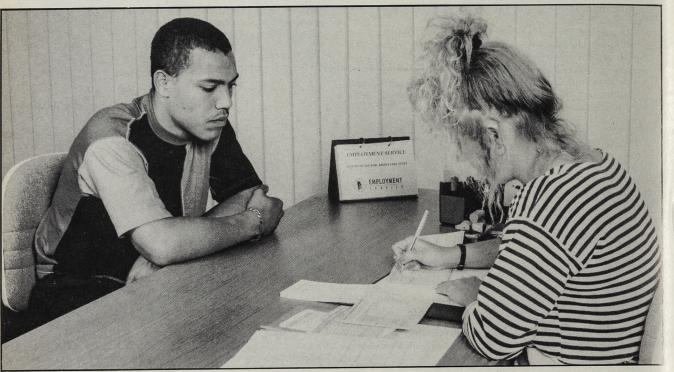
(a) those who are receiving benefits directly from the Department of Social Security (instead of via an unemployment benefit office) for which they do not have to be available for work-for example, the sick, disabled or lone parents-and who may be uncertain about the source of their benefit and so incorrectly report themselves in the LFS as being on the claimant count;

(b) those who have already said that they were not looking for work or not available to start (that is, not unemployed on the ILO definition) and may be reluctant to admit they are claimants later in the interview.

questionnaire should help to reduce substantially the first of these likely biases in identifying claimants, though the second will remain. However, while improving the reliability of the answers given, the introduction of the additional question has introduced a discontinuity in the LFS estimates of the number of claimants. For this reason the scaling procedure used in the reconciliation of the 1989 data in this article has been adapted to allow for the discontinuity across all categories of claimants. (See technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment: claimant count and Labour Force Survey" in the August 1989 issue of Employment Gazette for details of the methodology used to reconcile the ILO and claimant count measures of unemployment from the 1988 LFS).

It should be noted that these adjustments in no way affect the total estimates of unemployment on either the ILO or claimant





Employment service staff conducted more than 2 million Restart interviews in 1989.

# **Characteristics of Restart clients**

by John Kerr Research and Evaluation Branch, Employment Service

The Restart interview form provides a unique source of information on the characteristics of long-term unemployed people. This article describes the results of an analysis of a sample of forms for claimants attending a Restart interview in February 1989.

The survey showed that nearly all Restart clients (92 per cent) had had a job at some time in the past, usually in a manual occupation. They were looking for permanent work and were, on average, prepared to accept a minimum weekly wage of £110. Only half of them had applied for a job in the previous four weeks but a similar proportion said they needed help to get back into work.

Anyone who becomes unemployed for six months is invited to a Restart interview. The interview is designed to assess individual employment and training needs and a variety of opportunities are offered to help people back into work. If they remain unemployed, they are invited to further interviews at six-monthly intervals.

During 1989 over 2 million Restart interviews were

carried out. This article describes the characteristics of a sample of some 9,000 claimants given a Restart interview during one week in February 1989.

A summary of the age, unemployment duration and sex of the sample is given in table 1. Overall 74 per cent of the sample were male. Around 26 per cent were aged 18-24 whereas only 14 per cent were aged 50 or over. About a third had been unemployed for just six months and so had just attended their first Restart interview in this current spell of unemployment. Nearly half of the sample had been unemployed for two years or more but relatively few of these were women.

One in three respondents said they had an educational/vocational qualification (A- or O-level, CSE,

### Table 1 Age and unemployment duration, by sex

A STORES	Number	Age			
	cases	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–49 years	50+ years
Male Female All	6,647 2,387 <b>9,034</b>	24.0 30.5 <b>25.8</b>	29·9 28·7 <b>29·7</b>	31.8 28.6 <b>31.0</b>	14·3 12·1 <b>13·8</b>

# Table 2 Restart clients with health problems, by age and duration Percent

Unemployment	Age				
duration (months)	All	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–49 years	50+ years
6-12	16.3	8.8	10.8	25.0	33.3
12-18	18.4	12.1	13.4	25.2	31.1
24+	24.4	12.3	17.3	29.1	40.7
All	20.4	10.6	14.3	27.5	36.0

HND/HNC or City and Guilds). Some 44 per cent of women had qualifications compared to 28 per cent of men. Not surprisingly, older claimants-like older people in general—were the least likely to have qualifications: only 5 per cent of the over-50s had qualifications compared to 50 per cent of 18–24 year olds. Similarly, respondents who had been claimant unemployed for just six months were twice as likely to have a qualification as those unemployed for over two years.



Clients were asked if they had any health problem or lisability which may make it hard for them to get, or keep, job. Overall one in five respondents said they had such a

### able 3 Occupational analysis of Restart clients, by socio-economic class

		Previous o	Previous occupation	
		All clients	Male	
1	General management Professional and related supporting management	0.3	0.3	
	and administration Professional and related in education, welfare	1.3	1.2	
V	and health Literacy, artistic and	2.6	1.3	
/	sports Professional and related in science engineering,	1.5	1.5	
/]	technology and similar Managerial (excluding	1.8	2.3	
VII VIII IX	general management) Clerical and related Selling	1·5 8·5 6·9	1.6 3.4 3.6	
X	Security and protective service Catering, cleaning, hair- dressing and other	1.1	1.3	
XI	personal services Farming, fishing and	9.7	5.7	
XII	related Materials processing (excluding metal)	3·0 2·2	3·5 2·3	
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and			
XIV	electrical) Processing, making, repairing and related	4.5	3.9	
XV	(metal and electrical) Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging	7.9	10.3	
XVI	and related Construction, mining	5.2	5.5	
XVII	and related Transport operating, materials moving and	7.8	10.4	
XVIII	storing Miscellaneous	9·1 25·2	11·9 29·8	

Includes respondents who said they were looking for 'any' job.

Unemployment duration		
6–12 months	12–18 months	24+ months
30.5	20.6	48.9
42.1	22.4	35.4
33.6	21.0	45.4

Per cent

Nearly half the women claimants surveyed had qualifications, compared with only 28 per cent of the men.

A grant at a	and the set		Per cent
	Type of job	sought	
Female	All clients	Male	Female
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
1.7	1.2	1.1	1.6
6.2	2.8	1.5	6.3
1.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
0.5	1.5	1.8	0.4
1·1 23·1 16·2	1·3 8·8 6·3	1.5 4.0 3.0	0·7 22·0 15·6
0.5	0.7	0.9	0.2
21.1	8.7	4.1	21.7
1.5	2.7	3.2	1.4
1.4	0.7	1.1	0.2
6.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
0.8	6.0	8.0	0.2
4.6	4.1	4.6	2.6
0.3	6.3	8.5	0.4
1·3 12·1	10·1 33·2*	13·0 38·4*	1.9 18·8*

problem. Table 2 shows how the occurrence of health problems varies with age and unemployment duration. Incidence of reported health problems increases with age and also, to some extent, with unemployment duration; over one-third of the over-50s said they had such a problem.

### **Employment and jobsearch**

Some 92 per cent of respondents said they had had a job before. Their previous usual occupations, classified into major CODOT groups, are given in table 3.

The most frequently reported occupational grouping for men was 'miscellaneous occupations'. Nearly 30 per cent fell into this category and the majority of these were general labourers. A further 30 per cent of men had previously worked in transport, construction or metal and electrical processing.

About 60 per cent of women had previously worked in clerical, selling or catering and personal services. The proportion in each occupational grouping showed surprisingly little variation over unemployment durations. Among women, those from clerical occupations comprised 28 per cent of the six month unemployed but only 18 per cent of those unemployed for two years or more. The corresponding figures for 'miscellaneous occupations' were 9 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. No appreciable differences were found for men. It is noticeable that the great majority of male Restart clients were previously in occupations which have shown a decline, or little increase in employment in recent years. However a substantial proportion of women were from occupations where employment had been increasing.

Restart clients were asked about the type of job they were looking for, whether they were looking for permanent and/or temporary work and the minimum weekly pay they would be prepared to take. Over 95 per cent of men and 90 per cent of women said they were looking for permanent work, and 20 per cent of the sample said they were looking for temporary work. (This figure included some who were also looking for permanent work).

A summary of main occupations sought is given in *table* 3. In general there were few differences between previous occupations and jobs sought. The main difference is in the 'miscellaneous' category where there were more respondents (33 per cent) seeking such jobs than there were with experience in these jobs (25 per cent). This increase was due to the large number of respondents who said they were looking for any type of work.

Around 90 per cent of the sample answered the question about the minimum gross weekly pay they would be prepared to accept: their answers are summarised in table 4. The average minimum acceptable pay was £120 for men and £90 for women. Nearly 60 per cent of respondents were prepared to accept weekly pay of £120 or less and only 17 per cent required more than £150.

Since October 9, 1989, Restart clients have been required actively to seek work every week they claim unemployment benefits. However, the survey was carried out before this requirement was introduced; it showed considerable variation in what respondents said they had recently done to find work.

Only half of the sample had applied for a job in the previous four weeks with about half of these mentioning a single job application. However, some respondents listed five or more applications. The proportion making applications was highest (57 per cent) for those unemployed for just six months and declined to 48 per cent for those unemployed for two years or over.

One in five respondents had had a job interview in the



The average minimum acceptable pay for men was £120

516 OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	num pay requirer	Male	Female
Minimum pay £ per week	All respondents	Wale	remaie
Under 60	4.3	2.3	10.3
61-90	20.5	14.3	38.3
91-120	34.3	34.1	34.8
121-150	24.3	28.9	10.8
151+	16.6	20.4	5.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5 Outcom	es of Resta	rt interview	Per cent	
Outcome	All clients	Clients needing help	Clients not needing help	
Referral to:				
Job	9.9	9.8	11.4	
Jobclub	10.2	12.2	8.2	
Employment				
Training	23.2	30.5	15.2	
Enterprise				
Allowance				
Scheme	4.1	5.5	2.5	
Restart Course	3.2	3.9	2.1	
Claimant Adviser	7.2	5.4	8.7	
Declined offer	14.9	9.9	20.8	
Offer not	11.3	8.7	14.8	
appropriate				

Note: Figures do not add up to 100 per cent as clients may be referred to more than one menu

previous four weeks; the proportion having interviews also declined with unemployment duration.

### Help needed and interview outcomes

Half the Restart clients recognised that they needed help o get back into work. When asked what type of help they needed, 20 per cent of the sample said advice on what work to look for, 18 per cent felt they needed training, 12 per ent help in making job applications and advice on job nterviews, 10 per cent advice in starting up a small business and a further 10 per cent were looking for help in other vays. The proportions needing help of all types showed ittle change with unemployment duration.

The outcomes of the Restart interviews for survey clients are given in table 5. Employment Training (ET) was the nost frequent outcome, with 23 per cent of interviewees being referred. This was followed by Jobclub (10 per cent) and jobs (10 per cent). Some 15 per cent of clients declined all offers made at the Restart interview. ET was more popular with men (25 per cent referred) than women (20 per cent), but women were more likely to be submitted to a ob (14 per cent) than men (8 per cent). Longer-term inemployed people were less likely to be submitted to jobs or Jobclubs but more likely to be referred to Restart Courses and Disablement Resettlement Officers, and also to decline offers.

It is interesting to compare the interview outcomes of people who said they needed help with those who said they

NEWS

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

help.

replace the RR6 was introduced in October 1989 The form includes questions on personal characteristics, qualifications, usual occupation and type of work sought, job seeking activities, recent experience of training schemes and other government programmes and also asks whether they need any help to get back to work. The information provided allows both client and counsellor to make more effective use of the time available and also to confirm that the client continues to be available for work and entitled to benefit or credits.

A sample of the forms was collected and the information on them analysed to provide a national summary of the characteristics of Restart clients. The sample consisted of the forms for all clients interviewed in one in four local offices during a one-week period in February 1989. Restart counsellors were asked to record for each member of the sample, the unemployment duration (six months, 12 months, 18 months, etc) and the outcome of the interview (in terms of any referals, submissions, etc, made).

The sample also shows some differences from the Restart client group. Forms were obtained only for clients interviewed by Restart counsellors. Because of the different procedures for dealing with Quarterly Attenders, this group of clients is under represented in the sample. The majority of Quarterly Attenders are aged 50 or over, so this group too is under-represented.

did not. These are given in table 5. Overall, clients who said they needed help were more likely to be referred to an available opportunity and much less likely to decline all offers. Most significantly, 30 per cent of them were referred to ET compared to only 15 per cent of those not needing

The outcomes were also clearly related to the type of help that was needed. Although, overall, 10 per cent of clients were submitted to Jobclubs, this figure rises to over 20 per cent for those seeking help with job applications and/or interviews and to 15 per cent for those needing help with what work to look for. Over half the clients who said they needed training were submitted to ET.

One in four clients who said they wanted advice on starting up a small business were referred to the Enterprise Allowance Scheme; these represented 70 per cent of all referrals to the scheme.

### **Background and methodology**

The Restart interview form (RR6) was introduced in April 1988. The form is sent out with the letter inviting claimants to attend a Restart interview. Invitations are sent to every claimant once he or she has been unemployed for six months, and at six-monthly intervals if they continue to claim benefit. Claimants are asked to bring the completed form with them to the interview. A new form, UB671R, to

The sample forms were collected at the Restart interview and so are for claimants whose unemployment duration was either six, 12, 18 . . . months, but not for anyone with intermediate durations. As a result, the survey population differs from the longer-term unemployed as a whole.

**The Editor Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H9NF

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

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

To: Employment Department SSD A1, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Enclosed please find a remittance for £43, being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1990, for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work'. New subscribers receive an updated copy of the publication, complete with binder, and updates for the remainder of the calendar year. The copies should be sent to:

Name	
Company	
Address	

.....





# Employment Gazette

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with payment of £39.50 for one year's subscription.

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Address		

### 518 OCTOBER 1990 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# Topics

# **Organisations 'slow' to adopt** policies on smoking

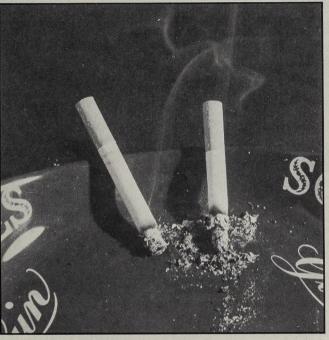
Only some one in four of the organisations questioned in a survey earlier this year had adopted a formal written policy on moking at work.

However, the popularity of such policies is growing fast, with nearly half of those now in place (43 per cent) having been adopted within the previous 12 months.

The survey, conducted for the Institute of Personnel Management IPM) by the Department of Public Health, Glasgow University, overed 852 organisations ranging rom commercial firms to health uthorities and professional practices. Larger bodies were much nore likely to have a written policy han smaller ones (four in ten of hose with more than 1,000 mployees, compared with only ne in ten of those with up to 100 vorkers).

Of organisations without a vritten policy, some 38 per cent vere either drafting one or iscussing doing so, and about 52 per cent thought a written policy ould bring benefits. Roughly 65 er cent of those with no written olicy nevertheless imposed formal estrictions on smoking at work. nd only 15 per cent had no estrictions of any kind. The survey suggests that

vorkforces covered by a written olicy accepted restrictions more eadily: just 4 per cent of rganisations with written codes eported 'major problems' caused opposition from the workforce, npared with 12 per cent of those ithout such codes The survey also found that



organisations adopting written policies were more likely to pursue other health initiatives: 50 per cent had set up health screening and 45 per cent healthy eating programmes, compared with only 38 per cent and 23 per cent,

respectively, of those without policies The findings have been given

added point by the result of a test case in August, when the Social Security Commissioner judged that a civil servant with severe chest and lung pains had been the victim of

"The survey results are very disappointing and there is a lot of work to be done in this area. My advice to companies would be to start taking this very seriously. The Glasgow University results are contained in an unpublished interim report to the IPM: the final report is expected to be published later this year.

# New outplacement training programme for independent consultants

Russam commented:

What is claimed to be Britain's first training course for senior executives who want to become independent consultants is being aunched this month. The 7-day course, run by executive leasing specialists GMS

Consultancy, will cover areas such as communication skills, computer familiarisation, sales and marketing, and personal finance The first three courses are planned between now and

December, and will cost £975 per delegate. GMS says several companies are already showing interest in offering the courses in-house as an adjunct to, or instead of, outplacement options. Courses will be presented by Peter Bachelor, former head of finance at Schweppes International. GMS managing director Charles

"Businesses are still slimming

down, and top managements are

adaptation. GMS Consultancy Ltd is at 48 High Street North, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU6 1LA.

an industrial accident caused by passive smoking. Fred Dickenson, a member of the IPM's national committee on pay and employment conditions, commented:

looking at alternative approaches to making senior managers redundant, one of which is to help set them up as independent consultants. Operating as an independent consultant, however, when you've been used to all the facilities and services of large companies, needs considerable

### **UK tops Euro**directives league

The UK has maintained its pole position for implementation of EC Directives in the past year, but also headed the EC league for people making complaints about infringement of Community law.

The UK, with 247 complaints in 1989, was followed by France with 185 and Spain with 184. Collectively these countries accounted for more than half the

complaints lodged in 1989. The rise in UK complaints is accounted for by an increase in complaints concerning the environment (192 in 1989, compared to 31 in 1983 and only one in 1982). 🗆

### **Care sector** joins NVQ framework

Five new National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) in the care sector have been announced by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ). They will give more than half a million care workers a chance to gain a qualification based on nationally recognised standards of competence.

These are the first qualifications in health and social care to be accredited by the NCVO

The new NVQs have been developed by the lead industry body for care-the Care Sector Consortium (CSC)-which includes employer and employee interests from health, local government, criminal justice, private and voluntary sectors as well as the statutory bodies.

The aim of the CSC is to secure a recognised pattern of NVOs and training for all those working in the care sector, based on employment-led and nationally recognised standards of competence.

The health care qualifications are aimed at workers assisting with the care given by nurses and other health care professionals.

The residential, domiciliary and day care qualifications take in the care assistant's role in institutional or homecare setting.

# Topics

### No retirement for the world's ageing poor

Millions of men and women are forced by economic necessity to work well beyond the age of 65. according to a detailed study by the International Labour Office. The study, covering 151

countries, found that in the more prosperous countries with sound social security systems, less than 10 per cent of people wanted or were being forced by economic circumstances, to work beyond the age of 65. These included Hungary, Austria, Netherlands, Belgium. West Germany, France, Finland, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain. In the UK, 11 per cent of men and 4 per cent of women aged 65 or over were in work.

In the Soviet Union, 10 per cent of the males over 65 and in the United States, just over 19 per cent of the same age group continued to work. In Latin America, Argentina had the least number of ageing people still working—some 18 per cent of the over-65 age group, while Venezuela had 50 per cent and Mexico 68 per cent.

In Asia, Israel and Singapore topped the list of countries with a relatively low labour force participation rate-28 per cent-of males above 65 years of age. China had 34 per cent and Hong Kong 36 per cent.

However, the continent of Africa is where largest numbers of old people are forced, by economic and family circumstances, to work well beyond the age of 65. In at least 20 African countries, more than 74 per cent of people aged 65 or over continued to work. The highest rate—both for men and women-was in Mozambique; 91 and 76 per cent respectively.

Countries enjoying high national income per capita tend to have the examination of the labour force

steps to ensure United Kingdom

European labour pool by gearing

employers have access to the

competitive demands of 1992.

operates a formal system of

exchanging applications and

The Construction Industry

The unit based in Sheffield

vacancies for work throughout the

EC, in conjunction with the rest of

Training Board is planning a 1990

levy of 0.25 per cent of the payroll

(PAYE) of each leviable company,

plus 2 per cent of any net payments

The move follows the decision by

the Employment Secretary that the

to labour-only subcontractors

(LOSC)



Elderly woman in Zimbabwe makes mats from rags.

lowest number of older people continuing to work. In the case of males, European nations have the lowest labour participation rate, while for women, European countries and the Islamic nations of North Africa have the lowest rate.

The study also found that the larger the number of ageing people in the population, the lower the proportion of older men remaining in the labour force after age 55. It recommends further

### A European employment service

The Employment Service is taking the Member States.

The European Commission supported by the Employment Service, is now proposing that the up its Overseas Placing Unit to the current paper-driven system (SEDOC) is replaced by a more efficient computer-linkage.

Individuals can register for work in any Member State through SEDOC while companies finding it difficult to recruit suitable people

### **Training levy**

£15,000 to £45,000 of a company's combined PAYE and net LOSC payments

The levy will replace the Board's

# exclusion threshold be raised from

previous system of charging an

in the UK can also advertise vacancies throughout the Community or in specific countries. The Overseas Placing Unit also offers advice and guidance in matching applicants to companies.

participation of older people in

developing countries to determine

the impact of economic decline on

behaviour. Such a review should be

their work and retirement

of great help in formulating

labour market policies for older

workers who are now a rapidly

growing segment of the labour

force, the study concludes.  $\Box$ 

Labour force participation rates of older

from the ILO, Geneva, Switzerland

persons: an international comparison, by Robert L Clark and Richard Anker is availa

Further information from: Overseas Placing Unit, 4th Floor, Steel City House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO. □

occupational levy on the average number of employees for the year. This change is in direct response to a condition laid down by the Government when it announced in November last year that it would maintain the CITB's statutory status for a further three-year period.

### Profitable babies?

A new franchise operation designed to answer the burgeoning need for pre-school child care has been started by a Yorkshire-based company

'Safe Hands' hopes to be operating creches at 40 locations throughout Britain by the end of 1992, offering a comprehensive package designed to ensure the creche is both economically successful and run to the required standards-even the building is supplied.

For an initial investment of £145,000 the franchisors suggest that a moderately successful operation should be able to show profit of around £1,000 a week. "There is a vast and

ever-increasing demand for creche accommodation," said Safe Hand managing director Chris Sharp. "The problem is that buildings are just not available to meet the need and the cost of buying and converting existing houses makes the majority of schemes ineconomic

The company's solution has bee to design a 3,500 sq ft relocatable building which, it claims, will mee or exceed all current standards in terms of child care.

This allows the operator flexibility to take advantage of short-term leases on ground in inner cities. Further information on Safe

Hands Creches can be obtained b phoning Chris Sharp on Brighouse (0480) 714459.

# Education in a Scottish workplace

The Scottish Community Education Council has produced a handbook for employers which looks at how workplace education can be developed in Scotland. It demonstrates how both public and private sector employers can successfully use workplace education as an efficient and cost-effective way of maximising the skills of their employees. The book draws on the experience of a joint project with Lothian region introduced in 1987.

For further information on the initiative or to obtain a copy of the handbook, priced at £3.50 including postage, contact Sandra Macaskill on 031-313 2488.

# **COSHH**—are you under surveillance?

How and when to carry out health surveillance under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations is the ubject of a new booklet published by the Health and Safety vecutive.

Health surveillance can include a ange of activities such as regular kin inspections by a responsible erson, inquiries about symptoms r clinical tests by an occupational ealth nurse, or medical xaminations by an appointed octor.

Introducing the publication, Dr im Carter, director of HSE's lealth Policy Division, said: Health surveillance is not a ibstitute for the control of posure to hazardous substances. it it may help to protect dividual employees by detecting verse effects at an early stage d help employers evaluate the

Making the most of your

anagers (October 10-11) A

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ategies for maximising

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itish Clothing Industry

pe of clothes for work at

• Managing Labour Turnover

lympia, London,

ammi Lyszkowska, CRAC,

eraton House, Castle Park,

mbridge GB3 0AX (tel 0223

The career and workwear show

ctober 10-12) Sponsored by the

ssociation. More than 100 leading

mpanies will be unveiling their

est ranges of every conceivable

October 11, Scandic Crown Hotel,

London). A course for personnel

managers run by the Institute of

Manpower Studies Fee £264.50 or

£310.50 for non-IMS subscribers.

Inquiries to Meg Reed, training

Building, University of Sussex,

(October 24-26, Harrogate). A

series of 12 one-day seminars and

Management. Details, including

fees, from Course and Conference

co-ordinator, IMS, Mantell

Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF.

• IPM National Conference

62 meetings organised by the

Registrar, IPM, Camp Road,

Institute of Personnel

London SW194UX.

RAC/MCI member

1277).

anagement Charter Initiative.

ople-potential. Fee £370 plus

ese groups and optional sessions

Ill enable delegates to fine tune

effectiveness of their COSHH assessment and control measures. "Employers need to know when

health surveillance is appropriate and, if so, what form it should take.

The COSHH regulations require employees to be under suitable health surveillance where it is appropriate for protecting their health. In these circumstances, employers will also need to keep employee health records. In some cases this will be the only health surveillance needed.

The booklet shows what COSHH requires and then gives examples of the types of processes where health surveillance is appropriate and who should carry it out.

Health Surveillance Under COSHH is availab from HMSO and booksellers. Price £2. ISBN ( 11 885447 X.

### **Diary dates**

• Dismissal (October 17-18) This two-day course at Flemings Hotel, London aims to give both personnel and industrial relations specialists means to develop their policies and procedures in the light of current practice and the latest case law. Course fee £560 plus VAT. Details from Miss Currier, Lion Worldwide, Moreland House, 80 Goswell Road, London, ECIV7DB.

• Labour market analysis for employers (October 26) A one day workshop by the Institute of Manpower Studies for personnel and HRD practitioners. It aims to give participants an overview of the uses of labour market information and analysis and its relevance to some of the key labour market issues. To be held at Scandic Crown Hotel, Victoria, London. Fee: IMS subscribers £264.50, nonsubscribers £310.50. Inquiries and bookings Meg Reed, IMS, Mantell Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF. • Europe: markets and Politics (November 6-7) As part of its disability programme the British Computer Society is holding this conference at IBM, Warwick. It will examine the changes in marketing and legislation that are likely to apply after 1992 and which concern the use of technology by people with disabilities, particularly its use for employment. Fees £10-£75 (plus VAT) per day. Further details from Graham Watson, G6 Burton Lodge, Portinscale Road,

London, SW15 2HT.

Topics

Too many industrial machines are being sold without the noise data required by law, a top official of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has warned.

The warning came as the HSE issued further technical advice for employers and machine manufacturers on how to comply with the Noise at Work

Regulations 1989. Deputy director general David Eves, said that although the regulations had been in force for over six months and some machine suppliers were providing the noise data required, he was disappointed by the number not doing so. "Too many suppliers seem to think that if there is no standard test code for their product, then

nothing needs to be done. European developments give the lie to this." he said.

"I would urge machine makers to get together to develop new test codes where they are needed. Machinery buyers can help us, and in the long run themselves, by insisting on this information when they are considering which



It's 'full steam ahead!' at Dobwalls, the wheelchair-accessible theme park in Cornwall. The park is representing England in this month's UK final of the Tourism for All' competition to find the European tourist attraction with the best facilities for disabled people. Cerebral palsy sufferer Gordon Faddy is pictured here trying out a 'Supascoota' from the park.

### Term-time jobs from B and Q

DIY store giant B and O has offered staff who are parents the chance to work 40 weeks a year and take school holidays off to be with their children. Under the scheme.

which began in September employees will still be paid a monthly salary. B and Q employs some 14,500 staff, 55 per cent of whom are women.

### Noise data missing

machines to select

The new advice issued by HSE consists of a series of six technical notes giving guidance on such aspects as: how to carry out noise surveys; which type of personal ear protection to select; training for noise assessors; and reducing the noise levels of machines through technologies like silencers or 'damping'

The new advice supplements two noise guides issued by the HSE last year which gave general advice on how to comply with new new noise regulations.

Mr Eves commented: "The regulations have been in force for over six months and employers should now be ensuring that exposures above the action levels are controlled.

"Our inspectors expect to find that noise assessments have been made and that the results are being used to plan for noise control," he said.

Noise at Work: Noise assessment, information and control. Noise guides 3 to 8 are published in one volume by HMSO. Price £3. ISBN 011 885430 5

# Topics

# **Retention and** motivation

A new video produced by Videotel International in association with TACK Training International tackles the problem of recruitment. retention and motivation of good staff.

Motivating and Retaining Staff deals with the various people management issues in business and illustrates them through the dramatised case study of a motorway service and hotel area.

Taking you through all the problems of such a site the video encapsulates a year in the life at various levels. It culminates in a major problem and the viewer is invited to examine the actions and behaviour of all those involved and decide what has gone wrong and how it can be put right.

There is an extensive support package with the video, including guidance notes and a book entitled Effective Leadership.

Motivating and Retaining Staff. For further details contact Sarah Land, TACK Training International, Longmore Street, London, SWIV IVJ (tel 071-834 5001).

# **Smart movers** make a million

A new book entitled Smart Moves starts with the premise that all executives should manage their careers as if they were a one million pound company.

Recounting one of the co-author's experiences at the top echelons of business management, the book debunks many of the entrenched views on planned careers. He says: "There is no clearly defined corporate ladder any more

"We're responsible for our own career advancement. Getting to the top is not a question of being at the right place at the right time, but of critical self-analysis coupled with realistic career ambitions and movement.

The book is written by Andrew Garner of executive search firm Boyden World Corporation and Godfrey Golzen, Sunday Times journalist. It sets out the principles by which smart executives can move within and between organisations at key times in their working lives, and plan for long term corporate success.

Smart Moves by Godfrey Golzen and Andrew Garner. Published by Basil Blackwell in association with Penguin Books. Price £15. ISBN 0 631 17233 5.





A happy scene from the set of pictures illustrating the text of Moving On.

### Moving on to employment

other real life experiences are vividly described. The successes This is a report which, quite rightly, claims to break new ground and failures of the participants examined Fullemploy Group Limited gave

In the words of Linbert Spencer, Fullemploys' chief executive, "This is a report about black people and white people and The heart of the report lies in the increases our knowledge and stories). In these nothing is omitted understanding of both."

> Moving on by Roohi Dastgir, published by Fullemploy Publications Limited, County House 190 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4YB. Price £10.95. ISBN 1 872105 25 4.

# **Euro** labour shapes up for 1992

How the European labour pool is shaping up and how it will affect UK employers is the subject of a new research study by the Institute of Manpower Studies.

The IMS concludes in its European Labour Market Review that even employers with purely UK-based activities, will not be immune to the developing European labour market.

The purpose of the study is to provide a basic digest of key labor market statistics relating to the 12 member states of the European Community

Evidence to date, according to the IMS, suggests a growing demand for certain staff to be recruited, employed and mobile internationally. This particularly applies to senior managers. younger managers being groome for senior management, leading

scientific and technical staff and. more recently, graduate recruits. These trends have emerged, sa the IMS, due to the increasing ne

to operate aspects of business across national boundaries and t overcome local skill shortages. The study is illustrated

diagramatically with clear statistical comparisons of labour force issues in the member states.

IMS Report No 193. The European Labour Market Review: The Key Indicators, is published by the IMS. Price £24 (member plus £1.50 p and p. ISBN 1 85184 096 6.



Lord Young with David Trippier (then Employment Minister) on the Action for Jobs campaign trail.

on in three or four pages.

The enterprise years were

businessman with liabilities

Cabinet

### A businessman in politics

exceeding assets to a position in the

This is not a definitive book on

employment or on trade, giving

away very little of the thinking

In his own words Lord Young relates the story of his life from his early years when his family owned a prosperous bakery, through to July 1989 when he ceased to be Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and left the Government.

in a number of ways.

unemployed

inlimited scope to the author to

ducation and training is delivered.

The subjects' aspirations, family

crutinise how their vocational

1 case studies (entitled life

of the struggles which face the

The Enterprise Years is perhaps a slightly misleading title as it tends to suggest his Enterprise Initiative, which is, surprisingly, only touched behind the legislation and new Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office

was involved. actually those from 1974 to 1984 when he rose from disillusioned

reveal his feelings, with many anecdotes which might be slightly embarrassing for some of his former colleagues.

The Enterprise Years by Lord Young. Published by Headline Book Publishing plo Price £16.50. ISBN 07472 02753.

# TRAINING





It is becoming increasingly difficult for people - whether they are employed or unemployed, young or old, running a small business or thinking of starting one - to succeed in today's competitive atmosphere. Large organisations are also suffering from acute skills shortages.

The Training Agency aims to create a

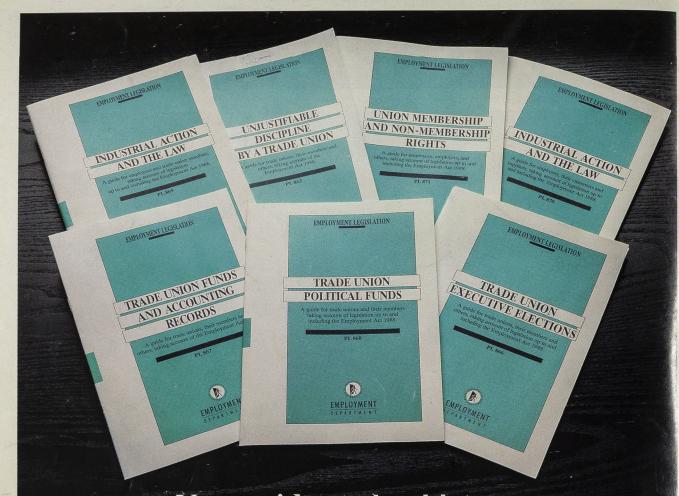
more positive environment in which the

ENPLOYM, DEPAR

initiatives with which Lord Young In this respect the book is disappointing. It does, however,

skills of Britain's workforce can be significantly up-graded in keeping with industry's requirements. If you would like more information on the programmes available, contact your local Training Agency Office.





# New guidance booklets on Industrial Relations and Trade Union Law

These new guidance booklets take account of changes made to industrial relations and trade union law by the Employment Act 1988. In some cases they replace guidance booklets that were previously available.

- Industrial action and the law: a guide for employers, their customers and suppliers (PL 870)
- Industrial action and the law: a guide for employees and trade union members (PL 869)
- Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union (PL 865)
- Union membership and non-membership rights (PL 871)
- Trade union executive elections (PL 866)
- Trade union funds and accounting records (PL 867)
- Trade union political funds (PL 868)

Booklets are obtainable free of charge from any office of the Employment Service or from any regional office of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).



ISSN 0309-5045