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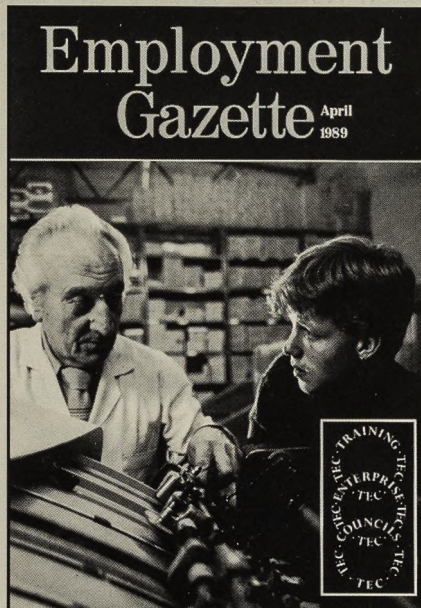
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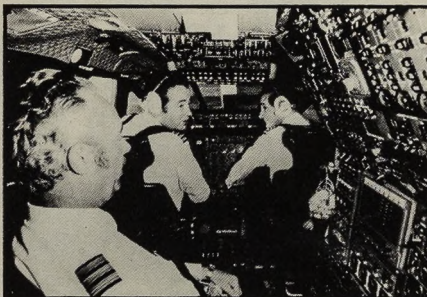
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#### COVER PICTURE

*Illustration from the Prospectus for Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). See special feature on p 155.*

*Photo: The Creative Company/Milton Keynes Development Corporation.*



*Who will be in the labour force in the year 2000? Past and future labour force trends are presented on p 159.*



*The 1989 weights used for calculating the retail prices index are detailed in a feature on p 197.*

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to **Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

*Note:* This list does not include the publications of the Training Agency or its associated divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

## General information

### Your guide to our employment training and enterprise programmes

Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL856

### Action for jobs

The above booklet translated into:

Bengali	PL843 (Bengali)
Cantonese	PL843 (Cantonese)
Gujerati	PL843 (Gujerati)
Hindi	PL843 (Hindi)
Punjabi	PL843 (Punjabi)
Urdu	PL843 (Urdu)
Vietnamese	PL843 (Vietnamese)

### Firm facts notice board kit

A do-it-yourself aid to help employers communicate essential information to employees

## Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1 <b>Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment</b>	PL700 (1st rev)
2 <b>Redundancy consultation and notification</b>	PL833 (3rd rev)
3 <b>Employee's rights on insolvency of employer</b>	PL718 (4th rev)
4 <b>Employment rights for the expectant mother</b>	PL710 (1st rev)
5 <b>Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations</b>	PL705 (1st rev)
6 <b>Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training</b>	PL703
8 <b>Itemized pay statement</b>	PL704 (1st rev)
9 <b>Guarantee payments</b>	PL724 (3rd rev)
10 <b>Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking</b>	PL699 (2nd rev)
11 <b>Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay</b>	PL711
12 <b>Time off for public duties</b>	PL702
13 <b>Unfairly dismissed?</b>	PL712 (5th rev)
14 <b>Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal</b>	PL707 (2nd rev)
15 <b>Union secret ballots</b>	PL701 (1st rev)
16 <b>Redundancy payments</b>	PL808
17 <b>Limits on payments</b>	PL827

## Union membership and non-membership rights

### The Employment Act 1988

A guide to its industrial relations and trade union law provisions PL854

### A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

PL752

### Industrial action and the law

A guide for employees and trade union members PL869

### Industrial action and the law

A guide for employers, their customers and suppliers PL870

### The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms

PL715

### Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers

PL714

### Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers

PL716

### Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers

RPL1 (1983)

### Code of practice—picketing

**Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements**

### Taking someone on?

A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

### Fact sheets on employment law

A series of ten, giving basic details for employers and employees

### Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union

PL865

### Trade union executive elections

PL866

### Trade union funds and accounting records

PL867

### Trade union political funds

PL868

### Employment form (in packs of five)

A form to assist employers to provide a written statement of an employee's main terms and conditions.

## Industrial tribunals

### Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1986)

### Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974

ITL19

### Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers

PL720

## Overseas workers

### Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Employers' guide to the work permit scheme OW5

### Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience scheme OW21(1982)

### A guide for workers from abroad

Employment in the UK OW17

## Sex equality

### Sex discrimination in employment

### Collective agreements and sex discrimination

### Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

### Equal pay for women—what you should know about it

Information for working women PL739

## Wages legislation

### The law on payment of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

### A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages

PL815

## Miscellaneous

### The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers

PL748

### Jobshare

A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

### The Employment Agencies Act 1973

General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services PL594 (4th rev)

### Prompt payment please

A guide for suppliers and buyers PL832 (1st rev)

### A.I.D.S. and employment

An attempt to answer the major questions asked about employment aspects of A.I.D.S. but also part of a wider public information campaign PL811

### Career development loans

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

### Alcohol in the workplace

A guide for employers PL859

# News Brief

## To boldly go . . . TECs get underway

"A bold venture" was how the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the introduction of Training and Enterprise Councils at a high-tech video link-up between Newcastle, London, Manchester and Plymouth, set up to 'sell' the programme to local business people.

Mrs Thatcher said: "I'm told there is no precedent. Or is there? Are we perhaps re-enacting on a far larger scale the traditions when father taught son all the skills of his trade, when the city guilds set standards, and when apprentices learned from their masters?"

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) will operate locally through a board of directors drawn from top executives of private sector companies, and senior figures from education/economic development, trade unions, voluntary organisations and the public sector.

Their main role will be to deliver government training and enterprise schemes (at present administered by the Employment Department), applying them to suit local needs, to ease skill shortages and address local issues and problems. They will administer training programmes for young people and adults, as well as for small business growth and expansion.

### 'Real powers'

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler emphasised that TECs are a long-term strategy: employers must be given "real powers to make real decisions." TECs would not be a "quick-fix solution."

He said: "We need leaders with the vision, energy and expertise to get the job done. We are seeking chief executives and managing directors willing to put their reputations on the line."

One hundred TECs having a total budget of around £3,000 million are to be established over the next three or four years—the first TEC is expected to start up within the next 12 months.

Each TEC will have a budget of between £15 and £50 million and cover a working population of about 250,000 people. Staff from the Training Agency will be seconded to TECs—about 50 being allocated to each.

The prospectus published to mark the TECs launch describes the programme as "a catalyst for change within the community." They will assess economic and social needs, work with schools and colleges to raise skill levels and ease the transition from education to work, and promote training as a business strategy.

The National Training Task Force



Talking heads. Norman Fowler (right) and Brian Wolfson confer during the video link-up spearheaded from Newcastle. TV's Pamela Armstrong was on the platform as presenter.



In step. The Prime Minister arrives to launch TECs accompanied by John Hall, managing director of Cameron Hall.

(NTFF), set up in January under the chairmanship of Brian Wolfson, will help with the formation and development of TECs and ensure that standards are being met and maintained.

Groups of chief executives are being asked to come together to form each TEC board, two-thirds of which should consist of serving chairmen, chief executives or top operational managers of national companies at local level.

The calibre of TECs' directors is seen as all-important. They must be acknowledged leaders, able to command support in the business community.

Local focus on training and enterprise is seen as a key principle, with the TECs able to tailor programmes to meet the special needs of people and employers in their community.

The programmes to be delivered by TECs include: YTS, Employment Training, Business Growth Training, Small Firms Counselling, and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

TEC budgets will be divided into five blocks: ET, YTS, Business Growth and Enterprise, the Local Initiative Fund, and a management budget.

TECs meeting targets may move up to 5 per cent of a block between the first four blocks, and up to an additional 5 per cent

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with the approval of the Training Agency regional director.

They will be able to adapt existing programmes and develop new initiatives—YTS, for example, may be varied in length and occupational mix of training—and may also expand the opportunities for flexible work/study arrangements.

The local Initiative Fund, which each TEC will have, is intended to advance local objectives. This fund, initially £250,000 on average, will be topped up by small annual grants. Matched against funds raised locally, and by performance bonuses as they are earned.

TECs will operate independently under performance contracts with the Secretary of State. Standards will be monitored and TECs exceeding performance goals may be rewarded with bonuses. Only those which under-perform may have their contract terminated.

**First year**

In the first year, the Government will match money raised up to £125,000. Each subsequent year, funds raised will be matched up to a total of £10 million for the whole country.

These funds may be used to maintain existing programmes, develop new projects to meet skill shortages, encourage women back into the labour market, improve assistance to start-up firms, or promote employers' investment in training their own workforce.

Every TEC will be a new company capable of raising and receiving public and private funds, and it is expected that most TECs will choose to be a company limited by guarantee.

They will be able to establish a subsidiary company to carry out activities outside the scope of those funded by the Training Agency.

TECs will also be encouraged to supplement funds by raising money from local sources.

**Accountable**

A TEC will be publicly accountable to its local community and will be expected to publish an annual plan and report.

Those wanting to set up TECs can apply for development funding of up to £100,000 to produce a business plan which will form the basis of the TEC's contract with the Secretary of State.

The first applications for development funds will be accepted at the end of April, with decisions made in June.

*Training and Enterprise Councils: a prospectus for the 1990s and Guide to the Development of TECs are available free from the TEC Project Team, Training Agency, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO. Tel (0742) 753275.*

**£2,500 million boosts UK visits**



Popular pleasure place. The all-weather leisure facility of Center Parcs.

Provisional figures point to 1988 being a record year for UK tourism with the number of overseas visitors exceeding the previous record level of 1987.

March estimates suggest 15.7 million visits were made from overseas in 1988 compared with a revised level of 15.6 million in 1987. The slight fall in their spending was almost entirely due to economising by North American visitors.

Tourism Minister John Lee, said: "The

**NCVQ gets top marks from Ministers**

Praising the progress made by the NCVQ towards the target of creating a national framework of sub-degree qualifications by 1991, Employment Minister John Cope said: "Over 80 qualifications are now accredited either fully or conditionally by the Council, and the rate of accreditation is increasing as the Council's head of steam builds up."

Speaking at the NCVQ annual conference he continued: "I congratulate the NCVQ on the speed with which it has introduced a new national system for credit accumulation and transfer. The National Record of Vocational Achievement (NROVA) produced in the summer of last year is an important advance. Our Department will be using it to the full, both on Employment Training and YTS. We want all those completing YTS and ET to have a National Record of Vocational Achievement. It will take some time, but this is our aim."

Mr Cope predicted: "A Europe-wide labour market, in which managers, professional people and skilled people of

huge £2,500 million plus current capital investment programme in tourism and hospitality in 1988—with particular emphasis on all-weather leisure facilities—coupled with a growing 'quality' image should increasingly be reflected in visitor numbers. 1989 has already got off to an excellent start with many Britons increasingly booking holidays in the United Kingdom—reports from around the country are very encouraging."

all kinds may work in other member states is coming closer to reality. It will take time for real labour mobility to extend to occupations at all levels. But ensuring that the framework recognises what workers can do, is vital if the European Community is to become a real single market."

Education Minister Kenneth Baker, has also thanked NCVQ's chairman Oscar De Ville for the part he has played in reforming the system and said "under his leadership, NCVQ is developing a rational, comprehensive system of vocational qualifications," that was "going to deliver."

The Secretary of State also welcomed the development of common components and the inclusion of achievements made in school in NROVA.

Responding, Professor Thompson NCVQ's chief executive said: "We welcome any initiative that promotes more opportunities for people to gain NCVQs and recognises the critical role those in education and training can play in helping us to 'add value' to those qualifications."

**Government acts against closed shops**

The Government intends to close the loophole which allows employers to discriminate against workers by refusing to engage them if they are not members of a trade union.

In a Green Paper, it outlines proposals to end the pre-entry closed shop, which affects some 1.3 million people.

Compensation of up to £8,500 could be payable by employers if industrial tribunals found that people were denied jobs because of non-membership of a union.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that it was estimated that 100,000 extra jobs could have been available if the pre-entry closed shop had never existed.

He said it "constitutes an unacceptable barrier to employment which limits the number of people who can get jobs, reduces the supply of skilled labour, and

artificially drives up labour costs."

Most affected by the pre-entry closed shop curb would be the shipping, printing and theatrical industries.

The Green Paper also proposes the removal of immunity for organising secondary action by workers of an employer not party to the trade dispute.

"The threat of such action can destroy jobs by deterring new enterprises from setting up in this country," said Mr Fowler.

And people working under contracts "for services" should have the same statutory right to restrain their union from calling on them to take industrial action without a proper secret ballot as those who work under contracts "of employment" says the Green Paper.

The most obvious examples are "freelance" workers, such as those in the

performing arts, and self-employed workers in the construction industry.

Further proposals concern the Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members.

The Green Paper proposes, for example, that the Commissioner should have the power to assist members taking legal proceedings arising from complaints that union rulebook provisions have not been observed on particular matters and where the complaint is "a matter of substantial public interest."

Comments on the Green Paper should be sent by June 20, to The Employment Department, Industrial Relations Branch B, Level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

*Removing Barriers to Employment: Proposals for the further reform of industrial relations and trade union law. Cm 655 (HMSO) £3.20.*

**Count confirmed**

Confirmation that unemployment in Britain fell by 505,000 between spring 1987 and spring 1988 has been provided by the 1988 Labour Force Survey.

The results also show that employment grew faster than previously estimated.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "The 1988 Labour Force Survey shows beyond question that there has been a real and dramatic improvement. The reforms the Government has introduced to improve industrial relations and increase labour market flexibility have helped the economy to match a strong rate of growth with a rapid increase in jobs and falling unemployment."

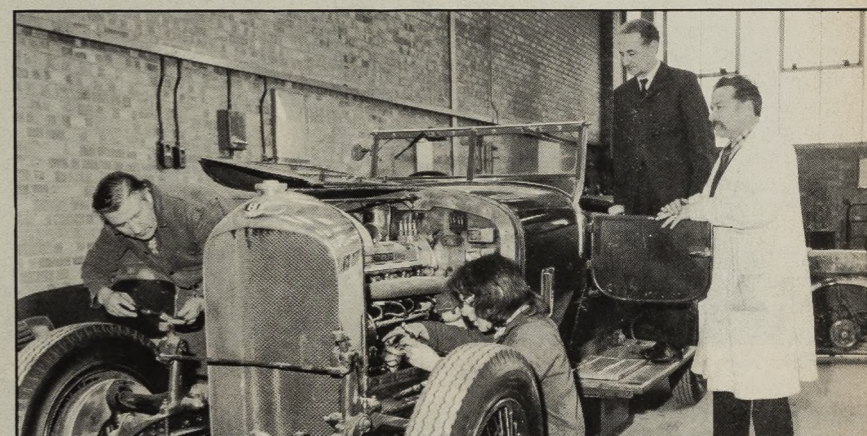
The Labour Force Survey provides an alternative measure of unemployment to the unemployment count and offers comprehensive evidence of what is happening in the labour market.

The results showed that total unemployment as measured by the Labour Force Survey was slightly lower than unemployment as measured by the monthly count.

"In other words," said Mr Fowler, "the latest results from the Labour Force Survey show that the monthly count is a fair measure of unemployment."

The results also show that employment grew by 3.6 per cent between spring 1987 and spring 1988, that the workforce has grown by 750,000 in recent years and by well over 2.5 million since March 1983, and that the rate of job growth over the past two years has been the fastest since the war and faster than in other major industrial economies such as Japan, Germany, Italy and France.

*1988 Labour Force Survey—preliminary results and Revised employment estimates for 1987 and 1988 are special features in this issue of Employment Gazette. See pp 182 and 201.*



Classical skills. Craftsmen working at Twickenham Skillcentre in this archival (1976) picture.

**Management buy-out for STA?**

A management buy-out has been proposed for the Skills Training Agency which had been recommended for sale to the private sector.

Attracted by the idea, the Government is to give the buy-out team assistance to make a bid, although the sale will be open to all interested parties.

The Skills Training Agency provides training mainly in traditional craft skills through a network of 60 skillcentres. These date back to the First World War when they were set up to retrain servicemen for civilian employment.

In a statement to Parliament, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said that 20 of the skillcentres were seriously under-utilised, since many of them are in the south where unemployment has now fallen substantially.

"In the last five years the Agency has financially broken even only in 1987 and this year it is expected to make a loss of

approaching £20 million," he said.

The Agency has operated on a trading account basis since 1984 and its predominant source of income has been selling training services to the Manpower Services Commission (now the Training Agency) for the training of unemployed people.

Deloitte Haskins and Sells were commissioned to advise on the feasibility of moving skillcentres to the private sector and its report advised that there was a viable core business of skillcentres.

Mr Fowler said: "We want to see the Skills Training Agency become a viable business which provides good training for both unemployed and employed people and a good career for the staff who work in it. A management buy-out would be a most effective way of ensuring this."

He is to ensure that all transferred staff are satisfactorily covered by pension arrangements.

## More chances for inner city people

Inner city people who have been unemployed for three to six months are to be allowed to join the Employment Training programme through a pilot initiative to run in ten areas. Normally they would not be eligible until they had been unemployed for six months.

And £3.25 million is to be spent on inner city needs, especially in the most disadvantaged and deprived areas.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "These initiatives are designed to encourage participation by ethnic minority groups and to open up more training and job opportunities with employers for inner city residents."

### In training

Less than six months since Employment Training was started, over 160,000 people are now in training under the programme and early figures show that half of them are from inner city areas.

The funding will provide extra training and support in up to 20 inner city areas to encourage ethnic minority groups to become involved in running ET schemes. It will also provide short-term secondments from businesses to work with ET training managers. And grants will be made in up to 40 inner city areas to help groups of smaller employees to come together to provide ET opportunities for inner city residents.

### Job Interview Guarantee

The long-term unemployed in inner cities will also benefit from the Job Interview Guarantee, which will help employers choose the right people for the right jobs.

The initiative will be offered in 20 inner city areas from this spring. It will link the assistance already offered by Jobclubs and the Employment Service with new measures which include a Job Preparation Course, similar to the current Restart course model, but with employers involved in tailoring the course content to meet their needs.

'Work Trials' will offer short periods of work experience with potential employers to unemployed people while they remain on benefit. This will allow employers to reassure themselves about employing people who have been out of work for some time.

In return, employers will have formal agreements with the Employment Service in which they guarantee to interview Job Interview Guarantee clients for the vacancies they have available.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler commented: "This initiative is intended for



Coventry—Compact contract gained.

people who are ready for employment. However, there may be some who, through a work trial, will realise that they have training needs that Employment Training might meet. For those people, training tailored to employers' needs can be made available."

### More Compacts

Mr Fowler also announced funding for the development of ten more school/industry Compacts in inner city areas which will increase the total number to 40.

A Compact is an agreement among employers, schools and colleges, training providers and young people, for employers to provide further training and jobs for young people reaching required standards.

The Compacts will be supported by up to

£50,000 for development work and up to £100,000 a year for four years.

Mr Fowler said: "that the initial 30 areas to be awarded development funding last summer were now applying for four year operational status."

The first four to gain contracts are in Birmingham, Bristol, Coventry and Hull.

## Small firms take advantage

Some 1,300 representatives of small firms took full advantage of the "Meet the Buyer" exhibition held in Wakefield to tap new markets.

As a result organisations and government departments which had been seeking new products and services reported that the exercise had been "very useful."

Individually they commented: "We were overwhelmed by the response" (British Coal); "We saved massive research in sourcing" (Department of Employment); "We were impressed by the range of companies we met" (Humberside County Council).

British Coal spoke to 500 prospective suppliers and is still in the process of sifting inquiries.

British Telecom is currently having talks with a vehicle fuel economy company which could prove a considerable benefit in saving petrol — "the exhibition paid for itself in terms of numbers of companies seen in a short time."

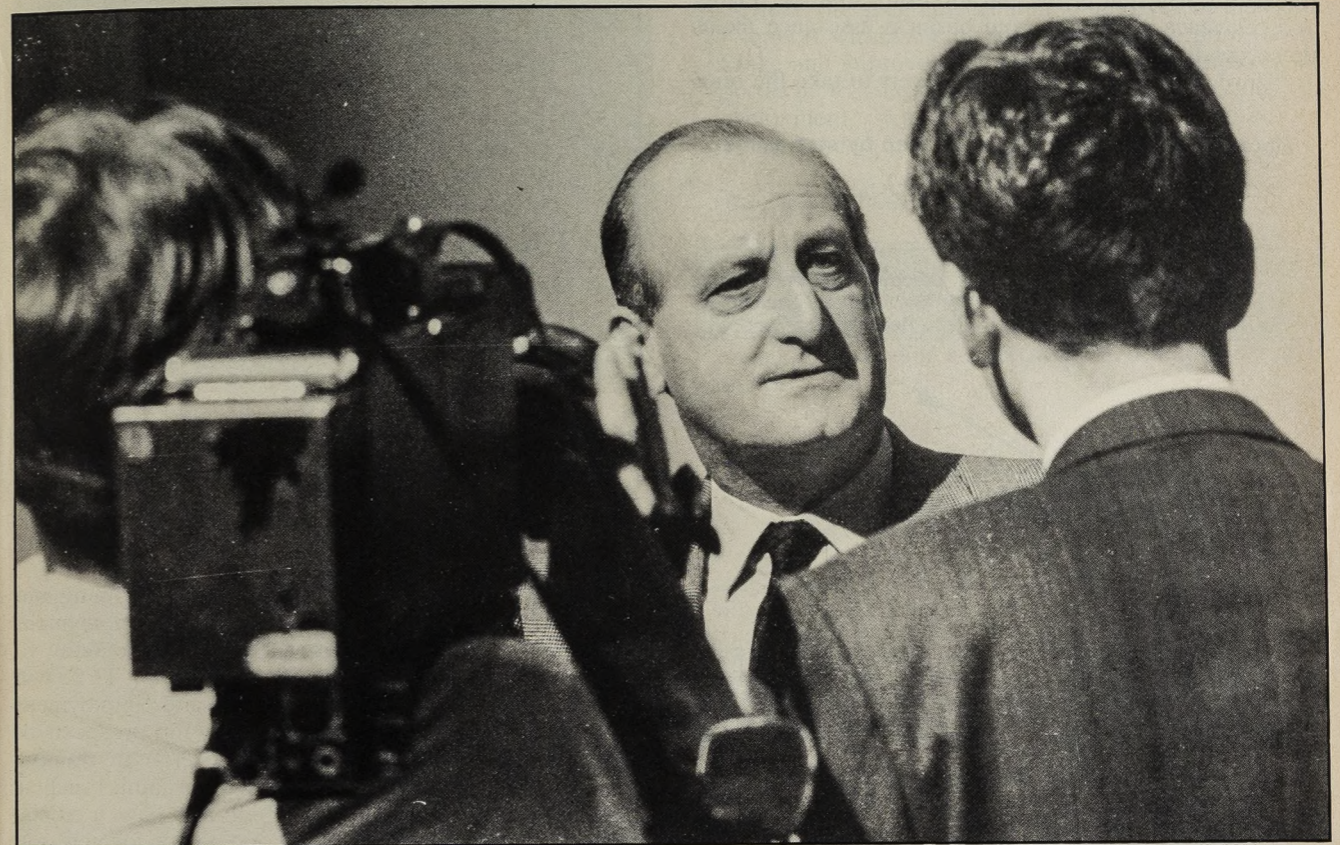
The Employment Service was interested to note that a number of the companies were EAS survivors — "one which started five years ago now has 20 employees."

The Training Agency said it had identified companies which it normally had difficulty in locating. "We were particularly pleased with an office cleaning company that covered the York area."

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food found that 10 per cent of the 580 suppliers it met at the exhibition were very useful leads.

And Humberside County Council added: "We were pleased to meet a firm which produces laboratory glassware which we had been seeking for years."

The representatives were from 1,000 small firms.



John Hall, Managing Director of Cameron Hall interviewed by TV at TEC launch.

Photo: Stewart Bonney

## Setting up a TEC

The Prospectus for Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), which were first heralded in the Employment Department's White Paper, *Employment for the 1990s*, published last December, was launched on March 10, 1989, by Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, and Brian Wolfson, Chairman of the National Training Task Force. This article describes the thinking behind it and the steps required to set up a TEC.

☐ "Training is a shared responsibility. And it is one where business must be in the lead. It is you who have the know-how. It is you who are the world beaters in world markets. It is you who will create the products and the jobs of tomorrow. So the Government is now handing over to you, business leaders and your local partners in the community, the main responsibility for training men and women for the tasks of the 21st century". — Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister.

The new Training and Enterprise Councils are directed at giving people the right skills necessary to sustain the country's business growth. Employment Secretary, Norman Fowler, sees them as a genuine revolution in the way Britain develops its people and stimulates business growth. "At their heart", he says, "TECs are about partnership, diversity, innovation and excellence."

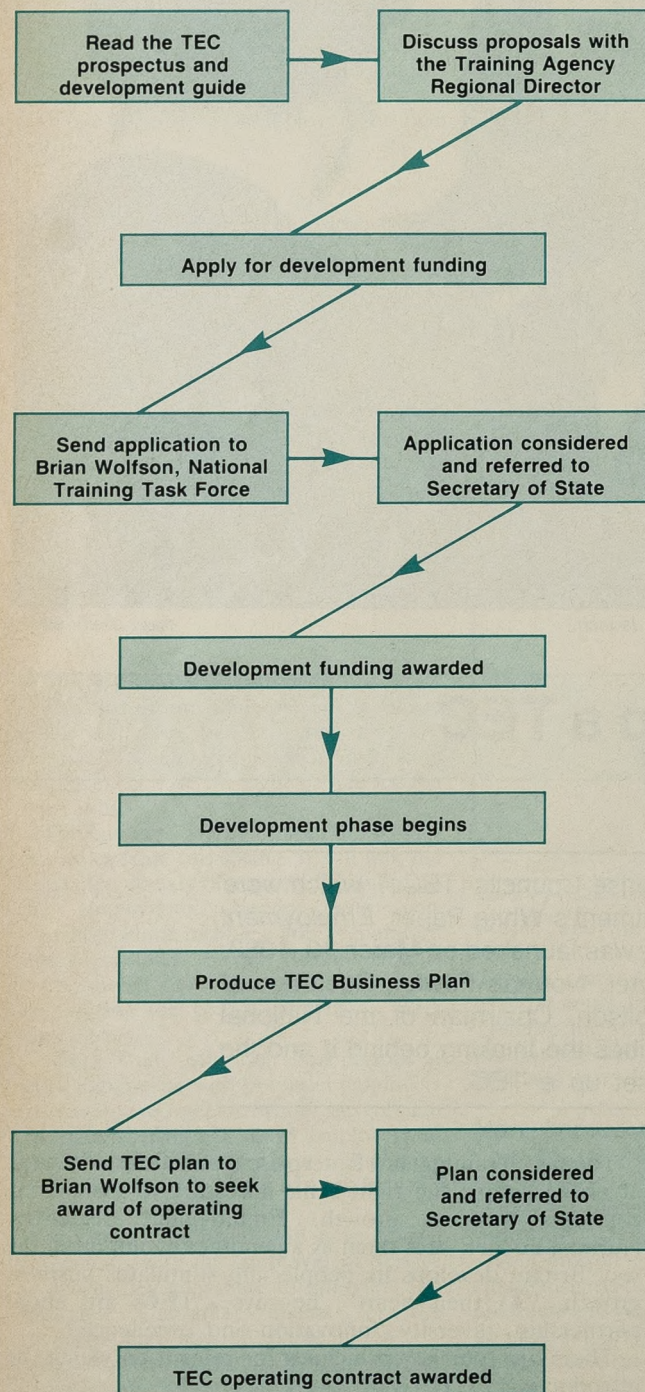
There are four key principles for reform on which the introduction of TECs is based.

Explaining these, Mr Fowler says, "First, training and enterprise must have a local focus. The economic and social conditions of every community are different. What works in one may not work in the next. If national programmes are to be effective, they must be tailored to meet the special needs of people and employers at the local level.

"Second, the delivery of training and help for small businesses should be employer-led. Business is best placed to identify key skill needs and to ensure that the quality and relevance of training and business assistance meets those needs.

"Third, if we are to expect employers to take the reins

Figure 1 Developing a TEC — a step by step guide



### What are TECs?

TECs are designed to deliver at the local level training and business growth programmes in a way that is responsive to the needs of local communities:

- there will be 100 TECs throughout the country, established over the next three to four years, with the first beginning to operate within the next 12 months;
- TECs will be employer-led bodies responsible for overseeing spending on programmes of almost £3,000 million nationally. The budget for each TEC will be in the range of £20-50 million;
- TECs will administer programmes for youth training, for adults, for small business growth and expansion. They will also have a local initiative fund which will be discretionary to help further local economic development;
- TECs will cover on average a locality with a working population of about 250,000 people. Size of working population overall will vary depending on local circumstances.

locally, we must give them real powers to make real decisions.

"Fourth, we must ensure that whatever arrangements we put in place promote radical reform, strive for excellence in everything they do and are rewarded for good performance."

Every TEC will have as its foundation the training and enterprise programmes at present run by the Employment Department. Together, these programmes amount to expenditure of some £3,000 million per annum. TECs will run training programmes such as YTS and Employment Training to help improve the skills and job prospects of young people and adults. They will also promote training for those in employment, helped by programmes such as Business Growth Training. TECs will also have a crucial role to play in providing support and advice for new and expanding businesses. As more and more people choose to become self-employed, they need advice and support for planning, management, marketing and availability of workspace. TECs will offer counselling services to small businesses and work closely with small business support agencies in the community.

### The next steps

The first applications for development funds to establish TECs will be accepted at the end of April with decisions made in June. It is expected that it will take most TECs six to nine months to prepare a business plan which will form the basis of a contract with the Secretary of State. In awarding a contract to a TEC, the emphasis will be on quality, excellence and, above all, on the competence, capacity and creativity to deliver training and enterprise activities which meet the needs of the local community.

The aim will be to set up TECs on a rolling programme so that communities can make applications when they are ready. It will be critical for them to take time to get the right people, to think carefully about what needs to be done and about how they can make a real difference in the economic future of their area.

Mr Fowler said, "TECs are serious business and they are big business. We are developing a network and a system that must stand the test of time."

### Applying for Development Funding

Points to be included in the application must cover:

- the names of those who will form the nucleus of the TEC's board of directors;
- the geographical area to be covered;
- the extent of the prospective TEC's support within the local business community;
- priorities for change and improvement in training and enterprise activities in the local labour market;
- how the work of the development phase will be organised and conducted;
- the proposed timetable for completing the development work; and
- the budget required for development.

### How to set up a TEC

Guidance to those who are interested in forming a TEC is contained in 'Training and Enterprise Councils: a Prospectus for the 1990s' and the 'Guide to the Development of TECs'. More detailed information can be found in the TEC Operating Manual available from Training Agency Regional Directors or the Head Office of the Training Agency.

### Initial discussions

Steps towards the setting up of a TEC are detailed in figure 1.

The first step will be to discuss initial proposals with the Training Agency Regional Director who will be able to explain the issues and the requirements in more detail. The Regional Director will describe the criteria for

receiving development funding. Where there are competent bids for the same area, the Regional Director will invite the groups of employers involved to resolve potential conflicts before an application for development funding is submitted.

### Applying for development funding

The application will cover proposals for the board of directors, the geographical area to be covered, the extent of support within the business community, priorities for change and improvement in the local labour market, the approach to the organisation and conduct of the development work and the budget required for development.

### The award of development funding

The application for development funding will be considered by members of the National Training Task Force and the Secretary of State who will decide whether to award development funding and the amount of that award. Once funding is approved, the development phase begins.

### The development phase

During the development phase, the prospective TEC will formulate its Business Plan which will be the basis of the contract to operate the training and enterprise programmes of the Employment Department. The plan will cover the TECs' vision of its role in the local community, an analysis of the local labour market, a stocktake of existing training and enterprise provision, strategic three year objectives and a detailed plan for the first year of operation. The plan will also cover the formation of a new company, with a management structure and appropriate financial and administrative systems.



The TECs breakfast launch at the Gosforth Hotel, Newcastle.

## Criteria for a TECs Board of Directors



The criteria for appointments to a TEC's Board of Directors are:

- there should be at least nine and no more than 15 directors;
- at least two-thirds of the directors, including the chairman, must be local business leaders from the private sector who:
  - are chairmen, chief executives or the top operational managers at local level of major companies;
  - managers at local level of major companies;
  - are invited to join the board for their individual qualities and not as the representatives of an existing organisation; and
  - broadly reflect the mix and range of industry and commerce in the area and include individuals with first hand experience of running small businesses as well as large concerns;
- the remaining TEC directors may include chief executives or their equivalents drawn from education, economic development, trade unions, voluntary organisations and the public sector.



Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls at simultaneous TEC's launch at Plymouth.  
Photo: Vic Fowler

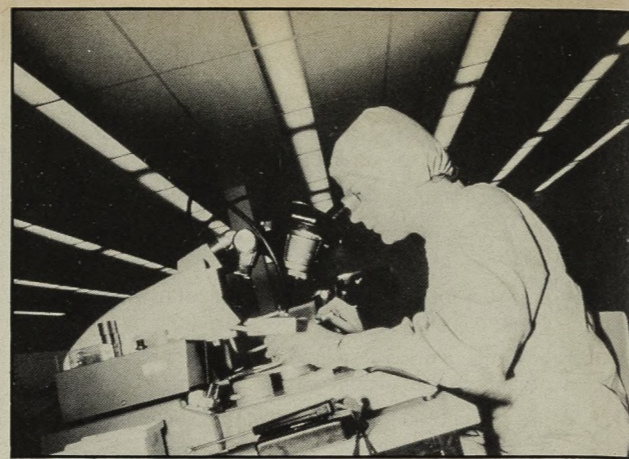


Illustration from the TECs prospectus.

### The award of the operating contract

The Business Plan will be considered by members of the National Training Task Force and the Secretary of State who will approve the contract and Exchequer funding for the first year of operation. Once a contract is awarded, the TEC will be ready to begin operation.

### The business response

The launch of the TEC Prospectus provide an opportunity for some of the industrialists and business people who might be expected to play a leading part in the future of TECs, to give an early and public reaction to the Government's proposals.

Responding to the Prime Minister and to Norman Fowler, John Hall, managing director of Cameron Hall Developments, said: "We know that the task before us is not an easy one. It will require the very *top* leadership of business, local government, trade unions and voluntary organisations. It will demand that each of us contribute our time and expertise to shaping a clear vision, to setting ambitious goals and to managing a very large business.

"For the first time, we have a real opportunity to mobilise resources and direct them to our needs. We have the opportunity to draw together the separate strands of education, training, employment and economic development into a sensible and coherent approach to community regeneration and business growth.

"This is what we have been asking for and this is what the Government offers us today.

"Prime Minister, Secretary of State, we accept the challenge. We are excited by the opportunity. And we are committed to making the TEC a vital force for enterprise and change in our community."

### Conclusion

TECs provide a new framework for the delivery of the training and enterprise activities required to meet the economic challenges of the 1990s. As Brian Wolfson said, "Our investment in people is the key to our competitive edge. Over time, it is the margin between economic growth and stagnation, between a real future and no future . . . unless government and business are prepared to invest now, we will seriously jeopardise the future prosperity of our companies and the well being of our nation". TECs provide a unique opportunity to meet that challenge now. ■

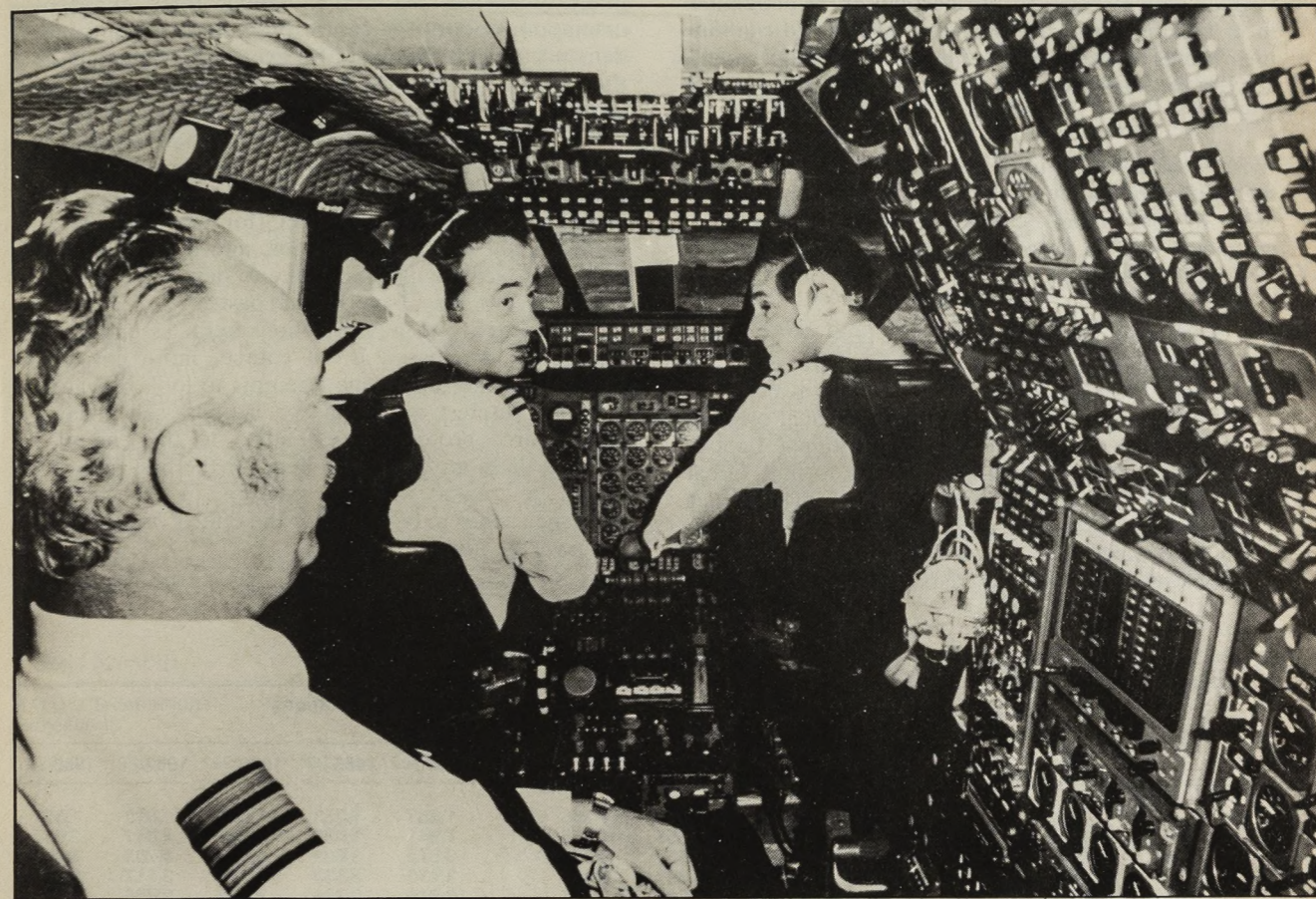


Photo: Adrian Meredith photography

## Labour force outlook to the year 2000

This article presents projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain up to the end of the century, using definitions in line with international recommendations. They incorporate new (1987-based) population projections, and preliminary information from the 1988 Labour Force Survey. Past and future trends in the size and composition of the labour force are explained, and alternative assumptions are discussed.

- In the year 2000 the civilian labour force in Great Britain is projected, on the conventional assumption of an unchanging level of unemployment, to be some 1.0 million higher than its estimated mid-1988 level of 27.6 million.
- Almost all (0.9 million, some 90 per cent) of the projected increase is among women, who are expected to make up 44 per cent of the labour force by the end of the century.
- There is a projected rise of 2.3 million among people aged 25-54, and a projected fall of 1.3 million in the labour force aged under 25.
- New projections by the Government Actuary's

Department suggest that the population of working age, which has risen by 2.0 million in the decade to 1987, will increase by only 0.5 million in the next ten years.

- The population of 16–19 year olds is expected to fall to a minimum of 2.6 million in 1994, 1.1 million down on its peak 12 years earlier, before beginning to rise slightly again.
- Civilian activity rates (the proportions of the population in or seeking work) are projected broadly to continue their trends of recent years—for most age groups, men's activity rates are expected to fall and women's rates to rise.
- By the year 2000 it is projected that the activity rate for the female population of working age as a whole will be only 13 percentage points below the male rate, compared with 18 percentage points in 1988 (and over 30 in 1971).

The civilian labour force is defined here to comprise essentially people aged 16 or over who are either in civilian employment or looking for work and available to start. This definition is in line with international practice and the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. It differs slightly from the former Great Britain Labour Force definition adopted in previous articles presenting estimates and projections. (For details of definitions please see technical note on pp 171–2.)

Activity rates—and hence the labour force—are known

to be sensitive to the pressure of demand in the labour market. For the purpose of the projections, as on previous occasions, the conventional working assumption has been made that the level of claimant unemployment remains broadly stable—in this case at its January 1989 level of 1.9 million (seasonally adjusted series consistent with the current coverage).

Using the methodology introduced with the last set of labour force projections<sup>1</sup>, it is possible to illustrate the likely effects on the civilian labour force of different assumptions about the future pressure of labour market demand: roughly speaking, for every 100,000 reduction in the number of claimant unemployed, some 50,000 people are encouraged to join (or rejoin) the labour force.

It is important to emphasise that the projections also rest on a number of other assumptions. In particular, they assume that economic and social factors affecting the structure of the labour market (for example, the split between full- and part-time jobs, and the availability of child care facilities) will continue to develop at much the same pace as they have in the past.

The sensitivity of the projections to the assumptions on which they are based is, of course, more critical the further into the future one attempts to look. Because of the wide interest which has been expressed in civilian labour force projections extending to the end of the century, these are presented here for the first time. They should be treated with due caution; in particular, full allowance needs to be made for the effects of variations in the level of unemployment.

<sup>1</sup> "Labour force outlook to 1995". *Employment Gazette*, March 1988, pp 117–129.

The labour force figures for 1988 are estimates using the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey, reported in detail in the article on pp 182–196 of this issue of *Employment Gazette*. The rise of some 0.4 million between 1987 and 1988 shown by these provisional estimates is close to that projected in the article in the March 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

All the figures in this article relate to Great Britain. Last year's article stated the intention of publishing projections for the United Kingdom, incorporating data from the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development. It is now hoped to produce these later this year.

### Civilian labour force composition and trends

The civilian labour force covers people in employment (excluding the armed forces) and those identified by censuses and surveys as unemployed. The definition of the unemployed used here follows the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and is used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); it is referred to as the "ILO/OECD" definition.

This definition is a little different from the "GB Labour Force" definition, previously used in Great Britain labour force estimates and projections. Basically, the ILO/OECD definition counts as unemployed all people who have looked for work in the last four weeks provided they are available to start in the next two weeks, whereas the GB Labour Force definition requires job search in a single reference week but does not require availability to start.

The difference between the two measures is small and has been declining: the ILO/OECD measure of the civilian labour force exceeded the GB Labour Force measure by 2/3 per cent in 1984, and less than 1/5 per cent in 1988. Estimates of the civilian labour force on ILO/OECD definitions were first presented in last year's article<sup>1</sup>. They are only available back to 1984, as before that year the Labour Force Survey did not collect information on job search over a four-week period.

Table 1 gives slightly revised estimates of the civilian labour force on ILO/OECD definitions for 1984–87 (the most important revisions being due to changes in the Department of Education and Science's estimates of student numbers in 1986); new provisional estimates for 1988; and projections for the years 1989–2000. It also reproduces the estimates on GB Labour Force definitions for 1980–84. Estimates of the civilian labour force on GB Labour Force definitions for earlier years (back to 1971) remain as previously published<sup>2</sup>.

Estimated and projected movements in the labour force since 1971 are illustrated in figure 1. This shows that, with the exception of 1982 and 1983, the size of the labour force has increased each year, and that it is projected to grow continuously (though at a slower rate) until the end of the century.

Changes over time in the size of the labour force can be broken down into two components: population effects, or the changes which would occur merely due to the changes in the size and age distribution of the population; and

<sup>1</sup> See table 6 on p 128 of *Employment Gazette*, March 1988.

<sup>2</sup> "Labour Force Outlook for Great Britain". *Employment Gazette*, May 1987, pp 253–263.

Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	GB Labour Force definitions* Estimates					ILO/OECD definitions* Estimates				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Men</b>										
16–19	1,355	1,363	1,352	1,328	1,356	1,367	1,353	1,325	1,315	1,327
20–24	1,767	1,793	1,816	1,855	1,935	1,941	1,999	2,030	2,041	2,017
25–34	3,750	3,753	3,620	3,551	3,573	3,578	3,632	3,688	3,785	3,866
35–44	3,156	3,189	3,314	3,397	3,467	3,470	3,538	3,581	3,617	3,648
45–54	2,918	2,889	2,850	2,825	2,807	2,819	2,798	2,759	2,736	2,787
55–59	1,437	1,390	1,319	1,261	1,216	1,224	1,210	1,185	1,152	1,158
60–64	922	932	901	869	859	868	809	767	770	758
65–69	207	202	177	150	146	150	162	155	163	158
70 and over	125	132	122	112	118	120	113	103	101	118
All ages	15,637	15,644	15,472	15,347	15,478	15,538	15,614	15,594	15,681	15,836
Working age†	15,305	15,310	15,173	15,085	15,215	15,268	15,339	15,336	15,417	15,560
<b>Women</b>										
16–19	1,329	1,265	1,239	1,204	1,216	1,227	1,235	1,214	1,240	1,197
20–24	1,351	1,412	1,441	1,472	1,537	1,560	1,574	1,610	1,612	1,614
25–34	2,172	2,188	2,145	2,133	2,258	2,292	2,364	2,459	2,582	2,714
35–44	2,200	2,227	2,321	2,387	2,537	2,555	2,644	2,707	2,775	2,868
45–54	2,091	2,088	2,077	2,073	2,102	2,111	2,106	2,118	2,132	2,153
55–59	911	876	830	792	790	800	799	788	798	786
60–64	329	354	345	335	358	367	305	298	291	297
65 and over	178	187	175	162	152	154	152	140	142	147
All ages	10,561	10,598	10,573	10,560	10,950	11,066	11,179	11,335	11,572	11,775
Working age**	10,054	10,056	10,053	10,062	10,440	10,545	10,722	10,897	11,139	11,330
<b>All</b>										
16–19	2,684	2,628	2,590	2,532	2,572	2,595	2,588	2,539	2,556	2,523
20–24	3,118	3,205	3,258	3,327	3,472	3,501	3,573	3,640	3,653	3,631
25–34	5,922	5,941	5,765	5,684	5,832	5,871	5,996	6,148	6,367	6,579
35–44	5,355	5,416	5,636	5,784	6,004	6,025	6,182	6,288	6,392	6,516
45–54	5,009	4,978	4,927	4,898	4,909	4,930	4,904	4,877	4,867	4,940
55–59	2,348	2,266	2,149	2,053	2,006	2,023	2,009	1,973	1,951	1,943
60–64	1,251	1,287	1,246	1,204	1,218	1,235	1,115	1,065	1,061	1,055
65 and over	510	521	474	424	416	423	426	398	406	423
All ages	26,198	26,242	26,045	25,907	26,428	26,604	26,793	26,929	27,253	27,610
Working age††	25,359	25,366	25,226	25,147	25,654	25,813	26,061	26,232	26,555	26,890

\* For details of definitions, see technical note.  
† Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
\*\* Women aged 16 to 59 years.

Table 1 (Cont'd)

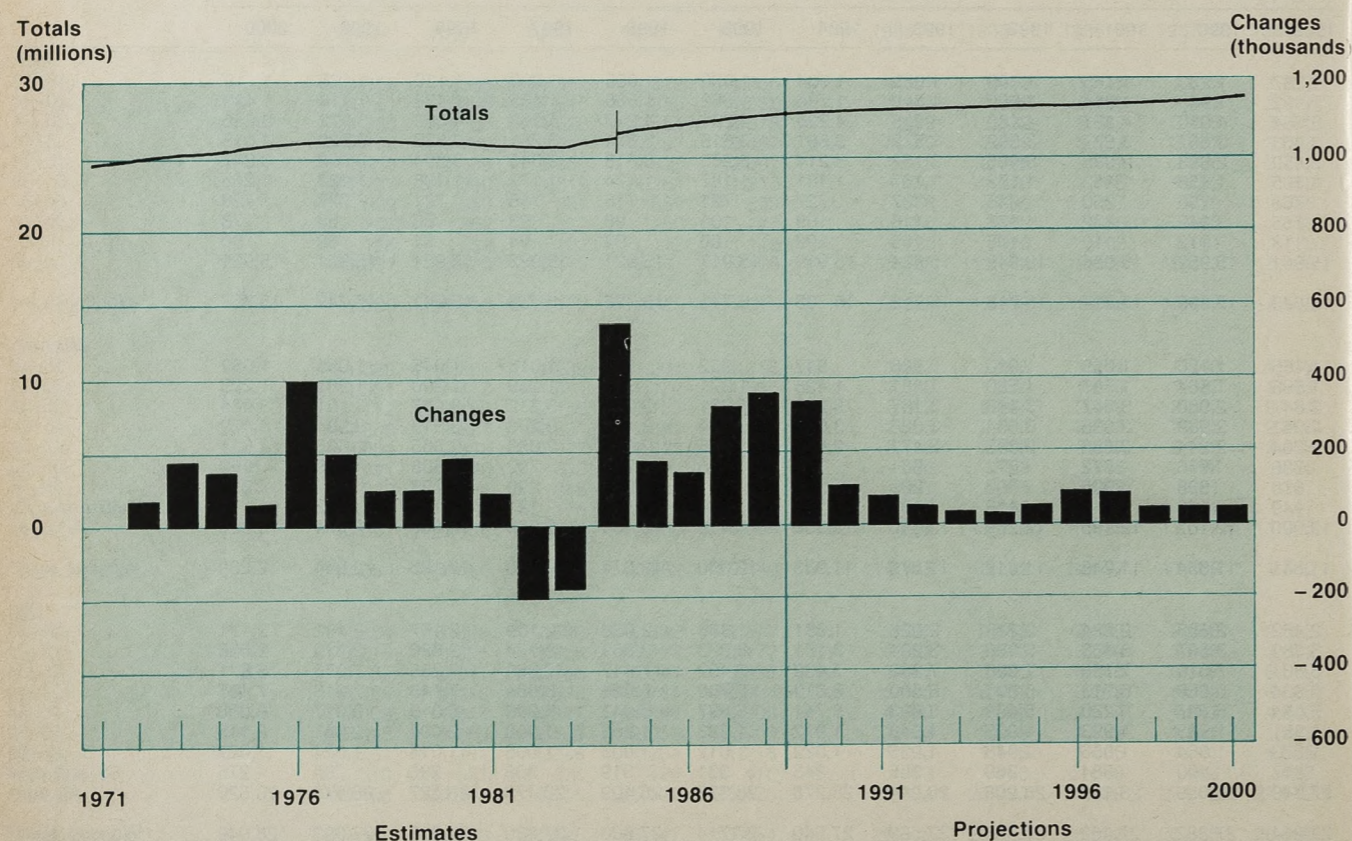
	ILO/OECD definitions* Projections										Thousands	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		1999
<b>Men</b>												
16–19	1,287	1,233	1,165	1,109	1,059	1,034	1,036	1,058	1,093	1,122	1,126	1,119
20–24	1,992	1,943	1,914	1,866	1,812	1,736	1,662	1,568	1,485	1,426	1,418	1,433
25–34	3,954	4,050	4,121	4,180	4,215	4,235	4,231	4,217	4,168	4,088	3,972	3,846
35–44	3,663	3,667	3,677	3,599	3,572	3,581	3,615	3,674	3,751	3,832	3,922	4,018
45–54	2,850	2,893	2,935	3,065	3,152	3,214	3,262	3,318	3,345	3,354	3,352	3,347
55–59	1,165	1,156	1,152	1,153	1,167	1,181	1,187	1,174	1,177	1,198	1,233	1,265
60–64	763	756	750	745	737	727	721	716	715	721	727	728
65–69	155	162	142	132	123	116	109	98	93	88	83	78
70 and over	113	112	110	108	105	102	100	97	94	91	89	86
All ages	15,941	15,952	15,956	15,949	15,934	15,919	15,917	15,921	15,923	15,921	15,921	15,921
Working age†	15,673	15,698	15,714	15,718	15,713	15,708	15,713	15,726	15,736	15,741	15,749	15,757
<b>Women</b>												
16–19	1,165	1,120	1,059	1,010	968	947	952	977	1,016	1,046	1,055	1,052
20–24	1,598	1,564	1,549	1,520	1,481	1,425	1,371	1,301	1,239	1,200	1,201	1,223
25–34	2,847	2,960	3,047	3,118	3,167	3,204	3,221	3,231	3,212	3,167	3,101	3,024
35–44	2,941	2,989	3,035	3,004	3,008	3,038	3,084	3,152	3,233	3,313	3,394	3,479
45–54	2,204	2,244	2,285	2,393	2,471	2,527	2,575	2,625	2,653	2,665	2,665	2,661
55–59	786	776	772	772	781	791	796	789	792	806	828	850
60–64	310	308	305	303	299	295	291	290	290	293	297	299
65 and over	149	145	142	138	135	131	128	124	121	117	113	110
All ages	12,000	12,107	12,195	12,259	12,310	12,358	12,419	12,488	12,554	12,606	12,654	12,698
Working age**	11,541	11,654	11,748	11,818	11,876	11,933	12,000	12,074	12,143	12,196	12,244	12,289
<b>All</b>												
16–19	2,452	2,353	2,224	2,118	2,026	1,981	1,988	2,036	2,109	2,167	2,182	2,171
20–24	3,589	3,507	3,463	3,386	3,294	3,161	3,033	2,869	2,724	2,626	2,619	2,656
25–34	6,801	7,010	7,168	7,298	7,382	7,439	7,452	7,447	7,380	7,255	7,073	6,871
35–44	6,604	6,656	6,713	6,603	6,580	6,619	6,700	6,826	6,984	7,145	7,316	7,497
45–54	5,054	5,137	5,220	5,459	5,623	5,741	5,837	5,943	5,999	6,019	6,017	6,008
55–59	1,951	1,933	1,923	1,925	1,948	1,972	1,983	1,963	1,968	2,004	2,061	2,115
60–64	1,073	1,064	1,056	1,048	1,036	1,022	1,012	1,005	1,005	1,014	1,024	1,027
65 and over	417	400	384	369	356	343	331	319	308	296	285	275
All ages	27,940	28,059	28,152	28,208	28,244	28,278	28,336	28,409	28,478	28,527	28,575	28,620
Working age††	27,214	27,352	27,462	27,536	27,589	27,640	27,714	27,800	27,880	27,938	27,993	28,046



Packing Department, Hall Bros

Photo: Manchester News Services

Figure 1 Estimates and projections of civilian labour force\*, Great Britain



\* To 1984 GB LF definition.  
From 1984 ILO/OECD definition.  
For details of definitions, please see technical note.

activity rate effects, due to changes in the proportion of the population (in each age group) which is in the labour force.

Figures 2 and 3 show recent and projected changes in the civilian labour force for five periods from 1980-84 to 1996-2000, distinguishing the population and activity rate effects for men and women and for three broad age groups.

While the total civilian labour force grows in each of the periods, the components of the growth vary greatly. The small overall rise in the labour force between 1980 and 1984, and the sizeable fall for men and among people aged 55 and over in this period, were due to activity rate effects, as the then high levels of unemployment discouraged people from entering or staying in the labour force.

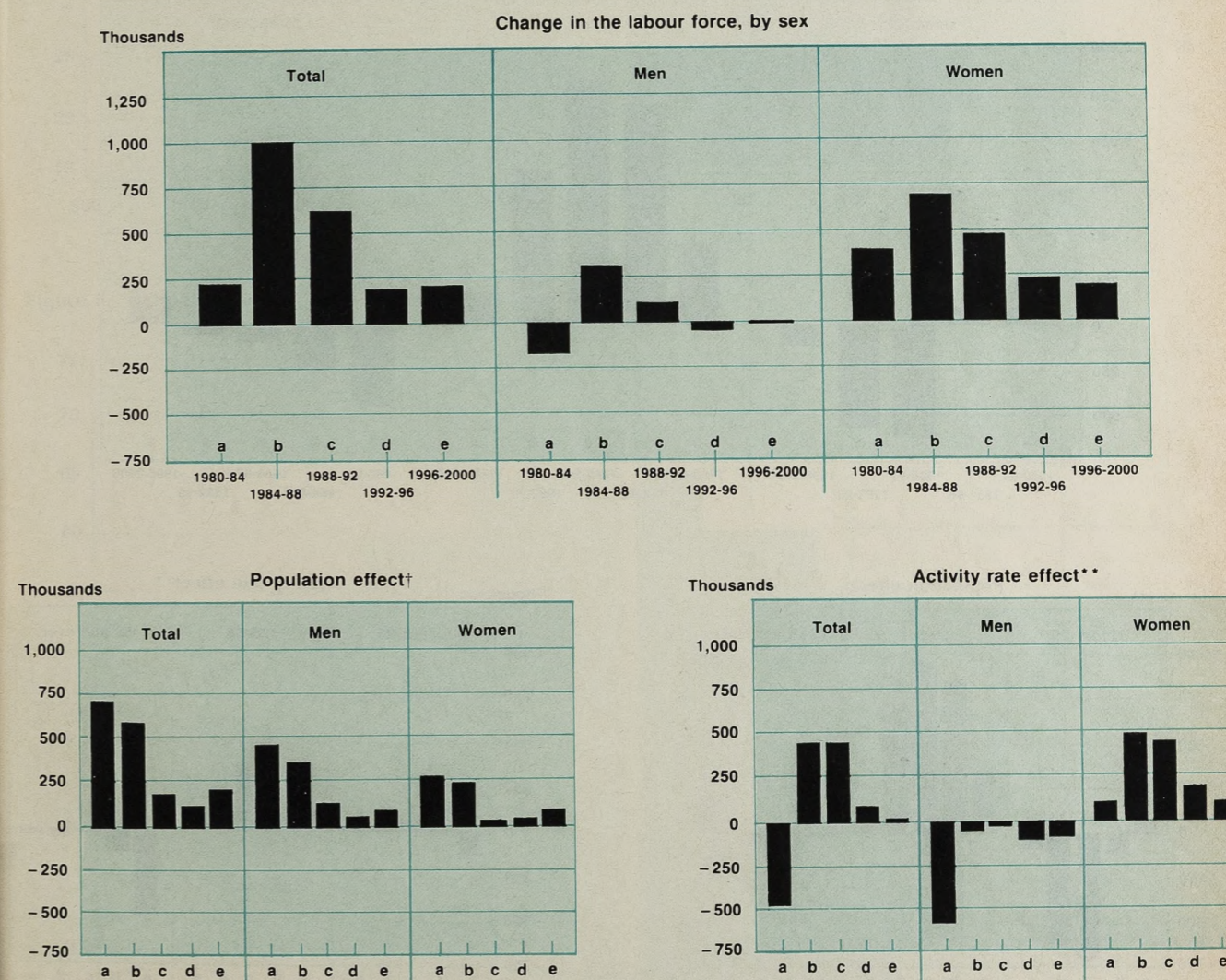
The large rise in the size of the labour force between 1984 and 1988 reflects large positive activity rate effects, reversing those of the previous period, as unemployment fell substantially. For men and the over-55s, the activity rate effects remained negative but far less so than in 1980-84.

Turning to the projection period from 1988 onwards, the smaller labour force growth can be seen as due to two factors. First, in 1988-92 the population effect is much smaller than in earlier years, and for the under-25s is strongly negative. This "demographic timebomb" corresponds to the falling birthrates of the late 1960s and early 1970s, and will be discussed further when the population projections are considered.

Second, in 1992-96 the activity rate effect is smaller than in the preceding two four-year periods (though still positive), the difference being most marked for women. This is largely a result of the conventional assumption, made for the purposes of the projections, that unemployment will remain stable after 1989—in other words, that activity rates will not rise in response to falling unemployment as they have in the past few years.

The overall rise of 1.0 million projected between 1988 and 2000, then, is dominated by the activity rate effect for women (0.7 million) and the population effect for people aged 25-54 (1.8 million). These more than outweigh the negative effects of activity rates for men (0.2 million) and of population for people aged under 25 (1.4 million).

Figure 2 Components of change in the civilian labour force\*



\* To 1984 GB LF definition.  
From 1984 ILO/OECD definition.  
For details of definitions, please see technical note.

† The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained at its value in the initial year.

\*\* The residual change — that is, total change less the population effect.



The changed composition of the labour force by the end of the century is illustrated in figures 4 and 5, which present labour force "pyramids" for 1988 and 2000. In fact, it can be seen that the shape of the labour force is projected to look much less like a pyramid by the end of the century than it does now: the "modal" age group—that containing the greatest number of people in the labour force (per year of age)—moves up from 20–24 to 35–44 years, for both sexes.

The projected continuing shift towards the female labour force (the right-hand side of the diagram) can also be seen, though this feature is less marked than in recent years. Women are projected to make up over 44 per cent of the civilian labour force in the year 2000, compared with under 43 per cent in 1988 and 40 per cent in 1980.

Corresponding to the division between population effects and activity rate effects, the construction of the labour force projections consists of multiplying together two components: population projections (for each age/sex

category) and activity rate projections. These are now considered in turn.

### Population projections

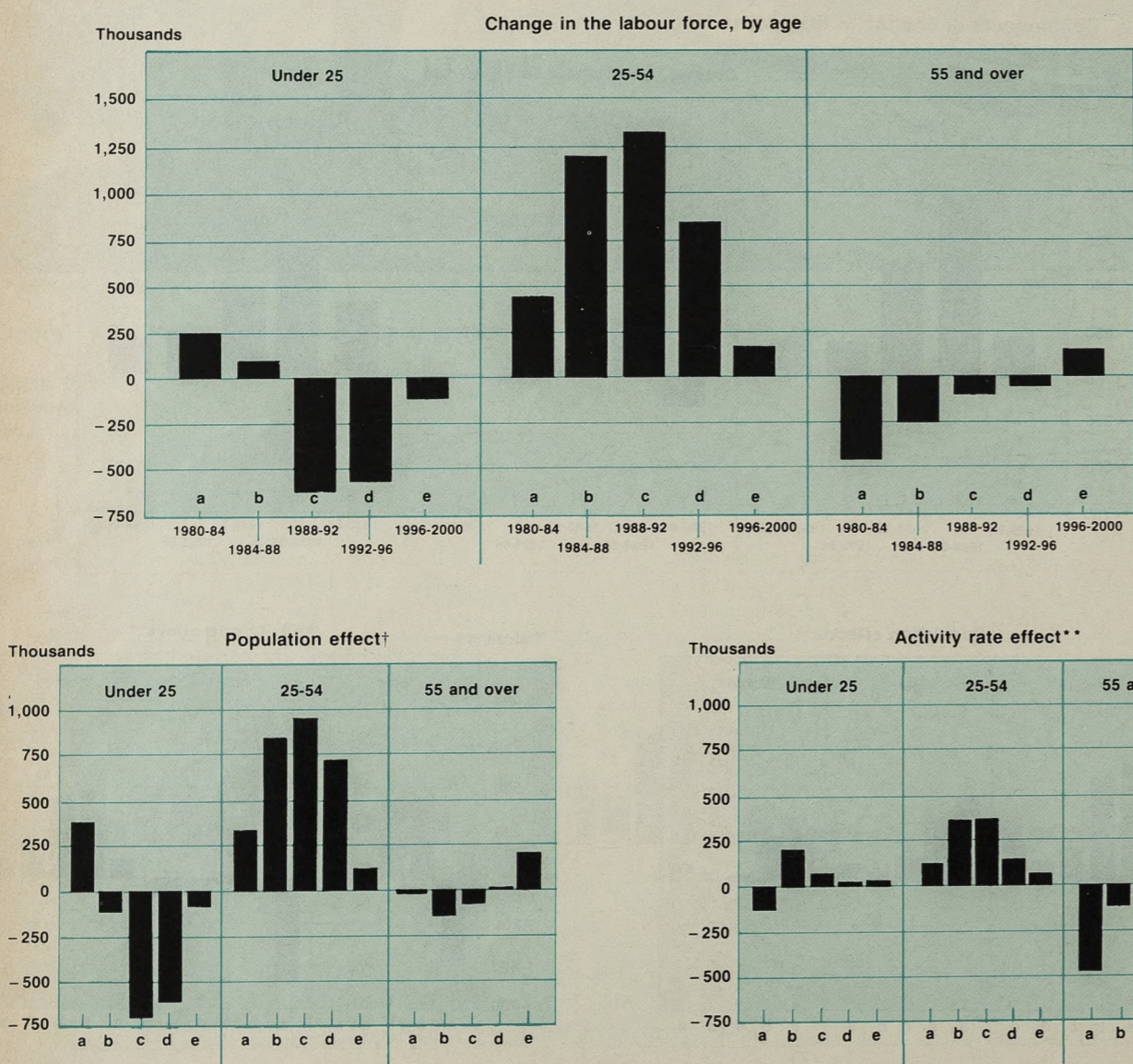
Projections of the population of Great Britain are made by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). The 1987-based projections have just been released<sup>1</sup>; they are reproduced, together with estimates up to 1987 compiled by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the General Register Office for Scotland, in table 2.

The group of most relevance to the labour force is the population of working age—above minimum school-leaving age (16) and below state retirement age (60 for women and 65 for men).

The new projections give a population of working age by 1995 some 150,000 higher than in the previous (1985-based) GAD projections, and 85,000 higher than in

<sup>1</sup> The projections for England and Wales were published in Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor PP2 89/1.

Figure 3 Components of change in the civilian labour force\*



\* To 1984 GB LF definition. From 1984 ILO/OECD definition. For details of definitions, please see technical note.

† The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained at its value in the initial year.

\*\* The residual change — that is, total change less the population effect.

Figure 4 Estimated civilian labour force in Great Britain, 1988

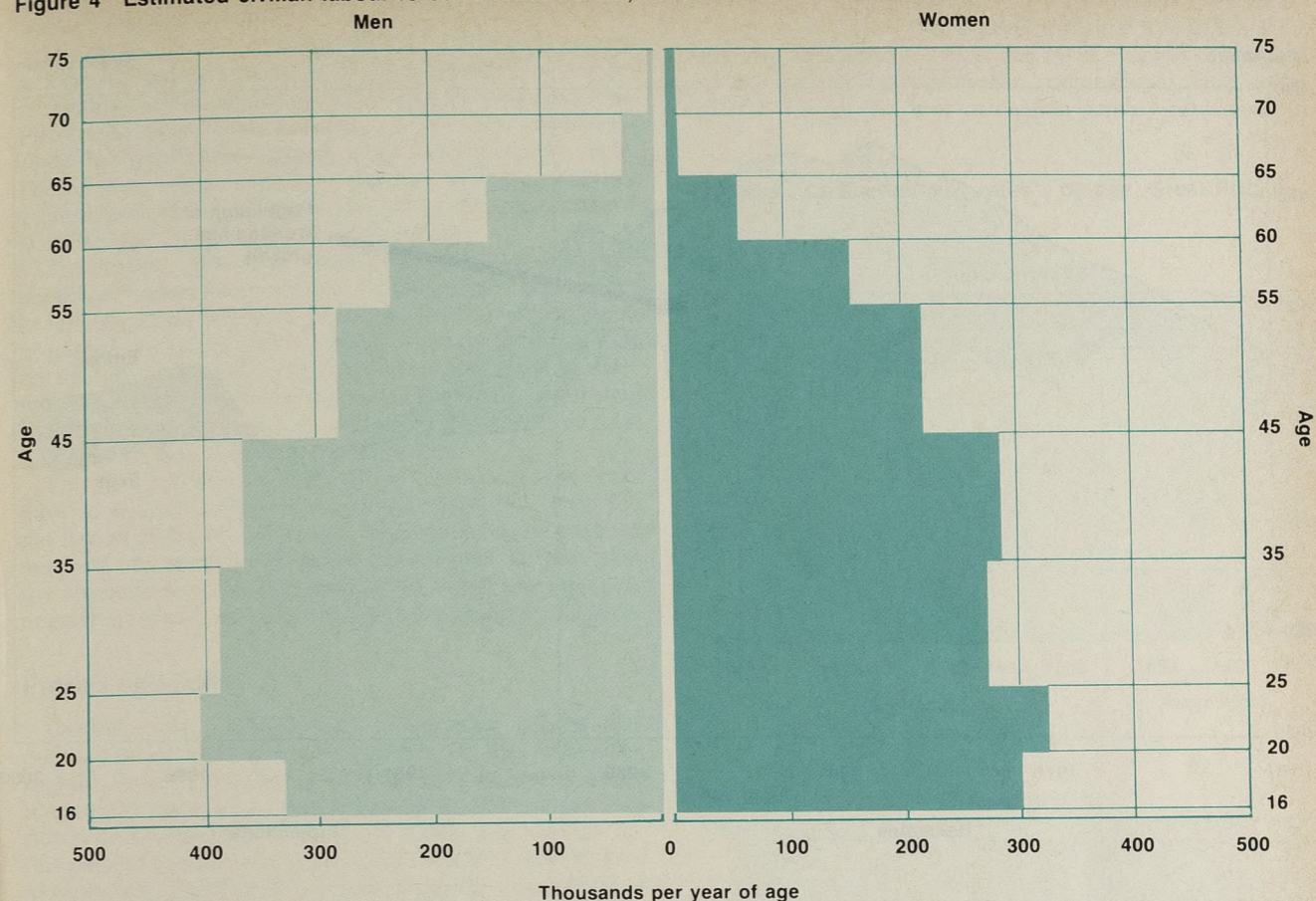


Figure 5 Projected civilian labour force in Great Britain, 2000

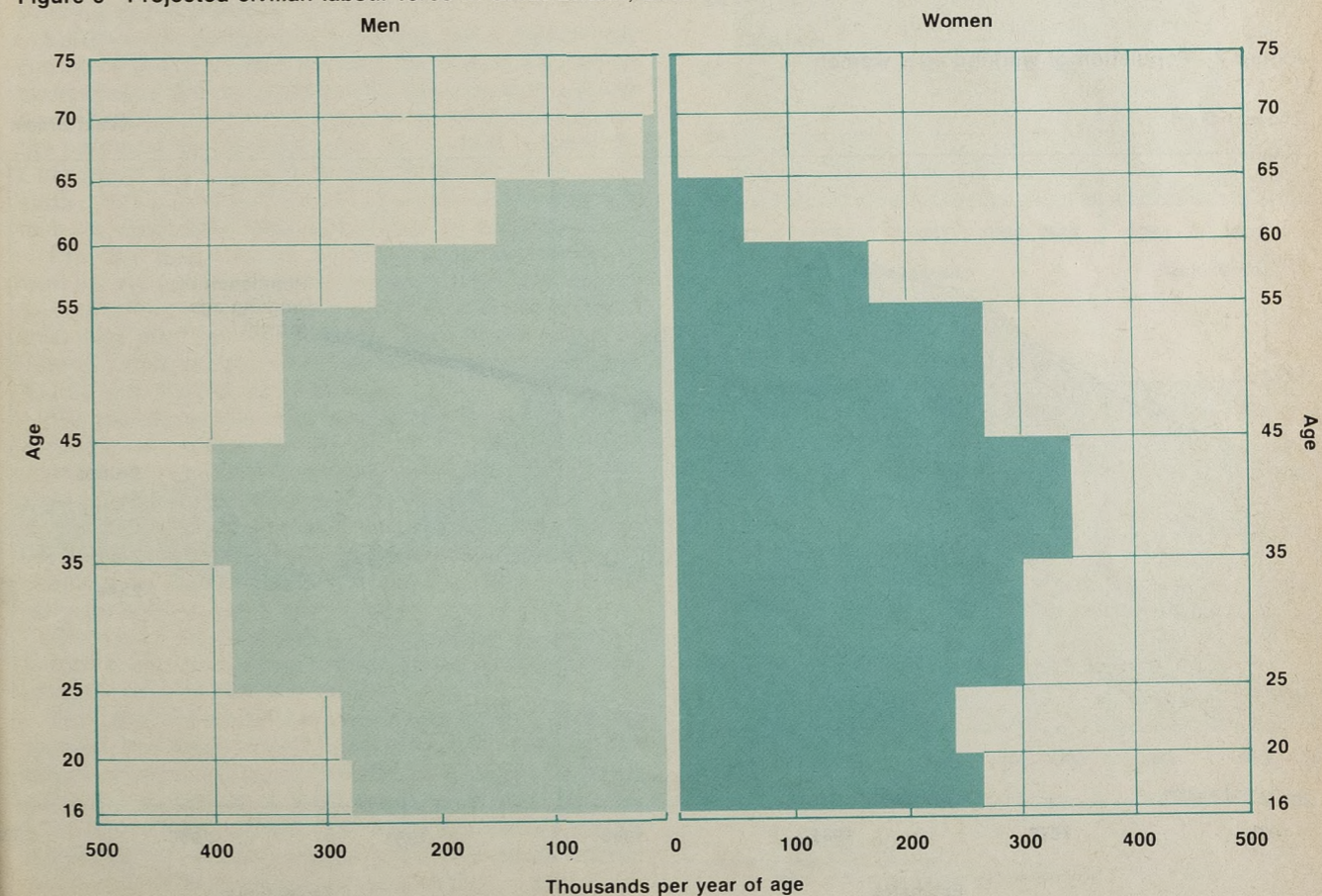


Figure 6 Population of working age: men

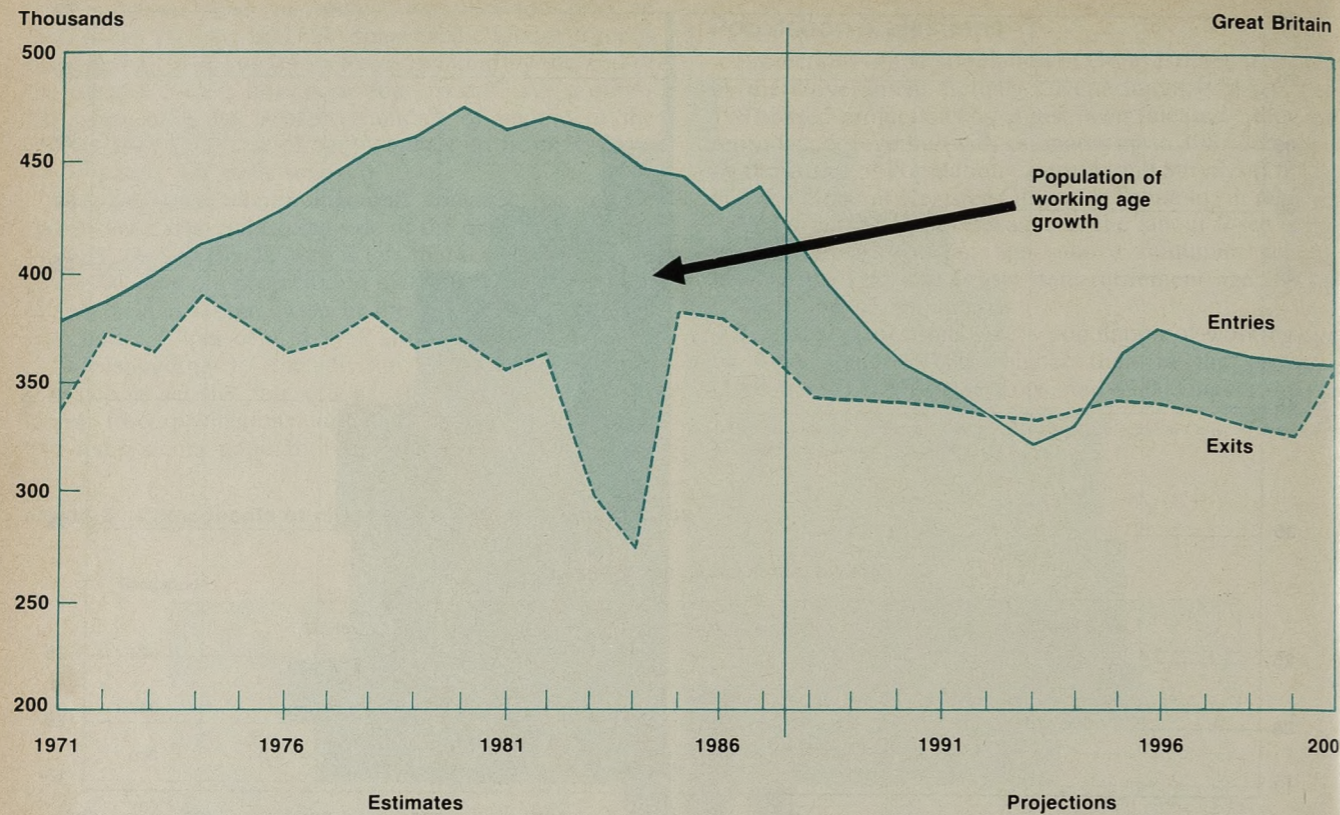
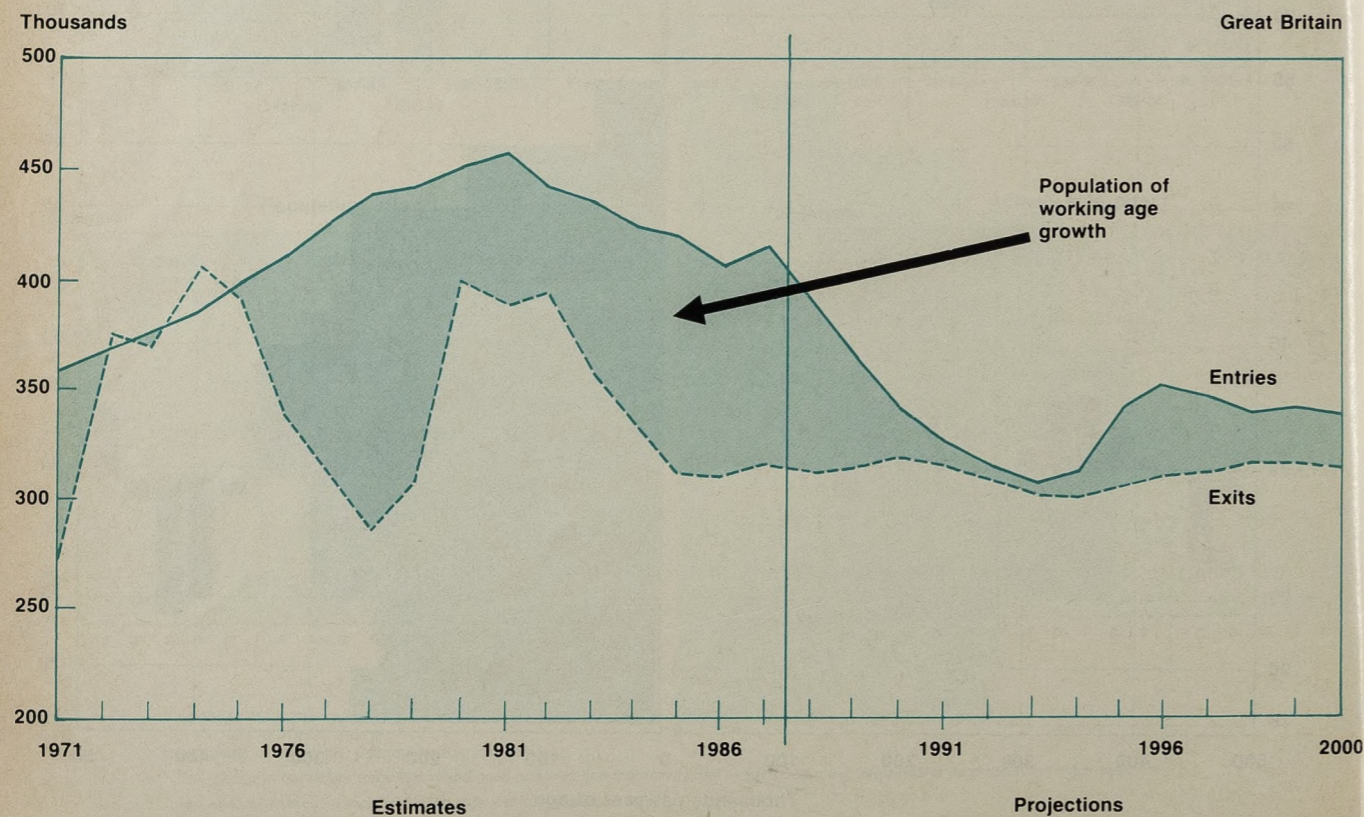


Figure 7 Population of working age: women



the modified projections which were used in last year's labour force projections.

The revisions to the population projections partly reflect changed assumptions about mortality rates: these are slightly higher up to the end of the century than in the 1985-based projections, because of the new allowance made for premature deaths from AIDS among men. There were also small revisions to the fertility assumptions, though these do not affect the population of working age by the end of the century.

The main difference affecting the working age population concerns international migration: there were fewer emigrants between 1985 and 1987 than had been projected; and from 1989 onwards it is now assumed that for the UK—taking all ages and both sexes together—there will be a balance of immigrants and emigrants, rather than the long-term net loss of some 17,000 people a year assumed in the 1985-based projections.

This new assumption reflects the fact that recent years have seen a net inflow of migrants, contrasting with the net loss of population through migration experienced for much of this century. It should be pointed out here that the population projections cannot allow for any effect on migration created by future changes in government policy.

#### Entries and exits

Overall, the 1987-based projections show the population of working age in Great Britain increasing slightly, from 34.1 million in 1987 to 34.4 million in 1991; remaining almost static during the early 1990s; and rising slowly to 34.7 million by the year 2000. The reasons for this pattern can be seen from figures 6 and 7, which show movements in entries to and exits from the population of working age, for men and women. The gap between the two lines in each figure represents the net change in the working age population.

Entries to the population of working age in a given year consist of young people reaching the age of 16, and so closely follow births 16 years earlier (for simplicity, figures 6 and 7 relate to those reaching the age of 16 throughout: the raising of the school-leaving age in 1973 is ignored). Conversely, exits tend to follow births 60 or 65 years earlier, but also include deaths of people of working age and—by convention—the net effects of migration.

Thus the high rates of increase in the population of working age in the late 1970s and early 1980s were due to a combination of high levels of entries and low levels of exits: high birth rates in the 1960s "baby boom" (16 years before) combined with low birth rates during the 1914-18 World War (60-65 years before).

The rate of increase has been falling since 1984 and is expected to continue to do so up to 1994 (the male working age population is actually projected to fall slightly from 1992 to 1994). This is explained by the low birth rates of the 1970s which followed the "baby boom" (lower entries) and also the fact that the unusually small cohort of people born during World War I had by 1985 all passed state retirement age (higher exits).

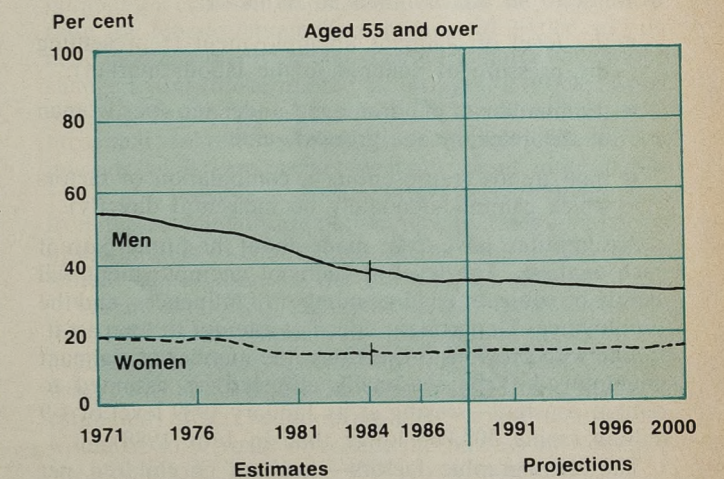
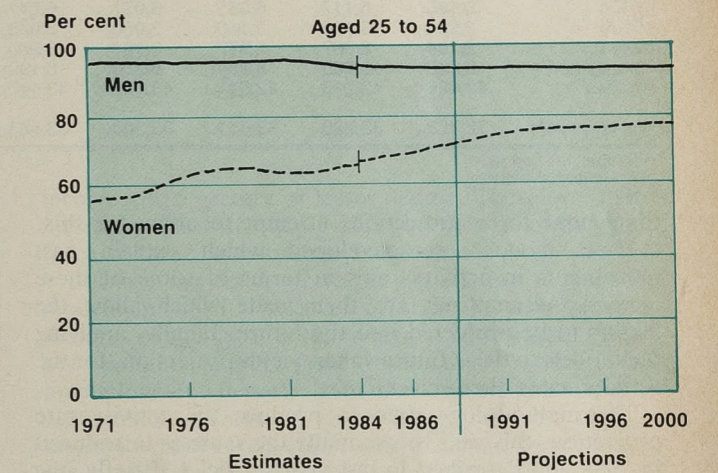
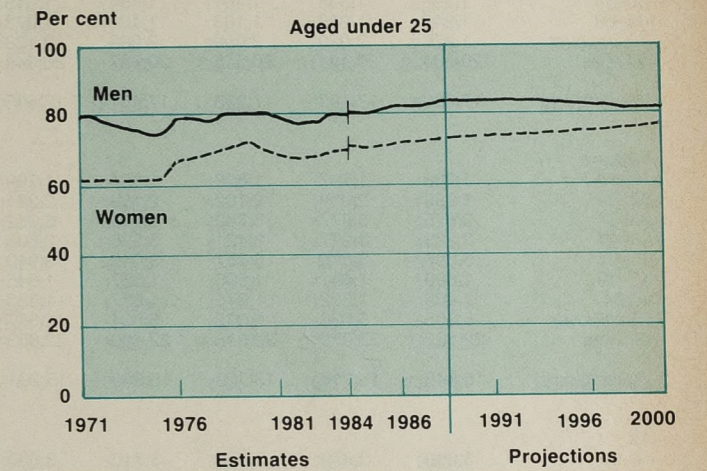
After 1994, the population of working age is projected to start rising again, largely reflecting the partial recovery in birth rates in the late 1970s.

This focus on entries and exits is useful when analysing changes, but figures 6 and 7 also show that—ignoring the effects of migration—only 700,000 or so people enter or leave the population of working age each year, out of a total of over 34 million. Of every ten people in the population of working age in 1988, one would expect seven still to be in it by the year 2000.

#### Activity rate projections

Activity rates, or the proportions of the population of different age groups which are in the labour force, are known to vary with economic, demographic and social factors. The projections of civilian activity rates used in

Figure 8 Civilian activity rates\*, by age, Great Britain



\*To 1984 GB LF definition.  
From 1984 ILO/OECD definition.  
For details of definitions, please see technical note.

Table 2 Estimates and projections of the resident population of Great Britain aged 16 and over

	Estimates								Projections	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Men</b>										
16-19	1,842	1,882	1,905	1,907	1,861	1,824	1,785	1,759	1,721	1,663
20-24	2,054	2,107	2,147	2,206	2,285	2,341	2,359	2,364	2,342	2,306
25-34	3,942	3,933	3,826	3,793	3,818	3,866	3,935	4,025	4,116	4,215
35-44	3,283	3,322	3,462	3,559	3,640	3,705	3,778	3,820	3,841	3,847
45-54	3,069	3,047	3,033	3,033	3,031	3,029	3,005	3,008	3,052	3,114
55-59	1,595	1,555	1,520	1,499	1,483	1,472	1,462	1,452	1,439	1,424
60-64	1,295	1,345	1,401	1,464	1,515	1,462	1,426	1,395	1,379	1,366
65-69	1,248	1,233	1,193	1,128	1,073	1,124	1,172	1,225	1,282	1,326
70 and over	1,976	2,020	2,059	2,098	2,138	2,170	2,181	2,194	2,172	2,160
All ages	20,304	20,444	20,545	20,687	20,844	20,992	21,103	21,241	21,344	21,421
Working age*	17,080	17,192	17,293	17,461	17,633	17,698	17,750	17,822	17,890	17,935
<b>Women</b>										
16-19	1,766	1,797	1,808	1,804	1,769	1,736	1,700	1,678	1,641	1,582
20-24	1,989	2,052	2,102	2,159	2,221	2,271	2,289	2,284	2,258	2,222
25-34	3,875	3,877	3,780	3,739	3,752	3,794	3,872	3,962	4,050	4,146
35-44	3,223	3,277	3,421	3,526	3,605	3,677	3,752	3,800	3,825	3,835
45-54	3,096	3,070	3,051	3,045	3,040	3,030	3,007	3,011	3,054	3,114
55-59	1,699	1,641	1,596	1,567	1,545	1,534	1,521	1,507	1,489	1,466
60-64	1,469	1,522	1,576	1,637	1,685	1,613	1,560	1,519	1,493	1,474
65 and over	5,005	5,036	5,032	5,004	4,987	5,078	5,141	5,204	5,235	5,261
All ages	22,122	22,272	22,366	22,480	22,603	22,733	22,843	22,965	23,045	23,100
Working age†	15,648	15,714	15,759	15,839	15,931	16,042	16,141	16,242	16,317	16,365
<b>All</b>										
16-19	3,608	3,679	3,712	3,710	3,630	3,559	3,486	3,437	3,362	3,245
20-24	4,043	4,159	4,249	4,365	4,505	4,612	4,648	4,647	4,600	4,528
25-34	7,817	7,810	7,606	7,532	7,570	7,661	7,807	7,987	8,166	8,361
35-44	6,506	6,599	6,883	7,085	7,244	7,382	7,530	7,620	7,666	7,682
45-54	6,165	6,117	6,085	6,077	6,071	6,059	6,012	6,019	6,106	6,228
55-59	3,294	3,196	3,116	3,066	3,028	3,007	2,983	2,959	2,928	2,890
60-64	2,764	2,867	2,977	3,101	3,200	3,075	2,986	2,914	2,872	2,840
65 and over	8,229	8,288	8,284	8,230	8,199	8,371	8,494	8,623	8,689	8,747
All ages	42,426	42,716	42,911	43,167	43,447	43,725	43,946	44,206	44,389	44,521
Working age*†	32,728	32,905	33,051	33,300	33,563	33,741	33,891	34,064	34,207	34,300

\* Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Women aged 16 to 59 years.

the labour force projections attempt to allow for this.

First, models are developed which explain past movements in activity rates in terms of some of these factors. Assumptions are then made which allow the factors to be projected into the future. Finally, applying the models to these future values yields projections for the activity rates themselves.

The methodology used to produce the activity rate projections this year is essentially the same as introduced in 1988 and described in last year's article<sup>1</sup>. Briefly, the models are estimated using data back to 1961, and explain movements in activity rates in terms of:

- the level of claimant unemployment (representing the pressure of demand in the labour market);
- the number of children aged under ten (per woman in the relevant age groups); and
- time trends (representing a combination of factors which cannot adequately be measured directly).

Assumptions have to be made about the future path of each of these. The level of claimant unemployment will clearly be subject to a large number of influences, and the Employment Department does not attempt to forecast it. In line with previous projections, the number of claimant unemployed (GB, seasonally adjusted) is assumed to remain constant—staying at its January 1989 level of 1.9 million (some 300,000 lower than in June 1988).

The demographic factors—numbers of children per woman—are projected into the future using the fertility

<sup>1</sup> See especially the technical note on p 129 of the March 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

assumptions produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, which underlie the 1987-based population projections. Finally, other relevant economic and social factors are assumed to change in the same way as in the past (either at a constant rate, or at a rate increasing or declining over time).

More will be said about these assumptions, and the effects of varying them, later in this article.

### Civilian activity rate projections

The results of the civilian activity rate projections from 1989, with estimates for earlier years, are given in *table 3* and summarised in *figure 8*. When these are combined with the population figures in *table 2* they give the civilian labour force estimates and projections in both *table 1* and *figure 1*.

The general rises in women's activity rates, and falls in men's, have already been alluded to in the discussion of population and activity rate effects. On the basis of the models used for the projections in different age groups, it is now possible to suggest reasons for these movements.

The projected falls in men's activity rates are due to long-run time trends in five of the seven age groups of 25 years and over. They are strongest for the over-55s, reflecting the moves to earlier retirement which have been observed in the past and are assumed to continue.

Women's activity rates have rising trends for all five age groups under 55 years. These will reflect a number of economic and social factors, such as the greater availability of part-time work and the increase in the educational level of the female population.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

	Projections										Thousands	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2000
<b>Men</b>												
16-19	1,590	1,501	1,427	1,362	1,329	1,335	1,367	1,411	1,444	1,449	1,440	16-19
20-24	2,255	2,224	2,170	2,108	2,024	1,940	1,839	1,751	1,691	1,686	1,705	20-24
25-34	4,321	4,401	4,468	4,509	4,534	4,534	4,523	4,475	4,392	4,272	4,140	25-34
35-44	3,851	3,862	3,780	3,751	3,761	3,797	3,859	3,940	4,025	4,119	4,220	35-44
45-54	3,165	3,216	3,363	3,463	3,536	3,594	3,661	3,696	3,711	3,713	3,713	45-54
55-59	1,414	1,408	1,410	1,427	1,444	1,451	1,436	1,439	1,465	1,507	1,547	55-59
60-64	1,359	1,352	1,347	1,336	1,323	1,315	1,310	1,313	1,328	1,343	1,350	60-64
65-69	1,280	1,249	1,227	1,216	1,207	1,203	1,199	1,195	1,187	1,176	1,170	65-69
70 and over	2,235	2,294	2,339	2,369	2,400	2,428	2,455	2,480	2,497	2,517	2,538	70 and over
All ages	21,470	21,507	21,531	21,541	21,558	21,597	21,649	21,700	21,740	21,782	21,823	All ages
Working age*	17,955	17,964	17,965	17,956	17,951	17,966	17,995	18,025	18,056	18,089	18,115	Working age*
<b>Women</b>												
16-19	1,512	1,425	1,353	1,291	1,259	1,264	1,295	1,339	1,371	1,377	1,367	16-19
20-24	2,173	2,140	2,090	2,028	1,944	1,863	1,764	1,677	1,621	1,615	1,634	20-24
25-34	4,246	4,322	4,380	4,415	4,437	4,432	4,415	4,359	4,270	4,151	4,020	25-34
35-44	3,842	3,852	3,774	3,746	3,755	3,788	3,852	3,937	4,024	4,117	4,217	35-44
45-54	3,164	3,216	3,365	3,472	3,550	3,620	3,693	3,739	3,763	3,773	3,779	45-54
55-59	1,448	1,439	1,440	1,456	1,475	1,484	1,471	1,476	1,503	1,544	1,585	55-59
60-64	1,465	1,453	1,440	1,423	1,402	1,386	1,378	1,380	1,395	1,414	1,424	60-64
65 and over	5,278	5,295	5,304	5,306	5,309	5,315	5,317	5,313	5,296	5,279	5,267	65 and over
All ages	23,128	23,142	23,146	23,137	23,131	23,152	23,185	23,220	23,243	23,270	23,293	All ages
Working age†	16,385	16,394	16,402	16,408	16,420	16,451	16,490	16,527	16,552	16,577	16,602	Working age†
<b>All</b>												
16-19	3,102	2,926	2,780	2,653	2,588	2,599	2,662	2,750	2,815	2,826	2,807	16-19
20-24	4,428	4,364	4,260	4,136	3,968	3,803	3,603	3,428	3,312	3,301	3,339	20-24
25-34	8,567	8,723	8,848	8,924	8,971	8,966	8,938	8,834	8,662	8,423	8,160	25-34
35-44	7,693	7,714	7,554	7,497	7,516	7,585	7,711	7,877	8,049	8,236	8,437	35-44
45-54	6,329	6,432	6,728	6,935	7,086	7,214	7,354	7,435	7,474	7,486	7,492	45-54
55-59	2,862	2,847	2,850	2,883	2,919	2,935	2,907	2,915	2,968	3,051	3,132	55-59
60-64	2,824	2,805	2,787	2,759	2,725	2,701	2,688	2,693	2,723	2,757	2,774	60-64
65 and over	8,793	8,838	8,870	8,891	8,916	8,946	8,971	8,988	8,980	8,972	8,975	65 and over
All ages	44,598	44,649	44,677	44,678	44,689	44,749	44,834	44,920	44,983	45,052	45,116	All ages
Working age*†	34,340	34,358	34,367	34,364	34,371	34,417	34,485	34,552	34,608	34,666	34,717	Working age*†

For women aged 25-54, the rate of increase slows down by the end of the projection period. This is partly due to projected rises in the number of children aged under ten per woman during the 1990s, and partly because it has been assumed that the upward trends in female activity rates will tail off as their levels get nearer to those of the corresponding male rates.

For the under-25s, activity rates are projected separately for students and non-students. Students' activity rates have shown rising trends, as more young people in education take on part-time jobs, and these are projected to continue (though not so strongly). For young men, they are offset by downward trends in non-students' activity rates; young women, on the other hand, show overall increases.

Finally, for both men and women, the pressure of demand does not affect projected activity rates beyond 1989, because of the working assumption that unemployment will not change from its January 1989 level. Between 1988 and 1989, the assumed fall of some 300,000 in unemployment (which has already happened) raises activity rates in the age groups where the pressure of demand appears to be a relevant factor: all the female groups and all but two of the male.

### Alternative assumptions

The projections of the labour force which have been presented here are clearly dependent on the assumptions made as to the future path of the factors underlying movements in population and activity rates. Like any assumptions, these are almost certain to be proved

incorrect to a greater or lesser degree. Therefore, it is of interest to know the likely effect on the size of the labour force if these assumptions fail to hold.

Because the activity rate projections are produced by models in which the level of claimant unemployment features explicitly, it is relatively straightforward to work out variant labour force projections where actual unemployment departs from the stylised assumption of 1.9 million. *Table 4* gives these for a range of unemployment levels either side of this, for each year of the projection period.

As a rough rule of thumb, a fall of 100,000 in the number of claimant unemployed would be expected to raise the female labour force by around 30,000 and the male labour force by 20,000. These estimates have barely changed from those quoted in last year's article, which was the first time such sensitivity analyses had been presented; in other words, the estimated effect of the pressure of labour market demand seems quite stable.

It is also possible to calculate the effects of divergences from the assumed future path of fertility rates—and hence of the number of children per woman—on the size of the female labour force in the relevant age groups.

Variant versions of the fertility assumptions underlying the 1987-based population projections are not yet available; however, calculations for last year's article, using the 1985-based variants, suggested that the estimated effect of adopting the variant assumptions would be to increase or reduce the number of women in the labour force in the mid-1990s by up to 150,000.

It is not possible to estimate the effects of variations in the other factors thought to influence activity rates, which enter the models indirectly through time trends.

Table 3 Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain

	GB Labour Force definitions* Estimates					ILO/OECD definitions* Estimates				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Men</b>										
16-19	73.5	72.4	71.0	69.6	72.9	73.5	74.2	74.2	74.8	77.1
20-24	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.1	84.7	85.0	85.4	86.0	86.3	86.1
25-34	95.1	95.4	94.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	94.0	93.9
35-44	96.1	96.0	95.8	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5	94.8	94.7	95.0
45-54	95.1	94.8	94.0	93.1	92.6	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.0	91.3
55-59	90.1	89.4	86.8	84.1	82.1	82.5	82.2	81.1	79.4	80.4
60-64	71.2	69.3	64.3	59.4	56.7	57.3	55.4	53.8	55.2	55.0
65-69	16.6	16.3	14.8	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.4	13.2	13.3	12.3
70 and over	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.4
All ages	77.0	76.5	75.3	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.2
Working age†	89.6	89.1	87.7	86.4	86.3	86.6	86.7	86.4	86.5	87.0
<b>Women</b>										
16-19	75.3	70.4	68.5	66.8	68.8	69.4	71.2	71.4	73.9	72.9
20-24	67.9	68.8	68.6	68.2	69.2	70.2	69.3	70.3	70.6	71.5
25-34	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.0	60.2	61.1	62.3	63.5	65.2	67.0
35-44	68.3	68.0	67.9	67.7	70.4	70.9	71.9	72.1	73.0	75.0
45-54	67.6	68.0	68.1	68.1	69.2	69.5	69.5	70.5	70.8	70.5
55-59	53.6	53.4	52.0	50.6	51.1	51.8	52.1	51.8	53.0	52.8
60-64	22.4	23.3	21.9	20.5	21.3	21.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.9
65 and over	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
All ages	47.7	47.6	47.3	47.0	48.4	49.0	49.2	49.6	50.4	51.1
Working age**	64.3	64.0	63.8	63.5	65.5	66.2	66.8	67.5	68.6	69.4
<b>All</b>										
16-19	74.4	71.4	69.8	68.3	70.9	71.5	72.7	72.8	74.4	75.1
20-24	77.1	77.1	76.7	76.2	77.1	77.7	77.5	78.3	78.6	78.9
25-34	75.8	76.1	75.8	75.5	77.0	77.6	78.3	78.8	79.7	80.6
35-44	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.6	82.9	83.2	83.7	83.5	83.9	85.0
45-54	81.3	81.4	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.2	80.9	81.1	80.9	80.9
55-59	71.3	70.9	68.9	67.0	66.3	66.8	66.8	66.1	65.9	66.4
60-64	45.3	44.9	41.9	38.8	38.0	38.6	36.2	35.7	36.4	36.7
65 and over	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9
All ages	61.8	61.4	60.7	60.0	60.8	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.6	62.2
Working age††	77.5	77.1	76.3	75.5	76.4	76.9	77.2	77.4	78.0	78.6

\* For details of definitions, see technical note.

† Men aged 16 to 64 years.

\*\* Women aged 16 to 59 years.

However, it is worth stressing that use of these time trends assumes that such factors will continue up to the end of the century to move in much the same way as in the past.

In particular, there is no allowance for any future changes in government policy which might change such trends—for example on age of retirement, child care provision, or student grants.

As far as the population projections are concerned, 1987-based projections based on variant fertility and mortality assumptions are not yet available; but last year's calculations suggest that adopting variant projections would have only a small effect on the projected size of the labour force. This is because the fertility variants will only affect the numbers of people aged under 16 by the end of the century, while the mortality variants have mainly affected those above state retirement age (few of whom are in the labour force).

The 1987-based population projections do include a projection incorporating a variant assumption on international migration, namely that levels of net migration would be identical with those used in the 1985-based projections (long-term net emigration of 17,000 per year). The adoption of this variant would result in a population of working age some 200,000 lower, and a civilian labour force some 150,000 lower, by the year 2000. This illustrates the potential impact of future changes in migration patterns—which may increase in importance with the operation of the Single European Market from 1992.

As has been mentioned, the projections published last year were on "Great Britain Labour Force" definitions,

and so are not strictly comparable with the "ILO/OECD" estimates and projections presented here. However, by considering the annual change 1987-88 separately from the remainder of the period (up to 1995, when the old projections finished), it is possible to make some worthwhile comparisons.

#### Comparison with previous projections

For 1988—and purely for the purpose of comparison with last year's projections—a labour force estimate on "GB Labour Force" definitions has been constructed. This shows an increase of 405,000 on the 1987 value (somewhat greater than the increase on ILO/OECD definitions), which compares very well with the published projection of 377,000.

In fact, this closeness is partly a fortuitous result of the stylised assumption on the level of unemployment which was made for last year's projections—that it would remain constant at its December 1987 level of 2.5 million (former seasonally adjusted series, prior to the September 1988 changes in benefit regulations for young people aged under 18).

Unemployment actually fell by some 250,000 between December 1987 and June 1988; if this had been allowed for in the projections, using the sensitivity analyses given in last year's article<sup>1</sup>, they would have shown a 1987-88 increase of just over 500,000. (The incorporation of new population and student figures would also have changed the projections by small amounts, which happen roughly

<sup>1</sup> See table 4 on p 126 of the March 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 3 (Cont'd)

	ILO/OECD definitions* Projections											Per cent
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
<b>Men</b>												
16-19	77.4	77.5	77.6	77.7	77.7	77.8	77.6	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.7	77.7
20-24	86.4	86.2	86.1	86.0	86.0	85.8	85.7	85.3	84.8	84.4	84.1	84.0
25-34	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.0	92.9
35-44	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
45-54	91.5	91.4	91.3	91.1	91.0	90.9	90.8	90.6	90.5	90.4	90.3	90.1
55-59	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8
60-64	55.8	55.7	55.5	55.3	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.6	54.5	54.3	54.1	53.9
65-69	11.7	11.1	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.7
70 and over	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4
All ages	74.4	74.3	74.2	74.1	74.0	73.8	73.7	73.5	73.4	73.2	73.1	73.0
Working age†	87.4	87.4	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2	87.1	87.0
<b>Women</b>												
16-19	73.6	74.1	74.3	74.6	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.5	75.9	76.3	76.6	76.9
20-24	71.9	72.0	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.3	73.6	73.8	73.9	74.0	74.4	74.8
25-34	68.7	69.7	70.5	71.2	71.7	72.2	72.7	73.2	73.7	74.2	74.7	75.2
35-44	76.7	77.8	78.8	79.6	80.3	80.9	81.4	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5
45-54	70.8	70.9	71.1	71.1	71.2	71.2	71.1	71.0	71.0	70.8	70.6	70.4
55-59	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6
60-64	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
65 and over	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
All ages	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.0	53.2	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.5
Working age**	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.1	72.4	72.7	72.9	73.2	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.0
<b>All</b>												
16-19	75.6	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.2	77.4
20-24	79.3	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.7	79.8	79.6	79.5	79.3	79.3	79.5
25-34	81.3	81.8	82.2	82.5	82.7	82.9	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.8	84.0	84.2
35-44	86.1	86.5	87.0	87.4	87.8	88.1	88.3	88.5	88.7	88.8	88.8	88.9
45-54	81.1	81.2	81.2	81.1	81.1	81.0	80.9	80.8	80.7	80.5	80.4	80.2
55-59	67.5	67.5	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5
60-64	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0
65 and over	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
All ages	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4
Working age†	79.3	79.6	79.9	80.1	80.3	80.4	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.8	80.8

to offset each other.) The figures are shown in table 5.

Nonetheless, it is fair to say that last year's projections did not perform badly for 1988. Indeed this is one reason for sticking with broadly the same methodology for the current round. Of course, as noted before, the projections are still subject to a considerable amount of uncertainty, and their performance will continue to be monitored carefully as the result of future years' Labour Force Surveys become available.

Looking further into the future, because the ILO/OECD measure of the labour force is not vastly different from the GB Labour Force measure, it is reasonable to compare the overall movements suggested by the new projections with those from the old.

The new projection for the 1988-89 annual change is higher than the old, not surprisingly since it embodies an assumed fall in unemployment of some 300,000 (which has occurred between June 1988 and January 1989). For 1989-95, though, the overall increase of around 400,000 is

similar to that from the 1987-based projections: a somewhat higher rate of population growth (due to the new migration assumptions) is balanced by slightly lower projected rises in activity rates.

In conclusion, it can be seen that apart from the higher starting point (which is largely explained by the lower levels of unemployment experienced since last year), the 1988-based labour force projections presented here broadly confirm the picture shown by the previous round, and take it forward to the end of the century. ■

## Technical note

### Definitions

The **civilian labour force** includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether employed, self-employed or on work-related government employment and training programmes, but excluding those in the armed forces) or unemployed.

The **ILO/OECD definition of unemployment**, used in this article, refers to people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The conventional **GB Labour Force definition of unemployment**, used in previous articles and in this article for the 1980-84 estimates and the comparisons with last

Table 5 Civilian labour force (GB Labour Force definitions): Change 1987-88

	Thousands		
	Men	Women	All
Published projection (assumed June 1988 unemployment = 2.5 million)	149	228	377
Projection with actual unemployment (June 1988 = 2.25 million)	202	305	507
Projection with new population and student numbers	195	316	511
Actual	167	238	405

**Table 4 Estimates of different unemployment assumptions on projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain (all ages 16 and over)**

	Thousands (ILO/OECD definitions)											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Male civilian labour force (1988 estimate = 15,836)</b>												
with unemployment* at												
2.4 million	15,846	15,857	15,861	15,854	15,839	15,824	15,822	15,826	15,828	15,826	15,826	15,826
2.3 million	15,865	15,876	15,880	15,873	15,858	15,843	15,841	15,845	15,847	15,845	15,845	15,845
2.2 million	15,884	15,895	15,899	15,892	15,877	15,862	15,860	15,864	15,866	15,864	15,864	15,864
2.1 million	15,903	15,914	15,918	15,911	15,896	15,881	15,879	15,883	15,885	15,883	15,883	15,883
2.0 million	15,922	15,933	15,937	15,930	15,915	15,900	15,898	15,902	15,904	15,902	15,902	15,902
1.9 million†	15,941	15,952	15,956	15,949	15,934	15,919	15,917	15,921	15,923	15,921	15,921	15,921
1.8 million	15,960	15,971	15,975	15,968	15,953	15,938	15,936	15,940	15,942	15,940	15,940	15,940
1.7 million	15,979	15,990	15,994	15,987	15,972	15,957	15,955	15,959	15,961	15,959	15,959	15,959
1.6 million	15,998	16,009	16,013	16,006	15,991	15,976	15,974	15,978	15,980	15,978	15,978	15,978
1.5 million	16,017	16,028	16,032	16,025	16,010	15,995	15,993	15,997	15,999	15,997	15,997	15,997
1.4 million	16,036	16,047	16,051	16,044	16,029	16,014	16,012	16,016	16,018	16,016	16,016	16,016
<b>Female civilian labour force (1988 estimate = 11,775)</b>												
with unemployment* at												
2.4 million	11,845	11,952	12,040	12,104	12,155	12,203	12,264	12,333	12,399	12,451	12,499	12,543
2.3 million	11,876	11,983	12,071	12,135	12,186	12,234	12,295	12,364	12,430	12,482	12,530	12,574
2.2 million	11,907	12,014	12,102	12,166	12,217	12,265	12,326	12,395	12,461	12,513	12,561	12,605
2.1 million	11,938	12,045	12,133	12,197	12,248	12,296	12,357	12,426	12,492	12,544	12,592	12,636
2.0 million	11,969	12,076	12,164	12,228	12,279	12,327	12,388	12,457	12,523	12,575	12,623	12,667
1.9 million†	12,000	12,107	12,195	12,259	12,310	12,358	12,419	12,488	12,554	12,606	12,654	12,698
1.8 million	12,031	12,138	12,226	12,290	12,341	12,389	12,450	12,519	12,585	12,637	12,685	12,729
1.7 million	12,062	12,169	12,257	12,321	12,372	12,420	12,481	12,550	12,616	12,668	12,716	12,760
1.6 million	12,093	12,200	12,288	12,352	12,403	12,451	12,512	12,581	12,647	12,699	12,747	12,791
1.5 million	12,124	12,231	12,319	12,383	12,434	12,482	12,543	12,612	12,678	12,730	12,778	12,822
1.4 million	12,155	12,262	12,350	12,414	12,465	12,513	12,574	12,643	12,709	12,761	12,809	12,853
<b>Total civilian labour force (1988 estimate = 27,610)</b>												
with unemployment* at												
2.4 million	27,690	27,809	27,902	27,958	27,994	28,028	28,086	28,159	28,228	28,277	28,325	28,370
2.3 million	27,740	27,859	27,952	28,008	28,044	28,078	28,136	28,209	28,278	28,327	28,375	28,420
2.2 million	27,790	27,909	28,002	28,058	28,094	28,128	28,186	28,259	28,328	28,377	28,425	28,470
2.1 million	27,840	27,959	28,052	28,108	28,144	28,178	28,236	28,309	28,378	28,427	28,475	28,520
2.0 million	27,890	28,009	28,102	28,158	28,194	28,228	28,286	28,359	28,428	28,477	28,525	28,570
1.9 million†	27,940	28,059	28,152	28,208	28,244	28,278	28,336	28,409	28,478	28,527	28,575	28,620
1.8 million	27,990	28,109	28,202	28,258	28,294	28,328	28,386	28,459	28,528	28,577	28,625	28,670
1.7 million	28,040	28,159	28,252	28,308	28,344	28,378	28,436	28,509	28,578	28,627	28,675	28,720
1.6 million	28,090	28,209	28,302	28,358	28,394	28,428	28,486	28,559	28,628	28,677	28,725	28,770
1.5 million	28,140	28,259	28,352	28,408	28,444	28,478	28,536	28,609	28,678	28,727	28,775	28,820
1.4 million	28,190	28,309	28,402	28,458	28,494	28,528	28,586	28,659	28,728	28,777	28,825	28,870

\* Great Britain claimant unemployed, consistent with current coverage.  
† As shown in table 1.

year's projections, counts people not in employment and seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application, or waiting to start a job they had already obtained), whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they must complete their education).

The civilian activity rate in a given age/sex category is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category. Fuller details of all these definitions are given in the technical note to the article on pp 182-196 presenting the latest Labour Force Survey results. It should be noted that the civilian activity rates differ from the economic activity rates quoted in the LFS results article because of their exclusion of armed forces, inclusion of people not in private households, and different treatment of students.

### Measurement

Estimates of civilian activity rates are derived principally from household surveys and population censuses. Estimates on ILO/OECD definitions are

derived from the 1984-88 Labour Force Surveys, supplemented by data from the 1981 and 1971 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households, from the Ministry of Defence on the numbers in HM Forces and from the Department of Education and Science on the numbers of students in full-time education.

For earlier years, estimates on GB Labour Force definitions are based on data from the 1971 Census of Population and the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys, supplemented in the same ways, with activity rates for intervening years derived by interpolation.

Estimates of the civilian labour force at the end of June each year are produced by combining these activity rate estimates with mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland.

All the estimates are subject to sampling and other errors, and although the labour force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they should not be treated as accurate to this degree.

# Labour Market Data

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators 1989

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
April 13, Thursday	April 14, Friday	May 3, Wednesday
May 18, Thursday	May 19, Friday	June 7, Wednesday
June 15, Thursday	June 16, Friday	July 5, Wednesday

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

**Unemployment and vacancies:** 01-273 5599 (Ansafone Service). **Employment and hours:** 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).  
**Retail Prices Index:** 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service). **Average Earnings Index:** 0923 815208/815214  
**Tourism:** 01-273 5507

## Trends in labour statistics

### Summary

A revised estimate of the workforce in employment (incorporating the results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey) shows growth of 168,000 in the third quarter of 1988 and 731,000 in the year to September 1988. The third quarter rise includes estimated growth of 101,000 in the services sector.

Manufacturing employment, estimated to have increased by 6,000 in January 1989, is now thought to have risen by 4,000 in the fourth quarter of 1988 and 1,000 in the third quarter of 1988. These revised estimates indicate that the trend for manufacturing employment is now upward.

Unemployment in the United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted, fell by a further 41,000 between January and February to 1,947,000. The unemployment rate fell below 7 per cent for the first time in over eight years. The series has now fallen continuously for 31 months and the total fall in the level of unemployment since the peak in July 1986 has now reached 1,187,000.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January 1989 was 9 per cent (provisional estimate). This is a quarter percentage point higher than the rate for the year to December 1988.

Latest productivity figures for the whole economy show that output per head in the third quarter of

1988 was just over 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1987.

The annual rate of price inflation was 7.8 per cent in February compared with the 7.5 per cent recorded for January. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments was 5.7 per cent for February compared with 5.5 per cent for January.

It is provisionally estimated that 3.6 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to January 1989. This compares with 2.8 million days lost in the previous 12-month period, and an annual average of 10.2 million days over the ten-year period ending January 1988.

Overseas residents made an estimated 990,000 visits to the United Kingdom in December 1988, while United Kingdom residents made around 1,230,000 visits abroad.

### Economic background

*Output of the production industries* in the three months to January 1989 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and to be 2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the three months to January was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Within

manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 4 per cent in the output of the 'other minerals' industries, 3 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry, and 2 per cent in the output of the metals industry. The output of the food, drink and tobacco, textiles and clothing, and 'other manufacturing industries' increased by 1 per cent. There was little change in the output of the engineering and allied industries. Output of the energy sector in the three months to January, which was affected by the loss of production from Piper Alpha and its associated fields and other interruptions to oil production, fell by 4 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 9 1/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Between 1987 and 1988 the expenditure measure of *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* at constant factor cost rose 2 1/2 per cent while the income based measure and the output based measure both increased by 4 1/2 per cent. The average measure, which is the Central Statistical Office's preferred measure for comparisons of a year or more, increased by 4 per cent between these two years. In the fourth quarter of 1988 the average measure of GDP at constant factor cost was 3 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1987 and 1/2 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1988. The estimates of the average measure were calculated in the usual way as the average of the three independent GDP measures.

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of *retail sales* in February 1989 was 140.8 (1980 = 100), well above the figure for January but the same as the level in the fourth quarter of 1988. In the three months December to February the level of sales was the same as in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

*Consumers' expenditure* in the fourth quarter of 1988 was £65.5 billion, at 1985 prices, 6 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The revised estimate of *capital expenditure* by the manufacturing, construction, distribution, and financial industries (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1988 is over 1 per cent lower than that for the preceding quarter, but almost 2 per

cent higher than that for the fourth quarter of 1987. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by nearly 4 per cent between the latest two quarters, but was still almost 5 1/2 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1987. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was marginally higher than in the third quarter of 1988, and virtually the same as in the fourth quarter of 1987.

Revised figures indicate that the level of stocks held by UK industry rose by £1,565 million, at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1988. All the main sectors of UK industry increased their stocks during the quarter. The largest increase occurred in the manufacturing sector, where the level of stocks rose by £465 million. There were also sharp increases in the stocks of the retailing sector and of the other industries sector, of £435 million and £400 million respectively. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £150 million, and stocks in the energy and water supply industries were increased by £115 million following three successive quarters of destocking.

During 1988 as a whole the level of stocks held by UK industry rose by £1,945 million at 1985 prices—around 2 per cent of the level at the start of the year and the largest annual increase since 1979. The level of stocks in the retail industry rose by £695 million, while manufacturers and wholesalers increased their stocks by £685 million and £235 million respectively. The level of stocks in the other industries sector also rose during 1988, by £465 million, whereas stocks in the energy and water supply industries were reduced by £135 million.

The current account of the *balance of payments* in the three months to January 1989 is estimated to have been in deficit by £4.5 billion, compared with a £4.0 billion deficit in the previous three months. Visible trade in the same period was in deficit by £5.7 billion, following a £5.8 billion deficit in the previous three months. Over the period a small surplus on trade in oil was offset by a very large deficit on non-oil trade. The volume of exports rose by 2 per cent in the three months to January 1989, and was 1 per cent lower than the corresponding period a year earlier. The volume of imports rose by 3 per cent in the three months to January 1989, and was 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR)*, not seasonally adjusted) in February 1989 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £1.0 billion (that is a net repayment), bringing the total PSBR for the first eleven months of the financial year 1988-89 to minus £16.6 billion. This compares with a PSBR of minus £7.3 billion in the first eleven months of the previous financial year, 1987-88. Proceeds from privatisation in February were close to zero. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated to have been minus £10.5 billion in the first eleven months of 1988-89, compared with minus £2.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1987-88.

Sterling's effective *exchange rate index (ERI)* for February 1989 fell by 1/2 per cent to 97.4 (1985 = 100). The currency fell by 1 per cent against both the \$US and the yen, and by 1/2 per cent against the deutsche mark. ERI was 5 1/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding month a year ago; over the period sterling rose by 9 per cent against the deutsche mark but fell by 1 per cent against the yen, remaining relatively unchanged against the \$US.

The UK *base lending rate* stands at 13 per cent. It was 9 per cent on February 1, 1988, fell to a trough of 7 per cent by May 17 and then increased to reach 12 per cent on August 25 before moving up another percentage point to reach its present level on November 25.

### Employment

The estimates of employees in employment and self-employment, and therefore of the workforce in employment, have been revised to

incorporate the results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. (See 'Revised Employment Estimates for 1987 and 1988', pp 201-8.) Estimates of employees in employment in manufacturing are now available for January 1989.

The *workforce in employment* (which comprises employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) in Great Britain maintains its upward trend. There has been an estimated increase in the workforce in employment of 168,000 in the third quarter of 1988, 731,000 in the year to September 1988 and 2,809,000 between March 1983 and September 1988.

The increase in the workforce in employment between March 1983 (when the upward trend began) and September 1988 is made up of estimated increases of 1,629,000 in employees in employment, 810,000 in self-employed and 377,000 in participants in work-related government training programmes, together with a decrease of 6,000 in members of HM Forces.

The third-quarter increase of 168,000 consists of a projected increase of 31,000 in self-employment, an estimated increase of 96,000 employees in employment, an increase of 42,000 participants in work-related government training and a fall of 1,000 in HM Forces. The rise in employees in employment is made up of increases in the manufacturing and services sectors of 1,000 and 101,000 respectively, offset by decreases in energy and water supply and other industries (agriculture and construction) of 2,000 and 4,000 respectively.

The substantial increase in the

number of participants in work-related government training programmes in September 1988 reflects a seasonal growth in YTS. Participants on Employment Training (ET) will be included in this series, but at the beginning of September when this count was taken ET had not begun to take effect. The number of employees in the service sector has however been affected by the run-down of Community Programme (CP) during the summer, in preparation for ET. It is estimated that without this change there would have been about 20,000 more employees in the service sector in September 1988. It is expected that the estimates of employees will be reduced further as CP comes to an end but that this will be broadly offset by increasing numbers on ET included in the workforce in employment as participants in work-related government training programmes.

The number of *employees in employment in manufacturing industries* is estimated to have increased by 6,000 in January 1989, following increases of 1,000 in the third quarter of 1988 and 4,000 in the fourth quarter. The revised estimates show that the trend is now upward, but may have eased a little in 1988 compared with stronger growth in 1987.

*Overtime working* in manufacturing industries continued to be high at an estimated 14.86 million hours per week in January 1989, compared with 14.81 million hours per week in December 1988 and 14.13 million hours per week in January 1988. The latest estimates confirm that there has been a step up in the trend.

Hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing remain low at 0.16 million hours per week in January.

The *index of average weekly hours* worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of overtime and short-time working as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 102.2 in January 1989. This gives an average over the three-month period ending January 1989 of 101.9, compared with an average of 101.2 in the three months to January 1988.

### Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom in February 1989 fell to 1,947,000, 6.8 per cent of the total workforce; below 7 per cent for the first time since December 1980, on the consistent basis. The fall between January and February was 41,200, bringing the continuous fall since July 1986 to 1,187,000 over 31 consecutive months, the longest and largest sustained fall since the war.

The latest figures are consistent with the continuing average fall of over 40,000 per month, as experienced since the beginning of 1988. Over the past six months to February, there has been an average monthly fall of 46,500. However, the mild weather for the time of year will have contributed to the relatively sharp falls over recent months, with less than the normal slow-down in recruitment and fewer than average lay-offs, for example, in the construction industry. The seasonal adjustment, which is based on the pattern for an average year, cannot compensate for this.

Over the 12 months to February the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK. The largest falls in the rate over this period, were in the West Midlands (2.5 percentage points), and Wales (2.3 points). The fall in the UK rate was 1.9 percentage points.

The *unadjusted total of unemployed claimants* in the UK fell by 56,000 between January and February to 2,018,000 or 7.1 per cent of the workforce.

The stock of *vacancies at Jobcentres* (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell a little further, by 1,100, to 228,100 in the month to February. However, the inflow of vacancies and the number of placings made by Jobcentres were relatively high. Having generally fallen since the peak of 265,100 reached in November 1987, the recorded level of unfilled vacancies is now back to about the same level as in the spring of 1987 when unemployment was also falling by around 40,000 per month.

### Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to January 1989 was 9 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the rate for the year to December 1988.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was 9 per cent, unchanged from the revised figure for the year to December. Within the production sector the underlying increase for manufacturing was also the same as the revised December figure, at 9 per cent. The underlying annual rates of increase for both production and manufacturing have now returned to the levels recorded in mid-1988.

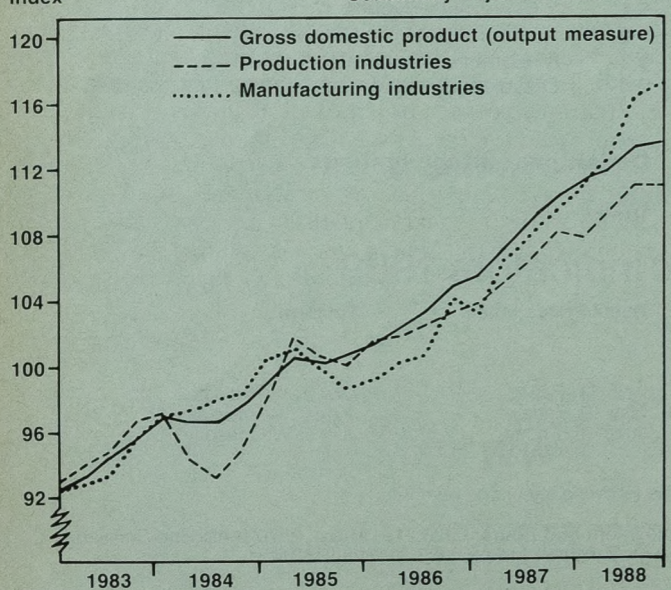
In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to January was 9 per cent, an increase of 1/4 percentage point on the figure for the year to December. The rise in average earnings is predominantly due to settlement levels being higher than a year earlier in January, one of the

### WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



### OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted 1985 = 100



peak months for settlements.

The revisions to the employment figures in the light of the results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey, described above, have in turn led to changes in the measured rate of productivity growth and through that to the measurement of unit wage costs in manufacturing. The effect has been to increase the level of wages and salaries per unit of output by between 2 and 2½ percentage points over recent months.

The average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) in the three months to January was over 9 per cent higher than the average for the same three months a year ago. Over the same period the latest figures show that there was an increase in manufacturing productivity of 6 per cent. As a result, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to January 1989 were almost 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, close to the current estimate of the 'trend rate of growth' of unit wage costs.

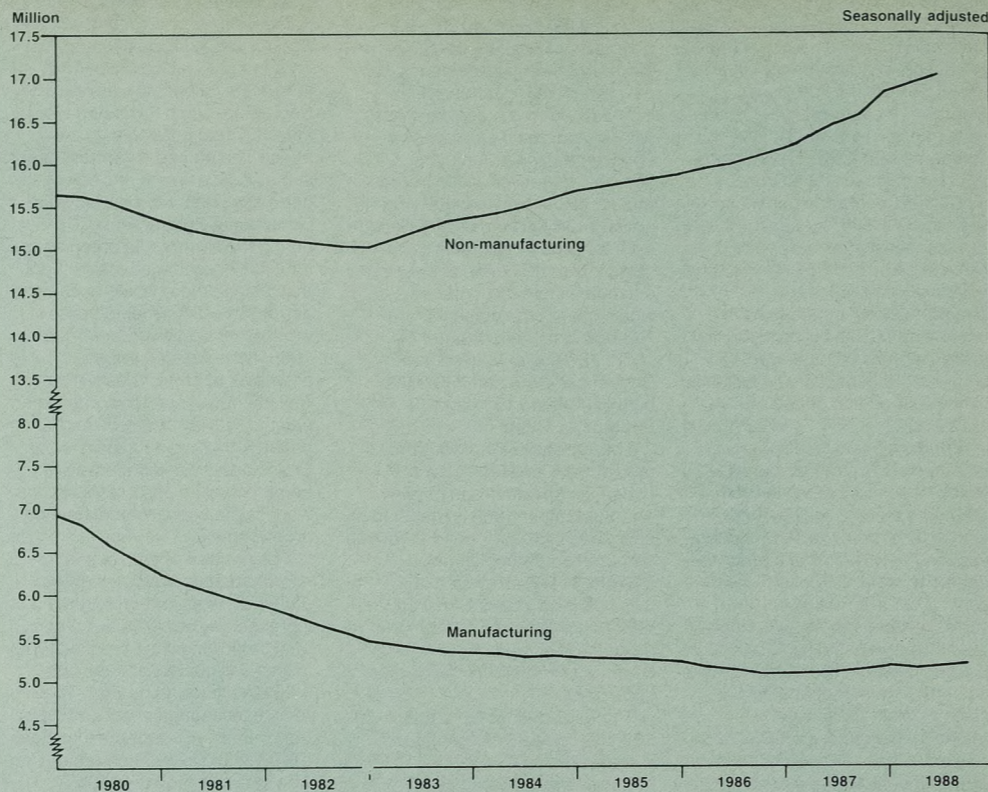
The unit wage cost figures for the whole economy since the second quarter of 1987 have also been revised. However, because of timing constraints the updated employment estimates are not fully reflected in the output measure which may therefore be slightly underestimated at present. The effect of upward revisions to employment has been to raise the rate of growth of unit wage costs by about 1½ percentage points so that the figures for the third quarter of 1988, now show an increase of 7¼ per cent over the third quarter of 1987, compared with annual increases of 7 per cent recorded for the first and second quarters of 1988. However, after allowing for the full incorporation of the new employment figures and the effects of the Piper Alpha disaster on whole economy output, the year on year increase in unit wage costs for the whole economy are expected to be no higher in the third quarter than in each of the previous two quarters although still higher than the average figure for 1987 of 4½ per cent.

Total wages and salaries rose by about 11½ per cent in the year to the third quarter of 1988, while employment rose by 3 per cent. The resulting increase of 8¼ per cent in wages and salaries per head was only slightly offset by the increase in productivity for the whole economy of 1 per cent, leading to an annual rate of growth in unit wage costs of 7¼ per cent.

### Productivity

Employment estimates since spring 1987 have been revised upwards this month (see above) with the availability of new data from the 1988 Labour Force Survey. Output estimates have been revised only marginally, so

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

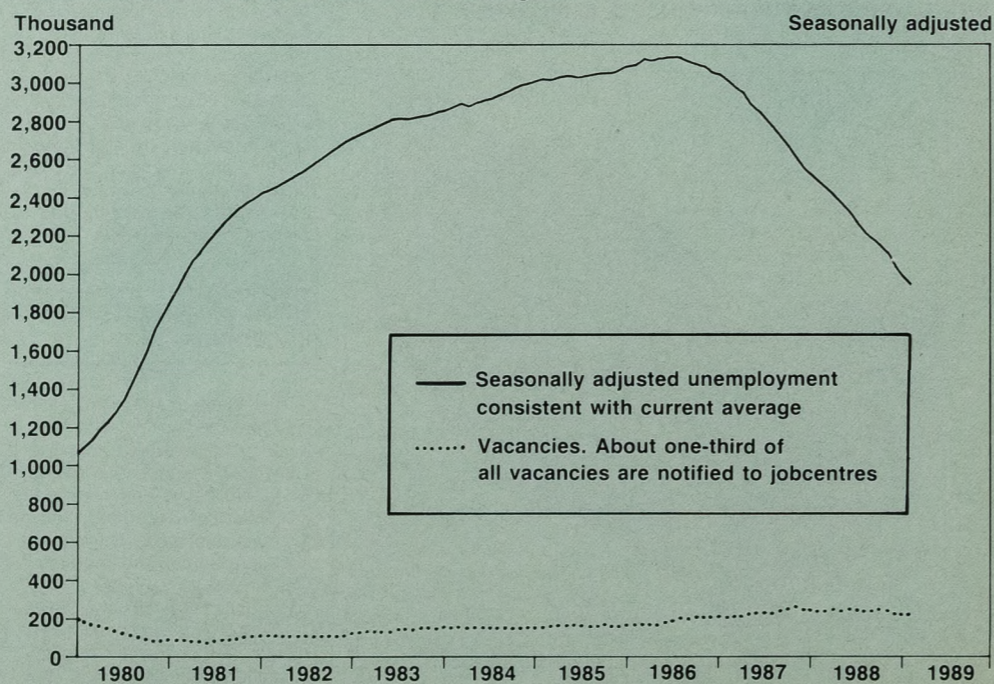


the overall effect has been to reduce the recent rate of growth of productivity by between 2 and 2½ percentage points. Nonetheless the rate of growth of output per head in manufacturing, at 6 per cent, while not as high as the rates of growth achieved in late 1986 and early 1987, still compares favourably with the average rate of growth of 4¼ per cent since 1979.

Since the first quarter of 1987 output growth in the manufacturing sector has been particularly rapid. Over this period employment is now shown to have been increasing, so that productivity growth has been at a slower rate than output growth. For the latest three-month period output was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier. Latest productivity figures for the

whole economy show that output per head in the third quarter of 1988 was just over 1 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1987. This is the same annual rate of growth as that recorded in the previous quarter; it is estimated that it would have been half a percentage point higher but for the loss of output due to the Piper Alpha disaster. Even so the growth

### UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



achieved so far in 1988 is about a percentage point below the productivity growth of around 2½ per cent achieved in each of the previous two years.

### Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 7.8 per cent for February, compared with the 7.5 per cent recorded for January. The rate excluding mortgage interest payments rose from 5.5 per cent for January to 5.7 per cent for February.

The overall level of prices was 0.7 per cent higher in February than in January, compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent over the corresponding months last year. Nearly one-half of the monthly increase is the result of higher mortgage interest payments, as the remainder of the latest round of mortgage interest rate increases took effect. Some recovery from January sale price reductions occurred for clothing and footwear. Petrol and many food prices were higher.

The annual increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products was 5.2 per cent for February, little changed from the 5.3 per cent recorded for January (provisional figures).

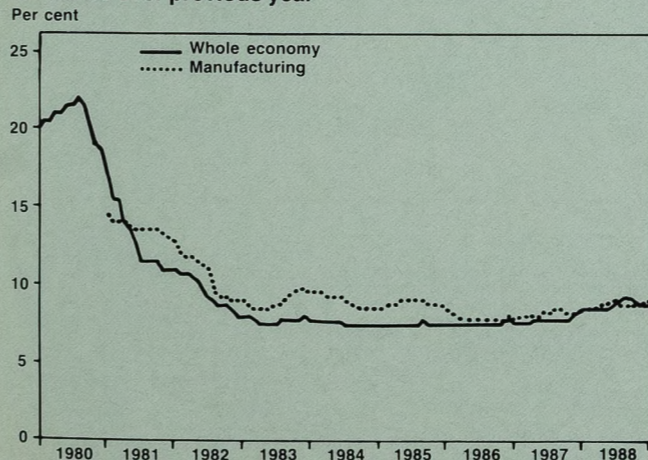
Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 2.1 per cent between January and February, reflecting the usual seasonal reduction in industrial electricity costs and lower prices for metals. The 12-month change in the index fell to 5.1 per cent from the 5.9 per cent recorded for January (provisional figure).

The Tax and Price Index increased by 6.1 per cent in the year to February, compared with 5.6 per cent in the year to January.

### Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that overseas residents made 990,000

### AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX—UNDERLYING: Increases over previous year



visits to the UK in December 1988, of which 650,000 were by Western European residents, 180,000 by North American residents and 160,000 by residents of other areas.

In the same month an estimated 1,230,000 visits abroad were made by UK residents. This total was made up of 940,000 visits to Western Europe, 120,000 visits to North America and 170,000 visits to other parts of the world.

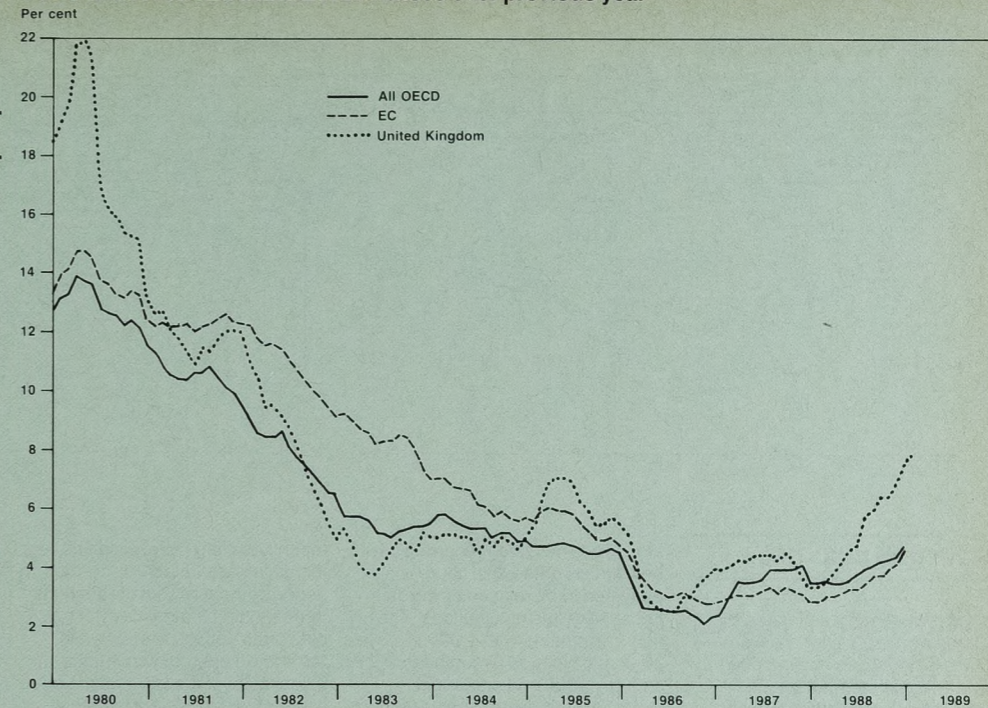
Overseas residents spent an estimated £425 million in the UK in December 1988, while UK residents spent £335 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated surplus of £90 million on the travel account of the balance of payments for the month.

Estimates for the fourth quarter

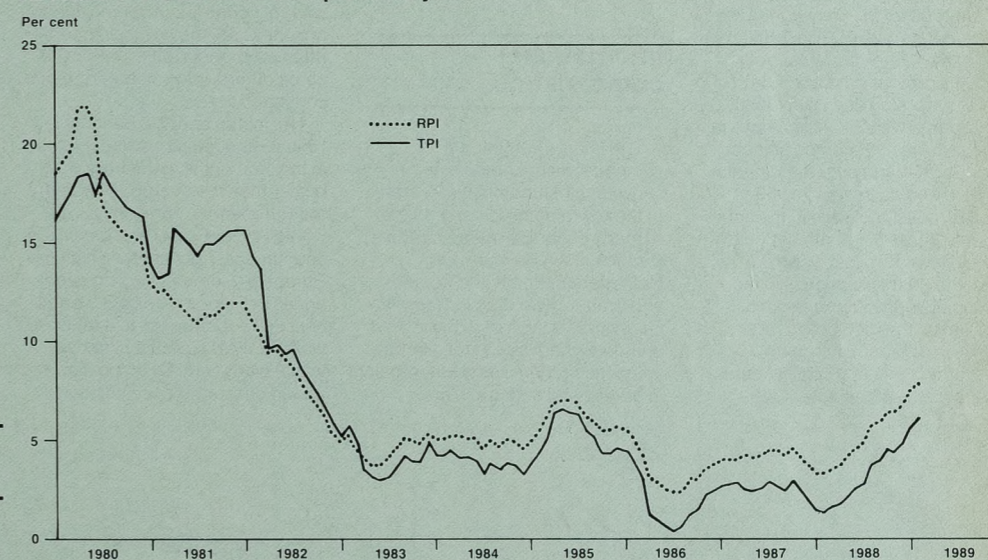
of 1988, October to December, indicate that overseas residents made 3.4 million visits to the UK, 3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1987. UK residents made an estimated 6.0 million visits abroad in the fourth quarter of 1988, 15 per cent more than a year earlier.

Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the fourth quarter of 1988 rose by 2 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,410 million. UK residents spent £1,675 million abroad, an increase of 19 per cent. The resulting estimated deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the fourth quarter of 1988 was £265 million, compared with a deficit of £29 million for the fourth quarter of 1987.

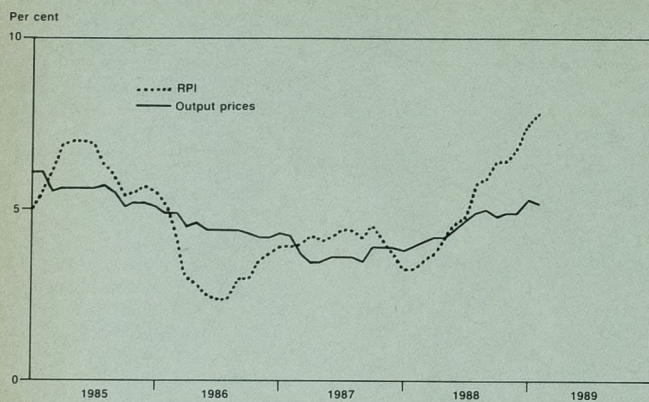
### CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



### RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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



### Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 22,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in January 1989. This figure compares with 37,000 working days lost in December 1988, 106,000 lost in January 1988, and an average of 1,066,000 for January during the ten-year period 1979 to 1988.

In the 12 months to January 1989 a provisional total of 3.6 million working days were lost, compared with 2.8 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten-year period ending January 1989 of 10.2 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12-month period are 1.2 million days lost by postal workers, 0.8 million days in the shipbuilding industry, and 0.5 million as the result of several strikes in the motor industry.

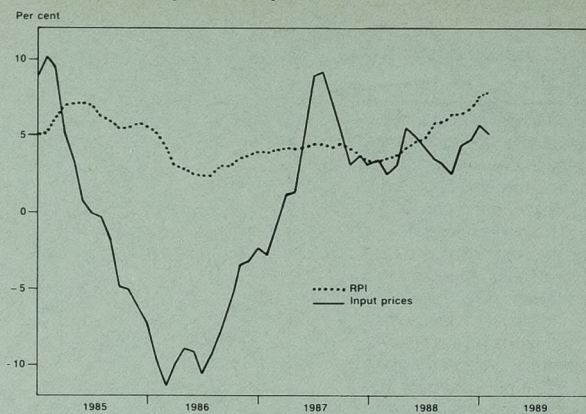
During the 12 months to January 1989 a provisional total of 699

stoppages has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 1,004 stoppages in the 12 months to January 1988 and an annual average over the ten-year period ending January 1988 of 1,457 stoppages in progress.

### International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of many of our European partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other major industrialised country. More

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



recently, taking the average rate for the latest available three-month period compared with the previous three months (dates vary from country to country, as shown in table 2.18) unemployment has fallen faster in the UK than in any of the other industrial countries, except Belgium and Spain which have experienced similar falls in their unemployment rates. In several countries, including Japan and the USA, the unemployment rate has changed little while in some others, such as Italy, the rate continued to rise.

The increase of 7.5 per cent in United Kingdom consumer prices in the 12 months to January was higher than the averages for both the European Community as a whole (4.6 per cent) and the OECD countries (4.7 per cent). Within the European Community, consumer prices in France rose by 3.3 per cent in the 12 months to January, while in West Germany the rise was 2.6 per cent. Over the same period consumer price inflation in

the United States and Canada (4.7 and 4.3 per cent respectively) was also less than in the United Kingdom while in Japan prices rose by only 0.9 per cent.

The underlying increase in average earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to October 1988, at 9 per cent compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increase in all but one of the other countries shown (recent figures for Switzerland are not yet available). Although, in the latest available three-month period, only five of the 16 countries have attained faster year-on-year manufacturing productivity growth than Great Britain, unit wage costs in Great Britain are now higher than in most of the OECD countries.

## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\*

# 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure <sup>2</sup>		Output GDP <sup>3,4</sup>				Index of output UK <sup>5</sup>		Income		Income					
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%				
1983	94.7r	3.7	94.0	3.4	94.7	...	93.7	...	95.8	2.8	24.7	16.0				
1984	96.4	1.8	97.0r	3.2	94.9	...	97.6	...	97.7	2.0	28.0	13.4				
1985	100.0	3.7	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.4	100.0	2.5	100.0	2.4	38.0	35.7				
1986	103.0	3.0	102.9	2.9	102.2	2.2	100.9	0.9	103.0	3.0	46.1	21.3				
1987	107.6	4.5	107.8	4.8	105.8	3.5	106.6	5.6	104.4	3.2	55.2	19.7				
1988	111.6	3.7	112.4	4.3	109.7R	3.7	114.1R	7.0	106.3	3.2	...	...				
1987 Q4	109.0r	4.2	110.1r	5.1	108.0	4.5	109.4	5.3	107.9	3.7	14.1	18.5				
1988 Q1	111.2	5.6	111.2	5.5	107.7	3.9	110.8	7.6	108.6	4.4	16.0	24.0				
Q2	111.4	4.2	111.8	4.6	109.3r	4.1	112.4r	5.8	109.4	2.1	15.5	14.8				
Q3	111.7	2.5	113.2	4.1	110.8	4.1	116.2	7.7	111.3	3.5	17.2	17.0				
Q4	112.3	3.0	113.5	3.1	110.8	2.6	117.0	6.9	...	...	...	...				
1988 July	...	...	...	...	110.6r	4.3	115.7r	6.7	110.6	...	...	...				
Aug	...	...	...	...	110.6	4.2	116.1	7.0	111.4	...	...	...				
Sept	...	...	...	...	111.2	4.1	116.7	7.7	111.9	...	...	...				
Oct	...	...	...	...	110.6	3.6	116.5	7.2	111.8	...	...	...				
Nov	...	...	...	...	111.3	3.6	117.2	7.5	112.9	...	...	...				
Dec	...	...	...	...	110.4	2.6	117.3	7.0	...	...	...	...				
1989 Jan	...	...	...	...	109.1	2.1	118.5	7.0	...	...	...	...				
Expenditure																
	Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investment <sup>8</sup>				General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices <sup>12</sup>		Base lending rates <sup>13</sup>			
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%		
1983	204.3	4.4	107.4	5.2	38.48	3.1	...	...	73.3	2.1	1.31	9	...	...		
1984	207.9	1.8	111.3	3.6	42.52	10.5	8.9	...	73.9r	0.8	1.07	9.5-9.75	...	...		
1985	215.5r	3.7	116.4	4.5	45.37	6.7	10.3	15.0	74.0	0.1	0.57	11.5	...	...		
1986	227.8	5.7	122.6	5.3	44.85	-1.1	9.6	-6.6	75.4	1.9	0.62	11	...	...		
1987	240.1	5.4	129.8	5.9	47.39	5.7	10.1	4.9	76.2	1.1	0.94	11	...	...		
1988	255.6	6.5	138.1	6.4	...	...	11.0	9.5	76.6	0.5	...	10.25-10.5	...	...		
1987 Q4	61.8r	6.9	133.3	5.6	12.52	11.5	2.6	13.2	19.2r	1.1	-0.23	...	...	...		
1988 Q1	63.0	8.1	135.3	7.8	12.37	9.5	2.6	13.3	19.1	2.7	0.07	...	...	...		
Q2	62.9	6.1	137.0	6.4	12.79	9.0	2.8	9.8	19.2	0.5	0.80	...	...	...		
Q3	64.3	6.1	139.2	5.9	...	...	2.8	8.1	19.1	-1.0	-0.25	...	...	...		
Q4	65.5	6.0	140.8	5.6	...	...	2.7R	5.1	19.3	0.5	...	...	...	...		
1988 Aug	...	...	139.5	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
Sept	...	...	138.4	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
Oct	...	...	141.2	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
Nov	...	...	140.4	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
Dec	...	...	140.8	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
1989 Jan	...	...	137.4	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
Feb	...	...	140.8P	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
Visible trade																
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices						
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	Effective exchange rate <sup>1,14</sup>	Normal unit labour costs <sup>1,15</sup>	Tax and price index <sup>16</sup>	Producer prices index <sup>16,17</sup>						
					£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1983	87.6	2.7	87.0	5.6	-1.1	...	105.3	-7.4	95.3	-6.0	87.9	3.9	...	...	...	...
1984	94.7	2.4	96.9	8.6	-4.6	2.0	100.6	-4.5	93.0	-2.4	91.3	3.9	...	...	...	...
1985	100.0	8.3	100.0	11.1	-2.3	3.3	100.0	-0.6	93.7	0.8	96.1	5.3	100.0	...	95.0	...
1986	103.6	5.5	106.9R	3.3	-8.7	-0.2	91.5	-8.5	89.4	-4.6	97.9	1.9	92.4	-7.6	104.3	4.3
1987	109.0	5.2	114.4	7.0	-10.2	-2.7	90.1	-1.5	92.3	3.2	100.4	2.6	95.3	3.1	103.3	-1.0
1988	108.4R	-0.6	129.0R	12.8	-20.6R	-14.5	95.5	6.0	...	...	103.3	2.9	98.4	3.2	113.2	9.6
1987 Q4	110.0R	2.8	119.5r	7.8	-3.3	-2.0	92.7	8.9	96.9	13.6	101.3	2.4	96.4	3.4	109.8	4.1
1988 Q1	106.2	-2.4	119.8	10.5	-4.0r	-3.0	93.5	7.8	99.5	13.7	101.8	1.4	96.9	1.8	111.0	3.8
Q2	111.4r	3.7	127.7	14.1	-4.5	-2.8	96.6	6.9	103.8	13.2	101.9	2.1	97.8	3.7	112.6	4.3
Q3	109.3	-0.5	133.7	13.6	-5.7	-3.6	95.2	5.2	...	...	103.5	3.5	98.8	3.7	113.9	4.9
Q4	106.6	-3.1	135.0	13.0	-6.3	-5.1	96.6	4.2	...	...	105.9	3.5	100.1	3.8	115.2	4.9
1988 Aug	106.8r	0.7	127.6r	14.7	-1.7r	-1.0r	96.1	5.6	...	...	103.7	3.7	98.8	3.5	113.9	4.4
Sept	114.1	-0.5	131.9	13.6	-1.5	-0.8	94.8	5.2	...	...	104.3	3.9	98.2	3.3	114.3	4.7
Oct	103.7	-1.3	139.6	12.0	-2.7	-2.3	95.7	5.3	...	...	105.4	4.5	98.0	2.5	114.9	4.9
Nov	107.1	-1.9	131.5	13.5	-1.9	-1.5	96.6	4.2	...	...	106.0	4.4	99.8	4.4	115.2	5.0
Dec	109.1	-3.1	133.8	12.9	-1.7	-1.4	97.7	4.2	...	...	106.3	4.8	102.6	4.8	115.4	4.8
1989 Jan	114.5	1.0	146.1	13.8	-2.1	-1.7	97.9	4.5	...	...	107.1	5.6	103.9P	5.9	116.5P	4.9
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.4	5.2	...	...	...	...	101.7P	5.1	116.8P	4.9

P=Provisional

R=Revised

r=Series revised from indicated entry.

Note: Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.

\* For some indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

† 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 see *Economic Trends*, July 1984 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.

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation

(9) Including leased assets.

(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.

(11) Excluding assets leased to manufacturers.

(12) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.

(13) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

(14) Average of daily rates.

(15) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends* 304, February 1979, p 80.

(16) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198.0. The method used for calculating the changes is as described in the General notes in Section 6.

(17) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.









# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)

Service	(Mar 12, 1988)			(June 11, 1988)			(Sept 10, 1988)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	470,966	192,759	509,891	469,065	181,586	506,761	461,640	124,336	493,369
—Others	176,358	479,502	385,713	174,355	475,750	382,286	173,492	456,464	372,782
Construction	104,396	737	104,735	102,402	728	102,736	101,155	759	101,514
Transport**	2,843	76	2,876	2,855	79	2,889	2,619	79	2,653
Social Services	149,300	186,900	229,055	149,491	186,141	229,031	150,084	185,797	229,504
Public libraries and museums	23,616	18,981	33,070	23,535	19,439	33,215	23,670	19,495	33,372
Recreation, parks and baths	63,778	25,055	74,781	66,786	26,742	78,520	66,962	27,040	78,823
Environmental health	18,813	1,532	19,490	18,778	1,558	19,467	18,809	1,598	19,518
Refuse collection and disposal	35,154	239	35,259	34,729	238	34,834	34,849	233	34,952
Housing	54,399	14,028	60,656	54,291	14,145	60,599	54,555	14,185	60,887
Town and country planning	20,617	931	21,103	20,532	967	21,036	20,770	1,017	21,301
Fire Service—Regular	34,364	2	34,365	34,366	1	34,367	34,180	1	34,181
—Others (a)	4,735	2,177	5,679	4,653	2,205	5,610	4,704	2,246	5,680
Miscellaneous services	213,729	43,523	233,136	212,520	43,919	232,144	213,032	44,017	232,729
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,373,068</b>	<b>966,442</b>	<b>1,749,809</b>	<b>1,368,358</b>	<b>953,498</b>	<b>1,743,495</b>	<b>1,360,531</b>	<b>877,267</b>	<b>1,721,265</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	117,758	—	117,758	118,084	—	118,084	118,276	—	118,276
—Others (b)	41,902	5,974	44,480	41,899	5,936	44,461	42,134	5,929	44,693
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	19,632	6,970	23,042	19,866	6,926	23,269	20,125	6,945	23,540
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,552,360</b>	<b>979,386</b>	<b>1,935,089</b>	<b>1,548,207</b>	<b>966,360</b>	<b>1,929,309</b>	<b>1,541,066</b>	<b>890,141</b>	<b>1,907,774</b>

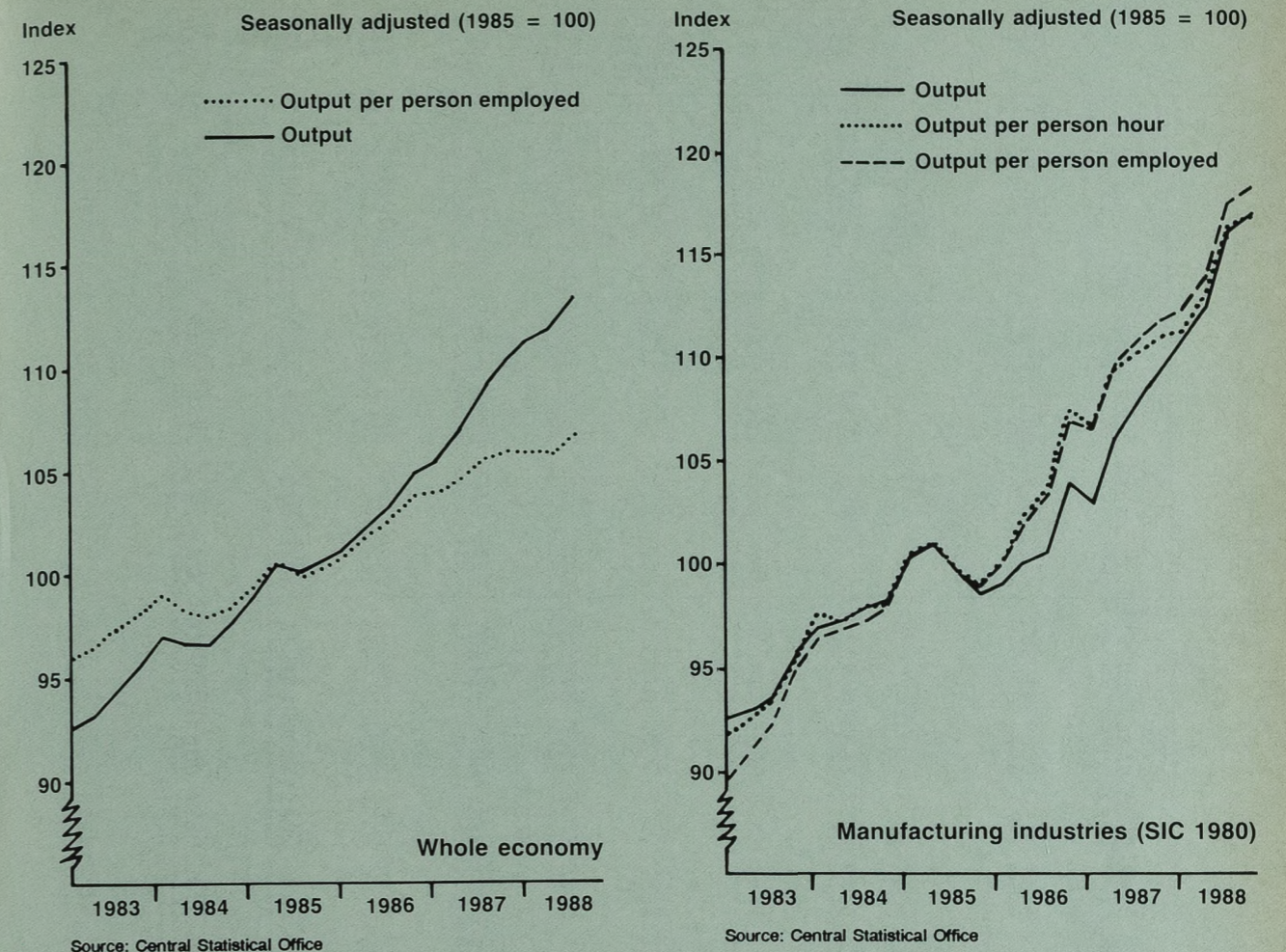
TABLE B Wales (continued)

Service	(Mar 12, 1988)			(June 11, 1988)			(Sept 10, 1988)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	30,724	7,578	32,127	30,490	6,783	31,825	30,094	5,405	31,277
—Others	10,462	30,198	23,307	10,431	29,749	23,062	10,356	28,944	22,643
Construction	7,659	22	7,669	7,682	24	7,692	7,596	21	7,605
Transport**	38	—	38	37	—	37	29	—	29
Social Services	9,036	12,463	14,265	9,028	12,396	14,235	8,995	12,631	14,308
Public libraries and museums	1,121	826	1,526	1,123	844	1,537	1,132	835	1,542
Recreation, parks and baths	4,190	2,099	5,091	4,619	2,296	5,607	4,751	2,298	5,737
Environmental health	1,228	230	1,323	1,253	230	1,349	1,289	231	1,385
Refuse collection and disposal	1,768	7	1,771	1,779	6	1,782	1,793	7	1,796
Housing	2,343	598	2,616	2,397	574	2,659	2,417	585	2,682
Town and country planning	1,423	39	1,443	1,421	46	1,444	1,441	47	1,464
Fire Service—Regular	1,804	—	1,804	1,813	—	1,813	1,807	—	1,807
—Others (a)	249	157	316	249	158	316	241	155	307
Miscellaneous services	16,969	3,253	18,354	16,934	3,371	18,371	17,007	3,347	18,436
<b>All above</b>	<b>89,014</b>	<b>57,470</b>	<b>111,650</b>	<b>89,256</b>	<b>56,477</b>	<b>111,729</b>	<b>88,948</b>	<b>54,506</b>	<b>111,018</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,462	—	6,462	6,451	—	6,451	6,450	—	6,450
—Others (b)	1,858	367	2,016	1,874	361	2,030	1,871	361	2,027
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,075	301	1,215	1,097	301	1,239	1,107	300	1,250
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>98,409</b>	<b>58,138</b>	<b>121,343</b>	<b>98,678</b>	<b>57,139</b>	<b>121,449</b>	<b>98,376</b>	<b>55,167</b>	<b>120,745</b>

TABLE C Scotland (e) (f) (continued)

Service	(Mar 12, 1988)			(June 11, 1988)			(Sept 10, 1988)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,498	6,367	60,045	57,033	6,205	59,515	56,162	5,331	58,294
—Others (c)	22,554	40,817	42,004	22,444	40,632	41,813	22,470	40,718	41,892
Construction	16,588	59	16,617	16,262	54	16,289	15,758	55	15,785
Transport**	627	—	641	648	—	667	596	—	611
Social Services	20,577	27,036	33,329	20,794	26,821	33,450	21,331	27,293	34,220
Public libraries and museums	3,224	1,712	4,131	3,257	1,713	4,165	3,274	1,725	4,188
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,998	2,635	12,258	12,568	2,868	13,939	12,189	2,872	13,563
Environmental health	2,183	475	2,405	2,208	531	2,455	2,262	516	2,502
Cleansing	9,076	179	9,159	9,268	188	9,355	9,087	183	9,173
Housing	6,375	489	6,621	6,431	496	6,682	6,460	495	6,710
Physical planning	1,774	42	1,797	1,779	86	1,826	1,764	53	1,792
Fire Service—Regular	4,546	—	4,546	4,575	—	4,575	4,554	—	4,554
—Others (a)	479	181	563	479	182	564	473	186	559
Miscellaneous services	35,551	3,400	37,206	35,912	3,463	37,596	36,978	3,540	38,696
<b>All above</b>	<b>192,050</b>	<b>83,241</b>	<b>231,322</b>	<b>193,658</b>	<b>83,277</b>	<b>232,891</b>	<b>193,358</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>232,539</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,492	—	13,492	13,546	—	13,546	13,478	—	13,478
—Others (b)	3,416	2,602	4,619	3,419	2,620	4,632	3,450	2,617	4,662
Administration of District Courts	124	14	132	137	10	142	129	12	135
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>209,082</b>	<b>86,037</b>	<b>249,565</b>	<b>210,760</b>	<b>85,907</b>	<b>251,211</b>	<b>210,415</b>	<b>85,629</b>	<b>250,814</b>

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1985 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output†	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed**	Output per person hour
1983	94.0	96.9	97.0	94.7	102.8	92.1	93.7 R	102.0	91.9	93.4
1984	97.0 R	98.6	98.4 R	94.9	100.8	94.1	97.6	100.5	97.2	97.8
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.9 R	100.6	102.3 R	102.2	97.3	105.0	100.9	98.0	103.0	103.3
1987	107.8	102.8 R	104.9 R	105.8	96.1 R	110.1 R	106.6	97.2 R	109.7 R	109.3 R
1988	...	...	...	109.7 R	97.0 R	113.0 R	114.1 R	98.7 R	115.5 R	114.4 R
1983 Q1	92.6	96.5	96.0	93.0	104.2	89.2	92.5	103.3	89.5	91.9
Q2	93.2	96.6	96.5	94.0	103.1	91.2	93.0	102.3	90.9	92.5
Q3	94.5	97.0	97.4 R	94.9	102.2	92.9	93.6	101.5	92.3	93.5
Q4	95.6	97.5	98.1	96.7	101.6	95.2	95.7	100.9	94.9	95.4
1984 Q1	96.7 R	98.0	99.0 R	97.2	101.1	96.1	97.0	100.5	96.5	97.7
Q2	96.6 R	98.3	98.2 R	94.3	100.9	93.5	97.3	100.4	96.9	97.3
Q3	96.6 R	98.7	97.9 R	93.2	100.6	92.6	97.9	100.6	97.3	97.9
Q4	97.6 R	99.2	98.4 R	94.9	100.6	94.3	98.3	100.4	97.9	98.1
1985 Q1	98.9 R	99.6	99.3 R	97.9	100.4	97.5	100.5	100.2	99.2	100.4
Q2	100.4 R	99.9	100.5 R	101.6	100.2	101.4	101.1	100.1	101.0	101.1
Q3	100.1 R	100.2	99.9 R	100.5	99.9	100.6	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.8
Q4	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.0	99.4	100.6	98.6	99.7	98.9	98.8
1986 Q1	101.3 R	100.3	100.9 R	101.4	98.7	102.7	99.1	99.2	100.0	100.0
Q2	102.3 R	100.4	101.9 R	101.7	97.6	104.2	99.1	98.3	101.9	102.2
Q3	103.3 R	100.6	102.7 R	102.4	96.8	105.8	100.6	97.4	103.3	103.6
Q4	104.8 R	101.0	103.7	103.3	96.3	107.3	103.9	97.1	107.0	107.4
1987 Q1	105.4 R	101.5	103.9 R	103.7	95.8	108.3	103.0	96.7	106.5	106.7
Q2	106.9	102.3 R	104.5 R	105.0	95.9 R	109.5 R	106.2	96.9 R	109.6 R	109.4 R
Q3	108.7 R	103.1 R	105.4 R	106.4	96.2 R	110.6 R	107.9	97.4 R	110.7 R	110.3 R
Q4	110.1 R	104.1 R	105.8 R	108.0	96.5 R	111.9 R	109.4	97.9 R	111.8 R	111.0 R
1988 Q1	111.2 R	105.1 R	105.8 R	107.7	97.0 R	111.1 R	110.8	98.6 R	112.4 R	111.3 R
Q2	111.8 R	105.8 R	105.7 R	109.3 R	97.0 R	112.7 R	112.4 R	98.7 R	113.9 R	113.0 R
Q3	113.2 R	106.2 R	106.6 R	110.8 R	97.0 R	114.2 R	116.2 R	98.9 R	117.5 R	116.4 R
Q4	...	...	...	110.8	97.1 R	114.1 R	117.0	98.8 R	118.4 R	116.9 R

\* 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.

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1985 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing and leather	Other manufacturing	
		Div 1-4	Div 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	Div 5
Output‡											
1983	94.0	94.7	93.7	93.9	96.6	91.4	92.3	100.0	92.5	93.5	93.9
1984	97.0	94.9	97.6	93.6	100.4	96.8	96.8	100.8	95.9	98.4	98.4
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.9	102.2	100.9	99.9	101.3	101.8	99.3	100.9	100.8	104.5	100.8
1987	107.8	105.8	106.6	108.6	106.8	109.1	104.0	103.3	103.3	114.6	108.8
1988	..	109.7	114.1	121.3	117.6	114.1	112.2	105.8	102.4	126.5	116.6
1984 Q1	97.0	97.2	97.0	98.5	100.2	95.3	95.7	100.9	94.9	97.7	97.4
Q2	96.6	94.3	97.3	91.6	100.4	95.3	96.0	102.4	95.4	98.8	98.4
Q3	96.6	93.2	97.9	93.6	101.4	97.5	97.4	100.5	96.1	98.0	99.4
Q4	97.6	94.9	98.3	90.8	99.4	99.0	98.2	99.5	97.1	99.0	98.5
1985 Q1	98.9	97.9	100.5	94.9	99.2	101.5	101.4	101.6	98.2	99.6	100.5
Q2	100.4	101.6	101.1	103.3	100.3	101.0	102.4	99.6	100.2	98.9	100.0
Q3	100.1	100.5	99.8	102.4	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.7	100.7	100.5	98.6
Q4	100.6	100.0	98.6	99.4	100.8	97.8	96.9	99.1	100.9	101.0	100.9
1986 Q1	101.3	101.4	99.1	96.6	97.8	99.6	98.3	99.6	99.6	101.3	96.7
Q2	102.3	101.7	100.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	98.2	100.2	101.6	103.1	101.0
Q3	103.3	102.4	100.6	98.9	101.8	101.8	98.3	100.9	100.5	105.4	101.7
Q4	104.8	103.3	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.4	102.5	103.2	101.5	108.3	103.9
1987 Q1	105.4	103.7	103.0	103.5	101.6	106.2	100.0	102.4	101.1	109.8	107.3
Q2	106.9	105.0	106.2	108.4	106.6	107.3	103.8	103.3	103.5	113.8	105.7
Q3	108.7	106.4	107.9	110.7	108.9	110.6	104.8	103.6	105.1	116.6	109.2
Q4	110.1	108.0	109.4	112.0	109.9	112.1	107.4	104.0	103.4	118.1	112.8
1988 Q1	111.2	107.7	110.8	118.5	117.5	111.4	107.3	104.1	103.8	122.3	118.5
Q2	111.8	109.3	112.4	120.5	115.9	113.4	109.9	105.5	101.1	124.4	115.9
Q3	113.2	110.8	116.2	123.9	115.6	115.3	115.3	106.3	102.1	129.7	114.4
Q4	..	110.8	117.0	122.5	121.3	116.1	116.2	107.2	102.5	129.6	117.4
Employed labour force*											
1983	96.9	102.8	102.0	112.5	94.8	100.2	104.3	104.3	98.7	96.7	98.0
1984	98.6	100.8	100.5	103.7	97.6	99.4	101.4	101.5	99.1	98.1	100.5
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.6	97.3	98.0	92.2	99.7	99.6	96.6	96.9	99.5	101.2	99.5
1987	102.8	96.1	97.2	88.4	101.6	99.8	94.5	95.7	98.2	104.2	104.3
1988	..	97.0	97.0	87.6	107.5	102.3	95.0	96.2	98.5	108.3	109.4
1984 Q1	98.0	101.1	100.5	105.2	97.2	98.9	101.9	102.2	98.9	97.1	99.9
Q2	98.3	100.9	100.4	103.9	96.9	99.2	101.5	101.6	99.0	97.7	100.4
Q3	98.7	100.6	100.6	103.5	97.3	99.7	101.1	101.3	99.1	98.4	100.9
Q4	99.2	100.6	100.4	102.1	99.1	98.8	100.9	101.0	99.2	99.2	101.0
1985 Q1	99.6	100.4	100.2	102.4	100.2	99.6	100.6	100.8	99.2	99.1	100.8
Q2	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.6	100.4	99.8	100.2	100.5	99.6	99.3	100.3
Q3	100.2	99.9	100.0	99.3	99.9	100.2	99.9	99.7	100.4	100.4	99.6
Q4	100.3	99.4	99.7	97.6	99.6	100.4	99.3	99.1	100.7	101.2	99.3
1986 Q1	100.3	98.7	99.2	94.5	100.2	100.1	98.3	98.2	100.7	100.8	99.1
Q2	100.4	97.6	98.3	92.6	99.7	99.5	96.9	97.1	100.3	100.4	99.0
Q3	100.6	96.8	97.4	91.4	99.0	99.4	95.9	96.3	98.8	101.2	99.5
Q4	101.0	96.3	97.1	90.2	99.9	99.2	95.2	96.2	98.4	102.3	100.5
1987 Q1	101.5	95.8	96.7	88.6	100.4	99.2	94.3	95.4	97.7	102.7	102.0
Q2	102.3	95.9	96.9	87.9	100.7	99.4	94.2	95.6	98.1	103.6	103.5
Q3	103.1	96.2	97.4	88.4	101.6	99.9	94.5	95.6	98.4	104.7	105.2
Q4	104.1	96.5	97.9	88.6	103.8	100.7	94.9	96.0	98.7	105.9	106.5
1988 Q1	105.1	97.0	98.6	88.0	105.5	101.3	95.2	96.4	99.1	106.8	108.2
Q2	105.8	97.0	98.7	87.7	106.7	101.8	95.0	96.3	99.1	107.7	109.4
Q3	106.2	97.0	98.9	87.4	108.1	102.6	94.9	96.0	98.3	108.8	109.7
Q4	..	97.1	98.8	87.1	109.7	103.5	95.0	96.1	97.5	110.1	110.3
Output per person employed**											
1983	97.0	92.1	91.9	83.6	101.9	91.2	88.5	95.9	93.7	96.6	95.8
1984	98.4	94.1	97.2	90.3	102.8	97.4	95.5	99.3	96.8	100.3	97.9
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.3	105.0	103.0	108.4	101.6	102.2	102.9	104.1	101.3	103.3	101.3
1987	104.9	110.1	109.7	122.9	105.1	109.3	110.1	108.0	105.2	109.9	104.2
1988	..	113.0	115.5	138.5	109.4	111.5	118.1	110.0	103.9	116.8	106.6
1984 Q1	99.0	96.1	96.5	93.6	103.1	96.4	93.9	98.8	96.0	100.6	97.5
Q2	98.2	93.5	96.9	88.2	103.7	96.1	94.6	100.8	96.3	101.2	98.0
Q3	97.9	92.6	97.3	90.4	104.3	97.3	96.4	99.3	97.0	99.6	98.6
Q4	98.4	94.3	97.9	88.9	100.3	99.2	97.3	98.5	97.9	99.8	97.5
1985 Q1	99.3	97.5	100.3	92.6	99.0	101.9	100.8	100.8	99.0	100.5	99.7
Q2	100.5	101.4	101.0	102.6	99.9	101.2	102.2	99.2	100.5	99.6	99.7
Q3	99.9	100.6	99.8	103.0	99.9	99.4	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.1	99.0
Q4	100.3	100.6	98.9	101.7	101.2	97.4	97.7	100.0	100.2	99.8	101.6
1986 Q1	100.9	102.7	100.0	102.1	97.7	99.5	100.0	101.4	98.9	100.4	97.7
Q2	101.9	104.2	101.9	107.5	101.8	102.0	101.4	103.1	101.3	102.8	102.1
Q3	102.7	105.8	103.3	108.2	102.8	102.4	102.4	104.7	101.7	104.2	102.3
Q4	103.7	107.3	107.0	115.8	104.2	105.0	107.7	107.3	103.1	105.9	103.4
1987 Q1	103.9	108.3	106.5	116.7	101.3	107.1	106.0	107.3	103.5	106.9	105.3
Q2	104.5	109.5	109.6	123.3	106.0	108.0	110.2	108.1	105.5	109.8	102.0
Q3	105.4	110.6	110.7	125.2	107.1	110.7	111.0	108.3	106.8	111.4	103.8
Q4	105.8	111.9	111.8	126.4	105.8	111.3	113.2	108.3	104.8	111.5	105.9
1988 Q1	105.8	111.1	112.4	134.5	111.4	110.0	112.8	108.0	104.8	114.6	109.5
Q2	105.7	112.7	113.9	137.4	108.6	111.4	115.8	109.6	102.0	115.5	106.0
Q3	106.6	114.2	117.5	141.6	107.0	112.3	121.4	110.7	103.8	119.3	104.3
Q4	..	114.1	118.4	140.6	110.5	112.3	122.3	111.5	105.1	117.7	106.5

\*\* Based on the output measure of Gross Domestic Product.

† Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6) (7)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																			Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1985 Q4	27,642	7,397	3,364	..	12,773	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998	59,665	..	2,064 R	13,621	4,375	3,202	116,187	
1986 Q1	27,687	7,432	3,365	..	12,851	..	..	27,434	..	..	23,175	60,095	..	2,073 R	13,684	4,389	3,221	116,962	
Q2	27,742	7,514	3,374	..	12,862	..	..	27,462	..	..	23,226	60,050	..	2,091 R	13,770	4,392	3,231	117,642	
Q3	27,843	7,557	3,402	..	12,859	..	..	27,512	..	..	23,109	60,370	..	2,102 R	13,807	4,378	3,242	118,203	
Q4	27,876	7,598	3,394	..	12,908	..	..	27,546	..	..	23,410	60,291	..	2,110 R	13,899	4,386	3,254	118,557	
1987 Q1	27,886	7,637	3,418	..	13,024	..	..	27,597	..	..	23,391	60,527	..	2,124 R	13,988	4,415	3,267	119,151	
Q2	28,043 R	7,696	3,416	..	13,094	..	..	27,669	..	..	23,378	60,760	..	2,131 R	14,337	4,418	3,273	119,626	
Q3	28,155 R	7,745	3,436	..	13,138	..	..	27,717	..	..	23,479	60,888	..	2,141 R	14,469	4,416	3,285	120,053	
Q4	28,240 R	7,741	3,432	..	13,224	..	..	27,726	..	..	23,415	61,204	..	2,143 R	14,517	4,441	..	120,568	
1988 Q1	28,349 R	7,800	3,438	..	13,322	..	..	27,761	..	..	23,570	61,423	..	2,143 R	14,575	4,463	..	121,142	
Q2	28,313 R	7,894	3,418	..	13,358	..	..	27,884	..	..	23,939	61,609	..	2,140 R	14,653	4,470	..	121,258	
Q3	28,315 R	..	..	..	13,427	..	..	27,887	..	..	23,860	61,706	..	2,175	14,711	4,465	..	121,880	
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			
1985 Q4	24,394	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,921	25,093	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,016 R	10,602	4,259	3,175	107,984	
1986 Q1	24,375	6,849	3,253	..	11,605	..	..	25,165	..	..	20,625	58,471	..	2,033 R	10,693	4,267	3,185	108,760	
Q2	24,424	6,917	3,272	..	11,629	..	..	25,223	..	..	20,615	58,422	..	2,052 R	10,789	4,272	3,204	109,223	
Q3	24,561	6,935	3,305	..	11,620	..	..	25,310	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,061 R	10,840	4,265	3,217	109,973	
Q4	24,662	6,958	3,285	..	11,683	..	20,930	25,374	..	..	20,659	58,630	..	2,068 R	10,937	4,272	3,230	110,434	
1987 Q1	24,759	7,026	3,280	..	11,778	..	..	25,421	..	..	20,657	58,761	..	2,077 R	11,023	4,326	3,244	111,271	
Q2	25,050 R	7,056	3,286	..	11,909	..	..	25,444	..	..	20,584	58,966	..	2,091 R	11,364	4,328	3,246	112,147	
Q3	25,319 R	7,123	3,303	..	11,993	..	..	25,472	..	..	20,590	59,189	..	2,099 R	11,493	4,336	3,260	112,854	
Q4	25,561 R	7,117	3,311	..	12,138	..	20,940	25,484	..	..	20,526	59,526	..	2,095 R	11,594	4,362	3,260	113,486	
1988 Q1	25,738 R	7,233	3,320	..	12,271	..	..	25,549	..	..	20,694	59,792	..	2,094 R	11,684	4,389	..	114,214	
Q2	25,888 R	7,304	3,293	..	12,332	..	..	25,578	..	..	21,010	60,112	..	2,073 R	11,730	4,391	..	114,642	
Q3	26,059 R	7,382	..	..	12,369	..	..	25,628	..	..	20,967	60,145	..	2,105	11,811	4,398	..	115,189	
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1987 unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,281 R	4,616	2,052	2,428	7,427	1,500	13,320 R	16,607	2,505	902	14,747	36,550	3,709	1,173 R	9,553	2,300	2,039	66,207	
Female	11,684 R	3,089	1,375	1,694	5,694	1,284	10,199 R	11,077	1,383	393	8,669	24,290	2,031	962	4,772	2,122	1,206	53,658	
All	27,966 R	7,705	3,427	4,122	13,121	2,784	23,519 R	27,684	3,888	1,295	23,416	60,840	5,740	2,135 R	14,324	4,421	3,244	119,865	
Civilian employment: Male	14,253 R	4,256	1,978	2,231	6,793	1,438	12,175	15,400	2,378	729	13,519	35,510	3,365	1,152 R	7,901	2,256	2,025	62,107	
Female	11,684 R	2,822	1,319	1,414	5,161	1,192	8,813	10,056	1,223	339	7,065	23,600	1,770	938	3,470	2,081	1,193	50,334	
All	25,937 R	7,079	3,297	3,644	11,954	2,630	20,988	25,456	3,601	1,068	20,584	59,110	5,135	2,090 R	11,370	4,337	3,219	112,440	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																			Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3.4	7.0	7.7	3.6	..	..	..	4.5	24.0	..	10.5	7.2	..	8.6	16.2	5.5	7.6	4.3	
Industry	40.2	35.0	48.7	38.5	..	..	..	50.1	33.6	..	37.8	38.1	..	39.2	39.0	43.9	47.1	36.3	
Services	56.4	58.0	43.6	57.9	..	..	..	45.4	42.4	..	51.7	54.7	..	52.2	44.8	50.5	45.3	59.3	
Female: Agriculture	1.1	4.1	10.1	1.6	..	..	..	6.2	37.3	..	10.7	9.9	..	4.1	12.6	2.3	4.7	1.4	
Industry	17.0	13.9	21.2	14.1	..	..	..	25.8	17.3	..	22.7	27.2	..	12.0	17.2	14.4	21.8	15.7	
Services	81.9	82.0	68.8	84.3	..	..	..	68.0	45.3	..	66.6	62.9	..	83.9	70.2	83.3	73.6	82.9	
All: Agriculture	2.4	5.8	8.6	2.8	4.9	5.9	7.1	5.2	28.5	15.7	10.5	8.3	4.8	6.7	15.1	3.9	6.5	3.0	
Industry	30.2	26.6	37.7	29.1	25.3	28.2	30.8	40.5	28.1	28.7	32.6	33.8	26.8	27.0	32.4	29.8	37.7	27.1	
Services	67.4	67.6	53.7	68.2	69.8	65.9	62.1	54.3	43.4	55.6	56.8	57.9	68.4	66.3	52.5	66.2	55.8	69.9	

Sources: OECD "Labour Force Statistics 1966-1968" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes: 1 For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce, excluding HM Forces, civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportion by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1-1.  
2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.  
3 Annual figures relate to June.

4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.  
5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.  
6 Annual figures relate to 1986.  
7 Annual figures relate to second quarter.  
8 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.  
9 Annual figures relate to April.  
10 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.  
11 Annual figures relate to January.

# 1.11

## EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week			Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352		12.6
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776		12.4
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000		12.9
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39		6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645		14.4
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98		4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416		15.1
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72		5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485		14.4
1987	1,359	36.1	9.3	12.68		4	148	21	207	10.0	25	0.7	364		14.8
<b>Week ended</b>															
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30.6	8.6	9.75	11.19	11	423	28	281	9.9	39	1.0	704	553	18.1
Feb 14	1,305	35.1	9.3	11.97	12.11	4	172	34	341	10.0	38	1.0	514	401	13.4
Mar 14	1,354	36.3	9.2	12.44	12.31	3	109	35	339	9.8	37	1.0	448	359	12.0
Apr 11	1,329	35.8	9.2	12.25	12.53	4	103	29	273	9.5	33	0.9	435	405	13.3
May 16	1,353	36.4	9.3	12.65	12.46	3	129	23	229	10.1	26	0.7	358	378	13.9
June 13	1,396	37.2	9.3	12.97	12.88	3	129	14	132	9.4	17	0.5	262	322	15.2
July 11	1,334	35.3	9.4	12.54	12.56	4	172	16	153	9.9	20	0.5	325	343	16.4
Aug 15	1,268	33.5	9.4	11.86	12.81	3	116	15	124	8.4	18	0.5	240	285	13.6
Sept 12	1,377	36.0	9.5	13.09	13.13	2	89	12	104	8.7	14	0.4	193	250	13.6
Oct 10	1,468	38.2 R	9.7	14.10	13.37	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0.5	264	274	14.5
Nov 14	1,516	39.3 R	9.5	14.24	13.33	3	105	15	245	15.9	18	0.5	395	401	19.5
Dec 12	1,476	38.6	9.7	14.32	13.48	3	106	14	118	8.5	17	0.4	224	264	13.5
1988 Jan 16	1,370	36.1	9.3	12.72	14.13	3	127	19	179	9.6	22	0.6	306	238	14.0
Feb 13	1,433	37.7	9.3	13.33	13.48	3	102	23	237	10.5	25	0.7	339	266	13.5
Mar 12	1,452	38.2	9.4	13.59	13.47	2	80	20	206	10.4	22	0.6	286	230	13.2
Apr 16	1,445	38.1	9.1	13.14	13.43	2	72	19	170	8.9	21	0.5	241	220	11.6
May 14	1,500	39.5	9.2	13.85	13.67	1	49	17	171	9.9	19	0.5	221	231	11.9
June 11	1,424	37.4	9.5	13.47	13.44	1	47	17	157	9.1	18	0.5	203	256	11.0
July 16	1,425	37.1 R	9.8	13.95 R	13.97	4	155	14	149	10.8	18	0.5	303	315	17.2
Aug 13	1,351	35.2	9.6	13.00	13.94	2	98	13	142	10.6	16	0.4	240	289	15.1
Sept 10	1,428	37.4 R	9.7	13.79	13.92	2	90	11	94	8.7	13	0.3	184	245	14.1
Oct 15	1,561	40.9	9.8	15.34	14.51	3	134	13	109	8.5	16	0.4	243	250	15.0
Nov 12	1,592	41.5 R	9.8 R	15.60 R	14.66	3	101	12	126	10.8	14	0.4	227	223	15.9
Dec 10	1,581	41.4	9.9	15.65	14.81	2	82	13	108	8.5	15	0.4	190	222	12.8
1989 [Jan 14]	1,435	37.9	9.4	13.46	14.86	2	80	14	131	9.7	15	0.4	211	163	13.6

# 1.12

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

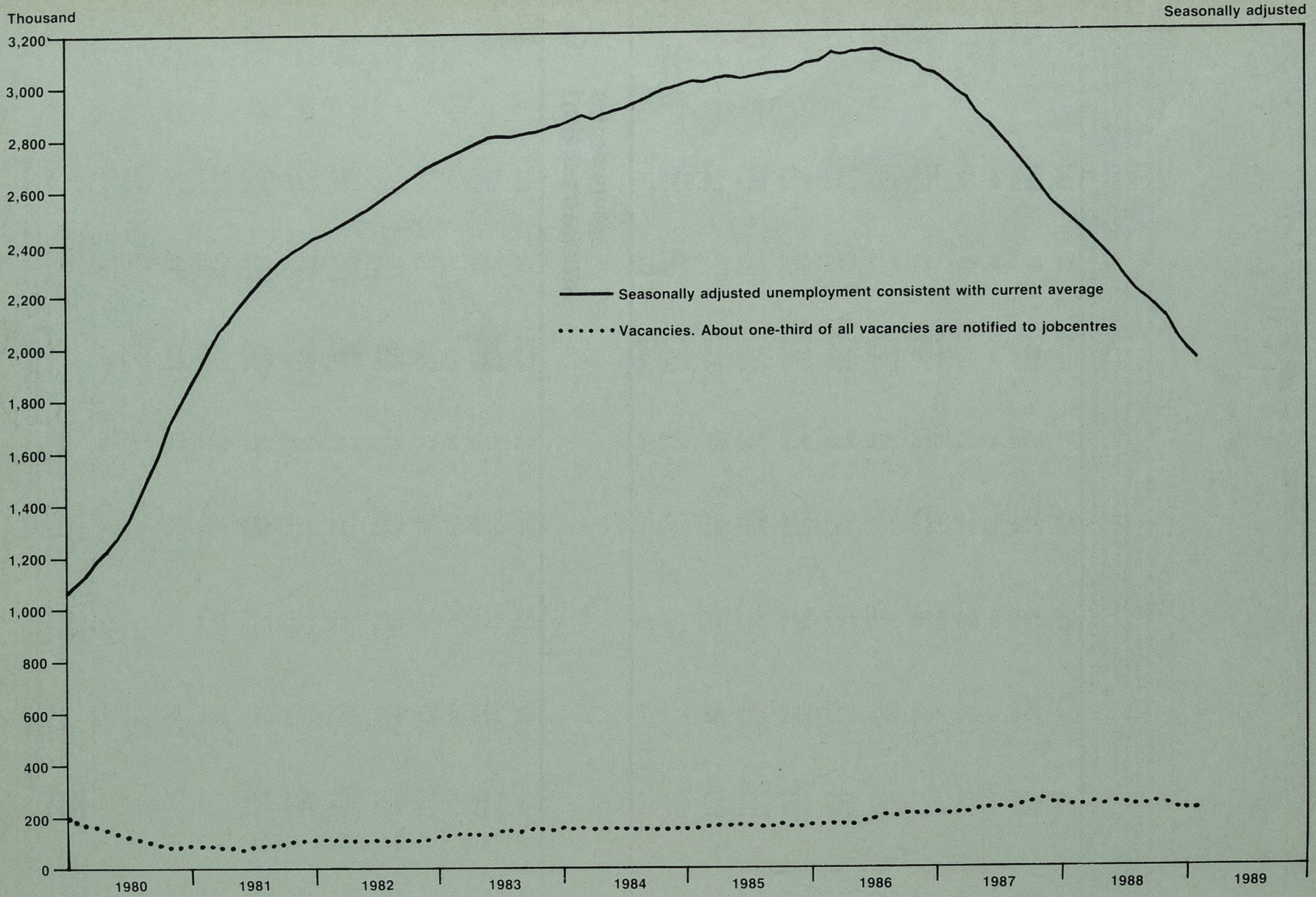
Seasonally adjusted  
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1982	102.1	102.5	107.3	98.2	107.5	97.4	96.3	95.6	98.4	99.0
1983	99.7	99.5	103.3	98.6	104.9	98.3	97.3	97.6	100.0	99.7
1984	100.5	101.7	98.4	100.5	101.2	99.5	98.8	99.0	100.2	99.7
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	96.7	94.8	92.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.5
1987	97.2	94.6	90.0	97.8	98.2	100.5	101.1	101.1	99.9	99.6
1988	99.5	98.6	88.4	96.4	99.1	101.4	102.1	104.1	99.7	99.9
<b>Week ended</b>										
1986 Dec 13	95.7	93.9	88.7	97.5	98.0	99.6	99.5	99.1	99.0	99.5
1987 Jan 10	94.8					99.6				
Feb 14	95.5					100.0				
Mar 14	95.7	93.0	89.2	96.8	98.3	100.2	100.2	100.4	99.6	99.4
Apr 11	95.9					100.3				
May 16	96.2					100.3				
June 13	96.9	93.8	89.6	98.1	97.3	100.6	100.7	100.9	99.8	99.5
July 11	96.9					100.4				
Aug 15	97.3					100.6				
Sept 12	97.9	94.7	90.6	98.2	98.6	100.8	101.1	101.2	100.1	99.9
Oct 10	99.8					101.0				
Nov 14	99.9					100.9				
Dec 12	98.8	96.8	90.7	98.0	98.5	101.0	102.3	101.9	100.0	99.4
1988 Jan 16	99.3					101.7				
Feb 13	99.1					101.1				
Mar 12	99.2	97.4	89.2	98.2	99.0	101.1	102.2	103.4	99.9	99.3
Apr 16	99.3					101.1				
May 14	99.4					101.1 R				
June 11	99.2	97.4	88.3	96.4	98.4	101.0	101.6	106.6	99.1	99.7
July 16	99.7					101.3				
Aug 13	99.8					101.3				
Sept 10	99.9	98.9	87.3	95.9	97.6	101.2 R	101.6	102.1	99.9	100.0
Oct 15	98.9					101.8				
Nov 12	99.0					101.8				
Dec 10	100.7	100.5	88.9	94.9	97.4	101.8	103.1	104.3	99.9	100.6
Jan 14	100.6					102.2				

R=Revised to take account of recent changes in the seasonal pattern.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES United Kingdom

## C1





# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	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	
1985 )	3,271.2	11.8	3,035.7	10.9						
1986* ) Annual averages	3,289.1	11.8	3,107.2	11.1						
1987 )	2,953.4	10.4	2,822.3	10.0						
1988 )	2,370.4	8.3	2,294.5	8.0						
1987 Feb 12	3,225.8	11.4	3,007.0	10.6	-44.3	-26.5	291	2,867	68	
Mar 12	3,134.4	11.1	2,973.1	10.5	-33.9	-28.6	261	2,815	67	
Apr 9	3,107.1	11.0	2,953.9	10.4	-19.2	-32.5	284	2,758	65	
May 14	2,986.5	10.6	2,890.5	10.2	-63.4	-38.8	246	2,677	63	
June 11	2,905.3	10.3	2,857.2	10.1	-33.3	-38.6	243	2,601	62	
July 9	2,906.5	10.3	2,812.6	9.9	-44.6	-47.1	337	2,510	60	
Aug 13	2,865.8	10.1	2,766.6	9.8	-46.0	-41.3	287	2,522	57	
Sept 10	2,870.2	10.1	2,718.1	9.6	-48.5	-46.4	358	2,457	55	
Oct 8	2,751.4	9.7	2,663.9	9.4	-54.2	-49.6	311	2,386	54	
Nov 12	2,685.6	9.5	2,604.4	9.2	-59.5	-54.1	282	2,353	51	
Dec 10	2,695.8	9.5	2,568.6	9.1	-35.8	-49.8	264	2,382	50	
1988 Jan 14	2,722.2	9.5	2,519.4	8.8	-49.2	-48.2	270	2,402	51	
Feb 11	2,665.5	9.3	2,485.0	8.7	-34.4	-39.8	262	2,356	48	
Mar 10	2,592.1	9.1	2,453.9	8.6	-31.1	-38.2	235	2,311	46	
Apr 14	2,536.0	8.9	2,402.9	8.4	-51.0	-38.8	256	2,235	46	
May 12	2,426.9	8.5	2,363.8	8.3	-39.1	-40.4	207	2,176	44	
June 9	2,340.8	8.2	2,324.1	8.1	-39.7	-43.3	206	2,093	42	
July 14	2,326.7	8.1	2,267.3	7.9	-56.8	-45.2	283	2,003	41	
Aug 11	2,291.2	8.0	2,225.6	7.8	-41.7	-46.1	237	2,013	40	
Sept 8** ***	2,311.0	8.1	2,191.7	7.7	-33.9	-44.1	266	2,005	40	
Oct 13	2,118.9	7.4	2,157.9	7.6	-33.8	-36.5	241	1,839	39	
Nov 10	2,066.9	7.2	2,105.2	7.4	-52.7	-40.1	224	1,805	37	
Dec 8	2,046.5	7.2	2,037.4	7.1	-67.8	-51.4	212	1,797	37	
1989 Jan 12	2,074.3	7.3	1,987.8	7.0	-49.6	-56.7	215	1,822	37	
Feb 9 P	2,018.2	7.1	1,946.6	6.8	-41.2	-52.9	221	1,763	35	

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	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	
1985 )	3,149.4	11.7	2,923.0	10.8						
1986* ) Annual averages	3,161.3	11.7	2,984.6	10.9						
1987 )	2,826.9	10.2	2,700.2	9.8						
1988 )	2,254.7	8.1	2,181.4	7.8						
1987 Feb 12	3,096.6	11.2	2,882.8	10.4	-43.4	-26.2	283	2,748	66	
Mar 12	3,016.5	10.9	2,849.8	10.3	-33.0	-28.1	253	2,698	65	
Apr 9	2,979.9	10.8	2,830.3	10.3	-19.5	-32.0	275	2,641	64	
May 14	2,860.3	10.4	2,766.8	10.0	-63.5	-38.7	237	2,561	62	
June 11	2,779.8	10.1	2,734.2	9.9	-32.6	-38.5	234	2,486	60	
July 9	2,778.5	10.1	2,690.2	9.8	-44.0	-46.7	325	2,395	58	
Aug 13	2,738.5	9.9	2,644.7	9.6	-45.5	-40.7	278	2,405	55	
Sept 10	2,740.2	9.9	2,596.9	9.4	-47.8	-45.8	344	2,343	54	
Oct 8	2,626.7	9.5	2,543.6	9.2	-53.3	-48.9	301	2,274	52	
Nov 12	2,564.6	9.3	2,485.9	9.0	-57.7	-52.9	274	2,242	49	
Dec 10	2,575.2	9.3	2,451.0	8.9	-34.9	-48.6	256	2,270	49	
1988 Jan 14	2,600.4	9.3	2,402.9	8.6	-48.1	-46.9	261	2,290	49	
Feb 11	2,545.9	9.1	2,369.7	8.5	-33.2	-38.7	254	2,245	46	
Mar 10	2,474.6	8.9	2,339.2	8.4	-30.5	-37.3	228	2,202	45	
Apr 14	2,417.7	8.7	2,288.4	8.2	-50.8	-38.2	247	2,126	44	
May 12	2,310.7	8.3	2,249.2	8.1	-39.2	-40.2	200	2,068	42	
June 9	2,225.1	8.0	2,210.1	7.9	-39.1	-43.0	197	2,068	41	
July 14	2,208.5	7.9	2,153.6	7.7	-56.5	-44.9	272	1,896	40	
Aug 11	2,173.7	7.8	2,112.8	7.6	-40.8	-45.5	230	1,905	39	
Sept 8** ***	2,195.2	7.9	2,080.1	7.5	-32.7	-43.3	257	1,899	39	
Oct 13	2,008.4	7.2	2,047.3	7.3	-32.8	-35.4	232	1,738	38	
Nov 10	1,958.0	7.0	1,994.6	7.2	-52.7	-39.4	217	1,705	36	
Dec 8	1,938.5	7.0	1,928.3	6.9	-66.3	-50.6	206	1,697	36	
1989 Jan 12	1,963.2	7.0	1,878.1	6.7	-50.2	-56.4	207	1,721	36	
Feb 9 P	1,908.1	6.8	1,837.0	6.6	-41.1	-52.5	213	1,662	34	

\* Due to a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics to remove over-recording (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pp107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduced the total UK count by 50,000 on average.  
 \*\* Unadjusted figures from September 1988 are affected by the new benefit regulations for those aged under 18, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988. See also note † opposite.  
 \*\*\* The unadjusted figures for September 8, 1988 include some temporary over-recording, estimated at about 55,000, because of the postal strike in Great Britain (Northern Ireland was unaffected). (Outflows between August and September 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	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	
1985 )	2,251.7	13.7	2,114.3	12.8						
1986* ) Annual averages	2,252.5	13.7	2,148.3	13.0						
1987 )	2,045.8	12.3	1,971.0	11.9						
1988 )	1,650.5	9.9	1,607.2	9.7						
1987 Feb 12	2,233.9	13.5	2,090.4	12.6	-44.3	-26.5	291	2,867	68	
Mar 12	2,181.0	13.1	2,068.9	12.5	-33.9	-28.6	261	2,815	67	
Apr 9	2,158.2	13.0	2,055.0	12.4	-19.2	-32.5	284	2,758	65	
May 14	2,080.4	12.5	2,017.5	12.2	-63.4	-38.8	246	2,677	63	
June 11	2,023.0	12.2	1,996.0	12.0	-33.3	-38.6	243	2,601	62	
July 9	2,008.5	12.1	1,968.3	11.9	-44.6	-47.1	337	2,510	60	
Aug 13	1,970.3	11.9	1,936.3	11.7	-46.0	-41.3	287	2,522	57	
Sept 10	1,973.8	11.9	1,907.2	11.5	-48.5	-46.4	358	2,457	55	
Oct 8	1,903.6	11.5	1,870.3	11.3	-54.2	-49.6	311	2,386	54	
Nov 12	1,865.8	11.2	1,828.3	11.0	-59.5	-54.1	282	2,353	51	
Dec 10	1,878.7	11.3	1,800.4	10.9	-35.8	-49.8	264	2,382	50	
1988 Jan 14	1,892.7	11.4	1,759.5	10.6	-49.2	-48.2	270	2,402	51	
Feb 11	1,852.1	11.1	1,731.3	10.4	-34.4	-39.8	262	2,356	48	
Mar 10	1,803.1	10.8	1,709.9	10.3	-31.1	-38.2	235	2,311	46	
Apr 14	1,765.7	10.6	1,674.1	10.1	-51.0	-38.8	256	2,235	46	
May 12	1,692.1	10.2	1,648.8	9.9	-39.1	-40.4	207	2,176	44	
June 9	1,632.0	9.8	1,624.0	9.8	-39.7	-43.3	206	2,093	42	
July 14	1,606.3	9.7	1,586.7	9.5	-56.8	-45.2	283	2,003	41	
Aug 11	1,576.5	9.5	1,562.7	9.4	-41.7	-46.1	237	2,013	40	
Sept 8** ***	1,594.4	9.6	1,543.1	9.3	-33.9	-44.1	266	2,005	40	
Oct 13	1,484.2	8.9	1,522.4	9.2	-33.8	-36.5	241	1,839	39	
Nov 10	1,454.8	8.7	1,484.6	8.9	-52.7	-40.1	224	1,805	37	
Dec 8	1,451.5	8.7	1,439.4	8.7	-67.8	-51.4	212	1,797	37	
1989 Jan 12	1,473.2	8.9	1,405.4	8.4	-49.6	-56.7	215	1,822	37	
Feb 9 P	1,434.9	8.6	1,376.0	8.3	-41.2	-52.9	221	1,763	35	

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED †				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	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	
1985 )	2,163.7	13.5	2,031.9	12.6						
1986* ) Annual averages	2,159.6	13.5	2,058.7	12.8						
1987 )	1,953.8	12.1	1,881.8	11.6						
1988 )	1,566.1	9.7	1,524.6	9.4						
1987 Feb 12	2,139.2	13.2	1,999.8	12.4	-43.4	-26.2	283	2,748	66	
Mar 12	2,088.2	12.9	1,979.2	12.2	-33.0	-28.1	253	2,698	65	
Apr 9	2,065.1	12.8	1,964.9	12.2	-19.5	-32.0	275	2,641	64	
May 14	1,988.0	12.3	1,927.3	11.9	-63.5	-38.7	237	2,561	62	
June 11	1,931.5	11.9	1,906.2	11.8	-32.6	-38.5	234	2,486	60	
July 9	1,916.5	11.9	1,878.8	11.6	-44.0	-46.7	325	2,395	58	
Aug 13	1,879.1	11.6								

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work-force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1985 )	782.4	527.1	255.2	8.6	9.9	6.8	728.5	8.0			495.4	233.1
1986* ) Annual averages	784.7	524.7	260.0	8.6	9.8	6.8	750.2	8.2			505.2	245.0
1987 )	680.5	460.8	219.7	7.3	8.5	5.6	657.9	7.1			448.3	209.7
1988 )	508.6	346.8	161.8	5.4	6.4	4.0	496.1	5.2			339.8	156.2
1988 Feb 11	586.9	399.9	187.0	6.2	7.4	4.7	555.1	5.9	-8.4	-13.0	378.0	177.1
Mar 10	570.4	389.4	181.0	6.0	7.2	4.5	547.0	5.8	-8.1	-11.7	372.5	174.5
Apr 14	549.7	374.8	174.9	5.8	6.9	4.4	528.6	5.6	-18.4	-11.6	359.4	169.2
May 12	523.1	357.2	165.8	5.5	6.6	4.1	518.1	5.5	-10.5	-12.3	353.1	165.0
June 9	501.6	342.6	159.0	5.3	6.3	4.0	505.8	5.4	-12.3	-13.7	345.4	160.4
July 14	494.8	335.2	159.5	5.2	6.2	4.0	486.1	5.1	-19.7	-14.2	333.2	152.9
Aug 11	486.7	328.1	158.6	5.2	6.0	3.9	470.9	5.0	-15.2	-15.7	324.7	146.2
Sept 8***	494.2	333.3	160.9	5.2	6.1	4.0	461.9	4.9	-9.0	-14.6	318.9	143.0
Oct 13	448.1	306.4	141.8	4.7	5.6	3.5	455.3	4.8	-6.6	-10.3	314.5	140.8
Nov 10	428.5	294.4	134.1	4.5	5.4	3.3	439.6	4.7	-15.7	-10.4	303.3	136.3
Dec 8	422.2	292.5	129.8	4.5	5.4	3.2	420.8	4.5	-18.8	-13.7	290.5	130.3
1989 Jan 12	419.5	291.7	127.9	4.4	5.4	3.2	405.7	4.3	-15.1	-16.5	280.2	125.5
Feb 9 P	408.4	284.7	123.7	4.3	5.2	3.1	393.5	4.2	-12.2	-15.4	272.2	121.3
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1985 )	402.5	278.4	124.1	9.4	10.8	7.3	376.3	8.8			262.7	113.6
1986* ) Annual averages	407.1	280.9	126.1	8.3	11.1	6.0	391.3	8.0			272.0	119.4
1987 )	363.8	254.4	109.4	8.4	10.0	6.2	353.0	8.2			248.3	104.7
1988 )	291.9	205.1	86.7	6.7	8.0	4.9	285.5	6.6			201.6	83.9
1988 Feb 11	324.3	228.1	96.2	7.5	8.9	5.4	313.3	7.2	-0.4	-4.5	220.9	92.4
Mar 10	319.9	225.4	94.5	7.4	8.8	5.3	311.3	7.2	-2.0	-3.7	219.4	91.9
Apr 14	311.2	219.1	92.1	7.2	8.6	5.2	302.2	7.0	-9.1	-3.8	212.7	89.5
May 12	299.9	211.5	88.4	6.9	8.3	5.0	296.5	6.8	-5.7	-5.6	208.9	87.6
June 9	290.8	205.0	85.8	6.7	8.0	4.8	289.2	6.7	-7.3	-7.4	203.7	85.5
July 14	288.1	201.5	86.5	6.6	7.9	4.9	280.2	6.5	-9.0	-7.3	197.9	82.3
Aug 11	284.5	198.0	86.4	6.6	7.7	4.9	273.1	6.3	-7.1	-7.8	193.4	79.7
Sept 8***	290.5	201.8	88.8	6.7	7.9	5.0	269.4	6.2	-3.7	-6.6	190.7	78.7
Oct 13	265.4	186.7	78.8	6.1	7.3	4.4	267.2	6.2	-2.2	-4.3	189.1	78.1
Nov 10	253.3	178.7	74.6	5.8	7.0	4.2	259.7	6.0	-7.5	-4.5	183.6	76.1
Dec 8	249.3	176.8	72.5	5.8	6.9	4.1	249.8	5.8	-9.9	-6.5	176.9	72.9
1989 Jan 12	243.8	173.2	70.5	5.6	6.8	4.0	242.2	5.6	-7.6	-8.3	171.2	71.0
Feb 9 P	237.8	169.3	68.5	5.5	6.6	3.9	235.3	5.4	-6.9	-8.1	167.0	68.3
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1985 )	81.3	53.2	28.1	8.6	9.2	7.6	75.3	8.0			49.8	25.4
1986* ) Annual averages	83.4	53.9	29.5	8.6	9.1	7.8	78.8	8.1			51.4	27.4
1987 )	72.5	47.4	25.1	7.1	7.8	6.2	69.4	6.6			45.8	23.7
1988 )	52.0	33.6	18.5	4.9	5.2	4.5	50.4	4.8			32.7	17.7
1988 Feb 11	63.5	41.4	22.1	6.0	6.4	5.3	57.2	5.4	-1.2	-1.3	37.0	20.2
Mar 10	60.7	39.5	21.2	5.7	6.1	5.1	55.7	5.3	-1.5	-1.4	36.0	19.7
Apr 14	58.3	37.8	20.5	5.5	5.9	5.0	53.9	5.1	-1.8	-1.5	34.7	19.2
May 12	55.1	35.5	19.6	5.2	5.5	4.7	52.9	5.0	-1.0	-1.4	34.1	18.8
June 9	50.9	32.8	18.1	4.8	5.1	4.4	51.4	4.9	-1.5	-1.4	33.3	18.1
July 14	49.3	31.4	18.0	4.7	4.9	4.3	49.6	4.7	-1.8	-1.4	32.1	17.5
Aug 11	48.0	30.5	17.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	48.4	4.6	-1.2	-1.5	31.5	16.9
Sept 8***	47.9	30.4	17.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	47.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.4	30.7	16.4
Oct 13	43.0	27.5	15.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	45.7	4.3	-1.4	-1.3	29.8	15.9
Nov 10	41.6	26.9	14.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	43.3	4.1	-2.4	-1.7	28.3	15.0
Dec 8	41.5	27.2	14.3	3.9	4.2	3.5	41.1	3.9	-2.2	-2.0	26.8	14.3
1989 Jan 12	42.1	27.9	14.3	4.0	4.3	3.5	38.5	3.6	-2.6	-2.4	25.3	13.2
Feb 9 P	41.0	27.4	13.5	3.9	4.3	3.3	37.1	3.5	-1.4	-2.1	24.3	12.8
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1985 )	204.9	132.8	72.2	10.0	11.0	8.7	190.5	9.3			124.5	66.0
1986* ) Annual averages	205.7	131.6	74.2	10.0	10.8	8.6	195.8	9.5			126.1	69.7
1987 )	178.9	115.0	63.9	8.5	9.4	7.3	172.3	8.2			111.4	60.9
1988 )	137.6	88.5	49.1	6.5	7.2	5.6	133.7	6.3			86.5	47.3
1988 Feb 11	163.3	104.8	58.5	7.7	8.5	6.6	148.4	7.0	-2.8	-2.5	95.4	53.0
Mar 10	156.0	100.1	55.8	7.4	8.2	6.3	145.3	6.9	-3.1	-2.9	93.4	51.9
Apr 14	148.9	95.8	53.1	7.1	7.8	6.0	141.7	6.7	-3.6	-3.2	90.7	51.0
May 12	139.7	89.9	49.8	6.6	7.3	5.6	139.3	6.6	-2.4	-3.0	89.3	50.0
June 9	130.9	84.4	46.5	6.2	6.9	5.3	137.1	6.5	-2.2	-2.7	88.2	48.9
July 14	129.0	82.5	46.5	6.1	6.7	5.3	132.5	6.3	-4.6	-3.1	85.5	47.0
Aug 11	127.6	81.2	46.4	6.1	6.6	5.3	128.8	6.1	-3.7	-3.5	83.7	45.1
Sept 8***	130.3	83.2	47.1	6.2	6.8	5.3	126.1	6.0	-2.7	-3.7	82.2	43.9
Oct 13	120.6	78.0	42.7	5.7	6.4	4.8	122.9	5.8	-3.2	-3.2	80.4	42.5
Nov 10	119.1	77.0	42.0	5.6	6.3	4.8	118.3	5.6	-4.6	-3.5	77.3	41.0
Dec 8	117.9	77.0	40.9	5.6	6.3	4.6	113.1	5.4	-5.2	-4.3	73.8	39.3
1989 Jan 12	119.6	78.5	41.1	5.7	6.4	4.7	109.1	5.2	-4.0	-4.6	71.4	37.7
Feb 9 P	115.3	75.8	39.5	5.5	6.2	4.5	106.1	5.0	-3.0	-4.1	69.4	36.7

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE †			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1985 )	349.7	243.1	106.6	13.6	15.5	10.6	326.9	12.7			230.2	96.7
1986* ) Annual averages	346.7	236.8	108.0	13.3	15.2	10.4	327.7	12.6			228.1	99.6
1987 )	305.9	211.1	94.8	11.6	13.3	9.0	292.1	11.1			203.5	88.6
1988 )	238.0	163.0	75.0	8.8	10.2	6.8	230.1	8.5			158.7	71.4
1988 Feb 11	269.4	185.1	84.3	10.0	11.6	7.7	253.1	9.4	-4.8	-1.6	174.5	78.6
Mar 10	262.0	179.6	82.5	9.7	11.3	7.5	249.3	9.3	-3.8	-1.3	171.3	78.0
Apr 14	255.9	174.8	81.2	9.5	11.0	7.4	243.8	9.1	-5.5	-1.8	167.0	76.8
May 12	244.8	167.4	77.4	9.1	10.5	7.0	238.1	8.8	-5.7	-1.9	163.4	74.7
June 9	237.4	162.6	74.9	8.8	10.2	6.8	233.7	8.7	-4.4	-1.5	160.7	73.0
July 14	235.9	160.2	75.7	8.8	10.0	6.9	228.2	8.5	-5.5	-1.8	157.0	71.2
Aug 11	233.0	158.0	75.0	8.6	9.9	6.8	223.7	8.3	-4.5	-4.8	154.4	69.3
Sept 8***	233.5	158.3	75.2	8.7	9.9	6.9	218.3	8.1	-5.4	-5.1	151.1	67.2
Oct 13	209.4	144.1	65.4	7.8	9.0	6.0	211.7	7.9	-6.6	-5.5	146.8	64.9
Nov 10	201.0	138.9	62.1	7.5	8.7	5.7	205.7	7.6	-6.0	-6.0	142.4	63.3
Dec 8	197.1	137.4	59.8	7.3	8.6	5.4	198.2	7.4	-7.5	-6.7	137.6	60.6
1989 Jan 12	198.2	138.4	59.7	7.4	8.7	5.4	192.1	7.1	-6.1	-6.5	133.3	58.8
Feb 9 P	191.3	133.6	57.7	7.1	8.4	5.3	186.8	6.9	-5.3	-6.3	129.5	57.3
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1985 )	202.3	136.9	65.3	10.5	11.9	8.4	1					

THOUSAND

Table with columns: NUMBER UNEMPLOYED (All, Male, Female), PER CENT WORKFORCE (All, Male, Female), SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Number, Per cent work-force, Change since previous month, Average change over 3 months ended), and columns for Male and Female. Rows include regions like NORTH, WALES, SCOTLAND, and NORTHERN IRELAND with dates from 1985 to 1989.

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status † and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 9, 1989

Table with columns: Male, Female, All, Rate, † per cent employees and unemployed, and ‡ per cent employees and unemployed. Rows include ASSISTED REGIONS (South West, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorks and Humberside, North West, North, Wales, Scotland) and UNASSISTED REGIONS (South East, East Anglia). Includes a section for GREAT BRITAIN and TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS (England).

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status † and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Melton Mowbray	559	433	992	4.8	Wigan and St Helens	16,135	6,664	22,799	12.8
Middlesbrough	14,931	4,553	19,484	15.2	Winchester and Eastleigh	1,042	531	1,573	1.9
Milton Keynes	2,122	1,143	3,265	3.3	Windermere	140	179	319	4.4
Minehead	461	291	752	10.3	Wirral and Chester	18,887	6,871	25,758	13.1
Morpeth and Ashington	5,332	1,691	7,023	13.6	Wisbech	994	380	1,374	7.2
Newark	1,278	545	1,823	7.6	Wolverhampton	10,905	4,285	15,190	10.7
Newbury	563	305	868	2.4	Woodbridge and Leiston	473	229	702	3.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	34,425	11,349	45,774	12.1	Worcester	2,083	1,095	3,178	5.1
Newmarket	631	441	1,072	4.1	Workington	2,246	1,061	3,307	12.0
Newquay	841	644	1,485	16.7	Worsop	2,140	740	2,880	11.4
Newton Abbot	1,005	579	1,584	6.9	Worthing	1,820	829	2,649	3.6
Northallerton	440	262	702	4.4	Yeovil	1,133	810	1,943	4.7
Northampton	2,726	1,375	4,101	3.7	York	3,987	2,072	6,059	7.2
Northwich	2,169	1,200	3,369	7.3					
Norwich	4,978	2,219	7,197	5.1					
Nottingham	21,641	7,878	29,519	9.7					
Okehampton	317	122	439	7.2					
Oldham	5,388	2,461	7,849	10.4	<b>Wales</b>				
Oswestry	612	349	961	6.8	Aberdare	2,229	726	2,955	17.5
Oxford	3,290	1,473	4,763	2.6	Aberystwyth	2,229	306	2,535	8.1
Pendle	1,591	735	2,326	7.8	Bangor and Caernarfon	2,452	988	3,440	13.3
Penrith	374	293	667	4.7	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny	3,458	1,121	4,579	13.8
Penzance and St Ives	1,697	837	2,534	14.8	Brecon	261	172	433	6.1
Peterborough	3,864	1,739	5,603	5.7	Bridgand	3,805	1,499	5,304	10.5
Pickering and Helmsley	150	117	267	4.3	Cardiff	13,393	4,361	17,754	9.1
Plymouth	8,778	4,158	12,936	9.8	Cardigan	803	364	1,167	18.0
Poole	1,746	802	2,548	4.3	Cardiff South	839	363	1,202	6.7
Portsmouth	6,890	2,965	9,855	6.3	Corwy and Colwyn	2,311	1,126	3,437	11.6
Preston	7,769	3,439	11,208	7.6					
Reading	2,578	1,081	3,659	2.4	Denbigh	550	275	825	8.0
Redruth and Camborne	1,876	831	2,707	13.9	Dolgellau and Barmouth	361	152	513	11.1
Retford	1,349	661	2,010	9.3	Fishguard	317	141	458	16.1
Richmondshire	462	411	873	7.2	Haverfordwest	1,741	828	2,569	14.0
Ripon	297	188	485	4.9	Holyhead	1,990	962	2,952	17.7
Rochdale	4,870	1,987	6,857	10.8					
Rotherham and Mexborough	12,040	4,271	16,311	15.8	Lampeter and Aberaeron	534	203	737	13.2
Rugby and Daventry	1,424	1,044	2,468	4.8	Llandeilo	197	114	311	9.7
Salisbury	998	589	1,587	3.8	Llandrindod Wells	360	208	568	7.3
Scarborough and Filey	2,152	920	3,072	9.8	Llanelli	2,706	1,101	3,807	12.3
Scunthorpe	4,030	1,509	5,539	10.3	Machynlleth	242	173	415	11.9
Settle	150	101	251	4.4					
Shaftesbury	350	231	581	3.8	Merthyr and Rhymney	5,270	1,611	6,881	14.1
Sheffield	21,984	8,513	30,497	10.7	Monmouth	247	114	361	10.5
Shrewsbury	1,594	876	2,470	5.4	Neath and Port Talbot	2,986	1,104	4,090	10.1
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	1,878	1,003	2,881	7.2	Newport	5,466	2,177	7,643	9.5
Skegness	1,498	555	2,053	17.9	Newtown	318	190	508	6.0
Skipton	278	197	475	4.1	Pontypool and Cwmbran	2,722	1,266	3,988	10.9
Sleaford	471	270	741	6.6	Pontypridd and Rhondda	5,429	1,671	7,100	12.1
Slough	3,266	1,521	4,787	2.8	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	431	260	691	10.8
South Molton	163	94	257	7.4	Pwllheli	618	274	892	19.0
					Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	4,964	2,163	7,127	10.6
South Tyneside	8,215	2,519	10,734	18.6	South Pembrokeshire	1,454	610	2,064	17.6
Southampton	7,501	3,058	10,559	5.7	Swansea	8,448	2,828	11,276	11.8
Southend	10,156	5,007	15,163	6.0	Welshpool	260	180	440	5.9
Spalding and Holbeach	806	487	1,293	5.4	Wrexham	3,153	1,461	4,614	10.0
St Austell	1,259	699	1,958	9.2					
Stafford	2,201	1,196	3,397	4.9	<b>Scotland</b>				
Stamford	517	340	857	4.9	Aberdeen	6,173	2,643	8,816	5.2
Stockton-on-Tees	7,057	2,726	9,783	12.6	Alloa	1,896	747	2,643	16.3
Stoke	8,686	4,057	12,743	6.0	Annan	516	348	864	10.3
Stroud	1,003	617	1,620	4.5	Arbroath	815	438	1,253	15.1
					Ayr	3,320	1,355	4,675	11.1
Sudbury	477	275	752	4.8	Badenoch	328	189	517	14.6
Sunderland	20,683	6,203	26,886	15.5	Banff	542	257	799	9.1
Swindon	3,071	1,564	4,635	4.8	Bathgate	4,390	1,801	6,191	12.7
Taunton	1,356	647	2,003	4.9	Berwickshire	405	242	647	12.9
Telford and Bridgnorth	3,946	1,792	5,738	8.8	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	667	357	1,024	9.9
Thanet	3,201	1,308	4,509	11.0	Brechin and Montrose	752	461	1,213	9.8
Thetford	678	414	1,092	4.3	Buckie	283	204	487	11.8
Thirsk	196	123	319	7.8	Campbeltown	378	192	570	14.9
Tiverton	404	239	643	6.0	Craigh	236	119	355	10.4
Torbay	3,230	1,608	4,838	11.8	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,556	925	3,481	23.3
Torrington	234	153	387	8.6	Dumbarton	2,886	1,407	4,293	15.7
Totnes	359	202	561	7.3	Dumfries	1,225	648	1,873	7.8
Trowbridge and Frome	1,277	872	2,149	4.6	Dundee	8,014	3,283	11,297	11.8
Truro	1,091	576	1,667	7.3	Dunfermline	4,243	1,797	6,040	11.5
Tunbridge Wells	1,248	590	1,838	2.0	Dunoon and Bute	852	442	1,294	16.7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	317	227	544	4.4	Edinburgh	18,599	6,987	25,586	8.6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	8,165	3,036	11,201	9.9	Elgin	926	610	1,536	9.7
Walsall	10,099	4,196	14,295	9.1	Falkirk	4,848	2,323	7,171	12.0
Wareham and Swanage	267	174	441	4.5	Forfar	537	314	851	8.5
Warminster	212	157	369	5.7	Forres	356	231	587	19.2
Warrington	3,669	1,710	5,379	7.4	Fraserburgh	406	160	566	8.1
Warwick	1,946	1,326	3,272	3.9	Galashiels	569	239	808	5.3
Watford and Luton	8,662	3,776	12,438	3.7	Girvan	439	213	652	20.9
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,283	779	2,062	4.5	Glasgow	63,973	21,228	85,201	13.6
Wells	706	445	1,151	4.9	Greenock	5,542	1,832	7,374	15.9
Weston-super-Mare	2,084	1,127	3,211	8.2	Haddington	710	338	1,048	7.6
Whitby	706	322	1,028	14.5	Hawick	349	140	489	6.1
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	624	377	1,001	6.8	Huntly	163	94	257	6.8
Whitehaven	1,958	900	2,858	8.7	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,566	677	2,243	16.7
Widnes and Runcorn	5,215	2,043	7,258	13.2	Inverness	2,807	1,113	3,920	9.5

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status † and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Irvine	5,592	2,151	7,743	16.2	Stranraer	748	350	1,098	15.5
Islay/Mid Argyll	322	195	517	12.3	Sutherland	486	260	746	17.6
Keith	332	235	567	12.8	Thurso	459	257	716	10.3
Kelso and Jedburgh	196	96	292	5.6	Western Isles	1,580	483	2,063	21.0
Kilmarnock	2,954	1,190	4,144	13.5	Wick	522	156	678	12.8
Kirkcaldy	5,965	2,540	8,505	13.3					
Lanarkshire	17,021	5,845	22,866	14.5	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Lochaber	734	511	1,245	14.7	Ballymena	2,002	889	2,891	11.7
Lockerbie	245	167	412	10.3	Belfast	38,451	15,220	53,671	15.4
Newton Stewart	332	226	558	16.9	Coleraine	4,954	1,835	6,789	20.5
North East Fife	939	585	1,524	9.1	Cookstown	1,810	648	2,458	29.6
Oban	528	399	927	11.3	Craigavon	6,909	2,866	9,775	16.1
Orkney Islands	463	244	707	10.5	Dungannon	2,732	960	3,692	25.0
Peebles	305	129	434	9.6	Enniskillen	2,960	935	3,895	21.6
Perth	1,747	721	2,468	8.6	Londonderry	9,092	2,166	11,258	24.7
Peterhead	841	450	1,291	10.6	Magherafelt	1,764	691	2,455	23.5
Shetland Islands	411	231	642	6.5	Newry	5,065	1,713	6,778	26.3
Skye and Wester Ross	559	415	974	18.7					
Stewartry	511	349	860	11.1	Omagh	2,391	831	3,222	19.8
Stirling	2,351	1,103	3,454	10.4	Strabane	2,799	592	3,391	30.0

\*Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.  
† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1987 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. These narrow-based unemployment rates have not been up-dated to take account of the latest national and regional estimates of employees for mid 1988, which now use the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey. The denominators for these rates will be fully revised when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment including revised employment estimates for Travel-to-work areas become available later this year.  
‡ Assisted 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration 2.5

UNITED KINGDOM	18-24				25-49				50 and over				All ages			
	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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>																
1987 Jan	500.3	181.7	288.5	970.6	592.1	268.3	679.7	1,540.0	172.8	100.3	351.4	624.4	1,384.8	578.0	1,334.5	3,297.2
Apr	413.7	213.5	271.5	896.6	534.6	277.4	663.3	1,475.2	157.7	102.1	346.2	605.9	1,180.4	631.6	1,295.1	3,107.1
July	431.1	173.4	254.6	859.1	480.5	244.5	637.9	1,362.9	138.4	94.3	335.5	568.2	1,123.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906.5
Oct	428.9	126.0	229.0	783.8	472.2	213.9	595.9	1,282.0	131.6	86.3	332.8	550.7	1,136.0	443.1	1,172.2	2,751.4
1988 Jan	429.4	141.4	203.0	773.9	515.4	210.6	564.7	1,290.7	138.7	78.3	321.1	538.1	1,175.0	446.5	1,100.6	2,722.2
Apr	352.6	165.2	179.9													

# 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 *
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									Thousand
1988 Jan	2,602.7	229.6	544.3	397.8	503.0	389.9	480.7	57.4	2,722.2
Apr	2,430.0	202.0	495.7	372.5	474.6	371.5	461.4	52.2	2,536.0
July	2,245.3	183.3	480.0	339.3	428.4	337.5	429.7	47.1	2,326.7
Oct	2,110.7	177.9	428.4	320.4	399.9	317.1	421.0	45.9	2,118.9
1989 Jan	2,070.5	168.9	426.9	322.1	396.6	311.8	401.3	42.9	2,074.3
<b>MALE</b>									Thousand
1988 Jan	1,825.7	135.4	354.7	268.2	375.8	281.2	353.9	56.5	1,892.7
Apr	1,705.9	119.6	324.4	251.0	353.9	267.4	338.4	51.1	1,765.7
July	1,560.3	108.1	307.6	227.6	317.3	240.2	313.5	46.1	1,606.3
Oct	1,479.6	104.9	280.6	216.8	298.3	226.7	307.4	44.9	1,484.2
1989 Jan	1,470.9	102.4	286.2	222.2	298.9	224.1	295.0	42.1	1,473.2
<b>FEMALE</b>									Thousand
1988 Jan	777.1	94.3	189.6	129.6	127.2	108.7	126.8	0.9	829.5
Apr	724.1	82.4	171.3	121.5	120.7	104.1	123.0	1.1	770.3
July	685.0	75.3	172.4	111.7	111.0	97.3	116.2	1.0	720.4
Oct	631.1	73.0	147.8	103.6	101.6	90.4	113.6	1.0	634.6
1989 Jan	599.5	66.5	140.7	99.9	97.7	87.7	106.3	0.8	601.1

\* Including some aged under 18. These figures from October 1988, are affected by new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September. See also note \*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								Thousand
1988 Jan	270.2	904.9	446.5	373.4	211.3	516.0	2,722.2	1,100.6
Apr	256.5	766.6	483.6	342.0	193.1	494.1	2,536.0	1,029.2
July	283.7	661.3	433.5	311.3	170.6	466.3	2,326.7	948.2
Oct**	241.0	632.0	360.4	290.6	151.9	443.0	2,118.9	885.5
1989 Jan	215.1	699.0	338.8	276.9	133.8	410.7	2,074.3	821.4
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								Per cent
1988 Jan	9.9	33.2	16.4	13.7	7.8	19.0	100.0	40.4
Apr	10.1	30.2	19.1	13.5	7.6	19.5	100.0	40.6
July	12.2	28.4	18.6	13.4	7.3	20.0	100.0	40.8
Oct**	11.4	29.8	17.0	13.7	7.2	20.9	100.0	41.8
1989 Jan	10.4	33.7	16.3	13.3	6.5	19.8	100.0	39.6
<b>MALE</b>								Thousand
1988 Jan	167.2	590.9	288.3	270.2	159.9	416.2	1,892.7	846.3
Apr	167.3	495.6	310.6	247.8	146.4	398.0	1,765.7	792.2
July	173.3	425.7	278.0	224.8	129.3	375.2	1,606.3	729.3
Oct**	158.3	410.3	233.4	212.0	115.2	355.2	1,484.2	682.3
1989 Jan	140.0	475.9	221.7	202.7	102.1	330.8	1,473.2	635.6
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								Per cent
1988 Jan	8.8	31.2	15.2	14.3	8.4	22.0	100.0	44.7
Apr	9.5	28.1	17.6	14.0	8.3	22.5	100.0	44.9
July	10.8	26.5	17.3	14.0	8.0	23.4	100.0	45.4
Oct**	10.7	27.6	15.7	14.3	7.8	23.9	100.0	46.0
1989 Jan	9.5	32.3	15.1	13.8	6.9	22.5	100.0	43.1
<b>FEMALE</b>								Thousand
1988 Jan	103.0	314.0	158.2	103.2	51.4	99.7	829.5	254.3
Apr	89.2	271.0	173.0	94.2	46.7	96.2	770.3	237.0
July	110.4	235.6	155.5	86.4	41.4	91.1	720.4	218.9
Oct**	82.8	221.7	127.0	78.6	36.7	87.8	634.6	203.2
1989 Jan	75.1	223.1	117.0	74.3	31.8	79.8	601.1	185.9
<b>Proportion of number unemployed</b>								Per cent
1988 Jan	12.4	37.9	19.1	12.4	6.2	12.0	100.0	30.7
Apr	11.6	35.2	22.5	12.2	6.1	12.5	100.0	30.8
July	15.3	32.7	21.6	12.0	5.7	12.6	100.0	30.4
Oct**	13.0	34.9	20.0	12.4	5.8	13.8	100.0	32.0
1989 Jan	12.5	37.1	19.5	12.4	5.3	13.3	100.0	30.9

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

## Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>									
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	6,726	3,058	9,784	4.1	<b>Kent</b>	21,636	10,125	31,761	5.6
Luton	3,593	1,456	5,049		Ashford	1,043	496	1,539	
Mid Bedfordshire	623	430	1,053		Canterbury	1,842	828	2,670	
North Bedfordshire	1,574	683	2,257		Dartford	1,007	490	1,497	
South Bedfordshire	936	489	1,425		Dover	2,085	811	2,896	
<b>Berkshire</b>	6,021	2,759	8,780	2.6	Gillingham	1,406	766	2,172	
Bracknell	702	404	1,106		Gravesham	1,615	807	2,422	
Newbury	693	388	1,081		Maidstone	1,143	562	1,705	
Reading	1,769	591	2,360		Rochester-upon-Medway	2,401	1,302	3,703	
Slough	1,425	600	2,025		Sevenoaks	881	432	1,313	
Windsor and Maidenhead	869	406	1,275		Shepway	1,844	720	2,564	
Wokingham	563	370	933		Swale	1,878	1,003	2,881	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	4,666	2,454	7,120	2.7	Thanet	3,201	1,308	4,509	
Aylesbury Vale	895	503	1,398		Tonbridge and Malling	721	355	1,076	
Chiltern	435	222	657		Tunbridge Wells	569	245	814	
Milton Keynes	1,936	1,020	2,956		<b>Oxfordshire</b>	4,244	2,013	6,257	2.6
South Buckinghamshire	383	177	560		Cherwell	826	460	1,286	
Wycombe	1,017	532	1,549		Oxford	1,627	594	2,221	
<b>East Sussex</b>	10,315	4,748	15,063	5.5	South Oxfordshire	737	346	1,083	
Brighton	3,884	1,634	5,518		Vale of White Horse	586	303	889	
Eastbourne	1,108	492	1,600		West Oxfordshire	468	310	778	
Hastings	1,447	596	2,043		<b>Surrey</b>	5,731	2,518	8,249	
Hove	1,651	782	2,433		Elmbridge	600	296	896	
Lewes	839	501	1,340		Epsom and Ewell	485	174	659	
Rother	750	360	1,110		Guildford	659	274	933	
Wealden	636	383	1,019		Mole Valley	392	158	550	
<b>Essex</b>	19,059	9,758	28,817	5.3	Reigate and Banstead	730	295	1,025	
Basildon	2,616	1,382	3,998		Runnymede	434	235	669	
Braintree	943	591	1,534		Spelthorne	548	257	805	
Brentwood	541	223	764		Surrey Heath	320	188	508	
Castle Point	975	556	1,531		Tandridge	442	196	638	
Chelmsford	1,201	637	1,838		Waverley	504	221	725	
Colchester	1,619	1,010	2,629		Woking	617	224	841	
Epping Forest	1,271	672	1,943		<b>West Sussex</b>	4,803	2,247	7,050	2.5
Harlow	1,259	599	1,858		Adur	341	148	489	
Maldon	445	256	701		Arun	1,072	467	1,539	
Rochford	628	358	986		Chichester	673	328	1,001	
Southend-on-Sea	2,769	1,186	3,955		Crawley	703	301	1,004	
Tendring	2,123	925	3,048		Horsham	473	236	709	
Thurrock	2,310	1,120	3,430		Mid Sussex	552	301	853	
Uttlesford	359	183	542		Worthing	989	466	1,455	
<b>Greater London</b>	169,349	68,498	237,847	6.2	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
Barking and Dagenham	2,715	1,111	3,826		<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	7,525	3,675	11,200	3.8
Barnet	3,941	1,940	5,881		Cambridge	1,282	521	1,803	
Bexley	2,848	1,547	4,395		East Cambridgeshire	344	197	541	
Brent	7,417	3,147	10,564		Fenland	1,263	579	1,842	
Bromley	3,462	1,705	5,167		Huntingdon	1,030	753	1,783	
Camden	6,545	2,570	9,115		Peterborough	3,099	1,265	4,364	
City of London	52	17	69		South Cambridgeshire	507	360	867	
City of Westminster	4,958	2,018	6,976		<b>Norfolk</b>	12,478	5,963	18,441	6.1
Croydon	5,033	2,243	7,276		Breckland	1,032	607	1,639	
Ealing	5,667	2,630	8,297		Broadland	809	517	1,326	
Enfield	4,342	1,905	6,247		Great Yarmouth	2,857	1,340	4,197	
Greenwich	6,387	2,626	9,013		North Norfolk	1,193	571	1,764	
Hackney	10,274	3,647	13,921		Norwich	3,551	1,355	4,906	
Hammersmith and Fulham	5,481	2,063	7,544		South Norfolk	889	554	1,443	
Haringey	8,350	3,395	11,745		West Norfolk	2,147	1,019	3,166	
Harrow	2,221	1,158	3,379		<b>Suffolk</b>	7,433	3,905	11,338	4.2
Havering	2,746	1,404	4,150		Babergh	683	391	1,074	
Hillingdon	2,266	1,122	3,388		Forest Heath	405	279	684	
Hounslow	3,082	1,496	4,578		Ipswich	1,935	750	2,685	
Islington	7,637	3,067	10,704		Mid Suffolk	538	345	883	
Kensington and Chelsea	3,502	1,478	4,980		St Edmundsbury	826	560	1,386	
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,168	53							

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate	† per cent employees and unemployed
Purbeck	351	219	570		Northampton	2,468	1,176	3,644		
West Dorset	764	434	1,198		South Northamptonshire	335	216	551		
Weymouth and Portland	1,094	522	1,616		Wellingborough	904	508	1,412		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>31,434</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>42,521</b>	<b>9.2</b>	
Cheltenham	1,464	619	2,083		Ashfield	3,574	1,027	4,601		
Cotswold	421	301	722		Bassetlaw	3,265	1,327	4,592		
Forest of Dean	1,072	663	1,735		Broxtowe	1,879	911	2,790		
Gloucester	1,850	761	2,611		Gedling	2,074	955	3,029		
Stroud	1,038	663	1,701		Mansfield	3,924	1,236	5,160		
Tewkesbury	825	482	1,307		Newark	2,536	974	3,510		
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>5.6</b>	Nottingham	12,768	3,915	16,683		
Mendip	1,017	712	1,729		Rushcliffe	1,414	742	2,156		
Sedgemoor	1,579	935	2,514		<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>					
Taunton Deane	1,295	606	1,901		<b>Humberside</b>	<b>27,157</b>	<b>10,293</b>	<b>37,450</b>	<b>10.6</b>	
West Somerset	512	312	824		Beverley	1,503	902	2,405		
Yeovil	1,339	1,002	2,341		Boothferry	1,431	627	2,058		
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>4.5</b>	Cleethorpes	2,059	803	2,862		
Kennet	531	365	896		East Yorkshire	1,645	844	2,489		
North Wiltshire	1,041	741	1,782		Glanford	3,381	878	4,259		
Salisbury	958	558	1,516		Great Grimsby	3,938	1,189	5,127		
Thamesdown	2,606	1,261	3,867		Holderness	888	552	1,440		
West Wiltshire	1,126	758	1,884		Kingston-upon-Hull	11,917	3,977	15,894		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					Scunthorpe	2,395	721	3,116		
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>14,892</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>11,171</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>6.5</b>	
Bromsgrove	2,143	738	2,881		Craven	478	338	816		
Hereford	933	574	1,507		Hambleton	987	597	1,584		
Leominster	456	262	718		Harrrogate	1,378	720	2,098		
Malvern Hills	1,011	502	1,513		Richmondshire	472	415	887		
Redditch	1,252	697	1,949		Ryedale	864	586	1,450		
South Herefordshire	656	335	991		Scarborough	2,832	1,235	4,067		
Worcester	1,481	718	2,199		Selby	1,296	838	2,134		
Wychavon	1,003	658	1,661		York	2,864	1,222	4,086		
Wyre Forest	1,424	779	2,203		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>51,350</b>	<b>18,820</b>	<b>70,170</b>	<b>12.6</b>	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>7,149</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>7.1</b>	Barnsley	9,096	2,732	11,828		
Bridgnorth	595	386	981		Doncaster	12,062	4,543	16,605		
North Shropshire	709	440	1,149		Rotherham	9,880	3,811	13,691		
Oswestry	542	287	829		Sheffield	20,312	7,674	27,986		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,439	777	2,216		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>54,662</b>	<b>21,039</b>	<b>75,701</b>	<b>8.3</b>	
South Shropshire	452	230	682		Bradford	13,123	4,448	17,571		
The Wrekin	3,412	1,450	4,862		Calderdale	3,957	1,981	5,938		
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>19,043</b>	<b>9,738</b>	<b>28,781</b>	<b>6.7</b>	Barnsley	9,096	2,732	11,828		
Cannock Chase	2,029	1,128	3,157		Leeds	19,226	7,381	26,607		
East Staffordshire	1,836	997	2,833		Wakefield	10,188	3,699	13,887		
Lichfield	1,284	773	2,057		<b>NORTH WEST</b>					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,150	1,065	3,215		<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>20,790</b>	<b>9,442</b>	<b>30,232</b>	<b>8.0</b>	
South Staffordshire	1,929	1,095	3,024		Chester	2,876	1,196	4,072		
Stafford	1,575	855	2,430		Congleton	891	621	1,512		
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,048	761	1,809		Crewe and Nantwich	1,964	877	2,841		
Stoke-on-Trent	5,542	2,229	7,771		Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,485	980	3,465		
Tamworth	1,650	835	2,485		Halton	4,972	1,911	6,883		
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>5.6</b>	Macclesfield	1,856	915	2,771		
North Warwickshire	965	666	1,631		Vale Royal	2,077	1,132	3,209		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,551	1,378	3,929		Warrington	3,669	1,710	5,379		
Rugby	1,150	786	1,936		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>82,996</b>	<b>31,920</b>	<b>114,916</b>	<b>10.2</b>	
Stratford-on-Avon	799	558	1,357		Bolton	7,891	3,197	11,088		
Warwick	1,477	992	2,469		Bury	3,482	1,655	5,137		
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>34,707</b>	<b>125,554</b>	<b>9.5</b>	Manchester	24,247	7,382	31,629		
Birmingham	41,805	14,481	56,286		Oldham	5,925	2,742	8,667		
Coventry	9,869	4,294	14,163		Rochdale	6,369	2,607	8,976		
Dudley	7,124	3,317	10,441		Salford	9,285	2,944	12,229		
Sandwell	10,565	4,073	14,638		Stockport	5,245	2,505	7,750		
Solihull	4,016	2,015	6,031		Tameside	5,818	2,531	8,349		
Walsall	7,831	2,926	10,757		Trafford	5,242	2,060	7,302		
Wolverhampton	9,637	3,601	13,238		Wigan	9,492	4,297	13,789		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>33,868</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>48,201</b>	<b>9.0</b>	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>23,205</b>	<b>9,434</b>	<b>32,639</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Blackburn	4,044	1,344	5,388		
Amber Valley	2,235	931	3,166		Blackpool	5,879	2,304	8,183		
Bolsover	2,290	839	3,129		Burnley	2,377	948	3,325		
Chesterfield	3,481	1,212	4,693		Chorley	1,604	900	2,504		
Derby	6,957	2,501	9,458		Fylde	963	433	1,396		
Erewash	2,100	877	2,977		Hyndburn	1,523	743	2,266		
High Peak	1,354	823	2,177		Lancaster	3,592	1,459	5,051		
North East Derbyshire	2,722	1,171	3,893		Pendle	1,591	735	2,326		
South Derbyshire	1,193	597	1,790		Preston	4,325	1,464	5,789		
West Derbyshire	873	483	1,356		Ribble Valley	367	286	653		
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>14,529</b>	<b>6,661</b>	<b>21,190</b>	<b>5.3</b>	Rosendale	1,078	518	1,596		
Blaby	663	402	1,065		South Ribble	1,645	916	2,561		
Charnwood	1,604	934	2,538		West Lancashire	3,047	1,445	4,492		
Harborough	406	271	677		Wyre	1,833	838	2,671		
Hinckley and Bosworth	853	556	1,409		<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>73,133</b>	<b>25,055</b>	<b>98,188</b>	<b>15.8</b>	
Leicester	8,284	3,152	11,436		Knowsley	10,230	3,225	13,455		
Melton	1,062	686	1,748		Liverpool	31,712	10,516	42,228		
North West Leicestershire	1,596	570	2,166		Sefton	10,643	4,057	14,700		
Oadby and Wigston	440	269	709		St Helens	6,976	2,532	9,508		
Rutland	253	191	444		Wirral	13,572	4,725	18,297		
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>12,533</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>NORTH</b>					
Boston	1,248	515	1,763		<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>26,370</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>35,016</b>	<b>14.7</b>	
East Lindsey	3,383	1,471	4,854		Hartlepool	4,619	1,493	6,112		
Lincoln	3,053	1,109	4,162		Langbaurgh	6,344	2,064	8,408		
North Kesteven	1,062	686	1,748		Middlesbrough	8,350	2,363	10,713		
South Holland	826	505	1,331		Stockton-on-Tees	7,057	2,726	9,783		
South Kesteven	1,475	829	2,304		<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>9,890</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>15,146</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
West Lindsey	1,486	712	2,198		Allerdale	2,494	1,285	3,779		
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>10,397</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Barrow-in-Furness	1,673	920	2,593		
Corby	1,169	719	1,888		Carlisle	2,236	1,135	3,371		
Daventry	433	404	837		Copeland	2,069	934	3,003		
East Northamptonshire	492	315	807		Eden	461	355	816		
Kettering	812	446	1,258		South Lakeland	957	627	1,584		

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate	† per cent employees and unemployed
<b>Durham</b>	<b>20,002</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>27,142</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
Chester-le-Street	1,622	614	2,236		Annandale and Eskdale	761	515	1,276		
Darlington	3,266	1,258	4,524		Nithsdale	1,537	790	2,327		
Derwentside	3,596	1,157	4,753		Stewartry	511	349	860		
Durham	2,359	885	3,244		Wigtown	1,080	576	1,656		
Easington	3,757	1,052	4,809		<b>Fife Region</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>16,327</b>	<b>12.2</b>	
Sedgefield	2,567	1,156	3,723		Dunfermline	4,198	1,756	5,954		
Teesdale	489	255	744		Kirkcaldy	5,897	2,500	8,397		
Wear Valley	2,346	763	3,109		North East Fife	1,194	782	1,976		
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>9,382</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>Grampian Region</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>15,145</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Alnwick	1,010	409	1,419		Barff and Buchan	1,789	867	2,656		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	779	309	1,088		City of Aberdeen	5,139	1,967	7,106		
Blyth Valley	2,851	1,097	3,948		Gordon	768	471	1,239		
Castle Morpeth	1,084	429	1,513		Kincardine and Deeside	557	410	967		
Tyneside	842	471	1,313		Moray	1,897	1,280	3,177		
Sunderland	2,816	855	3,671		<b>Highlands Region</b>	<b>7,461</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>12.5</b>	
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>53,941</b>	<b>16,801</b>	<b>70,742</b>	<b>13.5</b>	Badenoch and Strathspey	328	189	517		
Gateshead	8,875	2,760	11,635		Caithness	946	397	1,343		
Newcastle upon Tyne	13,812	4,369	18,181		Inverness	2,161	843	3,004		
North Tyneside	7,342	2,571	9,913		Lochaber	734	511	1,245		
South Tyneside	8,215	2,519	10,734		Nairn	419	168	587		
Sunderland	15,697	4,582	20,279		Ross and Cromarty	1,947	912	2,859		
<b>WALES</b>										

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

## Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Newham North West	2,572	887	3,459
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Newham South	2,678	962	3,640
Luton South	2,443	929	3,372	Norwood	3,787	1,365	5,152
Mid Bedfordshire	707	450	1,157	Old Bexley and Sidcup	615	376	991
North Bedfordshire	1,368	551	1,919	Orpington	837	404	1,241
North Luton	1,334	669	2,003	Peckham	4,472	1,532	6,004
South West Bedfordshire	874	459	1,333	Putney	1,371	634	2,005
<b>Berkshire</b>				Ravensbourne	626	367	993
East Berkshire	881	474	1,355	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	961	483	1,444
Newbury	605	332	937	Romford	925	472	1,397
Reading East	1,107	401	1,508	Ruislip-Northwood	555	278	833
Reading West	849	311	1,160	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,003	1,174	5,177
Slough	1,425	600	2,025	Streatham	3,035	1,144	4,179
Windsor and Maidenhead	690	336	1,026	Sutton	402	218	620
Wokingham	464	305	769	Sutton and Cheam	2,370	1,069	3,439
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Tooting	5,005	1,848	6,853
Aylesbury	693	369	1,062	Tottenham	751	383	1,134
Beaconsfield	496	230	726	Twickenham	954	473	1,427
Buckingham	622	314	936	Uxbridge	841	376	1,217
Chesham and Amersham	445	214	659	Vauxhall	5,179	1,759	6,938
Milton Keynes	1,641	927	2,568	Walthamstow	2,087	814	2,901
Wycombe	769	400	1,169	Wanstead and Woodford	800	405	1,205
<b>East Sussex</b>				Westminster North	3,193	1,299	4,492
Bexhill and Battle	682	315	997	Wimbledon	878	404	1,282
Brighton Kempdown	2,015	780	2,795	Woolwich	2,783	1,175	3,958
Brighton Pavilion	1,869	854	2,723	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Eastbourne	1,179	528	1,707	Aldershot	836	498	1,334
Hastings and Rye	1,594	684	2,278	Basingstoke	892	342	1,234
Hove	1,651	782	2,433	East Hampshire	743	460	1,203
Lewes	868	514	1,382	Eastleigh	1,243	660	1,903
Wealden	457	291	748	Fareham	972	580	1,552
<b>Essex</b>				Gosport	1,160	847	2,007
Basilidon	2,031	1,000	3,031	Havant	1,827	793	2,620
Billerica	973	602	1,575	New Forest	809	415	1,224
Braintree	854	548	1,402	North West Hampshire	469	284	753
Brentwood and Ongar	691	279	970	Portsmouth North	1,530	748	2,278
Castle Point	975	556	1,531	Portsmouth South	3,023	1,147	4,170
Chelmsford	938	528	1,466	Romsey and Waterside	1,239	624	1,863
Epping Forest	980	526	1,506	Southampton Itchen	2,833	965	3,798
Harlow	1,400	689	2,089	Southampton Test	2,346	850	3,196
Harwich	1,881	775	2,656	Winchester	607	264	871
North Colchester	1,193	676	1,869	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Rochford	767	448	1,215	Broxbourne	979	590	1,569
Saffron Walden	581	305	886	Hertford and Stortford	598	297	895
South Colchester and Maldon	1,113	740	1,853	Hertsmer	939	396	1,335
Southend East	1,670	665	2,335	North Hertfordshire	950	555	1,505
Southend West	1,099	521	1,620	South West Hertfordshire	675	331	1,006
Thurrock	1,922	900	2,822	St Albans	673	287	960
<b>Greater London</b>				Stevenage	1,062	533	1,595
Barking	1,473	519	1,992	Wattford	1,081	433	1,514
Battersea	2,791	1,061	3,852	Welwyn Hatfield	806	440	1,246
Beckenham	1,120	520	1,640	West Hertfordshire	880	422	1,302
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,305	1,046	5,351	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Bexleyheath	808	471	1,279	Isle of Wight	3,202	1,731	4,933
Bow and Poplar	4,175	1,153	5,328	<b>Kent</b>			
Brent East	3,090	1,295	4,385	Ashford	1,043	496	1,539
Brent North	1,318	646	1,964	Canterbury	1,414	636	2,050
Brent South	3,009	1,206	4,215	Dartford	1,191	593	1,784
Brentford and Isleworth	1,557	680	2,237	Dover	1,948	748	2,696
Carshalton and Wallington	939	394	1,333	Faversham	1,787	951	2,738
Chelsea	1,414	581	1,995	Folkestone and Hythe	1,844	720	2,564
Chingford	1,237	610	1,847	Gillingham	1,428	781	2,209
Chipping Barnet	733	397	1,130	Gravesham	1,615	807	2,422
Chislehurst	879	414	1,293	Maidstone	887	431	1,318
City of London				Medway	1,401	763	2,164
City of London and Westminster South	1,817	736	2,553	Mid Kent	1,256	670	1,926
Croydon Central	1,338	481	1,819	North Thanet	2,077	859	2,936
Croydon North East	1,480	716	2,196	Sevenoaks	697	329	1,026
Croydon North West	1,623	709	2,332	South Thanet	1,758	741	2,499
Croydon South	592	337	929	Tonbridge and Malling	721	355	1,076
Dagenham	1,242	592	1,834	Tunbridge Wells	834	245	1,079
Dulwich	2,195	918	3,113	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Ealing North	1,510	683	2,193	Banbury	755	434	1,189
Ealing Acton	2,065	844	2,909	Henley	395	186	581
Ealing Southall	2,092	1,103	3,195	Oxford East	1,300	476	1,776
Edmonton	1,752	774	2,526	Oxford West and Abingdon	812	356	1,168
Eltham	1,474	622	2,096	Wantage	443	225	668
Enfield North	1,451	619	2,070	Witney	539	336	875
Enfield Southgate	1,139	512	1,651	<b>Surrey</b>			
Erith and Crayford	1,425	700	2,125	Chertsey and Walton	542	281	823
Feltham and Heston	1,525	816	2,341	East Surrey	442	196	638
Finchley	1,006	539	1,545	Epsom and Ewell	630	242	872
Fulham	2,230	951	3,181	Esher	397	195	592
Greenwich	2,130	829	2,959	Guildford	495	176	671
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,835	1,783	6,618	Mole Valley	422	171	593
Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,439	1,864	7,303	North West Surrey	478	281	759
Hammersmith	3,251	1,112	4,363	Reigate	585	227	812
Hampstead and Highgate	2,585	1,131	3,716	South West Surrey	453	203	656
Harrow East	1,305	732	2,037	Spelthorne	548	257	805
Harrow West	916	426	1,342	Woking	739	289	1,028
Hayes and Harlington	870	468	1,338	<b>West Sussex</b>			
Hendon North	1,115	537	1,652	Arundel	908	396	1,304
Hendon South	1,087	467	1,554	Chichester	673	328	1,001
Holborn and St Pancras	3,980	1,439	5,419	Crawley	813	345	1,158
Hornchurch	867	459	1,326	Horsham	473	236	709
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,345	1,547	4,892	Mid Sussex	442	257	699
Iford North	939	552	1,491	Shoreham	505	219	724
Iford South	1,560	649	2,209	Worthing	989	466	1,455
Islington North	4,136	1,617	5,753	<b>East Anglia</b>			
Islington South and Finsbury	3,501	1,450	4,951	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Kensington	2,088	897	2,985	Cambridge	1,198	470	1,668
Kingston-upon-Thames	766	317	1,083	Huntingdon	932	650	1,582
Lewisham East	2,116	818	2,934	North East Cambridgeshire	1,440	690	2,130
Lewisham West	2,457	1,013	3,470	Peterborough	2,816	1,057	3,873
Lewisham Deptford	4,116	1,494	5,610				
Leyton	2,726	1,030	3,756				
Mitcham and Morden	1,419	583	2,002				
Newham North East	2,683	989	3,672				

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

## Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	478	330	808	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South West Cambridgeshire	661	478	1,139	North Warwickshire	1,746	1,153	2,899
<b>Norfolk</b>				Nuneaton	1,858	955	2,813
Great Yarmouth	2,857	1,340	4,197	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,262	889	2,151
Mid Norfolk	815	463	1,278	Stratford-on-Avon	799	558	1,357
North Norfolk	1,193	571	1,764	Warwick and Leamington	1,277	825	2,102
North West Norfolk	1,708	770	2,478	<b>West Midlands</b>			
Norwich North	1,406	645	2,051	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,497	741	2,238
Norwich South	2,432	905	3,337	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,485	1,019	3,504
South Norfolk	889	554	1,443	Birmingham Erdington	3,703	1,325	5,028
South West Norfolk	1,178	715	1,893	Birmingham Hall Green	2,563	1,002	3,565
<b>Suffolk</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,698	1,195	4,893
Bury St Edmunds	975	631	1,606	Birmingham Ladywood	4,852	1,513	6,365
Central Suffolk	980	494	1,474	Birmingham Northfield	4,036	1,432	5,468
Ipswich	1,493	601	2,094	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,762	1,406	5,168
South Suffolk	939	599	1,538	Birmingham Small Heath	5,494	1,579	7,073
Suffolk Coastal	905	432	1,337	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,669	1,240	5,909
Waveney	2,141	1,148	3,289	Birmingham Yardley	2,226	846	3,072
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Selly Oak	3,032	1,160	4,192
<b>Avon</b>				Coventry North East	3,520	1,435	4,955
Bath	1,470	708	2,178	Coventry North West	1,877	946	2,823
Bristol East	2,070	968	3,038	Coventry South East	2,764	1,061	3,825
Bristol North West	2,056	852	2,908	Coventry South West	1,708	852	2,560
Bristol South	3,220	1,253	4,473	Dudley East	3,197	1,284	4,481
Bristol West	3,006	1,175	4,181	Dudley West	2,180	1,149	3,329
Kingswood	1,415	760	2,175	Halesowen and Stourbridge	1,747	884	2,631
Northavon	1,107	780	1,887	Meriden	2,857	1,278	4,135
Wansdyke	1,760	890	2,650	Solihull	1,159	737	1,896
Woodspring	985	700	1,685	Sutton Coldfield	1,295	764	2,059
<b>Cornwall</b>				Walsall North	3,270	1,102	4,372
Falmouth and Camborne	2,564	1,124	3,688	Walsall South	3,064	1,083	4,147
North Cornwall	2,196	1,439	3,635	Warley East	2,681	1,034	3,715
South East Cornwall	1,629	971	2,600	Warley West	2,297	960	3,257
St Ives	2,550	1,430	3,980	West Bromwich East	2,606	1,025	3,631
Truro	1,958	1,078	3,036	West Bromwich West	2,981	1,054	4,035

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,205	1,668	5,873
Barnsley Central	3,275	933	4,208	Liverpool Riverside	6,770	2,023	8,793
Barnsley East	2,949	866	3,815	Liverpool Walton	6,225	2,021	8,246
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,872	993	3,865	Liverpool West Derby	5,370	1,661	7,031
Don Valley	3,654	1,402	5,056	Southport	2,095	1,047	3,142
Doncaster Central	4,183	1,571	5,754	St Helens North	3,129	1,177	4,306
Doncaster North	4,225	1,570	5,795	St Helens South	3,847	1,355	5,202
Rother Valley	2,982	1,310	4,292	Wallasey	4,138	1,406	5,544
Rotherham	3,555	1,259	4,814	Wirral South	1,821	815	2,636
Sheffield Central	5,350	1,670	7,020	Wirral West	2,135	921	3,056
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,853	1,127	3,980				
Sheffield Brightside	4,138	1,259	5,397	<b>NORTH</b>			
Sheffield Hallam	1,943	793	2,736	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Sheffield Heeley	3,507	1,302	4,809	Hartlepool	4,619	1,493	6,112
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,521	1,263	3,784	Langbaugh	3,929	1,318	5,247
Wentworth	3,343	1,242	4,585	Middlesbrough	5,728	1,549	7,277
				Redcar	4,279	1,309	5,588
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Stockton North	4,260	1,505	5,765
Batley and Spen	2,138	842	2,980	Stockton South	3,555	1,472	5,027
Bradford North	3,624	1,045	4,669				
Bradford South	2,642	937	3,579	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Bradford West	4,007	1,193	5,200	Barrow and Furness	1,866	1,046	2,912
Calder Valley	1,504	925	2,429	Carlisle	1,889	872	2,761
Colne Valley	1,536	761	2,297	Copeland	2,069	934	3,003
Dewsbury	2,111	882	2,993	Penrith and the Border	1,134	839	1,973
Elmet	1,409	678	2,087	Westmorland	817	533	1,350
Halifax	2,453	1,056	3,509	Workington	2,115	1,032	3,147
Hemsworth	2,951	925	3,876				
Huddersfield	2,383	1,045	3,428	<b>Durham</b>			
Keighley	1,616	766	2,382	Bishop Auckland	2,853	1,092	3,945
Leeds Central	4,132	1,266	5,398	City of Durham	2,359	885	3,244
Leeds East	3,688	1,126	4,814	Darlington	3,067	1,170	4,237
Leeds North East	2,074	894	2,968	Easington	3,267	936	4,203
Leeds North West	1,654	723	2,377	North Durham	3,431	1,156	4,587
Leeds West	2,682	1,068	3,750	North West Durham	2,832	970	3,802
Morley and Leeds South	2,104	844	2,948	Sedgefield	2,193	931	3,124
Normanton	1,769	885	2,654				
Pontefract and Castleford	3,245	1,060	4,305	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Pudsey	1,071	596	1,667	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,217	894	3,111
Shipley	1,234	507	1,741				
Wakefield	2,635	1,015	3,650	Blyth Valley	2,851	1,097	3,948
				Hexham	1,002	568	1,570
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Wansbeck	3,312	1,011	4,323
<b>Cheshire</b>							
City of Chester	2,485	937	3,422	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Congleton	939	677	1,616	Blythson	2,666	934	3,600
Crewe and Nantwich	1,916	921	2,837	Gateshead East	3,717	1,222	4,939
Eddisbury	1,734	987	2,721	Houghton and Washington	4,322	1,445	5,767
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,672	1,093	3,765	Jarrow	4,135	1,207	5,342
Halton	3,538	1,521	5,059	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,057	1,134	4,191
Macclesfield	1,175	612	1,787	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,185	1,283	5,468
Tatton	1,228	594	1,822	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,325	1,151	4,476
Warrington North	2,502	1,093	3,595	South Shields	4,080	1,312	5,392
Warrington South	2,601	1,007	3,608	Sunderland North	6,494	1,613	8,107
				Sunderland South	4,881	1,524	6,405
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Tyne Bridge	5,737	1,405	7,142
Altrincham and Sale	1,283	620	1,903	Tynemouth	3,313	1,144	4,457
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,264	894	3,158	Wallsend	4,029	1,427	5,456
Bolton North East	2,647	954	3,601				
Bolton South East	3,128	1,247	4,375	<b>WALES</b>			
Bolton West	2,116	996	3,112	<b>Clwyd</b>			
Bury North	1,632	777	2,409	Alyn and Deeside	1,566	824	2,390
Bury South	1,850	878	2,728	Clwyd North West	2,703	1,101	3,804
Cheadle	841	556	1,397	Clwyd South West	1,537	831	2,428
Davyluhme	2,007	781	2,788	Delyn	1,852	764	2,616
Denton and Reddish	2,515	1,075	3,590	Wrexham	1,971	826	2,797
Eccles	2,727	981	3,708				
Hazel Grove	1,167	634	1,801	<b>Dyfed</b>			
Heywood and Middleton	2,640	1,135	3,775	Carmarthen	1,948	874	2,822
Leigh	2,823	1,137	3,960	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,982	855	2,837
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,335	812	2,147	Llanelli	2,156	889	3,045
Makerfield	2,591	1,312	3,903	Pembroke	3,235	1,459	4,694
Manchester Central	6,630	1,729	8,359				
Manchester Blackley	3,821	1,208	5,029	<b>Gwent</b>			
Manchester Gorton	3,952	1,273	5,225	Blaenau Gwent	2,875	882	3,757
Manchester Withington	3,557	1,330	4,887	Islwyn	1,799	691	2,490
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,620	872	4,492	Monmouth	1,252	636	1,888
Oldham Central and Royton	2,983	1,197	4,180	Newport East	2,191	841	3,032
Oldham West	2,069	1,009	3,078	Newport West	2,400	912	3,312
Rochdale	3,267	1,196	4,463	Torfaen	2,508	1,112	3,620
Salford East	4,479	1,164	5,643				
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,480	1,069	3,549	<b>Gwynedd</b>			
Stockport	1,736	808	2,544	Caernarfon	2,019	826	2,845
Stretford	4,619	1,629	6,248	Conwy	1,951	880	2,831
Wigan	3,400	1,506	4,906	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	963	561	1,524
Worsley	2,757	1,141	3,898	Ynys Mon	2,369	1,170	3,539
<b>Lancashire</b>				<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
Blackburn	3,510	1,059	4,569	Bridgend	1,664	722	2,386
Blackpool North	2,862	1,087	3,949	Caerphilly	2,722	805	3,527
Blackpool South	3,017	1,217	4,234	Cynon Valley	2,521	821	3,342
Burnley	2,377	948	3,325	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,911	856	3,767
Chorley	1,673	963	2,636	Ogmore	2,152	620	2,772
Fylde	1,149	520	1,669	Pontypridd	2,278	731	3,009
Hyndburn	1,523	743	2,266	Rhondda	2,602	797	3,399
Lancaster	1,571	663	2,234				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,129	880	3,009	<b>Powys</b>			
Pendle	1,591	735	2,326	Brecon and Radnor	924	517	1,441
Preston	3,846	1,145	4,991	Montgomery	659	421	1,080
Ribble Valley	660	518	1,178				
Rossendale and Darwen	1,612	803	2,415	<b>South Glamorgan</b>			
South Ribble	1,645	916	2,561	Cardiff Central	2,915	1,053	3,968
West Lancashire	2,978	1,382	4,360	Cardiff North	1,132	475	1,607
Wyre	1,725	754	2,479	Cardiff South and Penarth	2,722	747	3,469
				Cardiff West	2,986	849	3,835
<b>Merseyside</b>				Vale of Glamorgan	2,330	955	3,285
Birkenhead	5,478	1,583	7,061				
Bootle	6,086	1,746	7,832	<b>West Glamorgan</b>			
Crosby	2,462	1,264	3,726	Aberavon	1,710	548	2,258
Knowsley North	5,206	1,510	6,716	Gower	1,544	692	2,236
Knowsley South	5,022	1,715	6,737	Neath	1,867	755	2,622
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,860	1,735	6,595	Swansea East	2,925	829	3,755
Liverpool Garston	4,282	1,408	5,690	Swansea West	3,050	965	4,015

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 9, 1989

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Dumbarton	2,886	1,407	4,293
<b>Borders Region</b>				East Kilbride	2,160	1,203	3,363
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	950	478	1,428	Eastwood	1,614	738	2,352
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	874	368	1,242	Glasgow Cathcart	2,395	851	3,246
				Glasgow Central	4,595	1,443	6,038
<b>Central Region</b>				Glasgow Garscadden	3,916	934	4,850
Glasgow Govan	3,805	1,104	4,909	Glasgow Hillhead	3,157	1,367	4,524
Glasgow Hillhead	3,445	1,000	4,445	Glasgow Maryhill	4,881	1,566	6,447
Glasgow Pollock	2,437	1,035	3,472	Glasgow Provan	4,595	1,156	5,751
Glasgow East	1,982	997	2,979	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,231	1,337	6,568
Glasgow West	1,962	983	2,945	Glasgow Shettleston	3,941	1,162	5,103
Stirling				Glasgow Springburn	4,221	1,168	5,389
<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>				Glasgow West	5,239	1,612	6,851
Dumfries	1,846	1,071	2,917	Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,942	1,439	6,381
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,043	1,159	3,202	Hamilton	3,342	1,129	4,471
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,954	1,190	4,144
<b>Fife Region</b>				Monklands East	3,224	1,069	4,293
Central Fife	2,881	1,296	4,177	Monklands West	2,627	919	3,546
Dunfermline East	2,586	1,041	3,627	Motherwell North	3,311	1,135	4,446
Dunfermline West	1,926	837	2,763	Motherwell South	2,954	940	3,894
Kirkcaldy	2,702	1,082	3,784	Paisley North	3,008	1,122	4,130
North East Fife	1,194	782	1,976	Paisley South	2,863	991	3,854
				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,643	891	2,534
<b>Grampian Region</b>				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,664	782	2,446
Aberdeen North	2,361	814	3,175	<b>Tayside Region</b>			
Aberdeen South	1,897	757	2,654	Angus East	1,831	1,093	2,924
Banff and Buchan	1,789	867	2,656	Dundee East	4,192	1,514	5,706
Cardon	1,068	647	1,715	Dundee West	3,270	1,313	4,583
Kincardine and Deeside	1,138	630	1,768	North Tayside	1,364	760	2,124
Moray	1,897	1,280	3,177	Perth and Kinross	1,980	848	2,828
			</				



## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1988 Feb 11	546	440	26	85	116	74	76	163	68	55	174	1,383	—	1,383
Mar 10	508	410	32	89	126	76	80	176	75	54	175	1,391	—	1,391
Apr 14	637	473	47	128	189	118	145	260	113	94	492	2,223	—	2,223
May 12	582	444	32	91	182	99	128	229	107	82	454	1,986	—	1,986
June 9	900	676	65	136	364	199	343	523	260	171	2,826	5,787	2,099	7,886
July 14	16,519	8,233	1,989	5,625	9,886	5,927	11,116	14,284	6,564	7,672	16,433	96,015	6,580	102,595
Aug 11	17,885	9,633	1,775	5,487	9,700	5,980	10,737	14,853	6,224	7,321	16,323	96,285	6,959	103,244
Sept 8	20,634	10,629	2,112	6,421	11,253	7,106	12,600	17,351	7,333	8,501	16,698	110,009	7,647	117,656
Oct 13	2,436	1,677	119	462	874	446	745	1,314	396	586	1,398	8,776	—	8,776
Nov 10	724	592	36	92	185	147	119	248	51	95	283	1,980	—	1,980
Dec 8	450	375	11	57	134	71	66	135	26	55	156	1,161	—	1,161
1989 Jan 12	358	284	14	42	118	53	49	122	33	60	113	962	—	962
Feb 9	342	274	10	41	112	56	46	117	32	55	94	905	—	905

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages †
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1986 Jan	23.5	18.1	12.7	7.9	9.0	14.2	5.5	12.2
Apr*	21.6	17.2	12.5	7.9	8.9	14.3	5.4	11.9
July	20.9	17.8	12.2	7.7	8.8	14.0	5.4	11.7
Oct	20.8	16.6	12.1	7.6	8.8	14.1	5.5	11.6
1987 Jan	22.0	16.8	12.3	7.8	9.1	14.7	5.6	11.7
Apr	20.0	15.7	11.7	7.5	8.8	14.4	5.3	11.0
July	18.3	15.3	10.8	7.0	8.3	13.6	4.8	10.3
Oct	17.7	13.6	10.1	6.6	8.0	13.3	4.4	9.8
1988 Jan	17.0	13.6	10.2	6.6	7.9	13.1	4.1	9.7
Apr	14.9	12.4	9.6	6.3	7.5	12.6	3.7	9.0
July	13.5	12.0	8.7	5.7	6.9	11.7	3.3	8.2
Oct	13.1	10.7	8.2	5.3	6.6	11.5	3.3	7.5
1989 Jan	12.5	10.7	8.2	5.2	6.5	10.8	3.0	7.4
<b>MALE</b>								
1986 Jan	25.6	20.3	14.0	10.3	11.4	17.5	7.7	14.2
Apr*	23.6	19.4	13.7	10.2	11.2	17.6	7.6	13.8
July	22.5	19.6	13.3	9.8	11.0	17.2	7.5	13.5
Oct	22.1	18.4	13.1	9.7	11.0	17.2	7.6	13.3
1987 Jan	24.6	18.8	13.6	10.2	11.6	18.4	7.9	13.7
Apr	22.6	17.7	13.1	9.8	11.3	18.0	7.4	13.1
July	20.6	17.0	12.1	9.0	10.5	16.9	6.6	12.1
Oct	19.7	15.3	11.4	8.5	10.1	16.6	6.1	11.5
1988 Jan	19.1	15.4	11.6	8.6	10.0	16.3	5.7	11.4
Apr	16.9	14.1	10.9	8.1	9.5	15.6	5.2	10.7
July	15.3	13.4	9.8	7.3	8.7	14.4	4.6	9.7
Oct	14.8	12.2	9.3	6.9	8.3	14.3	4.5	9.0
1989 Jan	14.5	12.4	9.5	6.8	8.1	13.5	4.2	8.9
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1986 Jan	21.2	15.2	10.5	4.6	5.7	9.0	0.3	9.3
Apr*	19.3	14.4	10.4	4.6	5.8	9.1	0.2	9.0
July	19.1	15.4	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.1	0.3	9.1
Oct	19.3	14.2	10.4	4.7	5.8	9.3	0.3	9.1
1987 Jan	19.1	14.1	10.1	4.6	5.9	9.3	0.3	8.8
Apr	17.1	13.0	9.4	4.4	5.7	9.1	0.3	8.1
July	15.7	13.0	8.6	4.2	5.4	8.6	0.3	7.7
Oct	15.5	11.3	8.0	3.9	5.2	8.5	0.3	7.3
1988 Jan	14.6	11.2	8.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	0.2	7.1
Apr	12.8	10.1	7.5	3.7	5.0	8.1	0.3	6.6
July	11.6	10.1	6.9	3.5	4.7	7.6	0.3	6.2
Oct	11.3	8.7	6.4	3.2	4.4	7.4	0.2	5.4
1989 Jan	10.3	8.3	6.1	3.1	4.3	6.9	0.2	5.2

\* See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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

Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the workforce in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.

2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

## 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1988 Feb 11	138	100	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,418
Mar 10	147	96	52	45	667	709	1,294	537	289	432	2,278	6,450	1,405	7,855
Apr 14	145	92	42	47	618	402	895	388	305	367	2,050	5,259	1,247	6,506
May 12	92	70	32	29	355	461	754	224	256	548	1,843	4,594	1,184	5,778
June 9	72	58	17	17	375	341	666	724	133	270	1,471	4,086	1,403	5,489
July 14	84	76	30	12	259	277	503	455	192	144	1,560	3,516	1,012	4,528
Aug 11	74	57	34	41	158	153	430	218	202	127	977	2,414	792	3,206
Sept 8	63	47	34	16	124	265	589	225	165	64	1,123	2,668	1,061	3,729
Oct 13	62	46	42	28	164	149	657	383	74	172	1,695	3,426	1,019	4,445
Nov 10	72	46	59	20	199	193	669	162	109	169	1,559	3,211	860	4,071
Dec 8	57	36	44	30	112	232	747	226	127	176	1,484	3,235	0	3,235
1989 Jan 12	88	69	53	17	237	292	731	706	259	182	2,524	5,089	986	6,075
Feb 9	107	73	39	32	297	424	1,016	630	344	196	1,979	5,064	997	6,061

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

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Monthly</b>										
1988 Feb	2,665	643	215	428	1,126	259	128	2,635	2,517	143
Mar	2,592	642	188	419	1,181	261	131	2,548	2,401	133
Apr	2,536	643	163	407	1,085	250	118	2,478	2,262	111
May	2,427	592	137	395	1,035	230	121	2,432	2,149	92
June	2,341	569	119	386	973	219	117	2,401	2,131	90
July	2,327	519	118	402	1,052	213	111	2,470	2,199	86
Aug	2,291	539	119	395	1,040	229	100	2,552	2,167	84
Sept***	2,311	555	124	381	960	230	101	2,633	2,100	83
Oct	2,119	508	141	377	963	243	108	2,654	2,074	90
Nov	2,067	489	163	374	1,001	251	96	2,617	2,190	112
Dec	2,047	489	189	379	985	251	96	2,646	2,191	136
1989 Jan	2,074	..	..	390	1,112	..	..	..	2,335	..
Feb	2,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,305	..
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on a year ago</b>	7.1	6.2	6.3	14.2	8.5	9.1	3.7	10.5	8.1	6.9
	-2.3	-1.1	-0.5	-1.6	-0.5	+1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1985	3,036	597	140	478	1,329	245	163	2,425	2,305	89
1986	3,107	611	152	443	1,236	214	161	2,517	2,223	110
1987	2,822	629	165	435	1,172	217	130	2,623	2,233	..
1988	2,295	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	2,237	..
<b>Monthly</b>										
1988 Feb	2,485	584	157	413	1,046	219	119	2,582	2,230	..
Mar	2,454	588	162	409	1,036	217	126	2,535	2,247	..
Apr	2,403	629	159	404	1,025	234	115	2,539	2,265	..
May	2,364	593	159	400	1,042	240	131	2,559	2,269	..
June	2,324	585	159	368	1,011	240	116	2,578	2,268	..
July	2,267	541	152	404	1,057	240	112	2,614	2,264	..
Aug	2,226	560	159	400	1,069	244	111	2,610	2,249	..
Sept	2,192	559	159	388	1,048	245	107	2,556	2,239	..
Oct	2,158	548	156	381	1,061	251	108	2,537	2,223	..
Nov	2,105	533	156	381	1,056	257	94	2,507	2,195	..
Dec	2,037	533	161	377	1,032	..	..	2,543	2,140	..
1989 Jan	1,988	..	..	373	1,017	..	..	..	2,078	..
Feb	1,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,151	..
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on previous three months</b>	6.8	6.8	5.4	13.6	7.6	9.3	3.9	10.1	7.6	..
	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	..
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>										
<b>Latest month</b>	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Dec	..	Nov	Dec	Nov	..
<b>Per cent</b>	7.3	6.8	..	9.6	7.6	..	4.2	10.2	6.1	..

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.  
 3 OECD standardised rates for Italy are no longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC Labour Force Survey.  
 4 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.  
 \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).  
 \*\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.  
 \*\*\* See notes \*\* and \*\*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ††	Japan§	Luxembourg †	Netherlands †	Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland †	United States §§
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Monthly</b>											
1988 Feb	251	3,640	1,730	3.0	701	43	326	3,042	71	23.2	7,482
Mar	247	3,635	1,800	2.7	687	43	321	2,996	78	22.0	7,090
Apr	242	3,624	1,660	2.5	664	43	313	2,940	70	21.1	6,359
May	236	3,638	1,560	2.3	647	38	306	2,878	66	19.8	6,553
June	238	3,762	1,440	2.2	674	42	297	2,824	58	18.6	6,819
July	242	3,850	1,480	2.3	686	45	294	2,776	77	18.3	6,823
Aug	243	3,870	1,570	2.2	692	53	291	2,745	80	17.5	6,659
Sept	236	3,868	1,510	2.4	688	53	291	2,744	78	16.8	6,368
Oct	233	3,870	1,460	..	678	57	295	2,756	74	16.8	6,182
Nov	234	..	1,410	..	679	62	..	..	65	17.5	6,325
Dec	234	..	1,340	..	690	70	..	..	51	18.4	6,142
1989 Jan	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,309
Feb	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,883
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on a year ago</b>	18.6	16.7	2.2	1.5	14.1	4.3	6.9	18.7	1.1	0.7	5.6
	-0.8	+2.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	+2.4	+0.1	-1.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1985	231	2,959	1,566	..	762	52	..	2,643	124	27.0	8,312
1986	236	3,173	1,667	..	712	36	..	2,759	98	22.8	8,237
1987	247	3,294	1,731	..	686	32	319	2,924	84	..	7,410
1988	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,692
<b>Monthly</b>											
1988 Feb	245	3,493	1,660	..	683	36	307	2,957	72	..	6,938
Mar	243	3,528	1,620	..	684	40	306	2,936	78	..	6,801
Apr	241	3,603	1,570	..	683	43	303	2,916	78	..	6,610
May	240	3,641	1,540	..	679	46	303	2,918	82	..	6,783
June	240	3,760	1,450	..	695	48	302	2,911	71	..	6,455
July	244	3,893	1,550	..	680	49	302	2,887	80	..	6,625
Aug	242	3,955	1,620	..	682	51	302	2,863	64	..	6,797
Sept	241	3,922	1,530	..	683	56	302	2,817	62	..	6,614
Oct	241	3,911	1,500	..	679	60	301	2,776	77	..	6,518
Nov	239	..	..	..	681	66	..	..	67	..	6,563
Dec	239	..	..	..	677	67	..	..	51	..	6,554
1989 Jan	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,716
Feb	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,328
<b>Percentage rate: latest month latest three months: change on previous three months</b>	18.1	16.9	2.4	..	13.9	4.2	7.0	18.9	1.2	..	5.1
	-0.3	+0.7	N/C	..	-0.1	+0.4	N/C	-0.6	-0.1	..	N/C
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
<b>Latest month</b>	..	..	Dec	..	Dec	Nov	Aug	Aug	Dec	..	Dec
<b>Per cent</b>	..	..	2.3	..	9.5	4.4	5.2	19.2	1.2	..	5.3

† 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 labour 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.  
 N/C no change.

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW †						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1988	Feb 11	345.2	-53.6	220.5	-42.7	124.6	-11.1	51.0
	Mar 10	313.0	-29.1	202.5	-18.5	110.5	-10.6	47.0
	Apr 14	323.9	-33.2	210.3	-22.3	113.6	-10.7	47.9
	May 12	276.7	-44.1	180.4	-24.4	96.3	-19.7	39.8
	June 9	273.8	-41.7	178.2	-23.7	95.6	-18.1	39.2
	July 14	347.5	-81.6	214.9	-48.4	132.6	-33.2	43.4
	Aug 11	311.6	-72.8	194.4	-43.2	117.2	-29.6	44.4
	Sept 8**	327.4	-129.2	209.8	-71.5	117.6	-57.6	43.4
	Oct 13	319.6	-100.6	206.4	-58.5	113.2	-42.1	42.0
	Nov 10	297.8	-77.5	196.1	-45.0	101.6	-32.6	40.8
	Dec 8	269.9	-58.7	185.1	-32.5	84.8	-26.2	34.9
1989	Jan 12	269.4	-74.9	175.4	-39.3	94.0	-35.6	38.4
	Feb 9	290.0	-55.2	192.3	-28.3	97.7	-26.9	39.8
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW †						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		Married
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1988	Feb 11	406.6	-54.2	264.5	-32.0	142.1	-22.1	57.9
	Mar 10	392.5	-38.9	255.6	-22.7	136.9	-16.2	55.7
	Apr 14	372.5	-23.9	242.7	-14.6	129.8	-9.3	53.5
	May 12	394.9	-30.5	260.2	-12.1	134.7	-18.5	55.5
	June 9	367.1	-36.3	243.2	-20.8	123.9	-15.5	49.8
	July 14	359.7	-68.2	237.2	-41.8	122.5	-26.4	46.9
	Aug 11	350.1	-69.5	226.6	-44.1	123.4	-25.5	45.3
	Sept 8**	305.9	-145.9	190.4	-87.2	115.5	-58.7	42.3
	Oct 13	486.1	-62.9	301.8	-39.0	184.3	-23.8	61.7
	Nov 10	354.0	-78.3	228.1	-45.8	126.0	-32.5	52.0
	Dec 8	292.0	-25.5	188.7	-15.0	103.4	-10.5	40.3
1989	Jan 12	245.4	-76.2	156.6	-45.9	88.7	-30.2	39.4
	Feb 9	350.8	-55.8	233.7	-30.7	117.1	-25.0	49.8

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.  
 † The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows have tended to be understated a little in September and after Easter when many young people have joined the register and with consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.  
 \*\* See notes \*\* and \*\*\* to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

INFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	10.2	22.1	52.3	28.1	17.7	25.9	18.3	8.8	5.5	188.9
	Sept 8**	8.4	26.7	53.3	29.9	19.1	28.2	20.9	11.0	6.2	203.6
	Oct 13	2.4	28.5	53.2	31.1	19.3	28.3	20.1	10.3	6.3	199.6
	Nov 10	1.4	22.6	49.4	31.2	19.6	29.5	20.9	9.9	6.0	190.4
	Dec 8	1.2	21.2	46.1	29.8	19.4	29.1	19.4	8.7	5.0	179.8
	1989 Jan 12	0.9	19.5	43.7	28.1	18.3	26.7	18.6	8.5	5.0	169.3
	Feb 9	0.9	23.3	48.7	31.3	20.4	28.7	19.7	8.5	4.8	186.2
<b>FEMALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	7.7	15.8	33.8	16.7	9.9	15.7	10.1	3.2	—	112.8
	Sept 8**	6.1	20.0	31.6	16.8	9.6	14.6	10.2	3.7	—	112.6
	Oct 13	1.9	21.7	31.3	17.4	9.2	13.7	9.6	3.3	—	108.1
	Nov 10	1.1	15.6	28.4	16.7	8.8	13.7	10.2	3.3	—	97.8
	Dec 8	0.9	12.9	23.1	14.3	7.9	11.8	8.3	2.7	—	81.9
	1989 Jan 12	0.6	14.2	25.8	15.2	8.6	13.5	9.2	2.7	—	89.9
	Feb 9	0.8	15.9	26.6	16.2	9.0	13.2	9.2	2.8	—	93.7
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	-4.2	-5.7	-13.0	-5.1	-3.5	-5.0	-3.2	-1.5	-1.4	-42.7
	Sept 8**	-34.5	-13.9	-8.8	-3.2	-2.3	-3.2	-1.6	-0.4	-0.6	-68.5
	Oct 13	-23.8	-4.4	-10.4	-4.3	-2.9	-4.7	-3.4	-1.3	-1.5	-56.9
	Nov 10	-16.4	-3.4	-8.8	-3.2	-2.7	-4.6	-2.7	-1.1	-1.2	-44.2
	Dec 8	-13.8	-1.1	-5.2	-2.3	-1.9	-3.1	-2.3	-1.2	-1.3	-32.1
	1989 Jan 12	-15.2	-2.1	-6.2	-2.9	-2.2	-4.1	-2.6	-1.8	-1.9	-39.1
	Feb 9	-15.1	0.2	-3.8	-1.3	-1.1	-3.0	-1.7	-1.0	-1.3	-28.2
<b>FEMALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	-3.0	-4.4	-10.6	-4.7	-2.3	-2.9	-1.0	-0.4	—	-29.3
	Sept 8**	-25.1	-13.3	-7.5	-3.6	-2.3	-2.6	-0.5	-0.3	—	-55.2
	Oct 13	-18.8	-3.6	-8.5	-3.8	-2.4	-2.8	-1.1	-0.4	—	-41.4
	Nov 10	-12.6	-2.8	-6.9	-3.7	-2.3	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5	—	-32.1
	Dec 8	-10.1	-1.4	-5.5	-3.1	-1.8	-2.3	-1.0	-0.4	—	-25.7
	1989 Jan 12	-12.2	-2.5	-7.5	-4.4	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	-0.8	—	-35.3
	Feb 9	-11.5	-0.5	-5.2	-3.5	-2.2	-2.3	-1.2	-0.4	—	-26.8

OUTFLOW		Age group									
Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
<b>MALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	9.9	20.2	54.5	30.5	20.3	30.9	20.3	7.9	6.7	201.4
	Sept 8**	9.6	17.5	47.6	26.0	17.3	26.4	17.3	6.7	5.5	173.7
	Oct 13	27.6	32.0	70.7	39.2	25.5	37.3	23.2	9.1	7.4	272.0
	Nov 10	1.9	21.6	52.6	33.0	22.3	33.7	21.8	8.7	6.9	202.6
	Dec 8	1.1	17.7	42.8	27.1	18.4	28.6	19.0	7.6	6.0	168.2
	1989 Jan 12	0.8	13.0	33.7	22.3	14.9	22.9	15.2	7.4	5.3	135.4
	Feb 9	0.9	20.1	51.3	34.6	23.6	35.5	22.6	9.5	6.8	204.9
<b>FEMALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	7.8	15.0	34.8	18.0	9.9	13.6	9.1	2.9	0.1	111.2
	Sept 8**	7.5	13.2	32.2	15.4	9.4	14.9	9.2	2.6	0.1	104.6
	Oct 13	21.1	25.6	47.4	24.1	13.8	19.9	12.4	3.7	0.1	168.1
	Nov 10	1.6	17.2	33.6	19.5	10.8	16.1	10.9	3.4	0.1	113.2
	Dec 8	0.9	14.2	27.9	15.9	9.0	13.0	9.0	2.8	0.1	92.8
	1989 Jan 12	0.7	10.2	21.6	14.5	8.3	11.7	8.0	2.7	0.1	77.8
	Feb 9	0.8	14.4	29.9	19.7	11.0	15.2	10.3	3.2	0.1	104.6
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>											
<b>MALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	-2.5	-5.8	-10.2	-4.6	-2.9	-4.5	-2.7	-1.3	-2.4	-36.6
	Sept 8**	-6.0	-10.7	-22.2	-10.3	-6.1	-8.7	-5.1	-2.4	-3.2	-74.9
	Oct 13	0.3	-12.0	-10.8	-1.5	-1.5	-2.0	-1.0	-0.8	-2.0	-31.2
	Nov 10	-17.7	-5.4	-7.0	-2.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-2.2	-38.4
	Dec 8	-11.2	-1.9	-1.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-13.3
	1989 Jan 12	-10.0	-4.1	-8.1	-4.2	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	0.2	-2.0	-36.1
	Feb 9	-14.1	-3.6	-4.4	-1.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	-2.3	-27.2
<b>FEMALE</b>	1988 Aug 11	-1.8	-4.3	-7.3	-3.8	-2.1	-2.0	-0.5	-0.3	—	-21.9
	Sept 8**	-3.9	-8.2	-17.7	-8.6	-5.1	-6.2	-3.0	-1.0	—	-53.8
	Oct 13	1.1	-9.3	-7.2	-2.1	-1.3	-1.0	0.5	0.1	—	-19.2
	Nov 10	-13.0	-4.3	-5.6	-3.0	-2.0	-1.6	0.1	—	—	-29.5
	Dec 8	-8.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	—	-9.7
	1989 Jan 12	-7.5	-3.2	-6.0	-3.4	-2.2	-2.6	-0.8	-0.1	—	-25.9
	Feb 9	-10.8	-2.8	-4.3	-1.6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	—	-22.0

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

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1986	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151	40,132	22,679	194,684	11,359	31,958	238,001
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	12,925	7,191	1,442	9,471	5,032	10,026	14,751	18,436	10,907	82,990	5,817	12,906	101,713
1987 Q4	3,773	2,343	609	3,347	2,370	2,254	2,595	4,994	2,851	22,793	1,373	5,254	29,420
1988 Q1	3,253	1,907	566	1,939	1,519	5,368	5,781	5,131	3,612	27,169	2,289	3,158	32,616
Q2	3,873	2,755	382	3,468	1,741	1,569	5,212	5,103	2,868	24,216	1,089	2,836	28,141
Q3	3,092	1,310	306	2,429	886	1,213	2,013	4,017	2,901	16,857	1,450	3,582	21,889
Q4	2,707	1,219	188	1,635	886	1,876	1,745	4,185	1,526	14,748	989	3,330	19,067
1988 Feb	906	577	378	593	378	1,516	1,128	1,694	1,011	7,604	359	1,370	9,333
Mar	1,418	795	53	798	466	2,644	3,513	2,204	1,321	12,417	1,353	947	14,717
Apr	1,594	1,101	179	1,134	677	1,123	2,461	1,778	827	9,773	639	899	11,311
May	1,067	771	143	1,556	436	243	1,705	1,364	1,131	7,645	184	864	8,693
June	1,212	883	60	778	628	203	1,046	1,961	910	6,798	266	1,073	8,137
July	1,003	450	111	1,128	155	240	750	1,951	819	6,157	398	1,467	8,022
Aug	896	402	45	311	261	305	803	1,026	1,044	4,491	385	1,553	6,429
Sept	1,193	458	150	990	470	668	1,040	1,038	6,209	667	562	562	7,438
Oct	988	448	48	553	242	178	528	1,472	372	4,381	247	1,233	5,861
Nov	809	430	89	541	147	899	661	905	552	4,603	297	975	5,875
DecR	910	341	51	541	497	799	556	1,808	602	5,764	445	1,122	7,331
1989 Jan*	606	242	74	312	704	1,316	321	1,172	370	4,875	392	867	6,134
Feb*	685	359	65	357	243	1,600	194	1,897	311	5,352	319	397	6,068

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class or Group	1987	1988	1987 Q4	1988 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1988 DecR	1989 Jan*	Feb*
SIC 1980												
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>489</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	13,498	10,886	1,765	8,116	1,518	213	1,039	778	911	1,108
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	880	20	345	0	0	0	20	0	27	40
Mineral oil processing		14	551	183	9	73	110	0	0	0	5	5
Nuclear fuel production		15	303	423	81	124	137	81	81	27	27	27
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	287	101	0	30	9	52	10	4	4	4
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>15,519</b>	<b>11,613</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,184</b>
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	137	277	27	45	196	36	0	0	0	0
Metal manufacture		22	2,983	1,497	505	304	653	210	330	72	121	117
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	1,934	1,370	145	314	837	102	117	50	130	40
Chemical industry		25	3,518	1,960	760	394	476	688	402	184	142	49
Production of man-made fibres		26	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	14	14
<b>Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>8,572</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>220</b>
Shipbuilding and repairs		30	1,864	563	136	139	38	0	386	238	141	230
Manufacture of metal goods		31	4,918	4,053	1,256	684	604	302	2,463	691	628	203
Mechanical engineering		32	869,752	12,780	5,302	4,255	3,983	4,456	86	27	97	338
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,261	1,678	133	29	148	147	1,354	585	655	316
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	0	5,537	2,743	1,933	2,526	820	258	198	45	300
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	3,842	1,032	668	523	415	56	38	0	0	0
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	7,053	4,259	1,694	1,430	1,656	1,026	147	113	151	110
Instrument engineering		37	717	485	102	105	212	64	104	86	73	0
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>49,603</b>	<b>30,387</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>9,582</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,497</b>
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	0	10,267	2,164	2,893	3,309	1,895	2,170	684	388	375
Textiles		43	4,382	4,160	825	895	688	856	1,721	620	222	323
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	3,167	3,934	484	943	948	972	1,071	275	138	617
Timber and furniture		46	1,800	1,457	425	354	332	488	283	67	44	24
Paper, printing and publishing		47	4,354	3,654	638	754	1,441	731	728	443	70	85
Other manufacturing		48-49	4,177	2,436	942	753	328	722	633	245	200	112
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>28,802</b>	<b>25,908</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>6,592</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>5,664</b>	<b>6,606</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>10,615</b>	<b>7,388</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>275</b>
Wholesale distribution		61-63	5,280	3,266	1,006	764	1,038	809	655	167	142	145
Retail distribution		64-65	8,657	5,842	1,913	2,480	1,458	1,272	632	182	230	636
Hotel and catering		66	2,342	1,094	207	199	328	390	177	90	57	12
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	834	84	42	25	15	30	14	0	0	25
<b>Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>17,113</b>	<b>10,286</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>818</b>
Transport		71-77	4,256	4,752	826	685	1,473	1,299	1,295	423	464	416
Telecommunications		79	648	197	10	114	0	27	56	23	19	5
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>4,904</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>15</b>
Public administration and defence		91-94	3,569	3,507	554	460	767	1,099	1,181	497	231	45
Medical and other health services		95	2,068	485	146	157	157	98	73	0	101	17
Other services nes		96-99,00	1,092	791	217	227	131	388	45	4	3	3
<b>Other services</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>6,729</b>	<b>4,783</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>All production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>		<b>102,496</b>	<b>73,031</b>	<b>21,149</b>	<b>25,090</b>	<b>20,583</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>13,441</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>4,437</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>		<b>86,977</b>	<b>61,418</b>	<b>18,949</b>	<b>16,747</b>	<b>18,809</b>	<b>12,291</b>	<b>12,291</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>3,253</b>
<b>All service industries</b>	<b>6-9</b>		<b>30,535</b>	<b>21,125</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,319</b>
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	<b>0-9</b>		<b>144,135</b>	<b>101,713</b>	<b>29,420</b>	<b>32,616</b>	<b>28,141</b>	<b>21,889</b>	<b>19,067</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>6,134</b>	<b>6,068</b>

\* Provisional figures as at March 1, 1989; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 7,000 in January and 8,000 in February.

† Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Employment Service figures is given in an article on p 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	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
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.1			201.6		200.4		154.6	
1986	188.8			212.2		208.3		157.4	
1987	235.4			226.4		222.3		159.5	
1988	248.5			231.1		232.7		159.0	
Annual averages									
1987 Feb 6	212.3	-0.6	0.8	207.9	-5.1	211.5	-2.7	157.2	-2.2
Mar 6	217.0	4.7	2.7	230.9	3.3	225.8	2.5	166.8	1.5
Apr 3	219.6	2.5	2.2	222.4	—	214.7	-2.2	156.8	-2.0
May 8	231.6	12.1	6.4	223.1	5.1	215.5	1.4	156.8	-0.1
June 5	233.7	2.0	5.5	229.8	-0.4	227.0	0.4	163.3	-1.2
July 3	235.3	1.7	5.2	221.1	-0.4	217.9	1.1	155.3	-0.5
Aug 7	237.7	2.4	2.0	224.4	0.4	219.4	1.3	155.8	-0.3
Sept 4	244.4	6.7	3.6	229.3	-0.2	220.4	-2.2	156.7	-2.2
Oct 2	259.9	15.5	8.2	235.6	4.8	223.8	2.0	157.6	0.8

## Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Vacancies at jobcentres: total †</b>														
1984 )	59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8
1985 ) Annual	62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7
1986 ) averages	70.8	30.0	6.2	18.1	15.4	10.3	11.3	19.0	9.8	9.5	16.3	186.8	1.4	188.1
1987 )	90.7	37.7	8.0	19.7	21.1	12.2	15.6	24.2	12.0	11.0	18.8	233.2	1.6	234.9
1988 )	95.1	32.2	9.7	20.4	24.1	13.8	15.5	23.9	11.4	12.1	20.0	245.9	2.0	247.8
1988 Feb 5	91.6	33.8	7.8	16.8	23.0	11.7	14.4	19.9	10.3	10.1	17.0	222.5	1.7	224.2
Mar 4	91.7	31.9	8.4	18.5	22.4	12.4	14.7	22.1	10.8	10.6	18.5	230.2	1.9	232.0
Apr 8	98.3	33.8	9.3	21.6	23.3	13.9	15.2	23.6	11.6	11.7	20.6	249.1	2.1	251.3
May 6	102.4	34.3	10.1	23.2	23.4	14.2	15.5	25.2	11.7	13.1	21.3	260.1	2.1	262.2
June 3	106.0	35.1	10.5	23.8	24.2	14.8	16.0	25.6	12.1	13.5	21.0	267.4	2.1	269.5
July 8	98.3	30.0	11.1	22.9	24.2	13.9	15.5	24.2	11.5	13.1	21.2	256.1	2.1	258.2
Aug 5	92.1	27.8	10.5	20.3	22.6	13.6	15.1	23.3	11.3	12.6	20.7	242.1	1.9	244.0
Sept 2	96.2	30.4	11.0	21.8	24.8	15.1	16.6	25.7	12.0	13.2	21.8	258.2	1.9	260.1
Oct 7	100.6	34.2	11.0	21.8	27.7	15.9	17.8	27.4	12.6	12.8	22.0	269.8	2.0	271.8
Nov 4	91.6	31.2	10.3	19.7	26.7	15.0	16.2	26.2	11.7	12.4	20.5	250.3	2.0	252.3
Dec 2	79.4	27.5	8.9	17.5	24.1	13.2	14.2	23.0	11.0	11.4	18.8	221.4	1.9	223.3
1989 Jan 6	71.5	24.6	8.3	16.1	21.5	12.5	13.1	20.6	9.9	11.0	17.0	201.5	1.9	203.3
Feb 3	70.0	24.1	7.9	16.5	20.9	12.0	13.0	21.1	9.6	11.6	17.2	200.0	2.1	202.0
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1984 )	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1985 ) Annual	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5
1986 ) averages	7.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.8	0.6	13.4
1987 )	11.8	7.0	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.8	19.5
1988 )	16.0	8.1	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.2	1.0	26.3
1988 Feb 5	12.2	7.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	18.0	0.8	18.8
Mar 4	12.7	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	19.6	0.8	20.4
Apr 8	13.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.1	1.0	22.1
May 6	15.4	7.0	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8	1.2	27.0
June 3	17.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	29.6	1.1	30.7
July 8	19.9	10.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	31.3	1.0	32.3
Aug 5	19.8	9.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.6	1.0	31.6
Sept 2	19.5	9.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	30.9	1.0	31.9
Oct 7	18.5	9.5	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	29.3	1.2	30.6
Nov 4	16.0	7.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	25.3	1.2	26.5
Dec 2	14.3	7.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	22.2	1.1	23.4
1989 Jan 6	13.4	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	20.8	1.1	21.9
Feb 3	12.9	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	20.7	1.2	21.8

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

\* Included in South East.

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

## Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1989			12 months to January 1988		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	145	78,200	187,000	285	108,700	248,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	6	3,000	12,000	7	3,000	17,000
Metal processing and manufacture	11	1,900	11,000	7	2,000	9,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	1,300	8,000	10	2,000	14,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	8	1,800	24,000	9	2,000	10,000
Metal goods nes	20	3,800	34,000	14	3,500	25,000
Engineering	60	22,000	73,000	74	36,100	171,000
Motor vehicles	48	72,300	523,000	99	95,600	157,000
Other transport equipment	34	38,100	798,000	29	35,100	62,000
Food, drink and tobacco	20	7,200	45,000	31	5,900	36,000
Textiles	11	13,700	74,000	5	1,900	18,000
Footwear and clothing	7	2,500	10,000	24	5,200	35,000
Timber and wooden furniture	6	600	1,000	2	200	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	3	400	3,000	17	2,200	15,000
Other manufacturing industries	13	2,500	7,000	15	1,600	5,000
Construction	14	3,600	11,000	25	4,400	24,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	9	500	2,000	10	500	2,000
Transport services and communication	130	309,600	1,466,000	175	172,000	913,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	24	11,300	17,000	24	4,700	13,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	600	1,000	7	1,000	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	119	186,300	282,000	121	368,200	945,000
Other services	12	2,200	21,000	22	8,500	41,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>699**</b>	<b>763,300</b>	<b>3,610,000</b>	<b>1,004**</b>	<b>864,200</b>	<b>2,763,000</b>

\* 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.

## Stoppages: January 1989

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	39	10,900	22,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	31	10,500*	18,000
Continuing from earlier months	8	400**	4,000

\* Includes 10,000 directly involved.

\*\* Includes 200 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures from 1988 are provisional.

## Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1989		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	258	304,000	1,100,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	20	26,100	778,000
Redundancy questions	14	5,500	15,000
Trade union matters	39	83,700	252,000
Working conditions and supervision	23	108,700	148,000
Manning and work allocation	80	23,100	41,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	194	186,900	1,224,000
	71	25,100	53,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>763,300</b>	<b>3,610,000</b>

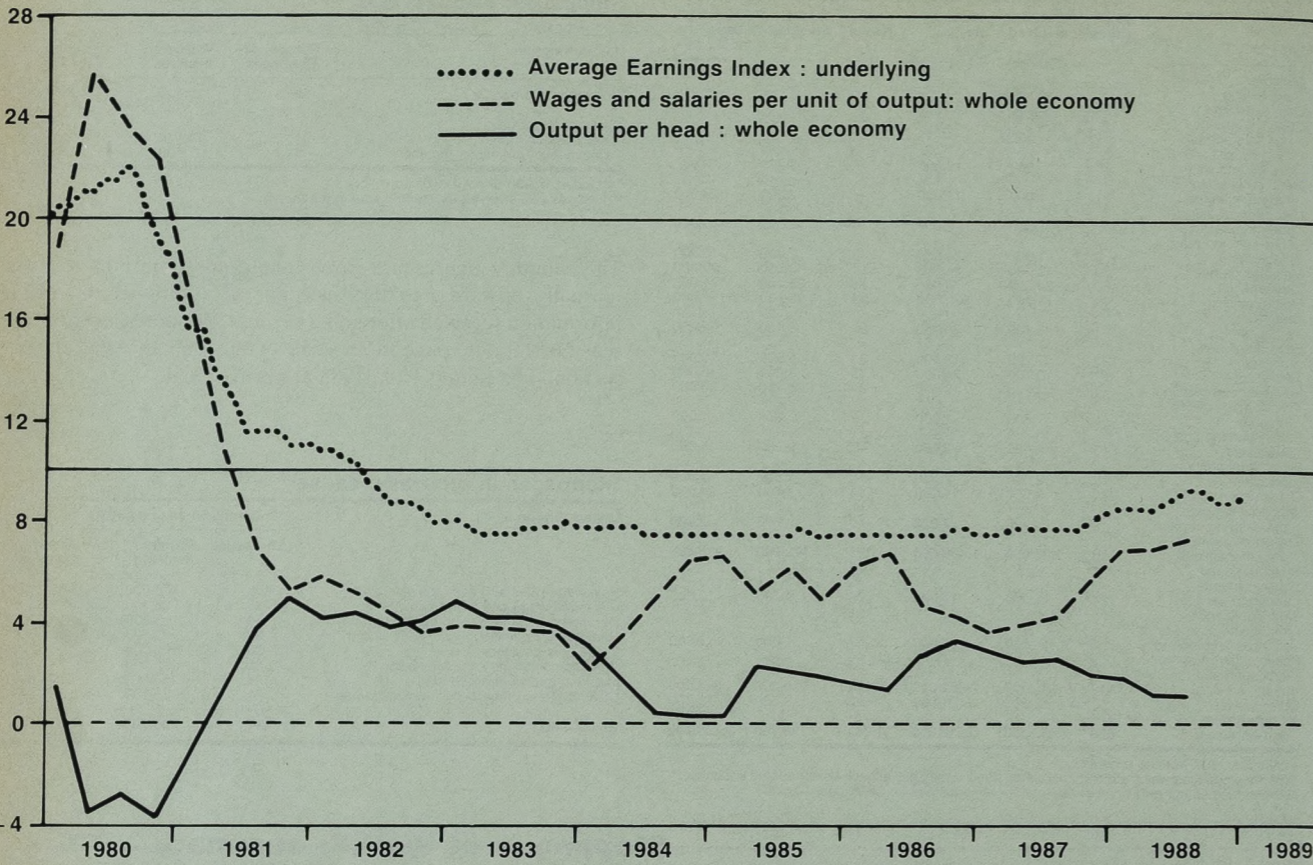
## Stoppages of work\*\*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	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, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services
<b>SIC 1968</b>											
1979	2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830*	834*	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101*	2,103*	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
<b>SIC 1980</b>											
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101*	2,103*	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573*	574*	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985	887	803	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1987	1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	217	458	50	22	1,705	1,095
1988	722	733	768	770	3,694	226	1,452	89	13	1,491	424
1987 Jan	99	111	168	171	889	9	55	3	—	787	35
Feb	102	123	44	148	928	24	59	17	5	778	45
Mar	104	120	209	215	251	20	54	3	1	8	164
Apr	114	135	131	155	336	28	49	4	1	10	244
May	78	95	88	126	222	13	30	—	2	20	158
June	84	104	45	157	345	14	23	4	1	9	295
July	72	93	40	61	214	70					

# C2 EARNINGS

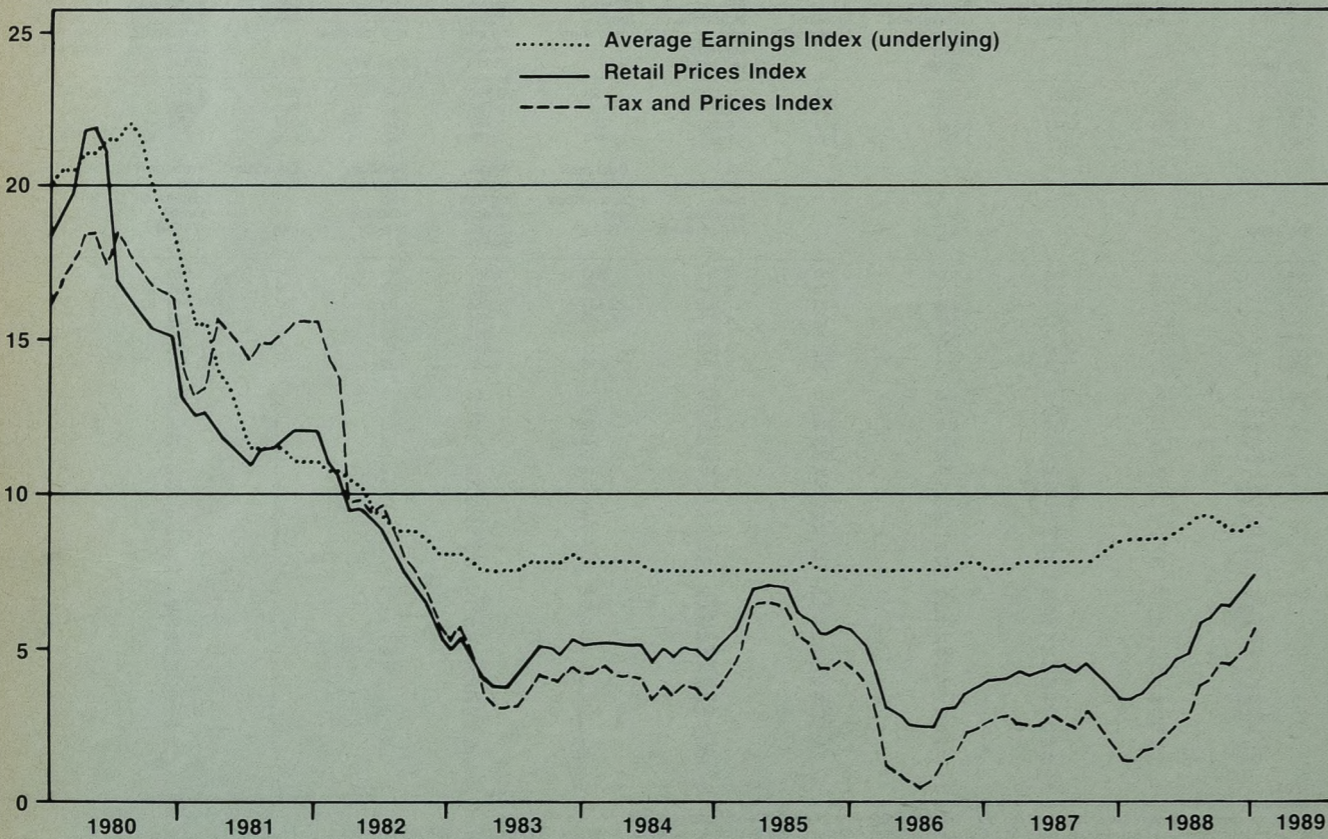
Earnings and output per head: whole economy—increases over previous year

Per cent



Earnings and prices: whole economy

Per cent



# EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months	
SIC 1980			Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*				Underlying*	
1983	87.0		8.7		84.4		9.0		84.9		8.9		88.4		8.9	
1984	92.2		5.9		91.7		8.7		89.8		8.7		94.0		5.6	
1985	100.0		8.6		100.0		9.1		100.0		9.1		100.0		9.1	
1986	107.9		7.4		107.7		7.9		108.0		8.0		107.7		7.9	
1987	116.3		8.1		116.3		8.2		116.7		8.3		116.0		7.7	
1988	126.4		8.7		126.2		9.6		126.5		9.1		126.2		8.6	
1983	Jan	83.1	84.1	8.7	8	80.5	81.1	9.0	9	81.3	81.8	8.9	8 3/4	84.7	85.8	8.9
	Feb	84.8	85.6	9.5	8	80.9	81.5	9.1	8 3/4	81.6	82.2	7.9	8 3/4	87.3	88.4	11.6
	Mar	85.2	85.4	8.7	7 3/4	81.7	81.7	7.9	8 1/2	82.6	82.5	8.0	8 1/2	86.9	87.2	9.5
	Apr	85.1	85.8	8.6	7 1/2	82.6	83.0	8.8	8 1/2	83.5	83.6	9.0	8 1/2	86.1	86.4	8.8
	May	86.4	86.5	8.7	7 1/2	84.1	84.0	8.5	8 1/2	84.5	84.4	8.5	8 1/2	88.0	88.2	9.7
	June	87.2	86.7	8.2	7 1/2	84.6	83.5	8.2	8 1/2	85.2	84.1	7.7	8	88.6	88.5	9.1
	July	88.4	87.5	7.6	7 1/2	85.2	84.3	8.6	8 3/4	85.9	85.0	8.4	8 1/2	90.1	89.1	7.6
	Aug	87.6	87.5	8.4	7 3/4	84.5	85.2	9.0	8 3/4	85.2	85.8	8.7	8 1/2	89.4	88.7	8.6
	Sept	87.7	87.6	8.7	7 3/4	85.0	85.7	9.6	9 1/4	85.7	86.5	9.1	9	88.8	88.6	8.6
	Oct	88.4	88.5	8.7	7 3/4	86.4	86.7	9.6	9 1/2	87.3	87.7	10.0	9 1/4	89.0	89.5	8.0
	Nov	89.1	88.7	7.3	7 3/4	88.2	87.5	10.1	9 3/4	88.2	87.6	8.3	9 1/4	89.6	89.7	6.8
	Dec	90.4	89.4	8.2	8	88.5	88.1	9.6	9 3/4	88.3	88.1	8.2	9 1/4	92.0	90.6	8.4
1984	Jan	89.0	90.0	7.0	7 3/4	87.8	88.3	8.9	9 1/2	87.7	88.2	7.8	9	90.3	91.4	6.5
	Feb	89.6	90.6	5.8	7 3/4	88.7	89.3	9.6	9 1/2	88.7	89.4	8.8	9	90.4	91.4	3.4
	Mar	89.9	90.1	5.5	7 3/4	89.7	89.7	9.8	9 1/2	87.4	87.2	5.7	9	91.6	91.8	5.3
	Apr	90.1	90.7	5.7	7 3/4	89.0	89.4	7.7	9 1/4	86.9	87.0	4.1	8 3/4	92.3	92.6	7.2
	May	90.7	90.9	5.1	7 3/4	90.5	90.4	7.6	9 1/4	88.2	88.1	4.4	8 3/4	92.6	92.8	5.2
	June	91.8	91.2	5.2	7 3/4	92.2	91.0	9.0	9 1/4	89.7	88.6	5.4	8 3/4	92.9	92.9	5.0
	July	93.0	92.1	5.3	7 1/2	92.7	91.7	8.8	9	90.3	89.3	5.1	8 1/2	94.9	93.8	5.3
	Aug	92.8	92.6	5.8	7 1/2	91.7	92.5	8.6	8 3/4	89.3	89.9	4.8	8 1/4	95.2	94.5	6.5
	Sept	93.1	93.1	6.3	7 1/2	92.7	93.4	9.0	8 3/4	90.4	91.2	5.4	8 1/4	94.7	94.5	6.7
	Oct	95.6	95.7	8.1	7 1/2	94.2	94.8	9.3	8 1/2	91.9	92.4	5.4	8	98.4	98.9	10.5
	Nov	94.8	94.4	6.4	7 1/2	95.3	94.5	8.0	8 1/2	93.1	92.6	5.7	8	96.0	96.1	7.1
	Dec	96.2	95.1	6.4	7 1/2	95.7	95.2	8.1	8 1/2	93.4	93.1	5.7	8	98.3	96.8	6.8
1985	Jan	95.1	96.2	6.9	7 1/2	96.0	96.5	9.3	8 1/2	94.0	94.4	7.0	8 1/4	96.3	97.5	6.7
	Feb	95.8	96.9	7.0	7 1/2	96.1	96.8	8.4	8 1/2	94.2	95.0	6.3	8 1/4	97.0	98.2	7.4
	Mar	97.8	97.9	8.7	7 1/2	97.9	97.9	9.1	8 3/4	97.2	97.1	11.4	8 1/4	98.0	98.2	7.0
	Apr	98.6	99.0	9.2	7 1/2	99.1	99.5	11.3	8 3/4	98.7	98.9	13.7	8 1/4	98.5	98.8	6.7
	May	98.6	98.7	8.6	7 1/2	98.9	98.9	9.4	9	98.7	98.6	11.9	8 1/2	98.7	98.8	6.5
	June	100.0	99.4	9.0	7 1/2	100.8	99.5	9.3	9	100.8	99.6	12.4	8 1/2	99.1	99.1	6.7
	July	101.1	100.2	8.8	7 1/2	101.5	100.4	9.5	9	101.8	100.7	12.8	8 3/4	100.3	99.2	5.8
	Aug	100.9	100.7	8.7	7 1/2	99.7	100.5	8.6	9	100.0	101.5	12.0	8 3/4	101.5	100.7	6.6
	Sept	102.5	102.4	10.0	7 3/4	101.2	101.9	9.1	9	101.8	102.6	12.5	8 3/4	102.8	102.7	6.7
	Oct	101.2	101.4	6.0	7 1/2	101.1	102.0	7.6	8 3/4	101.5	102.1	10.5	8 3/4	100.6	101.1	2.2
	Nov	102.9	102.5	8.6	7 1/2	103.6	102.7	8.7	8 3/4	103.9	103.3	11.6	8 3/4	102.0	102.1	6.2
	Dec	104.8	103.5	8.8	7 1/2	104.3	103.6	8.8	8 3/4	104.4	103.9	11.6	8 3/4	105.1	103.4	6.8
1986	Jan	102.9	104.2	8.3	7 1/2	103.7	104.2	8.0	8 1/2	104.2	104.7	10.9	8 3/4	102.1	103.3	5.9
	Feb	103.5	104.9	8.3	7 1/2	103.9	104.6	8.1	8 1/4	104.4	105.2	10.7	8 1/2	103.0	104.2	6.1
	Mar	106.2	106.2	8.5	7 1/2	105.3	105.2	7.5	8	105.7	105.6	8.8	8 1/4	106.6	106.7	7
	Apr	107.1	107.4	8.5	7 1/2	106.6	107.0	7.5	7 3/4	106.7	106.9	8.1	8 1/4	107.6	107.9	9.2
	May	106.1	106.2	7.6	7 1/2	106.1	106.0	7.2	7 3/4	106.3	106.4	7.9	8 1/4	106.1	106.3	7.6
	June	108.1	107.4	8.0	7 1/2	108.6	107.2	7.7	7 3/4	108.4	107.1	7.5	8	107.7	107.8	8.8
	July	109.4	108.3	8.1	7 1/2	108.4	107.3	6.9	7 3/4	108.8	107.5	6.8	8	109.7	108.4	9.3
	Aug	109.0	108.8	8.0	7 1/2	107.4	108.3	7.8	7 3/4	108.0	108.8	8.0	7 3/4	109.7	108.9	8.1
	Sept	108.7	108.8	6.3	7 1/2	108.2	109.0	7.0	7 3/4	108.6	109.5	6.7	7 3/4	108.3	108.3	5.5
	Oct	109.6	109.9	8.4	7 1/2	109.2	110.0	7.8	7 3/4	109.6	110.3	8.0	7 3/4	109.3	109.9	8.7
	Nov	111.2	110.9	8.2	7 3/4	111.7	110.9	8.0	7 3/4	112.0	111.3	7.7	8	110.6	110.7	8.4
	Dec	112.5	111.2	7.4	7 3/4	113.0	112.1	8.2	8	113.1	112.4	8.2	8	112.1	110.3	6.7
1987	Jan	110.8	112.1	7.6	7 1/2	111.7	112.2	7.7	7 3/4	112.3	112.7	7.6	7 3/4	109.9	111.2	7.6
	Feb	111.2	112.8	7.5	7 1/2	112.3	113.1	8.1	8	112.7	113.5	7.9	8	110.3	111.6	7.1
	Mar	113.2	113.2	6.6	7 1/2	113.2	113.2	7.6	8	113.6	113.4	7.4	8	112.8	112.9	5.8
	Apr	114.0	114.2	6.3	7 3/4	114.0	114.4	6.9	8	114.4	114.6	7.2	8	113.8	114.0	5.7
	May	115.3	115.4	8.7	7 3/4	114.7	114.7	8.2	8	114.8	115.2	8.3	8	116.0	116.3	9.4
	June	116.4	115.7	7.7	7 3/4	117.2	115.7	7.9	8 1/4	117.1	115.7	8.0	8 1/4	115.8	116.0	7.6
	July	118.2	117.0	8.0	7 3/4	118.1	116.9	8.9	8 1/4	118.2	116.9	8.7	8 1/4	118.2	116.8	7.7
	Aug	117.3	117.1	7.6	7 3/4	116.0	117.0	8.0	8 1/2	116.9	117.7	8.2	8 1/4	117.7	116.8	7.3
	Sept	117.2	117.4	7.9	7 3/4	117.2	118.2	8.4	8 1/2	117.6	118.6	8.3	8 1/4	116.6	116.5	7.6
	Oct	118.4	118.8	8.1	8	118.8	119.4	8.5	8 1/4	119.1	119.9	8.7	8 1/4	117.7	118.2	7.6
	Nov	120.6	120.2	8.4	8 1/4	120.5	119.8	8.0	8 1/4	120.9	120.1	7.9	8 1/4	120.4	120.4	8.8
	Dec	122.4	121.0	8.8	8 1/2	122.4	121.4	8.3	8 1/4	122.3	121.5	8.1	8 1/4	122.4	120.6	9.3
1988	Jan	120.4	121.8	8.7	8 1/2	121.1	121.7	8.5	8 1/2	121.3	121.7	8.0	8 1/2	120.0	121.4	9.2
	Feb	120.3	122.0	8.2	8 1/2	120.3	121.1	7.1	8 1/2	119.9	120.7	6.3	8 1/2</			

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry*	Coal and coke †	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elec- tronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31, 37)	(41-42)	(43)
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	105.5	113.3	109.5	106.9	106.5	107.8	107.9	106.9	108.0	108.7	107.9	107.4	108.7	107.2
1987	112.2	121.6	120.0	115.0	116.5	116.9	116.9	114.7	117.6	118.0	115.7	116.0	116.9	116.1
1988	117.7	135.8	133.0	122.0	128.0	126.2	126.9	125.3	128.5	129.0	120.0	126.3	126.3	123.7
1985 Jan	88.9	50.3	95.5	95.7	97.7	94.5	95.4	95.3	95.3	101.2	94.7	95.5	95.8	96.2
Feb	92.4	53.1	96.9	96.3	93.4	96.0	95.1	96.1	96.3	96.1	96.3	97.2	96.8	96.8
Mar	92.4	83.2	97.2	96.3	96.8	97.7	96.6	98.1	99.5	99.3	98.6	98.7	96.0	98.2
April	95.1	93.7	97.1	95.1	103.5	98.6	97.0	98.0	101.6	99.0	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5
May	94.1	94.8	99.8	96.3	96.3	98.8	97.5	99.0	99.4	99.9	97.7	100.2	99.2	99.6
June	102.1	100.5	99.2	99.9	96.8	101.6	99.8	100.6	100.4	99.6	107.3	100.2	100.9	101.5
July	105.0	101.6	99.9	105.7	109.5	100.3	101.4	101.4	100.7	102.3	100.7	100.4	100.9	101.4
Aug	110.1	102.4	99.2	101.1	97.3	99.8	100.9	99.7	99.3	98.8	98.2	99.4	98.9	99.4
Sept	111.9	103.9	102.9	106.5	108.2	102.4	100.4	101.2	100.2	98.0	99.9	100.9	100.5	101.0
Oct	108.7	104.3	101.7	102.4	97.3	101.9	100.7	101.9	101.2	99.0	102.0	101.5	101.2	101.7
Nov	99.2	108.2	103.9	103.1	97.5	102.4	109.0	104.5	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.6	104.4	102.9
Dec	100.1	107.2	106.4	101.2	105.7	105.6	106.1	104.3	104.0	102.5	104.5	103.4	106.7	102.9
1986 Jan	97.3	116.8	103.6	101.5	103.7	102.3	102.4	103.1	103.9	102.1	105.1	103.4	105.8	104.5
Feb	96.5	113.0	104.9	103.8	99.1	102.7	102.8	104.9	104.1	104.5	104.3	104.0	104.8	104.2
Mar	97.3	115.6	105.4	103.6	101.6	103.7	104.0	105.9	105.7	110.1	106.0	105.9	104.6	105.8
April	99.3	111.9	105.3	103.7	111.6	105.9	103.9	106.8	109.4	105.4	105.2	104.9	107.1	104.5
May	100.9	108.4	111.8	104.6	102.4	106.3	105.8	105.8	106.2	107.9	104.5	107.1	107.9	106.1
June	104.8	108.3	109.4	104.8	105.5	111.1	107.6	106.8	108.1	112.8	108.1	107.4	110.3	108.5
July	107.0	109.2	109.1	112.0	113.2	108.2	107.4	108.6	108.0	109.2	106.6	107.8	108.6	108.2
Aug	115.7	109.9	108.7	113.4	104.5	107.6	107.4	106.2	107.4	108.1	110.5	107.4	106.7	106.7
Sept	118.2	114.7	110.5	108.4	104.5	110.5	107.8	106.7	107.8	108.5	107.6	108.1	109.3	107.8
Oct	115.9	116.2	108.9	109.0	114.5	109.5	109.8	107.7	109.7	108.5	108.9	108.6	109.2	108.3
Nov	107.4	117.3	122.8	109.3	105.1	110.8	118.1	109.7	110.9	112.3	114.0	112.6	114.3	111.4
Dec	106.1	118.3	113.7	109.0	112.3	114.4	117.6	111.1	113.7	115.2	113.8	111.2	115.6	110.6
1987 Jan	102.4	118.6	114.1	113.7	113.1	110.3	110.8	109.8	111.9	112.4	113.0	110.4	115.2	111.1
Feb	102.1	114.4	114.1	111.2	108.0	111.7	112.1	111.4	112.2	115.3	113.2	112.5	111.7	113.4
Mar	102.8	121.3	114.9	110.7	108.4	113.4	111.1	112.2	114.4	116.4	118.0	113.0	112.0	114.9
April	108.0	125.7	117.5	110.2	121.3	113.6	113.7	111.4	117.1	115.3	112.1	112.7	115.8	110.8
May	106.7	117.3	123.3	111.1	113.3	114.0	114.9	112.4	115.7	117.4	112.1	114.0	117.7	114.2
June	111.7	120.9	119.8	111.0	112.8	119.1	116.6	115.3	119.3	123.5	115.3	116.6	117.0	118.2
July	114.0	120.2	124.9	116.0	129.1	118.9	118.9	116.5	118.9	119.5	114.9	117.1	117.3	119.0
Aug	118.2	121.3	119.0	123.9	110.9	116.7	117.0	115.4	117.8	116.9	114.5	116.3	116.2	116.5
Sept	124.2	120.9	117.2	118.3	114.6	119.6	114.6	115.7	118.8	118.3	115.8	118.0	118.4	117.3
Oct	122.3	123.5	118.1	117.9	130.0	118.2	117.4	116.7	119.6	119.5	115.8	118.5	117.6	118.1
Nov	120.7	124.7	133.5	119.8	114.5	119.9	127.9	119.0	121.2	120.1	118.4	122.4	120.5	120.9
Dec	113.5	125.9	124.1	116.2	122.1	127.0	128.2	120.3	124.4	120.8	125.4	120.4	123.8	118.8
1988 Jan	106.1	128.1	127.0	116.0	126.2	120.6	121.3	120.2	124.6	120.0	118.8	120.7	121.2	119.6
Feb	105.0	116.8	125.8	115.6	115.7	121.3	120.3	121.4	125.7	102.5	119.0	123.2	121.2	120.0
Mar	108.0	131.9	126.9	116.0	117.6	123.5	120.5	124.6	126.1	132.9	119.9	122.7	121.2	122.6
April	112.4	141.9	129.6	120.2	136.5	123.9	125.1	122.9	128.5	127.1	118.9	124.3	124.8	122.6
May	112.1	134.2	138.8	123.5	120.1	126.3	125.1	124.3	126.5	129.9	119.0	125.7	126.6	123.7
June	115.2	133.1	128.2	122.5	124.0	127.9	126.8	123.9	129.1	137.0	112.5	126.3	128.6	125.8
July	118.7	139.7	134.2	125.5	141.7	127.9	126.0	126.7	128.7	135.8	114.3	128.0	125.7	124.8
Aug	128.8	138.5	131.2	125.8	129.8	124.8	125.9	124.9	127.1	129.5	111.6	127.1	125.0	123.6
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	123.9
Oct	136.9	141.8	134.6	124.9	142.9	126.1	128.4	127.4	130.7	129.0	124.5	128.2	127.0	124.5
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	128.0
Dec	119.2	140.7	141.0	124.2	134.1	136.3	138.5	132.6	135.1	139.4	134.0	130.5	135.2	125.4
1989 [Jan]		144.8	143.6	123.0	137.6	129.8	132.1	132.9	135.4	137.9	130.9	132.2	130.9	126.5

\* England and Wales only.  
† The index series for this group has been based on average 1985 excluding January and February figures which were seriously affected by a dispute in the coal mining industry. The annual average for the group, including January and February is 91.9.

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services††	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77, 79)	(81-82, 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	107.4	107.1	107.5	107.9	107.9	107.3	106.5	110.1	105.6	110.1	107.9	107.9	107.9
1987	114.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.5	115.7	114.9	121.8	112.8	117.9	115.3	116.3	116.3
1988	123.9	131.9	124.0	126.5	129.1	125.1	122.0	131.8	124.2	130.2	123.1	126.4	126.4
1985 Jan	96.4	99.8	94.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	95.6	94.5	97.2	95.8	100.1	95.1	95.1
Feb	97.3	97.0	94.7	96.8	95.6	96.7	95.1	94.3	100.1	97.4	97.6	95.8	95.8
Mar	99.2	95.8	97.1	97.8	99.9	97.8	97.7	103.0	98.5	96.7	98.5	97.8	97.8
April	99.1	98.6	99.0	98.4	98.9	101.3	99.0	96.3	97.9	97.0	98.0	98.6	98.6
May	99.3	95.4	99.5	100.1	97.6	99.3	99.0	100.2	97.8	98.0	97.6	98.6	98.6
June	101.7	98.4	101.9	100.9	101.3	99.9	98.9	100.1	101.1	97.3	94.7	100.0	100.0
July	99.9	100.4	101.2	100.8	101.2	100.4	101.2	101.2	99.2	100.8	97.2	101.1	101.1
Aug	99.1	106.6	100.6	100.3	98.6	99.3	101.7	102.3	99.1	106.6	99.6	100.9	100.9
Sept	100.7	102.6	102.5	100.0	102.7	101.2	101.9	100.5	98.9	102.2	106.7	107.7	102.5
Oct	100.4	103.4	102.1	101.1	101.8	101.7	100.1	99.2	101.9	101.0	101.8	101.2	101.2
Nov	101.9	103.0	104.2	103.5	104.1	101.5	106.8	100.4	101.5	100.4	102.2	102.9	102.9
Dec	105.2	99.0	103.2	103.8	105.3	105.9	108.8	103.1	102.8	103.0	105.2	104.8	104.8
1986 Jan	104.4	105.4	102.6	104.1	102.5	103.0	100.8	102.5	102.0	100.7	105.1	102.9	102.9
Feb	105.0	105.2	103.2	104.7	103.1	104.0	101.7	102.7	103.4	101.2	104.3	103.5	103.5
Mar	106.8	100.0	105.2	105.1	106.7	104.7	101.7	104.0	104.0	110.7	102.7	106.2	106.2
April	106.9	103.8	106.3	106.2	106.1	108.7	104.1	104.8	104.6	103.5	114.2	103.9	107.1
May	105.6	102.9	107.0	106.2	105.4	105.5	107.8	106.6	103.7	106.3	106.7	106.1	106.1
June	108.0	103.7	109.6	109.9	109.3	106.8	108.2	105.8	107.8	109.2	107.0	108.1	108.1
July	107.4	106.5	108.1	109.8	110.0	107.0	106.7	112.4	106.5	115.6	110.7	109.4	109.4
Aug	106.5	1											

## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
October SIC 1980 CLASS	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
<b>MALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	£
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	120.66
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	128.59
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82	162.93
1988	238.17	216.29	234.67	212.22	196.04	226.97	213.22	197.33	211.36	170.37
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0	44.5
1988	42.8	45.4	43.4	44.2	42.7	42.3	43.3	43.6	45.1	43.4
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	pence
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	274.7
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	292.2
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	317.9
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2	340.0
1988	556.2	476.4	541.3	479.7	459.5	536.8	492.6	452.7	468.3	366.3
<b>FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	£
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	123.99	130.64	102.13
1988	137.36	131.60	147.87	147.78	139.18	174.17	151.51	133.24	144.28	110.05
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7	37.8
1988	39.4	38.8	39.8	40.0	39.6	40.8	39.6	39.4	39.7	37.8
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	316.1	251.4	215.4
1987	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7	270.1
1988	348.8	339.0	371.5	369.6	351.5	427.4	383.0	338.5	363.5	291.0
<b>ALL (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128.18	134.32	£
1984	166.50	155.58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156.22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69	135.89
1988	234.83	205.75	217.86	207.98	174.46	223.16	210.12	184.24	192.27	143.59
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	41.4	41.1	41.7	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	41.6	42.0	42.0	43.2	41.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2	41.5
1988	42.7	44.6	42.7	44.0	41.5	42.2	43.1	42.7	43.6	40.9
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	pence
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	319.3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	386.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3	327.4
1988	549.9	461.5	510.6	473.1	420.4	529.1	487.5	431.2	441.2	351.0

† For more detailed results see an article in this edition of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the April 1988 edition, March 1987 edition, and in February editions for earlier years. See Topics item on p 210.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

### Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered (SIC 1980)
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	148.63
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	159.30
134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
153.01	186.54	269.67	207.04	213.59	237.16	200.01	..	..
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
41.5	43.8	42.9	43.7	43.6	41.7	44.6	..	..
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	343.5
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	366.7
323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	425.8	504.9	389.3	..	..
339.7	393.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
368.4	425.4	628.1	473.6	489.6	568.1	448.3	..	..
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	91.26
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	97.34
89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
102.63	137.79	163.55	123.37	128.82	183.91	107.21	..	..
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	37.8	38.3	..	..
36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	37.8	..	..
37.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.0	..	..
37.0	39.2	39.5	39.3	38.7	39.4	38.4	..	..
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	239.1
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	..	254.9
243.3	316.1	361.3	278.8	289.7	399.4	260.8	..	..
259.8	328.3	387.7	293.7	309.5	424.7	275.8	..	..
277.7	351.9	414.3	313.7	332.8	466.8	279.5	..	..
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	138.74
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	148.69
99.31	159.09	215.74	161.91	161.91	208.03	170.99	193.47	160.39
106.78	170.20	233.61	171.85	178.54	221.48	180.30	206.73	171.02
113.66	181.70	247.94	187.21	192.55	236.44	199.61	218.52	184.10
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38								





# 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items			All items except seasonal foods				
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1988 Feb	103.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	103.6	0.3	1.4	
Mar	104.1	0.4	1.7	3.5	104.0	0.4	1.4	
Apr	105.8	1.6	2.8	3.9	105.7	1.6	2.4	
May	106.2	0.4	2.7	4.2	106.1	0.4	2.5	
June	106.6	0.4	3.2	4.6	106.6	0.5	3.2	
July	106.7	0.1	3.3	4.8	106.9	0.3	3.5	
Aug	107.9	1.1	4.1	5.7	108.1	1.1	4.3	
Sept	108.4	0.5	4.1	5.9	108.7	0.6	4.5	
Oct	109.5	1.0	3.5	6.4	109.8	1.0	3.9	
Nov	110.0	0.5	3.6	6.4	110.3	0.5	4.0	
Dec	110.3	0.3	3.5	6.8	110.5	0.2	3.7	
1989 Jan	111.0	0.6	4.0	7.5	111.2	0.2	4.0	
Feb	111.8	0.7	3.6	7.8	111.9	0.6	3.5	

The overall level of prices was 0.7 per cent higher in February than in January. There were higher mortgage interest payments as the remainder of the latest round of mortgage interest increases took effect. Some recovery from January sale price reductions occurred for clothing, footwear and household goods. Petrol prices were also higher.

**Food:** There were falls in the prices of home-killed lamb and fresh fruit and egg prices continued their decline, but fresh vegetables were higher in price and the index for seasonal foods increased by around 1/4 per cent. The index for non-seasonal foods rose by a little more than 1/4 per cent, with butter prices some 2 per cent up. The index for all food rose by a little more than 1/4 per cent.

**Catering:** The group index went up by a little less than 1/2 per cent.

**Alcoholic drink:** Off licence prices increased by more than pub prices. Whisky prices rose by about 30 pence a bottle, and the prices of off sales beer and lager were also higher. The index for the group rose by around 1/2 per cent.

**Housing:** The remaining effects of the most recent increase in mortgage interest rates took effect in this month's index, and the index for the group increased by a little less than 2 per cent.

**Household goods:** Some prices, particularly for furniture and furnishings showed recovery from the January sales. The index for the group rose by a little less than 1/4 per cent.

**Household services:** Domestic services and fees and subscriptions increased in price, and the group index rose by 1/2 per cent.

**Clothing and footwear:** There was some recovery from January sale price reductions, and the index for the group rose by a little less than 1/4 per cent.

**Personal goods and services:** There were many increases in the prices of chemists goods, and the group index increased by around 1/2 per cent.

**Motoring expenditure:** Car prices were slightly down but petrol prices rose. The group index increased by a little less than 1/2 per cent.

**Fares and other travel costs:** Some coach fares were increased. The index for the group rose by a little more than 1/4 per cent.

**Leisure goods:** Some newspapers and magazines rose in price, and there was also some recovery from the January sales. The group index increased by a little less than 1/2 per cent.

# 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 14

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
All items	111.8	0.7	7.8			
Food and Catering	109.0	0.3	4.5			
Alcohol and tobacco	108.9	0.4	5.3			
Housing and household expenditure	116.8	1.2	13.2			
Personal expenditure	108.4	0.9	5.3			
Travel and leisure	110.2	0.4	5.5			
All items excluding seasonal food	111.9	0.6	8.0			
All items excluding food	112.5	0.7	8.4			
Seasonal food	103.4	0.2	-3.3			
Food excluding seasonal	108.5	0.3	5.3			
All items excluding housing	109.0	0.5	5.2			
All items excluding mortgage interest	109.9	0.5	5.7			
Nationalised industries	110.9	0.0	7.6			
Consumer durables	105.3	0.8	3.3			
Food	107.7	0.3	4.0			
Bread	112.6		6			
Cereals	113.5		8			
Biscuits and cakes	109.0		6			
Beef	115.4		10			
Lamb	95.5		-2			
of which, home-killed lamb	92.4		-4			
Pork	104.1		4			
Bacon	105.6		3			
Poultry	100.9		1			
Other meat	101.0		0			
Fish	106.6		0			
of which, fresh fish	108.7		1			
Butter	113.1		11			
Oil and fats	107.1		6			
Cheese	110.6		6			
Eggs	102.0		-8			
Milk, fresh	112.3		8			
Milk products	113.4		7			
Tea	108.9		8			
Coffee and other hot drinks	92.8		1			
Soft drinks	121.5		11			
Sugar and preserves	114.8		7			
Sweets and chocolates	102.1		1			
Potatoes	101.1		0			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	97.3		-3			
Vegetables	110.7		0			
of which, other fresh vegetables	108.6		-5			
Fruit	104.8		1			
of which, fresh fruit	105.5		1			
Other foods	107.5		4			
Catering	113.5	0.4	6.0			
Restaurant meals	114.3		6			
Canteen meals	112.7		5			
Take-aways and snacks	112.7		6			
Alcoholic drink	110.5	0.5	6.0			
Beer	112.3		7			
on sales	112.6		7			
off sales	109.4		5			
Wines and spirits	107.9		4			
on sales	110.2		5			
off sales	106.2		3			
Tobacco	105.7	0.1	4.0			
Cigarettes	106.0		4			
Tobacco	104.2		5			
Housing	127.0	1.9	21.8			
Rent	114.5		8			
Mortgage interest payments	152.0		57			
Rates	116.8		8			
Water and other charges	116.2		8			
Repairs and maintenance charges	110.9		6			
Do-it-yourself materials	109.8		4			
Fuel and light	104.2	0.0	6.3			
Coal and solid fuels	103.1		1			
Electricity	108.6		9			
Gas	101.2		6			
Oil and other fuel	88.7		-5			
Household goods	108.3	0.7	4.2			
Furniture	108.1		4			
Furnishings	109.8		5			
Electrical appliances	104.6		2			
Other household equipment	109.0		5			
Household consumables	113.3		7			
Pet care	103.8		3			
Household services	110.8	0.5	5.2			
Postage	106.5		6			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	101.2		0			
Domestic services	113.7		7			
Fees and subscriptions	119.4		10			
Clothing and footwear	107.2	1.2	5.2			
Men's outerwear	107.5		4			
Women's outerwear	103.8		4			
Children's outerwear	108.5		6			
Other clothing	110.1		6			
Footwear	108.7		6			
Personal goods and services	110.9	0.5	5.9			
Personal articles	103.4		2			
Chemists goods	111.6		6			
Personal services	117.4		9			
Motoring expenditure	111.0	0.4	5.7			
Purchase of motor vehicles	113.1		6			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	113.3		5			
Petrol and oil	101.6		4			
Vehicle tax and insurance	121.9		9			
Fares and other travel costs	113.2	0.3	7.1			
Rail fares	117.4		10			
Bus and coach fares	115.9		7			
Other travel costs	107.5		5			
Leisure goods	105.5	0.4	2.1			
Audio-visual equipment	90.9		-4			
Records and tapes	98.0		-1			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	107.0		4			
Books and newspapers	116.1		5			
Gardening products	112.9		8			
Leisure services	112.2	0.1	8.2			
Television licences and rentals	103.7		4			
Entertainment and other recreation	118.3		11			

Notes: 1. Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.  
2. The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under table 6.7.)

# 6.3 RETAIL PRICES

## Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on February 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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

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

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>							
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Best beef mince	321	142	110-189	Home-produced, per 250g	291	58	54-64
Topside	228	254	235-278	New Zealand, per 250g	261	57	55-59
Brisket (without bone)	241	180	148-204	Danish, per 250g	276	63	61-68
Rump steak †	304	329	290-380	<b>Margarine</b>			
Stewing steak	310	174	149-199	Soft 500g tub	268	38	28-61
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				Low fat spread 250g	292	39	35-44
Loin (with bone)	293	202	168-250	<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	299	16	15-22
Shoulder (with bone)	298	101	79-136	<b>Cheese</b>			
Leg (with bone)	297	171	144-200	Cheddar type	296	144	116-176
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	158	157	135-179	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	255	106	84-132
Shoulder (with bone)	158	84	69-105	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	203	95	75-114
Leg (with bone)	163	154	138-175	<b>Milk</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Pasteurised, per pint	296	28	25-28
Leg (foot off)	270	120	94-160	Skimmed, per pint	246	27	23-28
Belly †	294	88	74-99	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	325	149	118-176	Loose, per 125g	305	44	35-56
Fillet (without bone)	250	214	146-292	Tea bags, per 250g	312	101	79-119
<b>Bacon</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Streaky	215	101	90-119	Pure, instant, per 100g	619	135	80-175
Gammon †	230	192	140-220	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	276	131	107-157
Back, vacuum packed	211	179	145-212	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, not vacuum packed	248	167	140-188	Granulated, per kg	299	56	53-58
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb</b>	305	61	49-79	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Sausages</b>				Potatoes, old loose	270	12	8-16
Pork	319	89	72-108	White	133	12	8-16
Beef	259	83	65-98	Red			
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can</b>	173	47	42-54	Potatoes, new loose	319	62	48-70
<b>Corned beef, 12oz can</b>	192	73	62-83	Tomatoes	281	28	16-52
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cabbage, greens	295	23	15-32
Frozen, 4 lb	209	64	39-92	Cabbage, hearted	293	59	45-89
Fresh or chilled 3 lb	169	84	69-97	Caulliflower, each	301	25	16-38
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Brussels sprouts	333	19	12-28
Cod fillets	241	213	180-250	Carrots	333	21	14-29
Haddock fillets	239	237	190-279	Onions	320	30	25-35
Mackerel, whole	201	84	59-109	Mushrooms, per 1/4lb	318	81	60-99
Kippers, with bone	241	105	88-126	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	183	202	148-239	Apples, cooking	294	36	28-45
<b>Bread</b>				Apples, dessert	299	36	29-40
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	318	49	42-60	Pears, dessert	291	42	35-50
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	245	61	57-65	Oranges, each	288	15	10-20
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	285	40	36-43	Bananas	316	48	40-52
Brown loaf, sliced, small	232	41	38-44	Grapes	261	108	75-150
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	234	62	54-68	<b>Items other than food</b>			
<b>Flour</b>				Draught bitter, per pint	686	94	83-105
Self-raising, per 1 1/2kg	203	53	48-55	Draught lager, per pint	695	106	95-116

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	
						All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	
Weights 1974	1,000	747	951.2-925.5	80	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	51	70
1975	1,000	768	961.9-966.3	77	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	48	82
1976	1,000	772	958.0-960.8	90	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	47	81
1977	1,000	753	953.3-955.8	91	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	45	83
1978	1,000	767	966.5-969.6	96	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	51	85
1979	1,000	768	964.0-966.6	93	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	51	77
1980	1,000	786	966.8-969.6	93	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	41	82
1981	1,000	793	969.2-971.9	104	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	42	79
1982	1,000	794	965.7-967.6	99	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	38	77
1983	1,000	797	971.5-974.1	109	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	39	78
1984	1,000	799	966.1-968.7	102 Feb-Nov	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36	75
1985	1,000	810	970.3-973.2	87 Dec-Jan	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	45	75
1986	1,000	815	973.3-976.0	83 Feb-Nov	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	44	82
1986	1,000	815	973.3-976.0	60 Dec-Jan					
1974	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7
1975	134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4	135.2
1976	157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3
1977	182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4
1978	197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0
1979	223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1
1980	263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	262.0	290.0	261.8
1981	295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	306.1
1982	320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.4
1983	335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	366.5
1984	351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7
1985	373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1
1986	385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9
1986 Jan 14	379.7	300.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987=100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food†	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	
									All	Seasonal†	Non- seasonal food†	
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988 Annual averages	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.2	100.2	100.4	100.3
Mar 10	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.0	100.8	100.7	103.0	100.3	100.8	100.6
Apr 14	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.6	100.8	101.0	101.6	107.4	100.5	101.4	100.8
May 12	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	102.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	110.6	100.7	101.8	101.2
June 9	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.6	102.1	100.7	101.1	101.6	105.2	100.9	102.3	101.4
July 14	101.8	102.1	101.9	101.4	101.9	100.9	99.9	100.4	97.0	101.0	102.9	101.7
Aug 11	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	102.2	101.3	100.3	100.7	98.6	101.0	103.6	102.1
Sept 8	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.1	102.5	101.4	101.7	100.4	102.6	101.7	104.3	102.8
Oct 13	102.9	103.3	103.1	102.6	103.0	101.5	102.2	101.1	96.8	101.8	104.7	103.5
Nov 10	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.0	103.4	101.9	102.9	101.6	98.8	102.1	105.3	103.3
Dec 8	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.2	103.6	101.9	103.2	102.4	102.4	102.4	105.8	103.1
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
Feb 16	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.2	103.6	103.1	101.9	103.1	106.9	103.6	107.1	104.2
Mar 15	104.1	104.2	104.0	104.0	104.4	103.0	102.6	103.9	107.1	103.4	107.5	104.6
Apr 19	105.8	106.0	105.7	105.0	105.9	104.9	103.0	104.4	108.5	103.8	108.5	106.1
May 17	106.2	106.4	106.1	105.5	106.5	106.0	104.1	104.7	106.9	104.3	108.9	106.6
June 14	106.6	106.9	106.6	105.9	106.9	107.3	104.2	104.8	105.3	104.7	109.5	106.8
July 19	106.7	107.2	106.9	106.0	107.0	108.2	103.1	104.0	97.9	105.0	109.7	107.1
Aug 16	107.9	108.5	108.1	106.4	107.3	108.3	103.4	104.4	97.5	105.7	110.4	107.7
Sept 13	108.4	109.1	108.7	106.9	107.8	109.0	104.3	104.8	97.2	106.1	111.1	108.4
Oct 18	109.5	110.4	109.8	107.4	108.3	109.2	105.3	104.9	97.1	106.4	111.7	109.1
Nov 15	110.0	110.9	110.3	107.8	108.7	109.3	105.7	105.7	98.8	107.0	112.1	109.1
Dec 13	110.3	111.0	110.5	108.0	108.9	109.3	105.9	106.5	101.5	107.4	112.4	108.9
1989 Jan 17	110.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
Feb 14	111.8	112.5	111.9	109.0	109.9	110.9	105.3	107.7	103.4	108.5	113.5	110.5

† For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 1309 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.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58
115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8
147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5
171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5
209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	190.3	173.3
226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0
247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9
290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7
358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8
413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6
440.9	367.1	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9
489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3
532.5	452.3	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3
584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	399.1	400.5

# 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT											
	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20.1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9.8	13.5	7.3	9.8	12.2
1975 Jan 14	19.9	18.3	18.7	18.2	24.0	10.3	24.9	18.3	18.6	25.2	30.3	15.8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23.2	26.1	31.1	22.2	35.1	19.0	10.9	21.6	20.5	33.0
1977 Jan 18	16.6	23.5	17.9	16.6	18.8	14.3	17.8	11.5	12.9	15.7	13.9	8.3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10.6	11.6	10.2	12.7	11.1	11.8
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15.8	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.0	10.0	8.3
1980 Jan 15	18.4	12.6	22.5	21.4	16.5	24.8	18.9	15.4	11.9	19.6	22.8	22.2
1981 Jan 13	13.0	8.9	14.8	15.0	10.0	20.1	28.4	6.9	5.3	13.4	11.6	17.1
1982 Jan 12	12.0	11.0	7.2	15.9	32.2	22.8	13.0	3.7	-0.2	6.5	10.4	12.6
1983 Jan 11	4.9	1.9	7.3	9.9	8.7	-0.5	16.2	2.6	1.8	8.0	7.1	3.7
1984 Jan 10	5.1	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.8	9.9	0.5	2.6	-0.3	4.7	4.8	3.9
1985 Jan 15	5.0	3.4	6.2	5.8	12.7	8.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	7.1	2.4	5.4
1986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.6	6.3
1987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT																
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	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		
Feb 16	3.3	2.9	6.7	3.9	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.2	1.6	4.4	4.0	5.9	3.1	3.6		
Mar 15	3.5	3.2	6.6	4.0	1.7	4.0	-2.0	3.5	5.1	2.1	4.4	4.2	5.7	3.0	3.7		
Apr 19	3.9	2.8	7.0	5.3	3.4	4.7	-0.8	3.4	4.8	2.1	4.6	4.8	5.6	3.0	6.7		
May 17	4.2	2.4	7.0	5.3	3.9	5.6	1.3	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	5.3	2.7	7.2		
June 14	4.6	3.1	7.0	5.3	3.8	6.2	3.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.3	2.2	7.0		
July 19	4.8	3.6	6.6	5.3	3.7	6.2	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.6	2.8	6.8		
Aug 16	5.7	3.7	6.6	5.5	4.1	11.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	3.5	5.0	4.5	6.2	2.9	7.0		
Sept 13	5.9	4.4	6.5	5.4	4.0	11.6	5.2	4.4	4.8	2.9	5.8	4.4	6.4	2.6	8.5		
Oct 18	6.4	3.8	6.7	5.4	3.7	15.1	5.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	5.4	4.6	6.4	2.3	7.0		
Nov 15	6.4	4.0	6.5	5.6	4.0	15.6	5.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	7.6		
Dec 13	6.8	4.0	6.2	5.6	4.0	17.9	6.0	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.6	6.2	1.7	7.8		
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2		
Feb 14	7.8	4.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	21.8	6.3	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.1	2.1	8.2		

Notes: See notes under table 6.7.

# 6.6 RETAIL PRICES

## Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	PER CENT											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384.3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375.3
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9	102.0	100.3	101.3	101.1	102.3	100.3	101.5	101.7	102.9
1988	102.8	104.6	105.3	106.6	103.1	104.8	105.5	106.8	103.6	105.5	106.4	107.7

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.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.7

## Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	
												PER CENT
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1983	336.2	300.7	358.2	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	393.9	422.3	311.5	
1984	352.9	320.2	384.3	386.6	489.8	479.2	283.0	215.5	417.3	438.3	321.3	
1985	370.1	330.7	408.8	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	451.6	458.6	343.1	
1986	382.0	340.1	432.7	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	468.4	472.1	357.0	
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5	...	231.7	...	...	...	
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1983	333.3	296.7	358.2	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	383.9	393.1	320.6	
1984	350.4	315.6	384.3	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	364.7	374.7	331.1	
1985	367.6	325.1	408.7	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	405.8	407.0	357.3	
1986	379.2	334.6	432.9	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	438.1	429.9	353.8	
1987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2	...	240.5	...	...	368.4	
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES												
1983	329.8	308.8	364.0	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	
1984	343.9	326.1	390.8	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	
1985	360.7	336.3	413.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3	
1986	371.5	347.3	439.5	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1	...	230.8	...	...	...	
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	102.8
1988	104.8	104.6	109.7	106.4	103.5	101.3	106.2	104.5	104.5	109.1	107.9	108.7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
1987	101.2	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	102.3	103.0	102.8
1988	105.0	104.7	109.6	106.7	103.4	101.4	106.1	103.8	104.5	108.8	107.4	108.7
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES												
1987	101.6	101.1	102.8	101.7	100.1	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5
1988	106.9	104.6	109.6	106.9	103.4	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5

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

## GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

As reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987, it has been discovered that from February 1986 to October 1987 a computer program error affected the monthly index. The official figures are always stated to one decimal place and the extent of the understatement of index levels will depend on rounding. The all items index figures for February 1986 to January 1987 will be understated by about 0.06 per cent; the index figure for January 1987 taking January 1974 as 100 was 394.5. The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by an error of about 0.09 per cent. In most months this will have resulted, with rounding, to an understatement of 0.1 points in the published figures which take January 1987 as 100. However, because the January index link, 394.5, was understated the understatements relative to January 1986 may have rounded to 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.

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

### Calculations

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

$$\% \text{ change} = \frac{\text{Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)} \times \text{Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)}}{\text{Index for earlier month (Jan 1974=100)}} - 100$$

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102.9), multiply it by the January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months.

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

### Structure

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

### Definitions

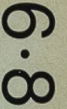
**Seasonal food:** Items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

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

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

## RETAIL PRICES

### Selected countries: consumer prices indices



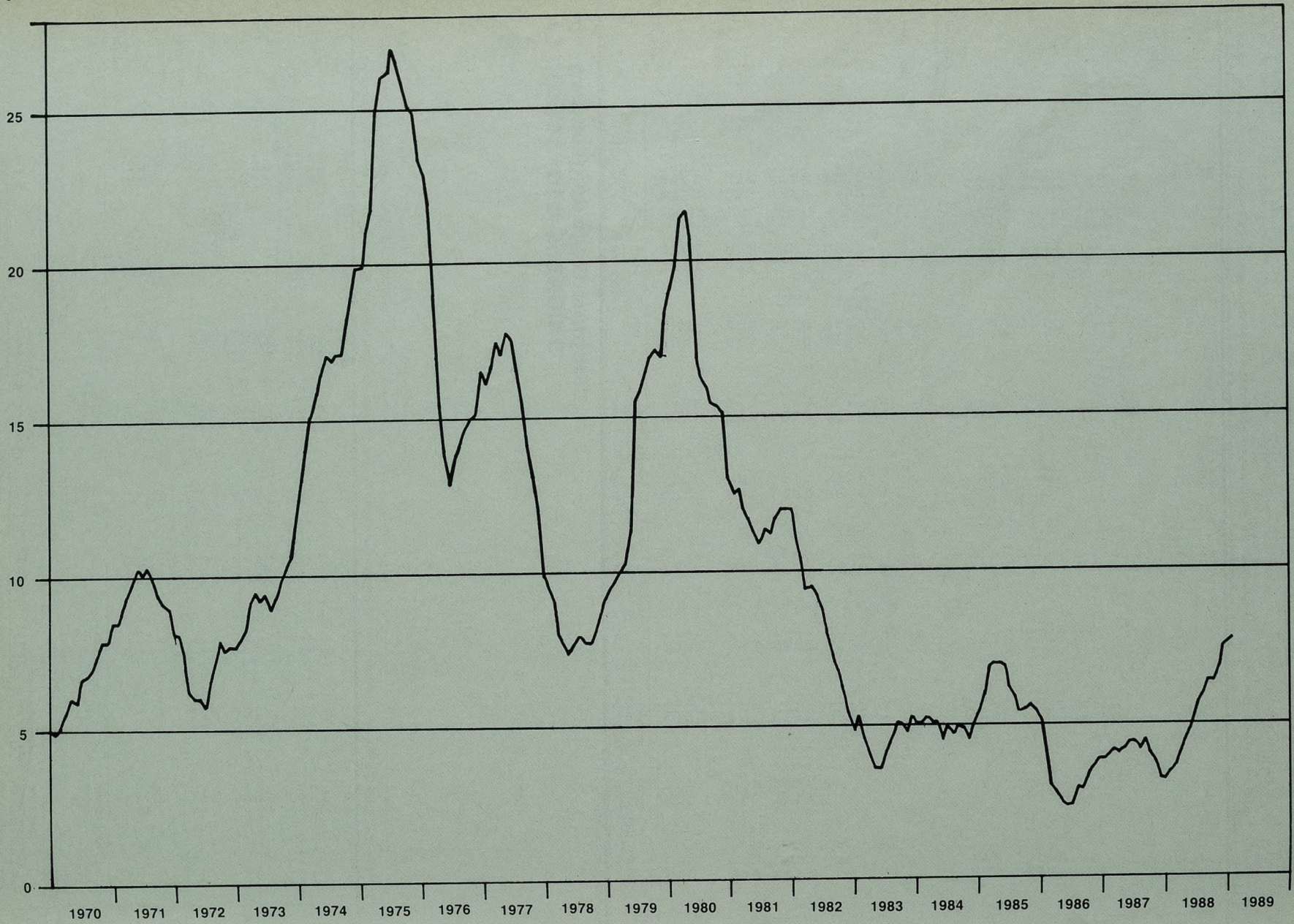
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD*	
<b>Annual averages</b>																				
																				Indices 1980 = 100
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3	
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.7	
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146.4	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	153.7	123.3	130.5	137.7	
1986	146.3	162.4	129.0	142.3	149.0	151.7	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	201.4	114.9	122.8	165	193.7	163.3	124.2	133.0	141.2	
1987	152.4	176.1	130.9	144.5	155.5	157.8	167.3	121.0	366.4	191.1	211.0	114.6	122.0	180	203.9	167.0	126.1	137.9	145.8	
1988	159.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1987 Q4	154.4	180.5	131.4	144.9	157.7	160.4	168.7	121.2	386.8	191.9	215.3	115.0	122.5	183	207.3	170.5	126.8	140.0	147.7	
1988 Q1	155.1	183.8	132.2	144.9	159.0	162.4	169.5	121.7	393.0	193.3	217.9	114.4	121.8	188	209.9	172.7	127.8	140.8	148.7	
Q2	158.9	186.9	132.7	145.9	161.0	164.7	171.1	122.4	410.8	194.3	220.2	115.1	122.6	191	210.5	175.8	128.3	142.6	150.5	
Q3	161.1	190.4	134.7	146.8	162.9	165.4	172.7	122.6	418.5	195.9	222.3	115.3	123.2 R	193	215.8	177.8	128.4	144.5	152.2	
Q4	164.5	..	133.9	147.2	164.2	167.5	173.7	123.0	441.3	..	..	116.2	123.7	194	218.7	180.5	129.1	146.0	154.0	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1988 Aug	161.4	190.4	135.1	146.9	163.0	165.5	172.7	122.6	414.7	195.9	222.3	115.1	123.2	192	215.8	177.5	128.5	144.4	152.1	
Sept	162.2	..	134.3	147.1	163.1	166.4	173.1	122.6	427.0	..	223.4	116.1	123.6	194	217.9	178.8	128.6	145.4	153.1	
Oct	163.8	..	133.9	147.1	163.9	166.7	173.5	122.7	437.6	..	224.9	116.7	123.6	194	218.2	180.2	128.7	145.9	153.8	
Nov	164.6	193.7	133.8	147.0	164.4	167.9	173.8	123.0	440.6	197.1	..	116.1	123.8	194	218.1	180.5	129.2	146.0	154.1	
Dec	165.0	..	133.9	147.6	164.3	167.8	174.0	123.2	445.6	..	..	115.7	123.7	194	219.8	180.9	129.5	146.2	154.2	
1989 Jan	166.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb	167.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																				
<b>Annual averages</b>																				Per cent
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.4	3.4	3.5	4.5	
1986	3.4	9.1	1.7	1.3	4.2	3.6	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	5.8	0.4	0.1	7.1	8.8	4.3	0.7	1.9	2.6	
1987	4.2	8.4	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.0	3.1	0.2	16.4	3.2	4.8	0.3	-0.7	9.1	5.3	4.2	1.5	3.7	3.3	
1988	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1987 Q4	4.1	7.1	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.4	3.1	5.3	0.4	-0.3	7.0	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	4.0	
1988 Q1	3.3	6.9	2.2	1.0	4.1	4.8	2.4	0.8	13.6	1.9	5.2	0.6	0.3	6.8	4.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	3.4	
Q2	4.3	7.1	1.7	1.0	4.0	4.6	2.5	1.1	12.4	1.8	5.1	0.0	0.7	7.3	4.1	6.5	..	3.9	3.5	
Q3	5.5	7.3	1.9	1.0	4.0	4.4	2.9	1.2	14.0	2.1	5.0	0.5	1.0	6.6	5.3	5.8	1.9	4.1	4.0	
Q4	6.5	..	1.4	1.6	4.1	4.4	3.0	1.5	14.1	..	..	1.0	1.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	1.8	4.3	4.3	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1988 Aug	5.7	7.3	1.8	0.9	4.0	4.5	2.8	1.2	14.0	2.1	5.1	0.6	0.9	6.6	5.7	5.8	1.7	4.0	3.9	
Sept	5.9	..	1.9	1.2	4.1	4.5	3.0	1.4	14.8	..	4.9	0.5	0.9	6.4	5.7	5.6	2.1	4.2	4.0	
Oct	6.4	..	1.8	1.3	4.2	4.2	3.0	1.3	14.8	..	4.8	1.0	0.7	6.4	5.2	5.9	1.7	4.2	4.2	
Nov	6.4	7.3	2.0	1.6	4.1	4.6	3.0	1.6	14.1	2.7	..	1.1	1.1	6.2	5.4	5.8	1.7	4.2	4.3	
Dec	6.8	..	1.9	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.1	1.6	14.0	..	..	0.9	1.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	2.0	4.4	4.4	
1989 Jan	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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

Note: Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series they may differ slightly from official national sources.  
\* The index for the OECD as a whole is compiled using weights derived from private final consumption expenditure and exchange rates for previous year.

**C3**  
**RETAIL PRICES INDEX**  
Increases over previous year

Per cent



## 7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

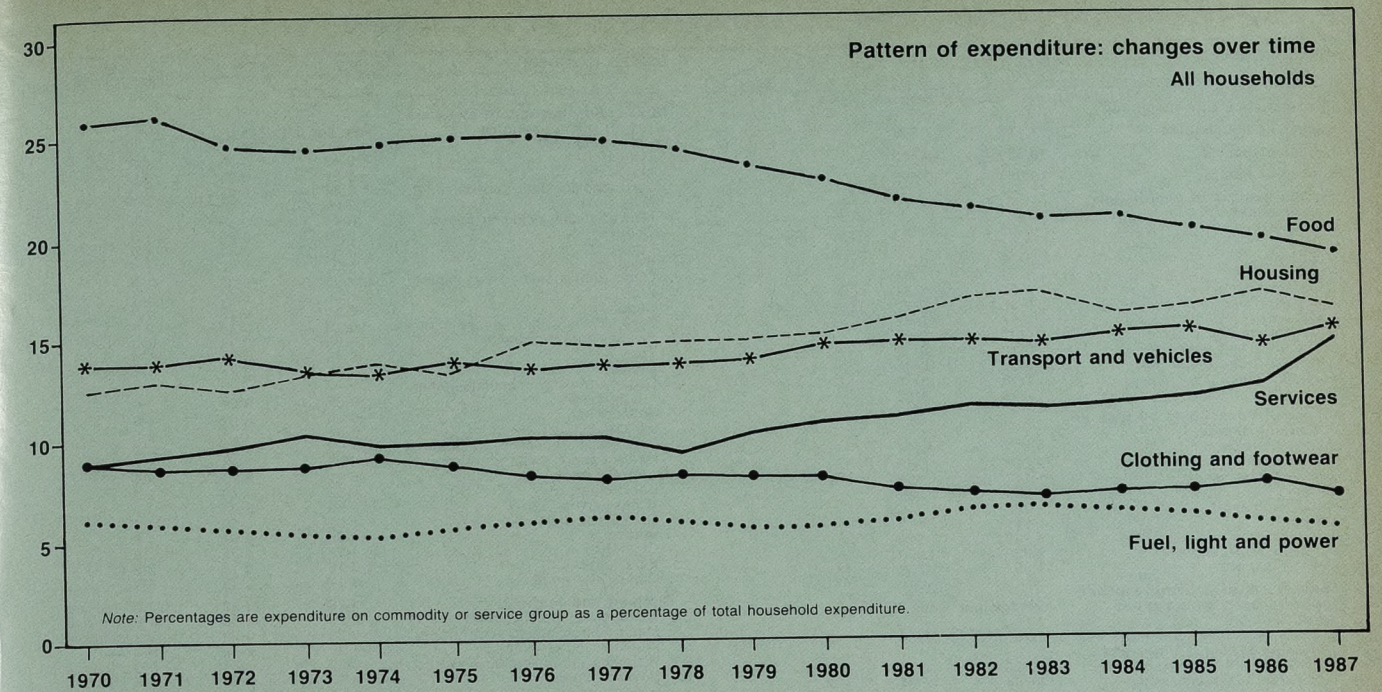
### All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household				Average weekly expenditure per person			
	At current prices		At constant prices		At current prices		At constant prices	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier
	£	£	Index (1980=100)	£	£	£	Index (1980=100)	£
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1984	151.92	7.7	101.4	3.0	57.96	9.2	105.1	4.5
1985	162.50	6.5	103.2	1.7	62.60	8.0	107.9	2.7
1986	178.10	9.6	108.9	5.5	69.74	11.4	115.7	7.2
1987	188.62	5.9	111.1	2.0	74.47	6.8	119.1	2.9
<b>Quarterly averages</b>								
1985 Q2	161.57	2.4	101.4	-2.5	62.89	2.7	106.2	-2.5
Q3	164.07	11.0	105.0	6.0	62.74	12.1	109.8	7.0
Q4	172.01	4.8	103.5	-0.4	66.18	6.2	108.3	1.2
1986 Q1	166.44	9.0	107.1	4.2	65.95	12.4	115.2	7.3
Q2	175.20	8.4	106.2	4.7	70.40	11.9	114.7	8.0
Q3	180.15	9.8	111.9	6.5	68.97	9.9	117.1	6.7
Q4	190.18	10.6	112.2	6.5	73.45	11.0	115.9	7.0
1987 Q1	178.70	7.4	110.7	3.3	69.52	5.4	116.8	1.4
Q2	191.34	9.2	111.9	5.3	74.23	5.5	116.6	1.6
Q3†	179.97	-0.1	107.8	-3.7	72.23	4.7	118.2	1.0
Q4	204.73	7.7	113.9	3.4	82.22	11.9	124.7	7.6
1988 Q1	188.32	5.4	112.1	1.3	73.03	5.1	117.9	1.0

Source: Family Expenditure Survey—For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette*, June 1988 (pp 324-331) and Topics on p 211 of this issue.

† The same Topics item on p 211 also discusses the results for Quarter 3, 1987.

Per cent



## 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

### Composition of expenditure

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	£ per week per household								
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other† goods
		Gross	Net							
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1984	151.92	27.41	24.06	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89
1985	162.50	30.18	26.63	9.95	32.70	7.95	4.42	11.92	11.61	12.59
1986	178.10	33.70	29.92	10.43	34.97	8.21	4.55	13.46	13.83	13.87
1987	188.62	34.35	30.42	10.55	35.79	8.70	4.67	13.32	...	...
<b>Quarterly averages</b>										
1985 Q2	161.57	30.72	26.99	10.77	32.10	7.87	4.28	11.70	10.71	11.50
Q3	164.07	31.22	27.99	9.23	32.58	7.77	4.55	11.31	10.35	12.59
Q4	172.01	30.43	26.64	9.15	34.25	9.28	4.49	15.16	13.67	15.80
1986 Q1	166.44	31.93	28.34	11.11	33.20	6.97	4.09	10.29	14.25	12.28
Q2	175.20	32.31	28.61	11.63	34.17	7.75	4.58	12.60	12.64	12.77
Q3	180.15	35.75	31.99	9.61	35.36	8.52	4.65	13.49	13.47	12.87
Q4	190.18	34.79	30.83	9.41	37.09	9.57	4.89	17.32	14.92	17.44
1987 Q1	178.70	33.21	29.23	11.38	34.88	8.19	4.81	10.73	...	...
Q2	191.34	35.48	31.59	12.04	36.40	8.83	4.72	12.84	...	...
Q3†	179.97	33.91	29.87	9.54	35.22	8.29	4.60	12.51	...	...
Q4	204.73	34.81	31.01	9.15	36.70	9.52	4.55	17.33	...	...
1988 Q1	188.32	36.93	33.29	11.21	37.49	8.53	4.38	11.88	...	...
<b>Standard error** per cent</b>										
1988 Q1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	...	...
<b>Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier</b>										
1984	7.7	8.2	7.3	2.2	6.3	4.9	3.8	10.9	12.7	10.0
1985	6.5	7.4	7.6	5.7	4.0	9.6	1.3	7.4	0.3	5.9
1986	9.6	11.7	12.4	4.8	6.9	3.3	2.9	12.9	19.1	10.2
1987	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.3	6.0	2.6	-1.0	...	...
1986 Q1	9.0	12.4	13.5	4.2	4.0	0.7	-6.4	6.7	14.3	12.0
Q2	8.4	5.2	6.0	8.0	6.5	-1.5	7.0	7.7	18.0	11.0
Q3†	9.8	14.5	13.9	4.1	8.5	9.7	2.2	19.3	30.1	5.7
Q4	10.6	14.3	15.7	2.8	8.3	3.1	8.9	14.3	9.7	10.4
1987 Q1	7.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	5.1	17.5	17.6	4.3	...	...
Q2	9.2	9.8	10.5	3.4	6.5	14.1	3.1	1.9	...	...
Q3	-0.1	-5.2	-6.3	-0.7	-0.4	-2.7	-1.1	-7.3	...	...
Q4	7.7	0.1	0.6	-2.8	-1.1	-0.5	-7.0	-0.6	...	...
1988 Q1	5.4	11.2	13.9	-1.5	7.5	4.2	-8.9	10.7	...	...
<b>Percentage of total expenditure</b>										
1984	100	15.8	6.2	20.7	4.8	2.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8
1985	100	16.4	6.1	20.1	4.9	2.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.8
1986†	100	16.8	5.9	19.6	4.6	2.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
1987	100	16.1	5.6	19.0	4.6	2.5	7.1	...	...	...

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

\* Housing figures are given in terms of gross expenditure (ie: before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates) and net expenditure. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.

\*\* For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the FES Report 1986 (Revised) and Topics on p 211 of this issue.

† See ‡ footnote to table 7-1.

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

### Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household											UNITED KINGDOM
Transport† and vehicles	Services†	Household‡ goods	Household‡ services	Personal‡ goods and services	Motoring‡ expenditure	Fares‡ and other travel goods	Leisure‡ goods	Leisure‡ services	Mis-cellaneous	Annual averages	
22.77	17.41									1984	
24.56	19.48									1985	
25.43	22.67	13.67	8.50	6.48	21.22	4.21	8.54	13.18	0.64	1986	
...	...	13.48	8.23	7.02	23.80	4.60	9.03	18.11	0.68	1987	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>Quarterly averages</b>	
24.03	21.14									1985 Q2	
26.13	21.17									Q3	
25.40	17.39									Q4	
24.61	20.65	14.08	7.30	5.49	21.11	3.50	7.90	12.41	0.66	1986 Q1	
25.30	12.64	12.57	10.54	6.23	20.00	4.60	7.70	13.67	0.56	Q2	
25.76	23.73	13.08	8.08	6.27	21.01	4.75	7.93	14.71	0.81	Q3	
26.70	21.08	14.90	8.10	7.88	22.71	3.99	10.56	12.00	0.93	Q4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1987 Q1	
...	...	14.15	7.81	6.02	23.05	4.46	8.49	14.59	0.91	Q2	
...	...	12.22	7.91	6.46	24.55	4.80	8.64	19.61	0.73	Q3	
...	...	12.61	7.85	6.38	22.93	4.63	7.91	16.97	0.66	Q4	
...	...	14.95	9.38	9.27	24.68	4.52	11.11	21.35	1.21	1988 Q1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>Standard error** per cent</b>	
...	...	13.99	8.59	6.88	23.24	4.72	8.78	14.50	0.84	1988 Q1†	
...	...	5.5	4.5	3.9	4.7	7.0	5.9	7.0	12.2	<b>Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier</b>	
8.7	8.2									1984	
7.9	11.9									1985	
3.5	16.4									1986	
...	...	-1.4	-3.2	8.3	12.2	9.3	5.7	37.4	18.9	1987	
8.4	13.0									1986 Q1	
2.4	19.7									Q2	
-1.4	12.1									Q3	
5.1	21.2									Q4	
...	...	0.5	7.0	9.7	9.2	27.4	7.5	17.6	36.4	1987 Q1	
...	...	-2.8	-24.9	3.7	22.8	4.6	12.2	43.5	30.4	Q2	
...	...	-3.6	-2.9	1.8	9.1	-2.5	-0.3	15.4	-18.5	Q3	
...	...	0.3	15.8	17.6	8.7	13.3	5.2	77.9	30.1	Q4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1988 Q1	
...	...	-1.1	10.0	14.3	0.8	5.8	3.4	-0.6	7.7	<b>Percentage of total expenditure</b>	
15.0	11.5									1984	
15.1	12.0									1985	
14.3	12.7	7.7	4.8	3.6	11.9	2.4	4.8	7.4	0.4	1986†	
...	...	7.1	4.4	3.7	12.6	2.4	4.8	9.6	0.5	1987	

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

## 7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

### Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1986	1987	Standard error* in 1987 (per cent)	UNITED KINGDOM	1986	1987	Standard error in 1987 (per cent)
<b>Characteristics of households</b>				<b>Household expenditure averaged over all households</b>	<b>Average per week £</b>		
Number of households	7,178	7,396		<b>Food (continued)</b>			
Number of people	18,330	18,735		Butter	0.40	0.33	1.8
Number of adults	13,554	13,902		Margarine	0.27	0.25	1.6
<b>Average number of people per household</b>				Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.24	0.22	2.0
All people	2.55	2.53		Milk, fresh	2.20	2.20	1.1
Males	1.24	1.22		Milk products including cream	0.47	0.49	1.8
Females	1.32	1.31		Cheese	0.79	0.80	1.3
Adults	1.89	1.88		Eggs	0.50	0.47	1.2
People under 65	1.53	1.51		Potatoes	1.07	1.17	1.1
People 65 and over	0.36	0.37		Other and undefined vegetables	1.95	2.03	1.0
Children	0.67	0.65		Fruit	1.86	1.90	1.3
Children under 2	0.07	0.08		Sugar	0.31	0.29	1.7
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0.12		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.16	0.16	2.1
Children 5 and under 18	0.47	0.46		Sweets and chocolates	0.88	0.94	1.9
People working	1.16	1.16		Tea	0.48	0.46	1.3
People not working	1.39	1.37		Coffee	0.56	0.54	1.9
				Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.07	0.09	7.0
<b>Number of households by type of housing tenure</b>				Soft drinks	0.63	0.69	1.6
Rented unfurnished	2,437	2,404		Ice cream	0.21	0.21	2.6
Local authority	2,088	1,963		Other food, foods not defined	2.99	3.29	2.0
Housing association	147	155		Meals bought away from home	6.85	7.21	1.9
Other	349	286		<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Rented furnished	213	241		Beer, cider, etc	4.53	4.70	2.1
Rent-free	141	152		Wines, spirits, etc	2.66	2.84	3.5
Owner-occupied	4,387	4,599		Drinks not defined	1.02	1.16	4.9
In process of purchase	2,830	2,896		<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Owned outright	1,557	1,703		Cigarettes	4.23	4.35	1.9
				Pipe tobacco	0.16	0.14	7.2
<b>Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group†</b>	<b>Average per week £</b>			Cigars and snuff	0.17	0.18	8.9
Local authority				<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Gross rent, rates and water	22.07	23.84	0.7	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2.76	2.80	4.3
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	-10.23	-10.93	2.4	Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.26	0.26	5.2
Net rent, rates and water	11.84	12.91	2.1	Women's outer clothing	4.26	4.23	3.0
Housing association				Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.80	0.81	3.5
Gross rent, rates and water	28.75	29.64	3.0	Boys' clothing	0.57	0.55	6.5
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	-10.93	-10.75	8.5	Girls' clothing	0.65	0.55	6.0
Net rent, rates and water	17.82	18.89	5.6	Infants' clothing	0.46	0.56	5.0
Other rented furnished				Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.63	0.63	3.4
Gross rent, rates and water	25.48	25.28	3.8	Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.37	0.28	11.4
Housing benefit, etc	-5.24	-5.77	9.4	Footwear	2.70	2.66	2.6
Net rent, rates and water	20.24	19.51	5.2	<b>Household goods</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rented furnished				Furniture	3.04	2.37	8.5
Gross rent, rates and water	34.86	40.23	6.3	Floor coverings	1.26	1.21	13.1
Housing benefit, etc	-4.95	-8.12	16.2	Soft furnishings and household textiles	1.05	1.15	7.7
Net rent, rates and water	29.91	32.11	6.6	Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2.88	2.79	5.6
Rent-free				China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, non-gas/electric appliances etc	1.68	1.74	3.8
Gross rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	21.84	23.83		Stationery and paper goods	0.93	1.05	2.4
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	19.03	20.50	6.8	Toilet paper	0.35	0.37	1.4
Housing benefit, etc	-0.15	-0.19	48.6	Matches, soap, cleaning materials etc.	1.14	1.17	1.2
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	21.69	23.44	6.9	Animal and pets	1.33	1.62	6.1
In process of purchase				<b>Household services</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	32.14	33.14		Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.82	0.84	4.0
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	20.41	20.55	0.9	Postage, telephone, telemessages	3.17	3.37	1.1
Housing benefit, etc	-0.37	-0.25	10.3	Domestic help, etc	0.81	0.94	5.7
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	31.77	32.89	0.9	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.38	0.43	18.7
Owned outright				Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.24	0.27	5.2
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	30.05	30.70		Subscriptions and donations, miscellaneous	3.08	2.38	7.8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	19.15	19.46	1.4	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Housing benefit, etc	-1.09	-0.92	8.2	Leather, travel goods, jewellery, watches and fancy goods	1.66	1.83	5.8
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	28.95	29.78	1.4	Medicines and surgical goods	0.92	0.96	2.03
<b>Household expenditure averaged over all households</b>	<b>29.92</b>	<b>30.42</b>	<b>1.2</b>	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc, excluding toilet paper	1.72	1.80	1.9
<b>Housing†</b>				Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	1.25	1.37	2.3
Gross rent, rates, etc (as defined in the preceding section)	28.45	29.77	0.6	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.92	0.67	10.6
Housing benefits, etc	-3.78	-3.93	2.6	Spectacles**	0.39	0.39	12.3
Net rent, rates and water	24.67	25.84	0.8	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	<b>21.22</b>	<b>23.80</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	5.25	4.58	5.7	Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	9.93	11.68	3.9
<b>Fuel, light and power</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>0.8</b>	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	11.29	12.12	1.8
Gas	4.10	4.30	1.2	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Electricity	4.74	4.87	0.9	Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.42	0.47	21.7
Coal and coke	0.97	0.87	6.2	Rail fares	0.73	0.89	5.7
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.62	0.51	5.9	Bus and coach fares	1.06	1.14	2.7
<b>Food</b>	<b>34.97</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>0.8</b>	Other travel and transport	2.00	2.11	7.7
Bread, rolls, etc	1.56	1.53	0.8	<b>Leisure goods</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Flour	0.10	0.10	4.4	Television, video and audio equipment, including repairs but not rental	3.09	3.19	5.7
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.63	1.70	1.2	Sports goods	0.37	0.42	11.8
Breakfast and other cereals	0.63	0.68	1.6	Books, newspapers, periodicals and magazines	2.73	2.93	1.6
Beef and veal	1.76	1.74	1.8	Toys and hobbies	0.81	0.89	4.9
Mutton and lamb	0.65	0.60	2.7	Optical and photographic goods, excluding spectacles	0.67	0.66	7.1
Pork	0.65	0.62	2.1	Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.88	0.95	4.6
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.73	0.71	1.6	<b>Leisure services</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>18.11</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.33	0.33	1.9	Cinema admissions	0.10	0.11	7.3
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.72	2.76	1.2	Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments excluding betting	1.61	1.85	4.2
Fish	0.95	0.94	1.7	Television and video rental, television licences	1.98	1.99	1.1
Fish and chips	0.38	0.36	2.8	Educational and training expenses	1.43	1.35	6.2
				Hotel and holiday expenses	5.38	7.17	7.9
				Miscellaneous services	2.68	5.64	35.9
				<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>8.0</b>
				<b>Total average household expenditure</b>	<b>178.10</b>	<b>188.62</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

\* For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, March 1983, p 122 or Annex A of the 1986 FES report.

† See notes to table 7.2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.

\*\* From 1987 spectacles are shown separately.

## TOURISM 8.1

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

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants, cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
<b>Self-employed*</b>							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
<b>Employees in employment †</b>							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5			309.4
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4			336.8
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2			327.0
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6			309.2
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2			307.0
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2			312.8
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3			334.9
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0			314.1
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1			311.2
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7			333.6
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0			330.1
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9			315.3
1985 March	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8			320.6
June	222.2	271.5	142.4	276.3			379.0
September	225.4	266.1	142.9	280.5			372.3
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4			335.8
1986 March	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1			334.0
June	228.0	271.8	144.5	288.6			384.9
September	226.3	278.0	145.7	289.1			378.0
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255.6			349.2
1987 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8			348.6
June (R)	238.5	281.9	146.8	293.9			397.1
September (R)	240.1	284.5	150.7	301.2			391.1
December (R)	231.8	286.6	155.5	273.8			359.2
1988 March (R)	235.7	280.9	152.6	273.9			365.5
June (R)	254.5	291.0	156.9	312.5			409.3
September (R)	250.8	298.9	155.4	318.0			410.4
Change Sept 1988 on Sept 1987	+10.7	+14.4	+4.8	+16.8			+19.3
Absolute (thousands)	+4.5	+5.1	+3.2	+5.6			+4.9
Percentage							

\* Based on Census of Population.

† In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employment in Hotels and Catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available).

Year	1981	1986	1987	1988
Labour Force Survey	145	185	180	183
1984	169			
1985	170			

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

## TOURISM 8.2

### Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a) less (b)	(b) less (a)
1980	2,961	2,738			+223	
1981	2,970	3,272			-302	
1982	3,188	3,640			-452	
1983	4,003	4,090			-87	
1984	4,614	4,663			-49	
1985	5,442	4,871			+571	
1986	5,553	6,083			-530	
1987 R	6,260	7,280			-1,020	
1988 (e)	6,215	8,190			-1,975	
Percentage change 1988/1987	-1	+13				
	Overseas visitors to the UK					



# 8.3 TOURISM

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual R	Seasonally R adjusted			
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986	13,897		2,843	8,355	2,699
1987 R	15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1987 (e)	15,660		3,280	9,540	2,850
1987 R Q1	2,641	3,829	502	1,654	486
Q2	4,048	3,827	938	2,475	635
Q3	5,618	3,840	1,283	3,200	1,135
Q4	3,259	4,070	672	1,988	599
1988 P Q1	2,746	3,927	519	1,704	524
Q2	4,012	3,761	846	2,484	683
Q3 R	5,546	3,789	1,201	3,301	1,043
Q3 (e)	3,360	4,187	710	2,050	600
1987 R January	1,039	1,384	174	648	216
February	678	1,197	127	416	135
March	925	1,248	200	590	135
April	1,316	1,267	191	956	168
May	1,304	1,284	343	755	207
June	1,427	1,276	404	763	260
July	1,883	1,257	428	1,119	336
August	2,228	1,289	479	1,335	414
September	1,507	1,294	376	746	385
October	1,348	1,352	338	750	260
November	948	1,286	163	604	181
December	963	1,432	170	635	158
1988 P January	1,009	1,306	158	637	214
February	783	1,344	140	497	146
March	954	1,277	220	570	164
April	1,323	1,267	202	928	194
May	1,191	1,212	279	698	214
June	1,498	1,282	365	858	275
July R	1,929	1,264	420	1,171	336
August R	2,083	1,246	448	1,268	367
September R	1,533	1,279	334	862	338
October (e)	1,330	1,324	330	730	270
November (e)	1,040	1,436	200	670	170
December (e)	990	1,427	180	650	160

Notes: See table 8.2.

# TOURISM 8.4

## Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual R	Seasonally R adjusted			
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		914	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986	24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987 R	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1987 (e)	28,700		1,835	24,350	2,520
1987 R Q1	4,242	6,937	254	3,404	584
Q2	7,313	6,927	347	6,434	532
Q3	10,650	6,837	583	9,510	558
Q4	5,241	6,746	375	4,329	537
1988 P Q1	4,426	7,185	250	3,514	662
Q2	7,308	6,874	440	6,300	568
Q3 R	10,959	7,042	665	9,607	687
Q4 (e)	6,010	7,602	480	4,930	600
1987 R January	1,306	2,202	120	976	209
February	1,292	2,494	53	1,087	152
March	1,644	2,241	81	1,341	222
April	2,073	2,275	104	1,723	247
May	2,391	2,349	130	2,119	142
June	2,849	2,303	114	2,593	142
July	3,148	2,314	118	2,922	108
August	4,041	2,276	258	3,541	242
September	3,462	2,247	207	3,047	208
October	2,539	2,215	227	2,127	186
November	1,603	2,330	77	1,325	201
December	1,098	2,201	71	877	150
1988 P January	1,393	2,295	126	1,012	255
February	1,371	2,583	54	1,109	207
March	1,662	2,307	70	1,392	200
April	2,070	2,254	144	1,665	262
May	2,123	2,138	135	1,844	144
June	3,115	2,482	162	2,791	162
July R	3,306	2,482	171	2,957	179
August R	3,944	2,336	273	3,403	269
September R	3,708	2,364	222	3,247	239
October (e)	3,080	2,645	230	2,610	240
November (e)	1,700	2,550	130	1,380	190
December (e)	1,230	2,407	120	940	170

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	1985	1986	1987 R	1987 R				1988 P		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>14,449</b>	<b>13,897</b>	<b>15,566</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>5,546</b>
<b>North America</b>										
USA	3,166	2,288	2,800	409	790	1,041	560	420	679	933
Canada	631	555	594	93	147	242	111	99	167	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,201</b>
<b>European Community</b>										
Belgium/Luxembourg	503	496	491	104	124	154	109	124	131	170
France	1,620	1,756	2,008	327	665	684	332	345	628	589
Federal Republic of Germany	1,484	1,599	1,644	291	482	534	338	294	547	635
Italy	494	494	683	104	110	343	126	109	108	318
Netherlands	762	769	855	156	212	265	223	155	201	316
Denmark	201	250	242	57	59	79	48	45	67	74
Greece	118	94	130	31	27	35	37	30	23	37
Spain	342	366	456	80	81	174	120	93	96	194
Portugal	64	81	67	19	14	22	120	21	19	29
Irish Republic	968	1,037	1,154	179	293	439	243	199	295	444
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,806</b>
<b>Other Western Europe</b>										
Austria	108	117	127	18	25	58	25	14	24	53
Switzerland	339	348	403	67	101	120	115	73	127	130
Norway	237	285	296	65	81	84	65	63	69	82
Sweden	380	407	417	83	125	103	106	72	93	114
Finland	70	67	116	26	30	34	25	18	19	44
Others	179	189	227	47	44	74	65	48	37	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Other countries</b>										
Middle East	588	535	526	96	82	239	108	87	98	201
North Africa	119	100	100	16	26	39	19	17	15	28
South Africa	147	141	157	26	36	64	31	20	42	58
Eastern Europe	68	66	101	15	16	36	34	22	24	49
Japan	211	205	297	69	57	99	72	109	75	112
Australia	473	467	508	86	129	194	99	80	129	168
New Zealand	83	92	122	15	24	61	22	19	33	55
Latin America	166	181	160	36	36	59	29	22	39	65
Rest of World	927	912	884	127	229	344	185	148	228	307
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,043</b>

Notes: See table 8.2.

## 8.6 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited THOUSAND

	1985	1986	1987 R	1987 R				1988 P		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>24,949</b>	<b>27,447</b>	<b>4,242</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>5,241</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>7,308</b>	<b>10,959</b>
<b>North America</b>										
USA	722	946	1,245	223	299	388	335	214	345	504
Canada	193	221	314	32	49	195	39	36	95	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>665</b>
<b>European Community</b>										
Belgium/Luxembourg	755	761	642	149	158	154	182	167	158	202
France	4,523	5,188	5,321	910	1,310	2,085	1,016	839	1,074	2,019
Federal Republic of Germany	1,321	1,258	1,397	249	410	440	297	238	357	422
Italy	1,066	1,103	1,155	185	331	524	148	165	242	457
Netherlands	949	868	940	160	321	255	205	223	335	275
Denmark	151	154	152	35	42	46	29	22	39	39
Greece	1,319	1,520	1,843	13	527	1,095	207	15	494	912
Spain	4,175	5,887	6,559	753	1,969	2,542	1,296	777	2,034	2,657
Portugal	709	956	903	111	198	427	167	133	292	471
Irish Republic	1,462	1,425	1,545	232	393	601	319	256	391	609
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,430</b>	<b>19,120</b>	<b>20,489</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>8,063</b>
<b>Other Western Europe</b>										
Yugoslavia	566	661	644	8	193	404	39	15	159	409
Austria	557	587	624	277	104	204	39	335	134	219
Switzerland	488	520	540	170	126	177	67	161	139	190
Norway/Sweden/Finland	346	339	307	47	83	105	71	83	95	136
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	475	534	863	96	200	355	211	91	222	312
Other	82	116	211	11	69	96	37	15	133	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,544</b>
<b>Other countries</b>										
Middle East	189	221	201	41	52	64	44	53	45	59
North Africa	273	280	380	85	115	82	91	83	100	100
Eastern Europe	237	194	225	28	45	85	72	72	85	123
Australia/New Zealand	154	188	203	67	42	32	42	91	60	47
Commonwealth Caribbean	122	162	188	46	45	49	48	60	37	54
Rest of World including Cruise	777	860	1,013	297	233	246	240	324	271	304
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>687</b>

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,536	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,484	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
1987 R	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
Percentage change 1987/1986	+12	+17	+4	+15	+8	+8	+14
1986 Q1	2,579	1,734	844	934	718	593	334
Q2	3,319	2,069	1,250	1,401	895	682	341
Q3	5,065	3,025	2,041	2,510	797	1,030	729
Q4	2,933	2,022	911	1,074	876	641	342
1987 R Q1	2,641	1,893	748	907	779	633	322
Q2	4,048	2,464	1,583	1,930	933	738	446
Q3	5,618	3,510	2,108	2,849	836	1,104	828
Q4	3,259	2,467	792	1,142	1,015	703	399
1988 P Q1	2,746	2,087	660	943	884	641	279
Q2	4,012	2,629	1,383	1,831	1,007	756	417
Q3	5,546	3,602	1,944	2,625	1,065	1,110	746

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	22,072	13,934	8,137	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
1987 R	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
Percentage change 1987/1986	+10	+18	-6	+10	+12	+10	+2
1986 Q1	3,705	2,639	1,066	2,216	721	572	196
Q2	6,344	4,191	2,153	4,598	881	671	193
Q3	9,923	6,220	3,703	7,915	767	993	248
Q4	4,977	3,329	1,647	3,167	880	537	392
1987 R Q1	4,242	3,079	1,163	2,670	796	579	197
Q2	7,313	5,252	2,061	5,331	970	756	256
Q3	10,650	7,228	3,422	8,407	816	1,113	314
Q4	5,241	3,810	1,431	3,294	1,057	604	287
1988 P Q1	4,426	3,430	996	2,756	885	641	144
Q2	7,308	5,499	1,809				

## 9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	THOUSAND										
	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1988-March 1989	36.4	20.2	23.9	39.7	38.6	38.1	52.0	23.3	19.5	42.7	334.4
Entrants to training April-February 1989	30.6	17.0	21.8	35.4	35.2	34.6	48.2	23.0	18.4	37.7	301.9
Total in training February 1989	40.8	21.4	31.3	44.5	47.8	46.6	62.9	30.9	24.2	51.2	401.5

Note: 'Planned entrants' are entrants to YTS only. 'Entrants to training' and 'Total in training' include young people on YTS and Initial Training.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	February	January	February	January	February	January
	Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,799	1,797	802
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	90,000	90,000	7,871	7,907	6,250	6,195
Job Release Scheme	7,000	8,000	403	439	305	319
Jobshare	254	273	25	24	21	25
Jobstart Allowance	4,000*	4,000†	516*	537†	355*	350†
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	1,846,806**	1,658,431††	230,158**	206,989††	111,955**	100,105††

\* Live cases as at January 27, 1989.

† Live cases as at December 30, 1988.

\*\* March 28 to January 27, 1989.

†† March 28 to December 30, 1988.

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

Employment registrations<sup>†</sup> taken at jobcentres, January 9, 1989 to February 3, 1989  
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 9, 1989 to February 3, 1989\*

8,307  
2,894

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

\* Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

## 9.4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities registered<sup>†</sup> for work at jobcentres and local authority careers offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1988 Jan	21.5	18.4	45.6	32.9	4.1	3.6	2.5	1.8
Apr	20.3	16.8	46.6	34.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.3
July	20.3	17.1	45.6	33.5	4.0	3.5	2.7	1.9
Oct	18.5	15.7	43.4	31.6	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.6
1989 Jan	19.3	16.5	45.4	33.3	4.5	3.8	2.5	1.8

\* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 18, 1988, the latest date for which figures are available, 374,238 people were registered under the Acts.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980, Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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.

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

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

# Regularly published statistics

Earnings and hours (cont.)				Employment and workforce			
	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Apr 89:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>	B (A)	Apr 89:	5-4
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 89:	159	Summary (Oct)	A	Apr 89:	173
Detailed results				Detailed results			
Employees in employment				<i>Manufacturing</i>	M	Mar 89:	5-9
<i>Industry: GB</i>				International comparisons	A	Apr 89:	211
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Apr 89:	1-4	<i>Agriculture</i>	A	Apr 89:	210
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 89:	1-2	<i>Coal-mining</i>	M (A)	Apr 89:	5-5
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Apr 89:	1-3	Average earnings: non-manual employees			
<i>Occupation</i>				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	M	Apr 89:	1-11
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 88:	1-10	Latest figures: industry	Q	Mar 89:	1-13
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 89:	1-7	Region: summary	M	Apr 89:	1-12
Region: GB				Hours of work: manufacturing			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Feb 88:	1-5	<b>Output per head</b>			
Self-employed: by region		Apr 89:	204	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Apr 89:	1-8
: by industry		Apr 89:	203	Wages and salaries per unit of output	M	Apr 89:	5-7
Census of Employment: Sept 1984				Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 89:	5-7
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31	<b>Labour costs</b>			
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444	Survey results 1984	Quadrennial	June 86:	212
International comparisons	M	Apr 89:	1-9	Per unit of output	M	Mar 89:	5-7
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				<b>Retail prices</b>			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-14	General index (RPI)			
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 89:	6-2
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 88:	1-15	percentage changes	M	Apr 89:	6-2
Employment measures	M	Apr 89:	9-2	Recent movements and the index			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65	excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 89:	6-1
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Mar 89:	1-6	Main components: time series			
Trade union membership	A	May 88:	275	and weights	M	Apr 89:	6-4
				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 89:	6-5
				Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	222
				Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	197
				<b>Pensioner household indices</b>			
				All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Apr 89:	6-6
				Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Apr 89:	6-7
				Revision of weights	A	June 88:	332
				<b>Food prices</b>	M	Apr 89:	6-3
				London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
				International comparisons	M	Apr 89:	6-8
				<b>Household spending</b>			
				All expenditure: per household	Q	Apr 89:	7-1
				per person	Q	Apr 89:	7-1
				Composition of expenditure			
				: quarterly summary	Q	Apr 89:	7-2
				: in detail	Q (A)	Apr 89:	7-3
				Household characteristics	Q (A)	Apr 89:	7-3
				<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
				Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 89:	4-1
				: time series	M	Apr 89:	4-2
				Latest year and annual series	A	July 88:	372
				Industry			
				Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Apr 89:	4-1
				Annual Detailed	A	July 88:	372
				Prominent stoppages	A	July 88:	380
				Main causes of stoppage			
				Cumulative	M	Apr 89:	4-1
				Latest year for main industries	A	July 88:	377
				Size of stoppages	A	July 88:	379
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 88:	376
				International comparisons	A	June 88:	335
				<b>Tourism</b>			
				Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Apr 89:	8-1
				Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Apr 89:	8-2
				Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Apr 89:	8-3
				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Apr 89:	8-4
				Overseas travel and tourism			
				Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 89:	8-5
				Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 89:	8-6
				Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 89:	8-7
				Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 89:	8-8
				Visitor nights	Q	Apr 89:	8-9
				<b>YTS</b>			
				YTS entrants: regions	M	Apr 89:	9-1

Notes: \* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).  
A Annual. S Six-monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

# Special Feature



Fish processing in Aberdeen.

Photo: Crown copyright

## Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1988

This article presents the results of the 1988 survey on earnings and hours of manual employees, a survey which, in various forms, has been undertaken periodically since 1886.

In October 1988, the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, on adult rates in major production and transport industries in the UK were £198.57 for some 43.5 hours worked, an increase of 7.9 per cent on the corresponding earnings in October 1987.

For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures were £192.55 for 42.4 hours worked, an increase in average weekly earnings of 7.8 per cent on the October 1987 level. The figures for males on adult rates were £213.59 for 43.6 hours and for females on adult rates were £128.82 for 38.7 hours—increases in average earnings between the October 1987 and October 1988 levels of 7.9 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively.

Average weekly hours worked by manual employees rose by 0.4 hours between October 1987 and October 1988. For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey, average hourly earnings of all

full-time adult manual employees rose by 6.9 per cent between October 1987 and October 1988. The corresponding increase for manufacturing industries was 7.4 per cent, with increases of 7.6 per cent for males and 7.5 per cent for females.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the Department of Employment each October.

The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the *New Earnings Survey* each April (see *Employment Gazette*, November 1988, p 601). Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the

**Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1986 to 1988**

	October		
	1986	1987	1988
<b>All industries covered in survey*</b>			
All employees on adult rates			
Weekly earnings (£)	171.02	184.10	198.57
Hours worked	42.7	43.1	43.5
Hourly earnings (pence)	400.6	426.7	456.3
<b>Manufacturing industries†</b>			
Weekly earnings (£)			
All employees on adult rates	164.74	178.54	192.55
Males on adult rates	182.25	197.92	213.59
Females on adult rates	110.48	118.79	128.82
Hours worked			
All employees on adult rates	41.6	42.2	42.4
Males on adult rates	42.7	43.5	43.6
Females on adult rates	38.1	38.4	38.7
Hourly earnings (pence)			
All employees on adult rates	396.1	422.7	454.1
Males on adult rates	426.8	455.1	489.6
Females on adult rates	289.7	309.5	332.8

\* For details of coverage see table 2.  
† Divisions 2-4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

industries covered by the survey as some survey returns provide figures for all adult employees only (see technical note on p 181).

Changes in average earnings between the two periods will reflect several factors other than pay settlements, including changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the New Workers Scheme and the YTS (see technical note on p 181).

Short-time working was at a very low level at the time of the October 1988 survey, with only about 0.2 per cent of employees covered by the survey returns reported to be on short-time. However, the tables in this article exclude workers on short-time. The effect of short-time working on average weekly earnings is discussed in the technical note.

**Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class, October 1988\***

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates						Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time			
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female		
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	234.83	238.17	137.36	62.95	108.22	**		
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	205.75	216.29	131.60	57.47	107.05	80.44		
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	217.86	234.67	147.87	72.81	122.64	94.39		
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	184.24	197.33	133.24	60.01	98.61	86.21		
Mechanical engineering	32	207.98	212.22	147.78	59.36	101.78	80.46		
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	174.46	196.04	139.18	70.84	98.76	87.85		
Motor vehicles and parts	35	223.16	226.97	174.17	67.03	105.36	94.41		
Other transport equipment	36	210.12	213.22	151.51	86.93	102.09	95.72		
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	192.27	211.36	144.28	75.24	90.37	84.14		
Textiles	43	143.59	170.37	110.05	62.85	85.60	66.22		
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	113.66	153.01	102.63	59.93	81.90	68.16		
Timber and wooden furniture	46	181.70	186.54	137.79	49.19	97.41	90.23		
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	247.94	269.67	163.55	71.10	120.15	94.14		
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	187.21	207.04	123.37	61.86	92.05	75.76		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>		<b>192.55</b>	<b>213.59</b>	<b>128.82</b>	<b>68.36</b>	<b>101.30</b>	<b>77.22</b>		
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	236.44	237.16	183.91	64.83	103.12	**		
Construction	50	199.61	200.01	107.21	37.74	98.22	95.53		
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	218.52	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>All above industries</b>		<b>198.57</b>	..	..	..	..	..		

\*,†, \*\* See footnotes to table 6.  
.. Not available.

**Weekly earnings**

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1988 by broad industry groups (two-digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighing together the averages in each industry (at group, three-digit, level of SIC 1980) using the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by the survey returns is small.

As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates—that is, young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1988, male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £101.30, just under half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

**Weekly hours**

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1988 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings.

The figures are derived from the total number of hours worked to which the weekly earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average weekly hours worked in the industries covered by the survey increased from 43.1 to 43.5 between October 1987 and October 1988. In manufacturing industries, average hours worked by males increased from 43.5 in October 1987 to 43.6 in October 1988; for females the corresponding increase was from 38.4 to 38.7 hours.

Increased hours occurred to a varying degree in most of the manufacturing industries shown in table 3, with the highest increase for males (1.0 hours) in the other transport equipment industry group and for females (1.8 hours) in the motor vehicles and parts industry group. The largest decrease in average hours worked (-1.1 hours) was for males in the textile industry group. In the non-manufacturing groups covered by the survey, a high increase (1.3 hours) occurred in the transport and communication industry group.

**Hourly earnings**

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly

hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they also include the effects of overtime working, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

**Regional analyses**

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

**Table 3 Average weekly hours: by grouped class, October 1988\***

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	42.7	42.8	39.4	19.9	39.0	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	44.6	45.4	38.8	19.1	41.0	38.1
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	42.7	43.4	39.8	21.1	38.6	37.7
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	42.7	43.6	39.4	21.2	40.3	37.5
Mechanical engineering	32	44.0	44.2	40.0	19.8	40.0	39.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	41.5	42.7	39.6	20.7	39.1	38.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	42.2	42.3	40.8	20.0	38.7	38.6
Other transport equipment	36	43.1	43.3	39.6	20.6	38.6	38.2
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	43.6	45.1	39.7	23.6	40.9	38.0
Textiles	43	40.9	43.4	37.8	22.2	40.0	37.6
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	38.0	41.5	37.0	23.1	39.6	36.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	43.4	43.8	39.2	18.6	41.5	39.8
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	42.2	42.9	39.5	20.8	40.4	38.2
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	42.7	43.7	39.3	22.4	40.5	38.7
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>		<b>42.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	41.7	41.7	39.4	18.0	38.8	**
Construction	50	44.6	44.6	38.4	15.3	41.5	38.7
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	48.3	..	..	..	..	..
<b>All above industries</b>		<b>43.5</b>	..	..	..	..	..

\*,†, \*\* See footnotes to table 6.  
.. Not available.

**Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class, October 1988\***

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	549.9	556.2	348.8	317.1	277.7	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	461.5	476.4	339.0	300.5	261.3	210.9
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	510.6	541.3	371.5	344.6	318.0	250.3
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	431.2	452.7	338.5	282.8	244.9	230.0
Mechanical engineering	32	473.1	479.7	369.6	299.0	254.5	206.0
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	420.4	459.5	351.5	342.3	252.4	228.6
Motor vehicles and parts	35	529.1	536.8	427.4	335.4	272.6	244.5
Other transport equipment	36	487.5	492.6	383.0	421.9	264.3	250.7
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	441.2	468.3	363.5	318.4	221.2	221.6
Textiles	43	351.0	392.7	291.0	282.8	213.8	176.2
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	299.4	368.4	277.7	259.5	206.6	186.1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	418.8	425.4	351.9	264.3	234.8	226.8
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	587.2	628.1	414.3	342.5	297.4	246.2
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	438.7	473.6	313.7	276.4	227.2	195.9
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>		<b>454.1</b>	<b>489.6</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>205.9</b>
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	566.8	568.1	466.8	360.2	265.9	**
Construction	50	447.7	448.3	279.5	247.4	236.7	246.8
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	452.5	..	..	..	..	..
<b>All above industries</b>		<b>456.3</b>	..	..	..	..	..

\*,†, \*\* See footnotes to table 6.  
.. Not available.

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1988

£ per week

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
<b>Electricity, gas, other energy and water</b>							
Electricity production and distribution	161	238.00	239.16	160.14	61.62	103.61	**
Gas supply	162	243.91	244.65	**	70.60	90.63	**
Water supply	170	221.13	221.21	**	61.25	**	—
<b>Metal processing and manufacturing</b>							
Iron and steel	221	259.63	259.93	**	**	105.15	**
Steel tubes	222	212.97	215.87	131.23	**	**	**
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	217.40	224.69	127.88	**	**	**
Non-ferrous metals	224	216.35	220.83	143.73	68.25	112.23	**
<b>Mineral extraction and manufacturing</b>							
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	217.67	218.10	**	**	**	—
Structural clay products	241	223.61	224.56	**	**	**	—
Cement lime and plaster	242	254.32	254.97	**	**	**	**
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	213.28	214.18	**	**	**	**
Asbestos goods	244	206.17	213.06	134.01	**	**	—
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals	245	221.62	223.17	**	**	**	**
Abrasive products	246	195.96	203.77	148.14	**	**	**
Glass and glassware	247	208.15	218.81	128.83	60.68	115.45	**
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	172.69	194.90	132.06	56.35	86.94	74.83
<b>Chemicals and man-made fibres</b>							
Basic industrial chemicals	251	239.27	242.78	146.41	68.35	125.12	**
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	199.58	205.16	145.52	59.58	**	**
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	210.71	224.64	153.73	76.27	**	**
Pharmaceutical products	257	189.29	219.10	147.70	75.13	**	**
Soap and toilet preparations	258	187.61	226.60	141.94	75.53	**	**
Chemical products for household and office	259	299.49	337.85	166.05	55.45	**	**
Production of man-made fibres	260	227.49	231.16	155.87	71.31	**	**
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>							
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	223.22	224.18	**	39.36	91.04	**
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	202.27	203.39	**	**	101.90	**
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	200.77	205.98	141.34	51.63	103.81	**
Textile machinery	323	185.42	192.90	121.82	**	97.60	**
Machinery for food, chemicals and related industries	324	227.22	232.93	**	**	**	**
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	215.04	215.87	**	49.71	100.72	**
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	199.48	206.12	152.24	76.18	99.15	**
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	248.65	249.75	**	**	**	**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	201.66	206.33	148.94	63.57	100.79	**
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	218.94	232.33	167.37	67.64	105.72	**
<b>Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering</b>							
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	203.70	222.60	159.55	**	**	**
Insulated wires and cables	341	202.19	223.59	126.72	65.29	**	**
Basic electrical equipment	342	168.31	183.70	128.02	60.13	92.49	84.28
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	343	176.99	201.24	136.86	63.38	94.94	**
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	168.72	194.58	134.57	73.35	102.88	84.97
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	172.00	194.08	148.09	87.64	**	**
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	166.71	180.26	139.21	69.98	120.23	**
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	155.21	178.41	133.13	67.46	**	**
<b>Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts</b>							
Motor vehicles and engines	351	244.13	245.25	216.35	89.39	113.60	**
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	214.38	215.17	**	**	106.23	**
Motor vehicle parts	353	208.20	214.76	162.91	69.04	95.61	**
<b>Other transport equipment</b>							
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	197.74	198.91	139.39	**	102.19	**
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	207.47	208.32	**	**	115.98	**
Cycles and motor cycles	363	191.28	200.67	163.75	**	**	**
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	223.73	226.80	158.15	70.92	97.87	**
Other vehicles	365	145.68	154.56	129.82	**	**	**
<b>Metal goods and instruments</b>							
Foundries	311	209.73	213.48	148.20	55.74	100.50	**
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	186.80	201.02	114.44	57.88	95.12	**
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	180.52	191.36	132.13	60.82	**	**
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	190.44	190.80	**	**	**	**

†, \*\* See footnotes to table 6.

Table 5 (contd) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1988

£ per week

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
<b>Metal goods and instruments (contd)</b>							
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	180.80	195.46	132.22	66.35	96.62	87.31
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	176.12	191.65	141.24	51.10	98.27	**
Medical and surgical equipment	372	158.43	175.63	121.23	54.08	**	**
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	180.48	199.61	140.48	67.39	120.96	**
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>							
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	246.02	256.52	170.08	81.60	**	—
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	156.84	172.22	130.90	67.54	92.17	89.06
Milk and milk products	413	188.58	196.48	142.44	66.75	**	**
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	187.47	212.76	143.04	70.77	**	**
Fish processing	415	138.05	179.61	101.36	67.23	**	**
Grain milling	416	261.25	262.15	**	**	**	—
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	175.22	197.67	127.47	80.24	90.21	75.41
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	264.94	276.50	178.19	**	**	**
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	189.57	219.10	135.92	78.04	**	75.57
Animal feeding stuffs	422	246.88	253.98	170.89	56.24	**	**
Miscellaneous foods	423	213.64	236.82	165.80	74.90	**	**
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	201.44	215.05	170.42	66.32	**	**
Brewing and malting	427	242.03	243.84	171.60	51.16	**	**
Soft drinks	428	174.93	180.36	146.43	61.28	69.36	**
Tobacco industry	429	236.47	256.72	212.89	84.78	**	**
<b>Textiles</b>							
Woolen and worsted industry	431	153.85	170.09	119.77	62.75	**	**
Cotton and silk industries	432	150.36	162.49	122.92	62.66	**	**
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp, etc	434	135.32	154.56	116.97	67.61	**	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	154.80	163.64	126.53	**	**	**
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	121.10	161.49	103.83	64.82	69.43	63.80
Textile finishing	437	173.56	183.76	117.35	60.26	**	**
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	180.03	191.39	141.91	70.52	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	134.27	159.96	101.94	51.28	**	**
<b>Leather, footwear and clothing</b>							
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	159.06	168.03	116.84	55.48	**	**
Leather goods	442	116.75	131.63	105.99	54.63	**	**
Footwear	451	140.02	166.98	117.20	55.54	78.40	69.71
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	105.95	145.60	100.14	61.11	83.22	68.34
Household and other made-up textiles	455	121.48	146.16	109.41	57.87	**	**
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>							
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	171.20	171.92	**	34.43	97.71	—
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	184.86	186.65	141.76	**	89.53	**
Wooden containers	464	148.57	151.86	122.90	**	**	**
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	158.99	169.15	126.41	46.56	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	134.45	152.60	115.76	58.25	**	**
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	190.80	195.26	149.89	50.84	102.78	**
<b>Paper and paper products, printing and publishing</b>							
Pulp, paper and board	471	217.81	224.14	151.08	56.28	**	**
Conversion of paper and board	472	211.79	231.54	153.85	73.50	106.41	83.06
Printing and publishing	475	264.83	289.82	168.43	70.96	123.13	97.86
<b>Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing</b>							
Rubber products	481	205.04	218.87	129.54	59.26	87.09	**
Processing of plastics	483	192.90	207.05	128.13	72.42	98.51	77.65
Jewellery and coins	491	158.33	191.01	112.54	57.85	**	**
Toys and sports goods	494	135.41	152.46	115.83	50.86	**	**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	166.41	211.25	120.48	51.29	**	**
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>199.61</b>	<b>200.01</b>	<b>107.19</b>	<b>37.74</b>	<b>98.22</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Transport and communication (except sea transport)</b>							
Railways	710	213.51	215.01	161.72	57.12	104.25	**
Bus and coach services, urban railways††	721	191.49	193.51	149.56	53.05	100.41	**
Road haulage	723	216.51	217.79	156.27	61.75	108.76	**
Inland water transport	726	231.23	231.64	**	**	**	—
Air transport	750	277.72	280.62	201.70	88.21	136.19	**
Supporting services to inland transport	761	186.36	186.42	**	**	**	—
Supporting services to sea transport	763	304.28	304.66	**	50.99	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	257.53	257.83	255.42	—	—	—
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	201.61	223.64	125.98	56.74	88.73	**
Postal services and telecommunications	790	**	**	**	**	**	**

†, †† See footnotes to table 6.

Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1988

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)							
		Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates				
		Full-time		Part-time†		Full-time	Female	Full-time	Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Electricity, gas, other energy and water</b>															
Electricity production and distribution	161	41.5	41.6	37.5	16.9	38.6	**	573.4	575.4	426.8	364.0	268.5	**	**	
Gas supply	162	42.1	42.1	**	20.2	39.0	**	579.5	580.8	**	348.9	232.7	**	**	
Water supply	170	41.4	41.4	**	16.7	**	—	533.8	533.9	**	366.9	**	—	—	
<b>Metal processing and manufacturing</b>															
Iron and steel	221	41.4	41.4	**	**	38.2	**	626.9	627.6	**	**	275.1	**	**	
Steel tubes	222	45.0	45.2	38.9	**	**	**	473.0	477.2	337.1	**	**	**	**	
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	43.6	44.0	39.1	**	**	**	498.3	510.7	327.3	**	**	**	**	
Non-ferrous metals	224	43.2	43.4	39.6	20.1	39.0	**	500.9	508.7	363.2	338.7	287.6	**	**	
<b>Mineral extraction and manufacturing</b>															
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	50.1	50.1	**	**	**	—	434.8	435.2	**	**	**	—	—	
Structural clay products	241	44.3	44.3	**	**	**	—	505.2	506.9	**	**	**	—	—	
Cement lime and plaster	242	49.3	49.3	**	**	**	**	516.4	517.0	**	**	**	**	**	
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	47.3	47.3	**	**	**	**	451.3	452.5	**	**	**	**	**	
Asbestos goods	244	41.6	41.8	38.5	**	**	—	496.1	509.1	347.9	**	**	—	—	
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals nes	245	46.5	46.7	**	**	**	**	476.3	478.2	**	**	**	**	**	
Abrasive products	246	43.3	44.2	37.9	**	**	**	452.2	460.9	390.6	**	**	**	**	
Glass and glassware	247	41.3	41.6	38.6	19.5	39.4	**	504.3	525.5	333.6	311.4	293.3	**	**	
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	42.0	43.8	38.9	19.3	40.2	37.8	410.9	445.3	339.9	291.3	216.1	198.2	**	
<b>Chemical and man-made fibres</b>															
Basic industrial chemicals	251	43.0	43.2	39.3	20.5	38.4	**	555.8	562.2	372.2	333.1	326.0	**	**	
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	43.4	43.9	39.0	19.0	**	**	459.4	467.3	373.1	314.3	**	**	**	
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	43.4	44.3	39.7	23.3	**	**	485.7	507.2	387.5	327.9	**	**	**	
Pharmaceutical products	257	41.0	42.3	39.2	21.3	**	**	461.8	518.3	376.8	352.9	**	**	**	
Soap and toilet preparations	258	43.4	44.8	41.7	22.0	**	**	432.3	505.4	340.3	343.8	**	**	**	
Chemical products for household and office	259	43.0	44.4	38.1	15.1	**	**	696.8	761.1	435.8	367.1	**	**	**	
Production of man-made fibres	260	42.2	42.3	40.2	19.8	**	**	539.0	546.3	387.5	360.7	**	**	**	
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>															
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	44.5	44.6	**	16.5	38.9	**	501.2	502.5	**	238.1	234.3	**	**	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	41.9	42.0	**	**	40.8	**	482.2	484.5	**	**	249.9	**	**	
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	43.6	43.9	39.1	20.3	39.9	**	461.0	468.8	361.4	254.9	260.0	**	**	
Textile machinery	323	44.7	45.5	38.2	**	41.0	**	414.5	423.9	318.8	**	238.3	**	**	
Machinery for food, chemical and related industries	324	45.9	46.4	**	**	**	**	495.0	502.1	**	**	**	**	**	
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	45.2	45.2	**	19.2	40.8	**	476.0	477.1	**	258.8	246.7	**	**	
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	42.4	42.6	41.1	21.7	38.1	**	470.8	484.4	370.5	351.7	260.1	**	**	
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	44.8	44.9	**	**	**	**	554.6	555.8	**	**	**	**	**	
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	43.8	44.1	40.5	20.2	39.8	**	460.7	468.2	368.2	315.0	253.5	**	**	
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	43.2	44.2	39.6	19.1	38.1	**	506.7	526.2	423.1	353.8	277.3	**	**	
<b>Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering</b>															
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	42.5	43.4	40.5	**	**	**	479.3	513.3	394.4	**	**	**	**	
Insulated wires and cables	341	42.7	43.8	38.6	19.9	**	**	474.0	510.4	328.5	328.4	**	**	**	

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1988

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)							
		Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates				
		Full-time		Part-time†		Full-time	Female	Full-time	Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time	Male	Female
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering (contd)</b>															
Basic electrical equipment	342	41.1	42.1	38.5	20.2	39.5	38.1	409.3	436.2	332.3	297.2	234.4	221.0	**	
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	343	41.9	42.4	41.1	18.4	39.8	**	422.0	474.4	332.7	344.4	238.4	**	**	
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	41.5	43.4	38.9	21.4	38.6	38.7	406.8	448.1	346.0	342.0	266.3	219.4	**	
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	41.8	42.8	40.8	23.9	**	**	411.0	453.0	363.2	366.1	**	**	**	
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	39.9	40.8	38.2	19.3	41.4	**	417.5	442.2	364.0	363.4	290.1	**	**	
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	39.9	42.3	37.5	19.3	**	**	389.4	421.6	354.8	349.3	**	**	**	
<b>Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts</b>															
Motor vehicles and engines	351	43.2	43.3	40.5	22.1	39.0	**	565.3	566.5	533.8	404.5	291.1	**	**	
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	41.4	41.5	**	**	38.1	**	517.3	518.9	**	**	279.0	**	**	
Motor vehicle parts	353	41.6	41.7	40.9	20.2	39.0	**	500.6	515.1	398.7	341.4	245.3	**	**	
<b>Other transport equipment</b>															
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	43.7	43.9	37.3	**	38.2	**	452.2	453.5	374.1	**	267.8	**	**	
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	45.5	45.6	**	**	39.5	**	456.4	457.2	**	**	293.7	**	**	
Cycles and motor cycles	363	43.0	43.8	40.5	**	**	**	444.9	457.7	404.5	**	**	**	**	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	42.3	42.5	39.5	21.9	38.8	**	528.5	534.1	400.3	323.9	252.5	**	**	
Other vehicles	365	40.5	40.4	40.7	**	**	**	359.7	382.5	319.2	**	**	**	**	
<b>Metal goods and instruments</b>															
Foundries	311	46.0	46.4	40.6	20.0	41.3	**	455.7	460.6	365.4	278.1	243.5	**	**	
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	43.1	43.9	39.2	20.3	41.3	**	433.1	457.9	291.7	285.3	230.3	**	**	
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	43.0	43.7	40.2	22.1	**	**	419.3	437.9	329.1	274.6	**	**	**	
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	40.1	40.1	**	**	**	**	474.4	475.4	**	**	**	**	**	
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	42.5	43.5	39.4	22.4	40.3	36.8	425.2	449.7	335.9	296.0	239.9	237.4	**	
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	42.0	43.0	39.7	19.4	40.0	**	419.7	446.1	355.4	263.2	245.4	**	**	
Medical and surgical equipment	372	39.3	39.8	38.2	22.3	**	**	403.1	441.0	317.5	242.4	**	**	**	
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	41.1	42.0	39.2	22.2	38.6	**	439.3	475.7	358.1	303.0	313.0	**	**	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>															
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	47.5	48.3	41.9	26.8	**	—	517.5	530.9	405.8	304.5	**	—	—	
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	42.4	43.6	40.4	22.3	41.9	**	369.9	395.3	323.7	302.5	219.8	227.9	**	
Milk and milk products	413	45.0	45.9	40.0	22.8	**	**	419.1	428.5	356.1	292.2	**	**	**	
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	41.8	43.5	38.7	22.8	**	**	448.9	489.2	369.3	310.9	**	**	**	
Fish processing	415	40.9	44.2	38.0	23.8	**	**	337.7	406.7	266.9	282.9	**	**	**	
Grain milling	416	50.2	50.3	**	**	**	—	520.8	521.7	**	**	**	—	—	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	45.3	47.8	40.1	24.5	40.5	37.7	386.6	413.8	317.6	327.4	222.8	200.1	**	
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	47.9	48.7	42.1	**	**	**	553.3	568.3	423.0	**	**	**	**	
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	41.9	43.8	38.5	24.1	**	38.0	452.1	500.2	352.8	323.8	**	198.7	**	
Animal feeding stuffs	422	48.3	49.0	40.6	19.7	**	**	511.6	518.6	421.4	286.1	**	**	**	
Miscellaneous foods	423	43.5	44.8	40.8	23.5	**	**	491.3	528.7	406.3	318.8	**	**	**	
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	44.5	45.9	41.5	19.8	**	**	452.3	468.9	410.5	335.3	**	**	**	
Brewing and malting	427	43.6	43.7	41.3	16.8	**	**	555.1	558.5	415.2	305.4	**	**	**	
Soft drinks	428	42.5	43.0	40.0	20.8	40.3	**	411.4	419.5	365.7	295.1	172.0	**	**	
Tobacco industry	429	37.5	38.5	36.3	18.0	**	**	630.8	666.6	586.6	469.9	**	**	**	

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1988

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates			Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
<b>Textiles</b>													
Woolen and worsted industry	431	43.3	45.6	38.4	22.0	**	**	355.3	372.7	311.9	285.6	**	**
Cotton and silk industries	432	41.3	42.4	38.8	21.6	**	**	364.2	383.4	316.8	289.9	**	**
Spinning and weaving of flax hemp, etc	434	42.1	44.0	40.2	23.2	**	**	321.8	351.0	291.2	291.9	**	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	39.6	39.9	38.9	**	**	**	390.5	410.3	325.3	**	**	**
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	38.3	40.9	37.2	22.7	39.1	37.1	316.0	394.7	279.0	285.4	177.5	172.0
Textile finishing	437	43.3	44.3	37.7	20.5	**	**	401.1	415.1	311.1	293.3	**	**
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	43.0	43.8	40.2	22.5	**	**	418.8	436.8	352.8	313.7	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	41.5	44.0	38.3	21.4	**	**	323.7	363.4	266.3	239.2	**	**
<b>Leather, footwear and clothing</b>													
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	43.4	44.3	39.2	19.9	**	**	366.1	378.9	298.3	278.7	**	**
Leather goods	442	37.8	38.4	37.4	22.8	**	**	308.7	343.1	283.2	239.8	**	**
Footwear	451	39.8	41.3	38.6	21.4	39.2	38.5	351.5	404.4	303.7	259.8	200.2	181.0
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	37.3	41.4	36.7	23.4	39.7	36.4	284.1	351.9	272.9	260.6	209.5	187.5
Household and other made- up textiles	455	38.9	41.7	37.6	22.4	**	**	311.9	350.3	291.1	258.5	**	**
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>													
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	43.8	43.9	**	14.9	42.0	—	390.6	391.8	**	231.0	232.6	—
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	43.5	43.6	39.3	**	41.3	**	425.2	427.6	360.3	**	216.8	**
Wooden containers	464	41.0	41.4	38.6	**	**	**	362.0	367.3	318.5	**	**	**
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	42.3	43.1	39.9	18.6	**	**	375.7	392.7	317.0	249.8	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	40.5	41.9	39.0	20.8	**	**	332.0	363.8	296.7	280.6	**	**
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	43.8	44.3	39.1	18.3	41.6	**	435.6	440.6	383.5	277.2	247.1	**
<b>Paper and paper products, printing and publishing</b>													
Pulp, paper and board	471	45.3	45.7	41.7	19.9	**	**	480.7	490.9	362.4	282.6	**	**
Conversion of paper and board	472	42.2	43.2	39.5	21.9	40.4	39.2	501.7	536.6	389.8	336.0	263.1	212.1
Printing and publishing	475	41.8	42.4	39.3	20.4	40.4	37.9	634.2	683.8	428.2	347.2	304.8	258.2
<b>Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing</b>													
Rubber products	481	41.7	42.1	39.2	20.9	38.9	**	492.1	519.6	330.5	283.5	223.7	**
Processing of plastics	483	43.8	44.7	39.8	24.3	40.7	38.6	440.0	463.0	321.6	297.8	242.2	201.3
Jewellery and coins	491	41.6	44.1	38.1	21.6	**	**	380.4	433.0	295.1	268.2	**	**
Toys and sports goods	494	41.0	41.9	40.1	20.6	**	**	329.9	363.9	289.1	246.9	**	**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	41.5	44.3	38.7	20.8	**	**	400.9	476.8	311.7	247.0	**	**
<b>Construction</b>													
	500	44.6	44.6	38.3	15.3	41.5	**	447.7	448.3	279.5	247.4	236.7	**
<b>Transport and communication (except sea transport)</b>													
Railways	710	47.9	48.0	45.9	25.7	38.3	**	445.8	448.4	352.5	222.3	272.2	**
Bus and coach services, urban railways††	721	46.9	47.0	43.6	21.1	39.3	**	408.6	411.6	342.8	251.1	255.5	**
Road haulage	723	52.9	53.1	44.6	21.8	48.1	**	409.1	410.1	350.7	282.9	226.3	**
Inland water transport	726	49.9	50.0	**	**	**	—	463.3	463.7	**	**	**	—
Air transport	750	45.8	46.0	40.7	21.2	37.5	**	606.4	610.2	495.4	416.9	363.1	**
Supporting services to inland transport	761	44.6	44.6	**	**	**	—	417.4	417.7	**	**	**	—
Supporting services to sea transport	763	47.5	47.6	**	19.3	**	**	640.1	640.6	**	264.8	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	40.1	40.2	40.1	—	—	—	641.6	642.3	637.1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	43.1	44.6	38.0	19.9	37.3	**	468.0	502.0	331.2	285.8	238.0	**
Postal services and telecommunications	790	47.9	**	**	**	**	**	478.6	**	**	**	**	**

\* Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5.4 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

† Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

\*\* In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from fewer than five establishments or fewer than 200 employees.

†† Data for what was formerly London Regional Transport not available for 1988.

## Technical note

This survey, as a source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual employees, has been carried out periodically since 1886 and annually since 1970. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the *New Earnings Survey*, the latest report of which relates to April 1988 and is published by HMSO.

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

### Industries covered

The tables in this note cover the following industries:

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

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of British Coal, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published in Topics (see p 210). The figures also relate to October 1988.

Information obtained by the Agricultural Departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in Topics on p 211.

### Firms covered

The results presented in this article are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 9,900 establishments, employing about 2.3 million manual employees, just under 80 per cent of those approached. Although the overall response in successive surveys is fairly constant, the response at a disaggregated level can show more variability and may affect comparisons of those results between successive surveys. The effect is greater where the total number of employees in a particular category is small.

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

Employment	Sampling fraction
50 to 99	1 in 2
25 to 49	1 in 4
11 to 24	1 in 8

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

### Employees covered

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

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

### Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes manual employees on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates.

Total gross earnings for the week which included October 5, 1988 are reported, inclusive of:

- supplements,
- overtime payments,
- shift premium payments,
- bonuses,
- incentive payments and
- other additional types of payment.

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

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

### Short-time working

In the 1988 survey (as in other surveys since 1981) firms were asked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of workers on short-time (that is, working less than their normal basic hours) during the survey period. Only about 0.2 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (0.3 per cent in manufacturing).

Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £192.37, about 0.1 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time.

# NEWS

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# Special Feature



In the four years to spring 1988, the number of economically active people rose by over a million.

## 1988 Labour Force Survey — preliminary results

The 1988 Labour Force Survey shows strong growth in employment since 1987 and a fall in the number of unemployed people similar to the large fall seen in the claimant count since 1987. This article presents further results and comparisons with earlier years.

The preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey (LFS) show an estimated 25.1 million people in employment and 2.4 million unemployed<sup>1</sup> among the GB private household population aged 16 and over in spring 1988.

Between spring 1987 and spring 1988 employment grew by 867,000 (3.6 per cent)—nearly 60 per cent of which occurred among full-time employees (+449,000). The number of part-time employees continued to increase

(+178,000 or 3.8 per cent), giving a total rise in the number of employees of 677,000 (3.3 per cent) in the year to spring 1988.

The numbers of self-employed grew by 159,000 (5.3 per cent) between spring 1987 and spring 1988, continuing the trend of recent years.

For employees and self-employed the increase between 1987 and 1988 occurred predominantly in non-manual occupations (+565,000 or 4.3 per cent) as opposed to manual occupations (+271,000 or 2.5 per cent).

The survey identified an increase since 1987 in the level

Table 1 Private household population by economic status  
People resident in private households

Great Britain, spring 1988

	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent
Economically active	27,488	50.3	15,831	59.4	11,657	41.6	7,856	55.7	3,801	27.3
of which:										
In employment†	25,114	45.9	14,433	54.1	10,681	38.1	7,282	51.6	3,399	24.5
Unemployed**	2,374	4.3	1,398	5.2	976	3.5	574	4.1	402	2.9
Economically inactive	27,172	49.7	10,827	40.6	16,345	58.4	6,245	44.3	10,100	72.7
of which:										
Aged 16 years and over	16,114	29.5	5,151	19.3	10,963	39.2	6,245	44.3	4,718	33.9
Aged under 16 years	11,058	20.2	5,676	21.3	5,382	19.2	0	0.0	5,382	38.7
<b>Total private household population</b>	<b>54,660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,658</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,002</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Economic activity rate††		63.0		75.4		51.5		55.7		44.6

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

† Working as employees, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training schemes (except those providing training only).

\*\* ILO/OECD definition (see technical note).

†† Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16 and over.

of job-related training undertaken by employees—in addition to that provided under the work-related government employment and training programmes.

The survey shows that unemployment on the ILO/OECD definition<sup>1</sup> fell between spring 1987 and spring 1988 by 505,000 (17.5 per cent)—a fall very similar to that shown by the claimant count over the same period (540,000 or 18.3 per cent); the measured level at spring 1988 remains just below that of the count.

Unemployment rates in spring 1988 remained higher than average for the young, those with no qualifications and the ethnic minority groups, although unemployment rates were substantially lower than in 1987 for all groups.

Overall the picture for 1987-88 shows an increase of 362,000 in the labour force as a whole. There was particularly strong growth in employment and a substantial, but lesser, decline in unemployment.

The remainder of this article sets out the main

preliminary LFS results for the spring of 1988 together with time series comparisons for earlier years. Estimates relate to the spring of each year and refer to people resident in private households in Great Britain.

The technical note on pp 195-6 summarises the survey methodology, the grossing procedures used and the definitions used in this article.

### Economic activity

People aged 16 and over are classified as economically active if they had a job or did some paid work in the week prior to interview, the 'reference week', or if they had looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview and were available to start work<sup>1</sup>. Table 1 summarises the preliminary LFS estimates for spring 1988.

In spring 1988, 27,488,000 of the private household

<sup>1</sup> See technical note on pp 195-6 for full definitions.

Table 2 Private household population by economic status—time series  
People resident in private households

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*	Estimated changes	
						1987-88	1984-88
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>42,675</b>	<b>42,952</b>	<b>43,146</b>	<b>43,429</b>	<b>43,602</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>927</b>
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.5	63.0		
Economically active	26,481	26,708	26,798	27,126	27,488	362	1,007
of which:							
In employment**	23,387	23,739	23,829	24,247	25,114	867	1,727
Unemployed††	3,094	2,968	2,969	2,879	2,374	-505	-720
<b>Men</b>	<b>20,489</b>	<b>20,637</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>20,982</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>493</b>
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	75.9	75.8	75.2	75.0	75.4		
Economically active	15,548	15,642	15,592	15,669	15,831	162	283
of which:							
In employment**	13,710	13,853	13,806	13,951	14,433	481	723
Unemployed††	1,838	1,788	1,786	1,717	1,398	-319	-440
<b>Married women</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>13,828</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>14,010</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>408</b>
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	52.0	52.7	53.4	54.6	55.7		
Economically active	7,126	7,285	7,430	7,649	7,856	207	730
of which:							
In employment**	6,437	6,633	6,770	6,979	7,282	303	845
Unemployed††	689	652	659	670	574	-96	-116
<b>Non-married women†</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>8,481</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>26</b>
Economic activity rate† (per cent)	44.8	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.6		
Economically active	3,807	3,782	3,776	3,808	3,801	-7	-6
of which:							
In employment**	3,241	3,253	3,253	3,317	3,399	83	159
Unemployed††	566	529	523	491	402	-89	-164

\* Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

† Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16 and over.

\*\* Working as employee, self-employed, or on one of the Government's employment and training programmes (except those providing training only).

†† ILO/OECD definition (see technical note).

‡ Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

population were economically active (63 per cent of people aged 16 and over). Of this total, 27.5 million economically active, 25.1 million were in employment (over 14.4 million men and nearly 10.7 million women).

Among people aged 16 and over, 75.4 per cent of men and 51.5 per cent of women were economically active, the proportion being higher for married women than non-married women. This is partly caused by the different age distribution of married and non-married women in the population: there are relatively fewer non-married women of prime working age with a subsequently lower proportion economically active.

These preliminary 1988 estimates are compared with final estimates from previous years (1984-87) in table 2. Over the whole period, spring 1984 to spring 1988, there has been an increase of over 1 million in the number of those who were economically active. This is partly the result of an increase in the private household population aged 16 and over of 927,000, and partly because the economic activity rate has increased by about one percentage point over the period.

Within the overall growth in the numbers economically active between spring 1984 and spring 1988, there was a strong growth in employment (+1,727,000 or 7.4 per cent) and a large fall in unemployment (-720,000 or 23.3 per cent).

Between spring 1987 and spring 1988, the overall economic activity rate increased from 62.5 per cent to 63.0 per cent. The number economically active increased by 362,000, which included a particularly large increase in the number of employed people (+867,000 or 3.6 per cent), partially offset by the large fall in the number of unemployed people (-505,000 or 17.5 per cent) — the largest such annual changes in the period since 1984.

While the different age distribution of men and women in the population affects economic activity rates, particularly those for non-married women, there are some quite major differences in the patterns of economic activity between men and women that cannot be explained by this alone. The economic activity of men aged 16 and over showed a slight fall over the period spring 1984 to spring 1987, from 75.9 to 75.0 per cent.

However, this trend seems to have stopped in the year to spring 1988, with a slight increase in the economic activity rate for men, to 75.4 per cent.

In contrast to this trend, the economic activity rate of married women has shown a steady rise over the whole period, spring 1984 to spring 1988, from 52.0 to 55.7 per cent, while that for non-married women has stayed fairly constant.

In the latest year, employment growth has been particularly strong among men (+481,000 or 3.5 per cent) and married women (+303,000 or 4.3 per cent) and the fall in unemployment marked for both men (-319,000 or 18.6 per cent) and non-married women (-89,000 or 18.2 per cent), but the percentage fall was less for married women (-96,000 or 14.3 per cent).

Further details of activity rates and forward projections are given in the article "Labour force outlook to the year 2000" on p 159 of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### Employment

Table 3 presents the preliminary estimates of people in employment by employment status. In spring 1988, over one in eight of the 25,114,000 people in employment were self-employed, the proportion being more than twice as high among men as among women. Over 76 per cent of all people in employment were working full-time as employees or self-employed. This proportion was much higher among men (nearly 93 per cent) than among women (just over 54 per cent). Nearly 44 per cent of all women in employment were working part-time as employees or self-employed, with more than half of all married women in employment but less than a quarter of all non-married women in employment falling into this category.

Table 4 presents time series estimates<sup>1</sup> for 1984-88 of people in employment by employment status, giving separate estimates for those working full and part-time. Nearly 60 per cent of the 867,000 growth in employment between 1987 and 1988 occurred among full-time

<sup>1</sup> Allowances have been made for cases where information is missing. Details of these calculations are given in the technical note.

**Table 3 Employment status of people in employment**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

Employment status	Great Britain, spring 1988									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>25,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employees†	21,436	85.4	11,739	81.3	9,697	90.8	6,612	90.8	3,085	90.8
of which:										
Full-time**	16,545	65.9	11,169	77.4	5,376	50.3	3,065	42.1	2,311	68.0
Part-time**	4,888	19.5	569	3.9	4,319	40.4	3,545	48.7	773	22.7
<b>Self-employed†</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4.5</b>
of which:										
Full-time**	2,638	10.5	2,222	15.4	416	3.9	320	4.4	96	2.8
Part-time**	516	2.1	143	1.0	374	3.5	317	4.4	56	1.7
<b>Employees and self-employed††</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>10,489</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>95.3</b>
of which:										
Full-time**	19,183	76.4	13,391	92.8	5,792	54.2	3,385	46.5	2,407	70.8
Part-time**	5,404	21.5	712	4.9	4,692	43.9	3,863	53.0	829	24.4
<b>On government employment and training programmes‡</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>4.7</b>

\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

† Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

\*\* The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.

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

‡ Includes all on the YTS, Community Programme, Community industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on other government training schemes who said they did some paid work.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

**Table 4 Employment status of people in employment—time series\***  
People aged 16 over in employment

Employment status	Great Britain, spring each year						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†	Estimated changes	
						1987-88	1984-88
<b>All people in employment</b>	<b>23,387</b>	<b>23,739</b>	<b>23,829</b>	<b>24,247</b>	<b>25,114</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,727</b>
<b>Full-time employees</b>	<b>16,076</b>	<b>16,153</b>	<b>16,112</b>	<b>16,050</b>	<b>16,549</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>473</b>
of which:							
Men	11,111	11,136	11,041	10,908	11,171	262	60
Married women	2,649	2,726	2,800	2,874	3,066	192	417
Non-married women**	2,316	2,291	2,271	2,268	2,312	44	-4
<b>Part-time employees</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>511</b>
of which:							
Men	426	437	451	495	569	74	143
Married women	3,260	3,335	3,414	3,471	3,547	76	287
Non-married women**	692	706	730	746	774	28	81
<b>Full-time self-employed</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>472</b>
of which:							
Men	1,847	1,899	1,928	2,083	2,223	140	376
Married women	239	263	269	299	320	21	81
Non-married women**	82	85	89	96	96	0	14
<b>Part-time self-employed</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>67</b>
of which:							
Men	132	130	119	151	143	-8	11
Married women	271	289	273	318	317	-	46
Non-married women**	47	47	50	50	56	7	9
<b>On government employment and training schemes</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>204</b>

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where employment status or full/part-time status was not known.

† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

employees, 20 per cent occurred among part-time employees and a little less than this among full-time self-employed. Among men, there were increases of 402,000 in full-time jobs and 66,000 in part-time jobs (wholly accounted for by part-time jobs as employees, rather than self-employed which showed a slight fall over the period).

For women there were increases of 257,000 full-time jobs and 111,000 part-time jobs. There was also a slight increase in the numbers on government employment and training programmes.

One of the most noticeable features of table 4 is the scale of the increase in full-time employees between 1987 and 1988 (+499,000), compared with that seen between 1984 and 1988 (+473,000). In fact, between 1985 and 1987 the numbers of full-time employees had been declining, particularly among men and non-married women, both groups of which increased between 1987 and 1988. In recent years there has been particularly strong growth in part-time employment. This was maintained between 1987 and 1988 but was more marked among men than in previous years.

**Table 5 Reasons for taking a part-time job**  
Employees and self-employed working part-time

	Great Britain, spring each year									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women**	
	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent
All in part-time jobs†	5,407	100.0	712	100.0	4,694	100.0	3,864	100.0	830	100.0
of which:										
Reason for taking a part-time job										
Student/still at school	508	9.4	237	33.2	271	5.8	*	*	263	31.6
Ill or disabled	72	1.3	26	3.7	45	1.0	32	0.8	14	1.7
Could not find a full-time job	414	7.7	110	15.5	303	6.5	203	5.3	100	12.1
Did not want a full-time job	3,526	65.2	208	29.2	3,317	70.7	2,999	77.6	318	38.3
Some other reason	888	16.4	131	18.4	757	16.1	622	16.1	135	16.3

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

† All in employment (except those on government employment and training programmes) who are working part-time. The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.

\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

**Table 6 Reasons for taking a part-time job—time series**  
Employees and self-employed working part-time

	Great Britain, spring each year Per cent														
	Men					Married women					Non-married women**				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988††	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988††	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988††
All in part-time jobs† (thousands) = 100 per cent of which:	558	567	570	646	712	3,531	3,623	3,687	3,789	3,864	739	753	780	796	830
Reason for taking a part-time job															
Student/still at school	27.3	29.1	28.9	28.2	33.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	25.8	27.6	29.8	29.6	31.6
Ill or disabled	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Could not find a full-time job	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.0	15.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	13.9	12.1
Did not want a full-time job	34.2	30.9	29.5	27.8	29.2	79.3	77.5	76.8	77.2	77.6	42.0	37.0	36.0	37.1	38.3
Some other reason	16.5	17.4	18.2	18.8	18.4	13.1	15.1	15.9	16.3	16.1	13.8	17.4	16.0	17.7	16.3

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
† All in employment (except those on government employment and training programmes) who were working part-time. The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours actually worked.  
\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.  
†† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

1988, about 30 per cent of men and nearly 40 per cent of non-married women said they were working part-time through choice, while 16 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women indicated that they would have preferred a full-time job. However, for both men and non-married women, the percentage who could not find a full-time job in 1988 was significantly lower than it had been over the whole period considered.

The survey estimates of employees and self-employed are on a different basis from the Employment Department's monthly and quarterly employment statistics published in the Labour Market Data section of

*Employment Gazette*. The LFS results have been used, as in the past, to revise the monthly and quarterly series from March 1987 onwards. An article describing these revisions appears on p 201 of this issue.

Tables 7 and 8 are analyses of employees and self-employed by occupation: table 7 presenting the 1988 estimates by sex and table 8 the overall estimates in the form of a time series. It is particularly noticeable that the majority of the increase in employment between 1984 and 1988 has been among non-manual occupations.

Survey respondents who were working either as employees or self-employed in their main activity were

**Table 7 Occupational analysis of people in employment, by sex**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

	Great Britain, spring 1988					
	All in employment		Males in employment		Females in employment	
	Thous- ands	Per cent	Thous- ands	Per cent	Thous- ands	Per cent
<b>All occupations (employees and self-employed)</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,489</b>	<b>100</b>
CODOT major groups						
I Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,487	6.04	1,105	7.84	381	3.64
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,199	8.94	723	5.13	1,476	14.07
III Literary, artistic and sport	327	1.33	197	1.39	131	1.25
IV Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,039	4.23	931	6.60	108	1.03
V Management	2,604	10.59	1,916	13.59	687	6.55
VI Clerical and related	4,190	17.03	994	7.04	3,196	30.47
VII Selling	1,763	7.17	734	5.20	1,029	9.81
VIII Security and protective service	402	1.63	357	2.53	45	0.43
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	2,832	11.51	567	4.02	2,265	21.59
X Farming, fishing and related	417	1.70	326	2.31	92	0.87
XI Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal and electrical)	1,599	6.50	1,132	8.03	467	4.45
XII Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	2,324	9.45	2,214	15.69	111	1.05
XIII Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	919	3.74	532	3.77	388	3.70
XIV Construction and mining not elsewhere identified	837	3.40	833	5.91	4	0.04
XV Transport operating, materials moving and storing	1,416	5.76	1,331	9.44	85	0.81
XVI Miscellaneous	195	0.79	175	1.24	19	0.18
Inadequately described/not stated	45	0.18	40	0.28	5	0.05
Broad grouping						
Managerial and professional	7,656	31.13	4,873	34.54	2,784	26.54
Clerical and related	3,952	16.07	795	5.63	3,157	30.10
Other non-manual occupations	1,962	7.98	923	6.54	1,040	9.91
Craft and similar occupations including foremen in processing, production, repairing, etc	3,927	15.97	3,507	24.86	421	4.01
General labourers	167	0.68	150	1.06	17	0.17
Other manual occupations	6,886	28.00	3,820	27.08	3,065	29.22
Inadequately described	45	0.18	40	0.28	5	0.05
On government employment and training programmes	519		326		192	
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>25,114</b>		<b>14,433</b>		<b>10,681</b>	

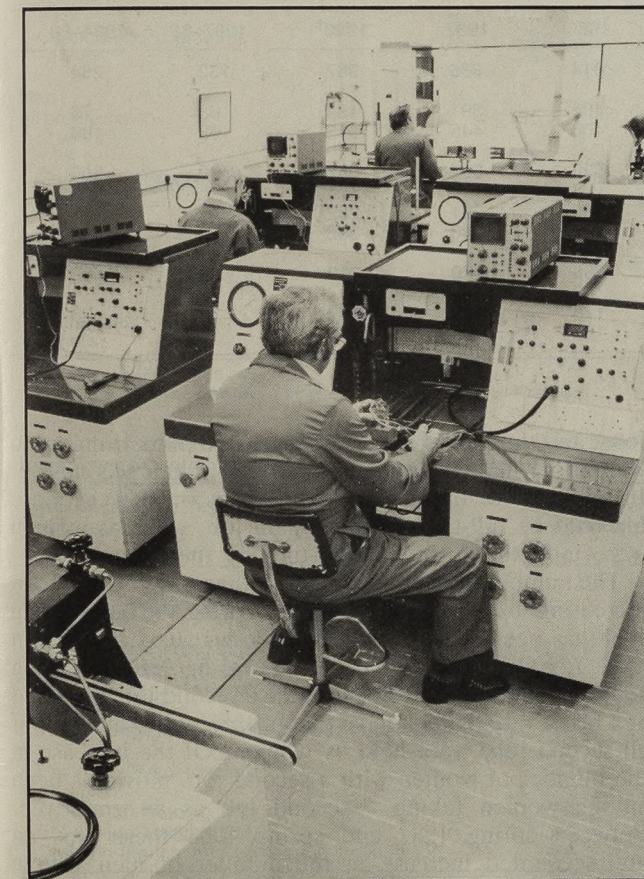
\* See technical note for definition.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

**Table 8 Occupational analysis of people in employment—time series**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

	Great Britain, spring each year Thousands									
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†	Estimated changes				
						1987-88		1984-88		
						Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
<b>All occupations (employees and self-employed)</b>	<b>23,072</b>	<b>23,343</b>	<b>23,433</b>	<b>23,759</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
CODOT major groups										
I Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,203	1,617	1,632	1,426	1,489	64	4.5	287	23.8	
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,053	2,166	2,161	2,166	2,203	37	1.7	150	7.3	
III Literary, artistic and sport	254	270	289	304	328	24	7.8	74	28.9	
IV Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,047	1,002	1,058	1,066	1,041	-25	-2.3	-5	-0.5	
V Management	2,312	2,135	2,193	2,395	2,609	213	8.9	297	12.9	
VI Clerical and related	3,729	3,810	3,787	4,014	4,197	183	4.6	468	12.6	
VII Selling	1,560	1,640	1,655	1,640	1,766	126	7.7	206	13.2	
VIII Security and protective service	402	397	438	417	402	-15	-3.6	1	0.1	
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	2,775	2,781	2,824	2,773	2,837	64	2.3	62	2.2	
X Farming, fishing and related	402	379	369	394	418	24	6.1	16	4.0	
XI Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal and electrical)	1,597	1,594	1,534	1,566	1,602	36	2.3	5	0.3	
XII Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	2,383	2,248	2,237	2,299	2,329	30	1.3	-55	-2.3	
XIII Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	851	943	933	837	921	84	10.1	70	8.2	
XIV Construction and mining not elsewhere identified	829	774	736	801	839	37	4.7	9	1.1	
XV Transport operating, materials moving and storing	1,332	1,270	1,302	1,458	1,419	-39	-2.7	87	6.5	
XVI Miscellaneous	343	317	285	202	195	-7	-3.3	-148	-43.1	
Broad grouping										
Managerial and professional	6,868	7,191	7,333	7,358	7,670	313	4.2	802	11.7	
Clerical and related	3,546	3,643	3,613	3,809	3,959	150	3.9	413	11.7	
Other non-manual occupations	1,779	1,814	1,857	1,864	1,966	102	5.5	187	10.5	
Craft and similar occupations including foremen in processing, production, repairing, etc	3,993	3,897	3,798	3,880	3,934	54	1.4	-59	-1.5	
General labourers	302	266	230	165	168	2	1.4	-134	-44.5	
Other manual occupations	6,584	6,533	6,601	6,684	6,898	215	3.2	314	4.8	
On government employment and training programmes	315	396	396	488	519	31	6.4	204	64.8	
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>23,387</b>	<b>23,739</b>	<b>23,829</b>	<b>24,247</b>	<b>25,114</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>7.4</b>	

\* See technical note for definition.  
† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).



Hydraulics production unit at Marconi Avionics, Rochester.

**Table 9 Temporary jobs**  
Employees and self-employed\*  
Great Britain, spring 1988  
Thousands

Whether job permanent or temporary, and reason for taking temporary job	All	Men	Women
	All employees and self-employed† of which:	24,595	14,106
Permanent job	23,104	13,451	9,654
Temporary, seasonal, casual or fixed period/contract job** of which:	1,385	605	780
Reason for taking temporary, etc job			
Had a contract which included a period of training	44	24	19
Could not find a permanent job	336	190	146
Did not want a permanent job	459	128	331
Other reasons	520	249	271

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates  
\* Includes those (other than on government employment and training programmes) who were working but did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
† Includes 107,000 who did not state whether their job was permanent or temporary, etc.  
\*\* Includes 26,000 who did not state their reason for taking a temporary, etc job.

asked whether their job was permanent or temporary<sup>1</sup>. The results for 1988 are shown in table 9; 4.3 per cent of men and 7.4 per cent of women in employment as employees or self-employed said they were in temporary jobs.

The time series estimates in table 10 show that the number of temporary workers in 1988 is very similar to the number in 1987; a decrease of 21,000 women in temporary jobs being offset by an increase of 25,000 such men. Of the 784,000 women in temporary jobs in 1988, just under one in five said they had taken a temporary job because

<sup>1</sup> The question was as follows: "Was the job that you were in last week: a permanent job? a seasonal, temporary or casual job? or a job done under contract or for a fixed period of time?" Interviewers were instructed to code the first that applied. The term "temporary" is used to describe the latter two categories.

**Table 10 Temporary jobs—time series\***  
Employees and self-employed

Great Britain, spring each year

Whether job permanent or temporary, and reason for taking temporary job	Men					Women				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†
All employees and self-employed**	13,515	13,602	13,538	13,638	14,106	9,557	9,742	9,895	10,120	10,489
of which:										
Permanent job	12,949	13,045	13,008	13,056	13,500	8,814	8,971	9,093	9,314	9,705
Temporary, seasonal, casual or fixed period/contract job (= 100 per cent) of which:	567	557	530	582	607	744	771	802	805	784
Reason for taking temporary, etc job										
Had a contract which included a period of training	6.4	5.5	4.8	5.7	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5
Could not find a permanent job	38.7	37.9	36.6	37.5	32.1	26.1	22.6	23.1	20.7	19.0
Did not want a permanent job	19.9	18.3	19.1	18.0	21.6	42.7	39.4	37.7	41.6	43.1
Other reasons	34.9	38.3	39.4	38.7	42.2	27.9	35.2	36.2	34.9	35.3

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where permanent/temporary, etc status was not known.

† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

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

†† Percentages are based on those who gave a reply.

**Table 11 Employment status of people with more than one job**  
People aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, spring 1988

Employment status in main activity	All in employment†	Employment status in second job			People with no second job
		Employee	Self-employed	All with second job	
All in employment	25,114	656	309	965	24,086
Employees	21,436	568	209	77	20,639
Self-employed	3,156	67	98	165	2,989
Employees and self-employed**	24,595	636	307	943	23,628
On government employment and training programmes	519	20	*	22	458

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

† Includes those who did not state whether they had a second job.

\*\* Includes those who did not state whether they were working as employees or as self-employed.

Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

**Table 12 Second jobs—time series\***  
People aged 16 and over in employment with a second job

Great Britain, spring each year

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†	Estimated changes	
						1987-88	1984-88
All second jobs	703	779	814	836	967	132	264
of which:							
Men	379	397	408	391	454	63	75
Women	324	382	406	445	513	68	189
Second jobs as employees	452	519	528	567	657	90	205
of which:							
Men	215	233	230	221	262	41	47
Women	237	286	298	346	395	50	158
Second jobs as self-employed	251	260	286	270	310	40	59
of which:							
Men	164	164	178	170	192	22	28
Women	87	96	108	99	118	18	31

\* Time series estimates, adjusted for cases where some information was not known.

† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

they could not find a permanent one, this reason being given by a smaller proportion of women in temporary work in 1988 than in any year considered. Similarly the proportion of men in 1988 who gave their reason for taking a temporary job as being unable to find a permanent job was lower than in recent years. Conversely, in 1988 a higher proportion than in previous years of both men and women said that they had taken a temporary job because they did not want a permanent job.

### Second jobs

The preceding estimates all relate to a person's only or main activity. In 1988, of those in employment in their main activity, 965,000 people had an additional second job. As shown in *table 11*, nearly a third of second jobs were self-employed compared to one in eight of main

jobs; and those who were self-employed in their main job were more likely to be self-employed in their second job. In addition, of those with second jobs, men were more likely to be full-time in their main job, whereas women were more likely to be part-time in their main job.

The number of people with more than one job has been increasing, but the growth between spring 1987 and spring 1988 has been sharper than in previous years, as seen in *table 12*. Over the whole period, spring 1984 to spring 1988, the number of women taking a second job increased at a faster rate than men, so that in 1988 more than half of all second jobs were held by women. Of the increase in the number of women with a second job, most has been among women taking a second job as an employee. Between spring 1987 and spring 1988 there was an unprecedented increase in the number of men with a second job.

### Job-related training

Between spring 1987 and spring 1988, survey estimates<sup>1</sup> of the number of people in employment who were participating in work-related government employment and training programmes increased by 30,000 (6 per cent). *Table 13* presents a time series for men and women participating in these programmes, identifying some of the major ones.

Between spring 1984 and spring 1988, the growth in programme participation has increased by over 200,000 or 65 per cent, with a slightly larger increase among men (68 per cent) than women (60 per cent). Nearly three-quarters of the growth has occurred among those on the YTS or the Community Programme. The effect of the extension of the YTS to two years can be seen to have had an effect between 1986 and 1987, which has continued into 1988. The Community Programme was introduced in 1982 and numbers participating increased up to the end of 1986—an increase reflected in the spring 1987 LFS results. Between then and spring 1988 the numbers participating—as measured in the survey—have declined slightly. The effect of Employment Training will not yet have shown in the LFS figures.

<sup>1</sup> These estimates differ from those derived from administrative sources and also those identified as participating in work-related government training programmes given in *table 1.1* of *Employment Gazette*. See technical note on p 196 for details.

**Table 13 People on work-related government employment and training programmes—time series**

Great Britain, spring each year  
Thousands

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*	Estimated changes	
						1987-88	1984-88
All	315	396	396	488	519	30	204
All programmes of which:							
YTS	214	268	229	266	290	24	76
Community Programme	72	82	124	171	148	-22	76
Others†	29	47	43	52	81	29	51
Men	195	252	268	313	326	13	132
All programmes of which:							
YTS	127	163	142	148	166	18	40
Community Programme	54	62	98	131	108	-23	54
Others†	14	27	28	34	52	18	38
Women	120	144	128	175	192	17	72
All programmes of which:							
YTS	87	104	88	118	124	6	36
Community Programme	18	20	25	40	40	0	22
Others†	15	20	15	17	28	11	13

\* Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

† CI, VPP, plus people on training courses. See technical note for full definition.

**Table 14 Training received by employees in last four weeks, by age**  
Employees of working age who received some training in the last four weeks

Great Britain, spring 1988

Type of training received	All employees of working age*	Age				
		16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64*
All who received training in last four weeks†	2,776	396	546	773	847	214
of which:						
On-the-job training only	820	88	159	232	267	75
Off-the-job training only	1,560	210	295	443	487	125
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	390	96	92	98	90	14
As a percentage of all employees in the age group						
All who received training†	13.3	23.1	18.6	14.9	11.8	5.5
of which:						
On-the-job training only	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.7	1.9
Off-the-job training only	7.5	12.2	10.0	8.5	6.8	3.2
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	1.9	5.6	3.1	1.9	1.3	0.4

\* Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

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

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

**Table 15 Training received by employees—time series**  
Employees of working age who received training in the last four weeks

	Great Britain, spring each year				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
	<b>Thousands</b>				
All who received training in last four weeks	1,806	2,088	2,176	2,380	2,776
of which:					
Aged 16-19	333	393	362	350	396
20-24	369	456	459	486	546
25-34	491	548	600	679	773
35-49	481	544	595	692	847
50-64	131	147	159	173	214
	<b>Per cent</b>				
As a percentage of all employees in the age group	9.1	10.4	10.8	11.7	13.3
All who received training					
of which:					
Aged 16-19	20.2	23.9	22.3	21.3	23.1
20-24	13.5	15.9	16.1	16.8	18.6
25-34	10.7	11.8	12.5	13.8	14.9
35-49	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.9	11.8
50-64	5.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.5

\* Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

### Unemployment

The LFS provides estimates of unemployment on the ILO/OECD 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<sup>1</sup>. This is a different basis from that of the monthly claimant count published by the Department of Employment, which relates to the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices. Not surprisingly, the figures from these two sources provide different totals and also show different trends.

According to the preliminary results of the LFS for Great Britain for spring 1988, there were 2,374,000 people unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition. This measure, which conforms to international guidelines, was marginally lower than the claimant count for the same period, which averaged 2,414,000 for Great Britain.

The difference of 40,000, which is within the likely margins of error on the LFS results, arises from a number of broadly offsetting differences, as illustrated by table 16. In spring 1988, there were an estimated 630,000 people claiming unemployment related benefits, but not unemployed according to the ILO/OECD definition because they were not seeking work or were not available to start a job. There were another 160,000 people claiming benefits who had done some paid work during the survey reference week and were therefore classified as in

employment. Hence there were some 790,000 claimants altogether not classified as unemployed on the international measure. Conversely, there were 750,000 people who were unemployed according to the ILO/OECD definition but who were not claiming benefits.

Table 16 shows that both the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment and the claimant count fell sharply, by some half a million over the period from spring 1987 to spring 1988. The claimant count fell by about 540,000 while the ILO/OECD measure fell by 505,000. The marginal difference of 35,000 in these movements



There were nearly 10.7 million women in employment in spring 1988.

<sup>1</sup> See technical note for detailed definition.

**Table 16 ILO/OECD measure of unemployment compared with the monthly count**

	Great Britain, spring 1988					
	Spring 1988			Change since 1987		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
<b>ILO/OECD unemployed</b> (available for work and looked for work in the last four weeks) <sup>†</sup>	2.37	1.40	0.98	-0.50	-0.32	-0.19
of which:						
Not in the claimant count	0.75	0.24	0.52	-0.08	-0.01	-0.07
Claimants**	1.62	1.16	0.46	-0.42	-0.31	-0.12
<b>Claimants** not unemployed<sup>††</sup></b>	0.79	0.52	0.28	-0.12	-0.07	-0.05
of which:						
Not seeking in last four weeks or not available (inactive) <sup>‡</sup>	0.63	0.41	0.22	-0.10	-0.05	-0.05
Employed	0.16	0.10	0.06	-0.02	-0.02	—
<b>Claimant count</b>	2.41	1.68	0.74	-0.54	-0.37	-0.17

\* Figures may appear not to add because of rounding.

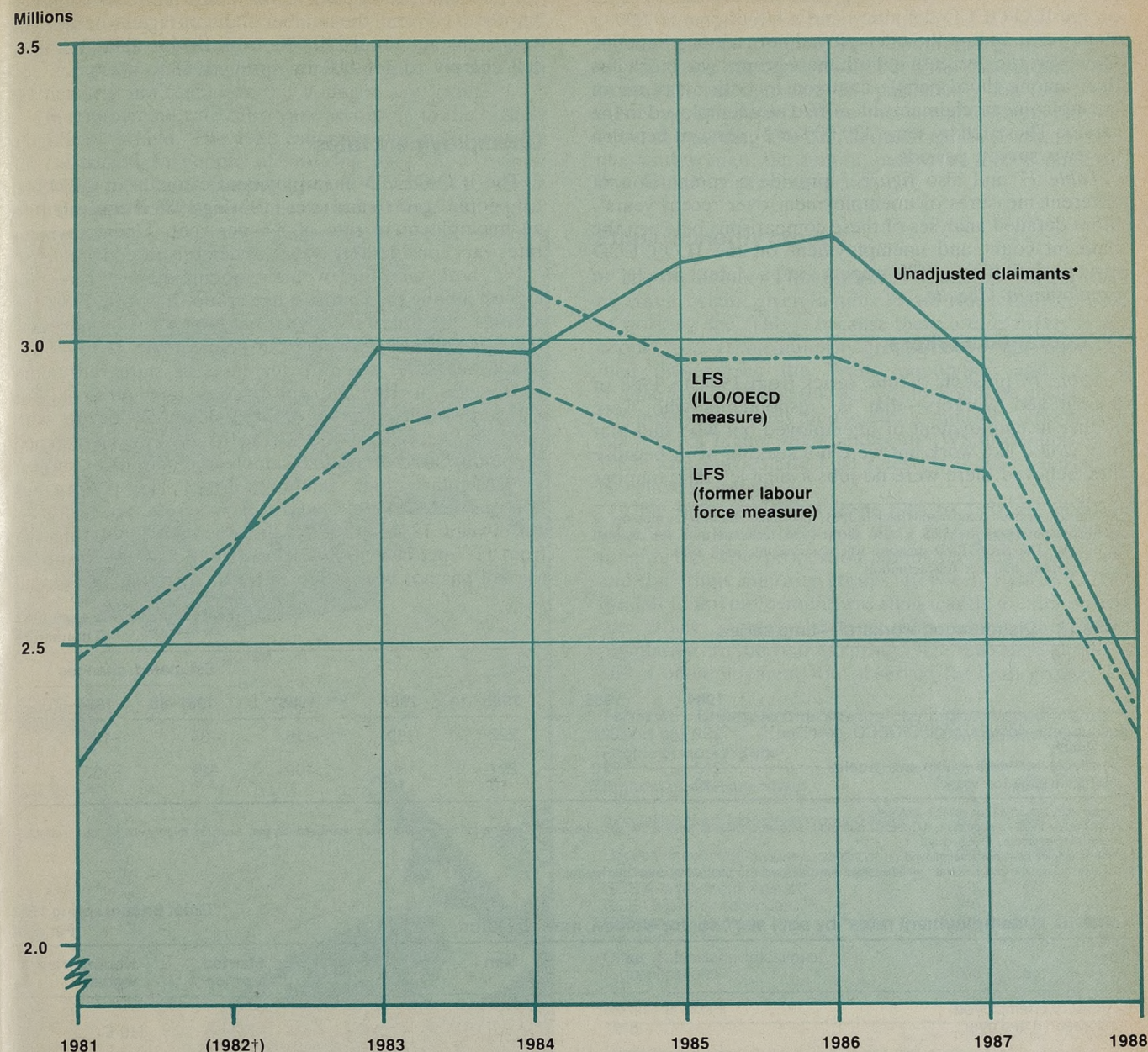
<sup>†</sup> See technical note for detailed definition.

\*\* These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the preliminary 1988 LFS results. For a description of the method, see the technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment and characteristics of the unemployed" in the October 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

<sup>††</sup> Not unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition.

<sup>‡</sup> People not in work, nor unemployed in the ILO/OECD definition.

**Figure 1 Unemployment: claimant and LFS measures in Great Britain, spring 1981 to spring 1988**



\* Figures shown in table 15, including seasonally adjusted claimant series allowing for changes in coverage.  
† From 1983 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted annually. Previously, it was conducted every two years.

**Table 17 Comparison of alternative measures of unemployment, 1981-88**

	Great Britain, spring each year						
	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ILO/OECD measure of unemployment	na	na	3.09	2.97	2.97	2.88	2.37
Former labour force measure of unemployment	(2.48)**	2.85	2.92	2.81	2.82	2.78	2.33
Claimant count <sup>†</sup> (unadjusted total)	2.30 <sup>††</sup>	2.99	2.98	3.13	3.17	2.95	2.41
Claimant count <sup>†</sup> (seasonally adjusted, consistent with the current coverage; excluding under-18 year olds)	2.04	2.67	2.78	2.92	3.00	2.82	2.30

\* All figures individually rounded to the nearest 10,000.

<sup>†</sup> 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 the under-18 year olds since the latest series is used. See the article "Unemployment statistics: revisions to the seasonally adjusted series" on p 660 of the December 1988 *Employment Gazette* and also p 442 of the October 1986 issue which listed all the changes in the coverage of the claimant count which have had to be taken into account over the period shown.

\*\* The survey figures from 1983 are all on a consistent basis. However, the 1981 labour force estimate of unemployment is on a slightly different definition; if it could be calculated completely on the same basis as for later years, the 1981 figure would be marginally lower than the 2.48 million shown.

<sup>††</sup> The unemployment count in 1981 was then based on those registered for work at jobcentres and careers offices, of which there were 2.49 million (1.79 million men and 0.70 million women) during the 1981 LFS survey period.

na The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment is not available for years prior to 1984.

between 1987 and 1988 was the net result of a fall of nearly 120,000 or 13 per cent among claimants not unemployed on the ILO/OECD definition and a fall of over 80,000 or 10 per cent among the unemployed not claiming benefits. However, the decrease in both these groups was much less than among those people common to both measures of unemployment: claimants identified as unemployed in the survey. These fell by some 420,000 or 21 per cent between the two survey periods.

Table 17 and also figure 1 provide a comparison of different measures of unemployment over recent years<sup>1</sup>. More detailed analyses of these comparisons between the claimant count and unemployment on the ILO/OECD survey definition, will appear in a later article in *Employment Gazette*.

### Discouraged workers

Table 18 presents a time series from 1984 to 1988 of discouraged workers—that is, respondents who were neither in employment or unemployed but who said that they would like work but were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available<sup>2</sup>. The number

<sup>1</sup> In order to provide comparisons back to 1981, the former labour force measure of unemployment from the LFS is also shown—see technical note for detailed definitions. The ILO/OECD measure was not available until 1984.

<sup>2</sup> See technical note for full definition.

Table 18 Discouraged workers<sup>†</sup>—time series

	Great Britain, spring each year Thousands						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988**	Estimated changes	
						1987–88	1984–88
Discouraged workers on ILO/OECD definition <sup>††</sup>	222	221	222	150	116	-34	-107
of which:							
Available for work within two weeks	212	210	211	138	109	-29	-103
Not available for work <sup>‡</sup>	10	12	10	12			

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>†</sup> Economically inactive people on ILO/OECD definition, who would like to have a job and whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available.

\*\* Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

<sup>††</sup> Not in employment nor unemployed on ILO/OECD definition.

<sup>‡</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they were available to start work within two weeks.

Table 19 Unemployment rates\* by age, sex and, for women, marital status

Age	Great Britain, spring 1988 Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Married women	Non-married women <sup>†</sup>
ILO/OECD unemployed					
All aged 16 and over	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.3	10.6
16–19	13.5	14.7	12.3	20.3	11.9
20–24	11.9	12.6	11.0	14.5	8.6
25–34	9.4	8.3	10.9	10.9	11.0
35–49	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.0	10.3
50–59	7.6	8.7	6.1	4.3	12.6
60–64	9.1	10.3	5.6	4.0	8.1
65 and over	5.4	5.9			

\* Unemployed people as a percentage of all economically active people in the relevant sex and age group.

<sup>†</sup> Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

Table 20 Unemployment rates\*, by age and sex—time series

Age	Great Britain, spring each year Per cent									
	Men					Women				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>†</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>†</sup>
All aged 16 and over	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.0	8.8	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.1	8.4
16–19	22.9	20.7	20.6	19.5	14.7	21.0	18.5	19.2	16.2	12.3
20–24	19.0	17.8	17.9	14.6	12.6	16.0	14.1	14.5	13.5	11.0
25–34	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.2	8.3	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.0	10.9
35–49	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.0	6.2	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	5.8
50–59	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.5	8.7	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.1
60–64	10.4	10.3	9.8	11.2	10.3	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.6
65 and over	7.9	8.9	9.4	8.3	5.9					

\* ILO/OECD definition.

<sup>†</sup> Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

See also notes to table 18, and technical note for detailed definitions.

of discouraged workers will naturally tend to rise when jobs become scarce and to fall when the labour market improves. Overall the number of discouraged workers was very stable, at about 220,000, from 1984 to 1986, but then fell sharply to 116,000 by spring 1988.

### Unemployment rates

The ILO/OECD unemployment estimate of 2,374,000 for people aged 16 and over in spring 1988 is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent. Unemployment rates vary considerably by age as demonstrated in table 19.

For both men and women, unemployment rates are highest among the youngest age group. In spring 1988, the average rate for 16 to 19 year-old men was 14.7 per cent, falling progressively to 6.2 per cent for the 35 to 49 age band; thereafter the rate increases as state retirement approaches, to 10.3 per cent for those aged 60 to 64. For married women, the rate of unemployment declines with age. The very high rate for 16 to 19 year-old married women is based on a small sample size and hence subject to particularly high sampling error. The pattern for non-married women is more even across age groups.

Between 1984 and 1988 the unemployment rate fell from 11.7 per cent to 8.6 per cent but, as table 20 shows, the fall has not been uniform for all age bands nor in all

years. However, the decrease seen between 1987 and 1988 for both men and women was far larger than that seen in any other year. Unemployment rates between 1987 and 1988 fell in all age groups for both men and women (with the exception of women above retirement age), but was particularly noticeable in the younger age groups.

Unemployment rates also vary according to the highest qualification held. The 1988 estimates presented in table 21 (restricted to people of working age) show overall unemployment rates ranging from 13.4 per cent for those with no qualifications to 2.9 per cent for those with higher



Photo: Adrian Meredith Photography

education qualifications below degree level and 3.3 per cent for those with a degree.

The unemployment rates for qualified women tend to be higher than for their male counterparts. As seen in table 22, this has consistently been the case in each year from 1984 through to 1988, particularly for those with higher qualifications. While the unemployment rate has fallen since spring 1987 for all qualification levels, for both men and women, the general pattern in 1988 is similar to that found in previous years.

### Ethnic minority groups

The preliminary 1988 estimates of unemployment rates by ethnic origin, given in table 23 are restricted to people of working age. This is because there are relatively fewer people from ethnic minority groups above retirement age than those from the White population and thus a comparison including this age group would be misleading. Unemployment rates among ethnic minority groups were again much higher than among the White population in 1988, with particularly high rates for those of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin.

Time series estimates from 1984 to 1988 are given in table 24. Between 1984 and 1986, unemployment fell by roughly the same proportion among the White population and the ethnic minority groups. Between 1986 and 1987, the fall in unemployment was significantly greater among the ethnic minority groups than among the White population. In the year to spring 1988, the relatively sharp fall in unemployment was observed for both groups. By

Table 21 Unemployment rates\*, by highest qualification and sex  
People of working age<sup>†</sup>

Highest qualification held	Great Britain, spring 1988 Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
All qualifications (people of working age)	8.7	8.9	8.5
Degree or equivalent	3.3	2.6	4.8
Higher education, below degree level	2.9	2.8	3.1
GCE A-level or equivalent**	6.5	6.1	7.5
GCE O-level or equivalent <sup>††</sup>	7.5	7.2	7.8
CSE other than grade 1	12.2	11.8	12.6
Other professional/vocational qualifications	7.8	8.6	6.9
No qualifications	13.4	15.4	11.0

\* Unemployed people (on the ILO/OECD definition) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women of working age with the relevant qualifications.

<sup>†</sup> Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

\*\* Includes BTEC/BEC/TEC (National or General) and their Scottish equivalents, ONC, OND, City and Guilds, and completed trade apprenticeships.

<sup>††</sup> Includes CSE grade 1 and Scottish equivalents.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

Table 22 Unemployment rates\* by highest qualification and sex—time series  
People of working age

Highest qualification held	Great Britain, spring each year Per cent									
	Men					Women				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>†</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 <sup>†</sup>
All qualifications (people of working age)	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.0	8.9	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.3	8.5
Degree or equivalent	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	2.6	7.4	6.4	5.2	5.5	4.8
Higher education, below degree level	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.8	6.2	5.2	5.6	4.2	3.1
GCE A-level or equivalent	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.9	6.1	10.6	9.9	10.2	9.3	7.5
GCE O-level or equivalent	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.1	7.2	10.6	10.0	10.1	9.9	7.8
CSE other than grade 1	18.6	17.1	17.9	15.5	11.8	18.9	17.0	18.2	15.3	12.6
Other professional/vocational qualifications	10.4	12.9	12.0	10.9	8.6	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.4	6.9
No qualifications	18.2	17.5	17.8	18.0	15.4	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	11.0

\* ILO/OECD definition.

<sup>†</sup> Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

See also notes to table 21, and technical note for definitions.

spring 1988 the unemployment rate for the ethnic minority groups was just over 1½ times higher than for the White population, a relative improvement over the position in 1984, when the rate for ethnic minority groups was nearly twice as high as that for the White population.

### Methods of jobsearch

Table 25 presents preliminary 1988 estimates of main method of jobsearch used by unemployed jobseekers. As in previous years the most frequently quoted main method for both men and non-married women was visiting a

**Table 23 Unemployment rates†, by ethnic origin and sex**  
Great Britain, spring 1988

Ethnic origin	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
All of working age††	8.7	8.9	8.5
Whites	8.5	8.6	8.3
Ethnic minority groups	13.5	14.3	12.4
of which:			
West Indian/Guyanese	14.9	17.9	11.4
Indian	11.9	11.1	*
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	24.0	24.5	22.3
All other ethnic origins	9.7	9.3	10.3

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates

\* Sample size too small to give reliable estimate.

† Unemployed people (on the ILO/OECD definition) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women of working age with the relevant qualifications.

\*\* Men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

†† Includes people who did not state their ethnic origin.

**Table 24 Unemployment rates\* by ethnic origin—time series**  
People of working age

Sex/Ethnic origin	Great Britain, spring each year				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988†
<b>All</b>					
All origins	11.8	11.2	11.2	10.7	8.7
Whites	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.5	8.5
Ethnic minority groups	21.4	20.7	20.0	17.1	13.5
<b>Men</b>					
All origins	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.0	8.9
Whites	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.7	8.6
Ethnic minority groups	22.1	21.6	20.5	17.4	14.3
<b>Women</b>					
All origins	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.3	8.5
Whites	11.3	10.6	10.4	10.1	8.3
Ethnic minority groups	20.2	19.2	19.4	16.5	12.4

\* ILO/OECD definition.

† Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

**Table 25 Main method of seeking work of unemployed people, by sex and, for women, marital status**  
Unemployed people aged 16 and over

Main method of seeking work	Great Britain, spring 1988									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women**	
	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent	Thous-ands	Per cent
All methods of looking for work†	2,374	100.0	1,398	100.0	976	100.0	574	100.0	402	100.0
of which:										
Visiting a jobcentre, government employment office, etc	825	35.0	559	40.1	266	27.5	125	22.0	141	35.4
Name on private agency books	33	1.4	16	1.1	18	1.8	*	*	10	2.5
Answering advertisements	250	10.6	132	9.4	119	12.3	76	13.3	43	10.8
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers	675	28.6	310	22.2	365	37.7	247	43.4	118	29.7
Direct application to employers	117	7.5	117	8.4	60	6.2	31	5.4	29	7.2
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs	265	11.2	186	13.4	79	8.2	46	8.1	34	8.4
Other methods††	134	5.7	73	5.3	61	6.3	37	6.5	24	6.0

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

† ILO/OECD definition. See technical note for definitions.

\*\* Single, widowed, divorced or legally separated.

†† Percentages are based on those who gave a reply.

‡ Includes some unemployed people who were not looking for work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or because they were waiting to start a new job.

‡‡ Including those who were waiting for the results of job applications and a small number who said their main way of looking for work was advertising in newspapers.

Source: Preliminary 1988 LFS estimates



Scene from a nurse recruitment commercial.

Photo: Crown copyright

**Table 26 Main method of seeking work of unemployed people—time series**

Great Britain, spring each year  
Per cent

Main method of seeking work	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Unemployed: ILO/OECD definition (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,094	2,968	2,969	2,879	2,374
of which:					
Visiting a jobcentre, government employment office, etc	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	35.0
Name on private agency books	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4
Answering advertisements†	10.0	10.8	10.0	9.9	10.6
Studying situations vacant columns in newspapers†	27.3	26.2	27.3	27.6	28.6
Direct application to employers	7.6	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.5
Ask friends, relatives, colleagues or trade unions about jobs	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.7	11.2
Other methods	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.7

\* Preliminary estimates (1988 only).

† Comparison of the 1984 and 1985 estimates for answering advertisements and studying situations vacant columns in newspapers is affected by a questionnaire change. In 1984, those who said they had answered advertisements were not asked whether they had studied situations vacant columns. In 1985 and thereafter, people who had answered advertisements were assumed also to have studied the columns and some of these subsequently reported the latter as their main method of looking for work.

See also notes to table 24, and technical note for definitions.

jobcentre (reported as the main method by about 40 per cent of men and 35 per cent of non-married women), followed by studying the situations vacant columns in newspapers (the main method used by about 22 per cent of men and 30 per cent of non-married women looking for work). These were also the two most frequently reported main jobsearch methods for married women, but in the reverse order; married women were more likely to look for work by studying the newspaper advertisements (about 43 per cent) than visiting a jobcentre (22 per cent).

Of those relying mainly on other methods to find work, men were more likely than women to inquire about jobs through personal contacts or to make a direct application to an employer.

The percentage distribution of jobsearch methods found in each survey since 1984 is shown in table 26. In general the pattern has remained quite stable, though the 1988 results indicate that use of the public employment service, while remaining the most popular jobsearch method, has decreased slightly since 1987. ■

## Technical note

### Survey design

The 1988 Labour Force Survey estimates in this article are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1988 (that is, about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain).

These responding households constituted about 81 per cent of the eligible households found at the addresses selected for the sample. The addresses were drawn by a random process from the Post Office's postcode address file in such a way that each standard region was represented in the correct proportion for the country as a whole, as were three strata of local authority districts defined by population size and density. Since 1984, approximately 30 per cent of each year's sample has been drawn at random from the list of addresses selected for inclusion in the previous year. No address is included in the sample for more than two years.

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

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

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

If a member of a household was unavailable for interview, information relating to that person could be provided by a

related adult member of the same household. Information was provided by such "proxy" informants in respect of 35 per cent of the responding adults in the 1988 survey.

The results have been scaled to give estimates relating to the whole population resident in private households in Great Britain in spring 1988. The sample was designed to be representative of this population, but some individuals and households declined to take part (the survey is voluntary) or could not be contacted during the interview period.

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

The population figures used in producing these preliminary results are population projections. As usual, the results are therefore subject to revision when mid-1988 population estimates become available later this year.

As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error. A detailed description of the sample design (which has remained substantially unchanged since 1984) and information about sampling errors are given in the OPCS report of each year's survey; the latest available at the time of writing is the 1986 survey report, and the 1987 report will be published later this year.

### Time series estimates

Where time series are presented in this article, the figures for earlier years are the final estimates based on the appropriate official mid-year population estimates. They therefore differ slightly from the preliminary estimates for each year published in *Employment Gazette*. In addition, the grossing factors for the 1984 results have been recalculated to take account of an improvement in the grossing procedure introduced in the preparation of the 1985 results (using the old method, the population aged 16 to 19 was underestimated by some 82,000 in the preliminary 1984 LFS results).

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

## Confidentiality

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

## Concepts and definitions

**Economically active:** People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed. This group is also referred to as the labour force.

For the first time in this article, the ILO/OECD measure (rather than the former labour force measure) has been used as the unemployment measure in the economically active total. This definition of the labour force is also being used for the first time in the Employment Department's projections of the labour force in Great Britain, presented in the article "Labour force outlook to the year 2000" on p XXX of this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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

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

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

The definitions used in the presentation of LFS data differ from those used when compiling the short-term employment estimates (as published in *table 1.1* of *Employment Gazette*). This is partly because the short-term estimates of employees

in employment are based on information collected from employers (numbers of jobs), while the LFS collects data from the individuals concerned (numbers of people with jobs). There are two major ways in which these data differ:

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

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

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

**The ILO/OECD measure of unemployment** used throughout this article refers to people without a job who were available to start work and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

This definition was first used widely in the presentation of the preliminary 1987 results. Prior to that, and presented alongside the ILO/OECD measure of unemployment in 1987, the unemployment definition used was conventionally defined in the GB labour force estimates as those without a job who were seeking work in the survey reference week, or prevented from doing so by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a new job they had already obtained. Those on training courses under the Job Training Scheme, Training for Enterprise and Wider Opportunities Training Programme who said they were looking for work in the survey reference week were included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said that they were not available to start a job within two weeks because they had to finish their education were excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

**Economically inactive:** People who are neither in employment nor unemployed (on the ILO/OECD measure). This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired.

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



Catching the traveller's eye.

## Retail prices index: updating of weights

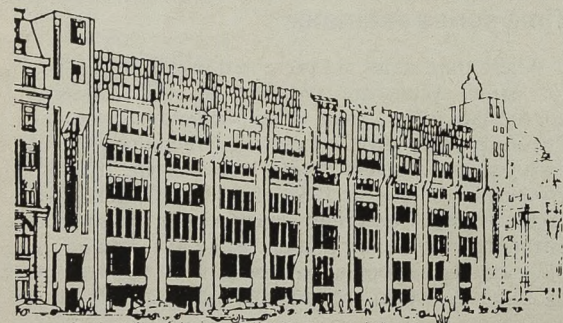
Every year the weighting of the retail prices index is updated in the light of the latest information on expenditure patterns. This article describes the latest revisions and gives the weights to be used for the general index in 1989.

The retail prices index (RPI) measures the change from month to month in the cost of a representative 'basket' of goods and services of the sort bought by a typical household. The 'weight' attached to each of the items in the basket is revised every year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES).

Data for the year ending March 1988 have now been used to calculate the weights to be employed in constructing the RPI from February 1989 to January 1990 inclusive, which are given in *table 1*. The methodology is essentially the same as that used a year ago to calculate the 1988 weights (*Employment Gazette*, April 1988), but the expenditure information relates to a period ending three months earlier than usual, because of delays in the processing of the FES. Changes in consumption tend to be fairly gradual and,

though the aim is to make the weights as up-to-date as possible, the result is not in general critically dependent on having the very latest information on the volume of expenditure. Most other countries do not update the weighting of their price indices as frequently as is done for the RPI.

The change in weights from year to year depends on changes in actual consumption patterns: whether people buy relatively larger or smaller quantities of particular goods and services. However, the weights are expressed in terms of the cost of each item in the basket (valued at the prices ruling in the latest January) rather than being in terms of physical amounts. Individual weights will therefore differ from year to year, partly because of relative changes in prices from one January to the next.



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Table 1 General index of retail prices: weights for use in 1989

Group/section	Weight out of 1,000	Group/section	Weight out of 1,000	Group/section	Weight out of 1,000
<b>Food</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>73</b>
Bread	9	Beer	50	††Men's outerwear	14
Cereals	4	of which: On sales	44	††Women's outerwear	22
Biscuits and cakes	9	Off sales	6	††Children's outerwear	9
Beef	10	Wines and spirits	33	Other clothing	13
Lamb	3	of which: On sales	14	††Footwear	15
*of which: home-killed lamb	2	Off sales	19		
Pork	3	<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	<b>37</b>
Bacon	4	Cigarettes	32	Personal articles	11
Poultry	6	Other tobacco	4	Chemists' goods	15
Other meat	9			Personal services	11
Fish	5	<b>Housing**</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	<b>128</b>
*of which: Fresh fish	2	Rent	32	Purchase of motor vehicles	55
Butter	2	Mortgage interest payments	60	Maintenance of motor vehicles	19
Oils and fats	3	Rates	42	Petrol and oil	34
Cheese	4	†Water and other charges	7	Vehicle tax and insurance	20
Eggs	2	Repair and maintenance charges	9	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	<b>23</b>
Milk	12	Do-it-yourself materials	17	†Rail fares	7
Milk products	3	<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>54</b>	Bus and coach fares	7
Tea	2	†Coal and solid fuels	4	Other travel costs	9
Coffee and other hot drinks	3	†Electricity	26	<b>Leisure goods</b>	<b>47</b>
Soft drinks	9	Gas	22	††Audio-visual equipment	11
Sugar and preserves	2	Oil and other fuels	2	††Records and tapes	5
Sweets and chocolates	12	<b>Household goods</b>	<b>71</b>	††Toys, photographic and optical goods	10
Potatoes	6	††Furniture	13	Books and newspapers	16
*of which: Unprocessed potatoes	3	††Furnishings	12	Gardening products	5
Vegetables	11	††Electrical appliances	14	<b>Leisure services</b>	<b>29</b>
*of which: Fresh vegetables	7	††Other household equipment	10	Television licences and rentals	10
Fruit	9	Household consumables	14	Entertainment and recreation	19
*of which: Fresh fruit	7	Pet care	8		
Other foods	12	<b>Household services</b>	<b>41</b>		
<b>Catering</b>	<b>49</b>	†Postal charges	2		
Restaurant meals	26	Telephone charges	15		
Canteen meals	7	Domestic services	8		
Take-away meals and snacks	16	Fees and subscriptions	16		

For example, the weight for mortgage interest payments for 1989 will be 60 parts per thousand compared with 42 in 1988, but virtually all of this increase is a result of relative price movements over the past year. If all the 1988 weights had not been revised to take account of changes in consumption but just expressed at January 1989 prices, then that for mortgage interest payments would still have been 60 parts per thousand.

Thus the increase in mortgage interest expenditure reflected in the weights is made up of a large price effect with only a negligible change in the volume of consumption. The practical implication of this is that a given arithmetic change in the mortgage interest rate (say of one percentage point) will have no more effect on the general RPI in 1989 than it would have had in 1988: the larger weight merely offsets the fact that one percentage point represents a smaller proportion of the January 1989 level than it does of the January 1988 level.

Table 2 gives comparable figures for the main components of the RPI and shows (for example) a small decrease in the 'volume' of consumption of food and a small increase for alcoholic drink.

### Treatment of the community charge

In April 1989, domestic rates—which are currently included in the RPI—are being abolished in Scotland and replaced by the community charge. A similar change will take place in England and Wales in April 1990. Following the recommendation of the RPI Advisory Committee,

which has been accepted by the Secretary of State for Employment, the community charge will be included in the RPI in a similar way to that in which rates have been treated.<sup>1</sup>

The weights for 1989 are unaffected by this change. The Scottish component of the weight for rates will, from April 1989, continue to serve as the weight for the community charge in respect of Scotland. The associated price index will be estimated by comparing the average index household's community charge payment in each month with the rates payment it made in January.

Table 2 Comparison of weights for 1988 and 1989

	At January 1988 prices		At January 1989 prices	
	1988 weights	1988 weights	1989 weights	1989 weights
Food	163	158	154	154
Catering	50	50	49	49
Alcoholic drink	78	77	83	83
Tobacco	36	35	36	36
Housing	160	179	175	175
Fuel and light	55	55	54	54
Household goods	74	72	71	71
Household services	41	40	41	41
Clothing and footwear	72	71	73	73
Personal goods and services	37	36	37	37
Motoring expenditure	132	128	128	128
Fares and other travel costs	23	23	23	23
Leisure goods	50	47	47	47
Leisure services	29	29	29	29
<b>All items</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

<sup>1</sup>See the report *Treatment of the Community Charge in the Retail Prices Index*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Cm 644, price £4.30.

### Exclusions from the general index

This article relates to the general index of retail prices, which applies to most households but whose coverage excludes two particular groups. The first of these consists of pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits, defined as those in which at least three-quarters of total income is derived from state pensions and income support. This definition includes in the index category most of those receiving a significant amount of occupational pension or earned income.

Pensioner households, in the RPI sense, account for 13 per cent of all households. Special price indices are calculated for them, separately for one- and two-person households, and details of their weights will be published in a future issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Also excluded from the coverage of the general index are high-income households, defined as those whose total gross income is in the top 4 per cent of the distribution. The cut-off point was set at £600 per week for the second quarter of 1987 and at £675 per week for subsequent quarters.

High-income and pensioner households are excluded because their expenditure patterns differ markedly from those of the great majority of households.

### Coverage of expenditure

Certain types of expenditure made by households are not taken into account for the RPI, either because the RPI Advisory Committee has ruled them out of scope—as in the case of credit charges and gifts—or because of problems in obtaining a suitable price index to attach to the weight—as in the case of holiday expenditure, whose treatment is about to be considered by the RPI Advisory Committee with a view to its being taken into the index at some future date.

Also excluded are certain household payments which do not figure in the main FES classification because they cannot be allocated to particular goods and services but are recorded as 'miscellaneous expenditure', such as children's pocket money.

Some other items are omitted because of the variable or non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made, as in the case of betting.

Finally, as a matter of principle, income tax, savings and investments (including life insurance premiums and pension contributions) are regarded as being out of scope of the RPI because they are not related to current consumption of goods and services.

### Adjustments to FES data

With these exceptions, the RPI weights encompass all the expenditure which people make, as recorded in the FES; but in some cases the FES information has had to be adjusted because in its original form it was not entirely satisfactory for RPI purposes. For example, there are a few items of expenditure—furniture, floor coverings and charges for house repairs and maintenance—where weights based on a single year would be subject to excessive sampling variation, so instead an average of the latest three years' expenditure is used.

From comparisons between FES results and statistics of aggregate consumers' expenditure, it is known that certain types of expenditure are systematically under-recorded in the FES, possibly because the items in question are bought largely by people who do not provide expenditure records (for example, children under 16) or who are under-represented in the sample. In these cases the FES



Photo: Jim Stagg

data are adjusted in accordance with information derived from the national accounts. For the 1989 weights, the expenditures recorded in the FES have been multiplied by the following factors:

Sweets and chocolates	2.40
Soft drinks	1.40
Beer	1.55
Wines and spirits	2.00
Cigarettes	1.35
Other tobacco	2.50

### Revaluation

A final adjustment to the expenditure figures, which is necessary for appropriate weights to be calculated, is known as revaluation. The expenditure recorded in the FES was incurred over a period of 12 months, and was made at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. In order to make the expenditures for different quarters comparable with one another, they have to be revalued to a common point of time.

This is done by scaling each component of expenditure by the proportionate change in the corresponding price index between the time of recording in the FES and January 1989, this latter date being used because the RPI is a chain index with annual links each January.

Table 3 shows the average expenditure figures for index households after all these adjustments have been made.

### Mortgage interest

The component of the RPI representing the 'shelter cost' of owner-occupiers' housing is based on a standardised mortgage interest payment—that is, the interest payment which would need to be made by owner-occupiers in order to service a mortgage of a standard type.

Following recommendations made by the RPI Advisory Committee in 1986, the weight for standardised mortgage interest payments is not obtained from the FES records of actual expenditure. Instead, it is derived from the breakdown the Survey provides of the length of time for which owner-occupiers covered by the index have lived in their present homes. This, combined with information on past house prices, interest rates and repayment profiles, makes it possible to calculate a standardised estimate of the



current interest payment, for purposes of both the weight and the price indicator. The figure for January 1989 is £12.47 per week when averaged over all index households, and this is included in the total expenditure for the housing group given in table 3.

### Special aggregates

Aggregate indices are compiled covering seasonal foods, consumer durables and goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries. The composition and weights of these are given in footnotes to table 1. Following the deregulation and privatisation of bus services, bus and coach fares will no longer be included in the nationalised industries index in 1989.

### Availability of indices

The Department of Employment releases information for all categories of expenditure which are thought to be of general interest, and in 1989 indices will be published for all those for which weights are included in table 1. Individual users may also have an interest in component indices at a more disaggregated level and the Department is prepared

**Table 3 Average household expenditure underlying the 1989 weights for the general RPI**

	£ per week at January 1989 prices
Food	32.13
Catering	10.21
Alcoholic drink	17.37
Tobacco	7.50
Housing	36.14
Fuel and light	11.17
Household goods	14.68
Household services	8.43
Clothing and footwear	15.12
Personal goods and services	7.84
Motoring expenditure	26.38
Fares and other travel costs	4.70
Leisure goods	9.73
Leisure services	6.01
<b>All items</b>	<b>207.41</b>

to consider making these available. Requests should be addressed to the Statistics Division (D1), Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

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

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To: Department of Employment, (Stats A1), Freepost, Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required) Enclosed is £43.00 being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1989 for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication. 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work'. New subscribers also receive updated copy of the publication complete with binder. Copies should be sent to:

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# Special Feature

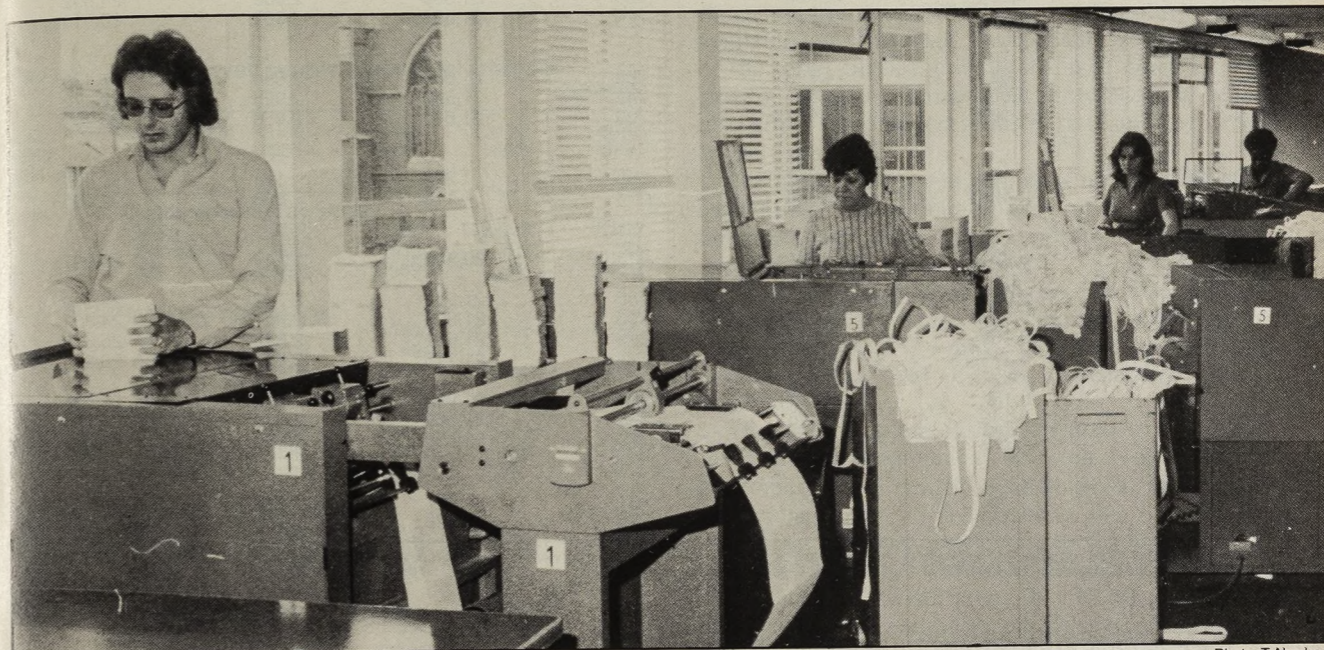


Photo: T Abrahams

## Revised employment estimates for 1987 and 1988

This article describes revisions which have been made to the employment estimates—both of employees and the self-employed—to take account of the preliminary results of the 1988 Labour Force Survey<sup>1</sup>.

The Labour Force Surveys (LFS) have been used since July 1984 to help derive the estimates of employees in employment. The LFS data enable the Department of Employment to make allowance for the persistent tendency for the figures derived from the regular sample survey inquiries of employers to underestimate the number of employees.

The LFS also provides estimates of annual change in the number of self-employed which are used to update the benchmark figure provided by the Census of Population.

These uses of LFS data have been described in a number of articles in *Employment Gazette*<sup>2</sup>.

The preliminary results of the 1988 LFS have been used

**Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain**  
Thousands

		Change on previous quarter	
		Previously published	Revised
1986	Mar	+9	+9
	June	+13	+13
	Sept	+20	+20
	Dec	+48	+48
1987	Mar	+65	+65
	June	+103	+176
	Sept	+54	+163
	Dec	+115	+224
1988	Mar	+105	+215
	June	+8	+72
	Sept	+48	+96

<sup>1</sup> See special feature on p 182.

<sup>2</sup> "Revised employment estimates for 1986 and 1987", March 1988, p 159. "1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates", April 1987, p 201. "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", January 1987, p 31.

"Revised employment estimates for 1983 to 1985", May 1986, p 161. "Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984", March 1985, p 114. "Revised employment estimates", July 1984, p 319. "Employment and the working population, adjustments for underestimation", June 1983, p 242.

**Table 2 Workforce in employment in Great Britain: previous and revised estimates**

Seasonally adjusted	Employees in employment				Self-employed	Workforce in employment*
	Manufacturing	Services	Other	All		
<b>Previously published estimates</b>						
1983 Mar	5,485	13,031	2,013	20,529	2,147	22,997
1987 Mar	5,053	14,373	1,785	21,212	2,742	24,519
June	5,056	14,475	1,784	21,315	2,801	24,736
Sept	5,034	14,550	1,785	21,368	2,832	24,892
Dec	5,028	14,681	1,774	21,483	2,863	25,019
1988 Mar	5,029	14,792	1,768	21,589	2,894	25,133
June	5,007	14,841	1,749	21,597	2,925	25,172
Sept	4,989	14,917	1,739	21,645	2,956	25,292
<b>Changes:</b>						
Sept 87-Sept 88	-44	367	-46	277	124	400
Mar 83-Sept 88	-496	1,886	-274	1,116	808	2,295
<b>Revised estimates</b>						
1983 Mar	5,485	13,031	2,013	20,529	2,147	22,997
1987 Mar	5,053	14,373	1,785	21,212	2,742	24,519
June	5,078	14,520	1,790	21,388	2,801	24,809
Sept	5,089	14,662	1,799	21,551	2,832	25,075
Dec	5,117	14,861	1,797	21,775	2,863	25,312
1988 Mar	5,151	15,040	1,800	21,990	2,895	25,535
June	5,149	15,128	1,785	22,062	2,926	25,639
Sept	5,150	15,229	1,779	22,158	2,957	25,807
<b>Changes:</b>						
Sept 87-Sept 88	60	567	-21	607	125	731
Mar 83-Sept 88	-335	2,198	-234	1,629	810	2,809

\* Workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces, and participants in work-related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics, see page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

**Table 3 The workforce in employment in Great Britain**

Year	Month	Employees in employment				Self-employment†				HM Forces		Work-related government training*		Workforce in employment**		
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
		Full-time	Part-time*	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time							
1983	Mar	10,961	745	5,110	3,713	1,528	123	233	264	306	15	0	0	13,663	9,334	22,997
	June	10,908	766	5,121	3,761	1,526	126	241	267	306	16	3	5	13,635	9,411	23,046
	Sept	10,887	772	5,151	3,801	1,566	136	250	277	309	16	74	64	13,744	9,560	23,304
	Dec	10,847	798	5,184	3,841	1,606	145	258	289	309	16	96	82	13,801	9,670	23,471
1984	Mar	10,846	784	5,213	3,861	1,646	155	267	299	310	16	91	77	13,832	9,733	23,566
	June	10,835	790	5,232	3,872	1,686	164	275	311	310	16	91	78	13,875	9,783	23,658
	Sept	10,867	771	5,261	3,885	1,703	165	281	315	312	16	112	95	13,930	9,854	23,784
	Dec	10,887	801	5,268	3,933	1,719	167	286	320	311	16	109	91	13,994	9,914	23,908
1985	Mar	10,907	792	5,298	3,952	1,736	169	291	325	310	16	101	80	14,015	9,962	23,977
	June	10,881	822	5,309	3,983	1,753	170	297	331	309	16	94	74	14,029	10,010	24,039
	Sept	10,886	808	5,320	4,019	1,758	168	300	328	309	16	120	100	14,049	10,084	24,133
	Dec	10,864	832	5,323	4,037	1,763	166	304	325	307	16	114	94	14,047	10,099	24,146
1986	Mar	10,843	819	5,323	4,080	1,768	164	307	322	306	16	103	80	14,004	10,128	24,133
	June	10,782	853	5,320	4,124	1,774	163	311	319	305	16	122	96	13,999	10,186	24,184
	Sept	10,768	843	5,339	4,148	1,804	173	317	331	306	16	151	125	14,046	10,276	24,321
	Dec	10,722	866	5,367	4,191	1,834	184	322	343	304	16	148	119	14,059	10,359	24,418
1987	Mar	10,732	869	5,378	4,233	1,865	194	328	355	304	16	138	108	14,100	10,418	24,519
	June	10,787	888	5,465	4,248	1,895	204	334	367	302	16	171	132	14,247	10,562	24,809
	Sept	10,875	882	5,547	4,247	1,923	203	339	368	303	16	216	158	14,401	10,674	25,075
	Dec	10,930	921	5,649	4,276	1,950	202	343	368	301	16	209	147	14,513	10,799	25,312
1988	Mar	11,042	914	5,734	4,300	1,978	200	348	368	301	16	199	135	14,634	10,902	25,535
	June	11,047	935	5,779	4,301	2,005	199	353	369	300	16	199	135	14,686	10,953	25,639
	Sept	11,902	910	5,842	4,314	2,022	203	359	373	299	16	222	154	14,748	11,059	25,807
<b>Changes</b>																
	Sept 1987-Sept 1988	217	28	295	67	99	0	21	5	-4	0	6	-3	347	384	731
	Mar 1983-Sept 1988	131	165	733	601	494	80	127	109	-7	1	222	154	1,085	1,724	2,809

\* Not seasonally adjusted.

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

\*\* The sum of employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces, and participants in work-related government training programmes.

**Table 4 Increases in GB workforce in employment**  
Thousands (seasonally adjusted)

	Male		Female		All		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Mar 1983-Sept 1988	618	467	860	864	1,478	1,331	2,809
Sept 1987-Sept 1988	313	34	315	69	628	103	731

**Table 5 Self-employed people\*: industrial analysis**  
Thousands

SIC 1980 Division	Great Britain	June 1985	June 1986	June 1987	June 1988
0-9	All industries and services				
	Male	1,923	1,937	2,099	2,205
	Female	628	630	701	721
	All	2,550	2,567	2,801	2,926
2-4	Manufacturing industries				
	Male	158	161	195	200
	Female	48	48	51	58
	All	206	209	246	257
6-9	Services				
	Male	1,084	1,081	1,163	1,212
	Female	540	541	604	619
	All	1,624	1,622	1,767	1,832
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing				
	Male	220	220	217	215
	Female	28	28	28	28
	All	249	248	245	243
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles				
	Male	50	58	65	70
	Female	3	4	7	7
	All	53	62	72	77
1, 2, 4	Other production industries				
	Male	110	104	131	132
	Female	45	44	44	50
	All	154	147	175	182
5	Construction				
	Male	458	474	523	576
	Female	12	13	19	17
	All	470	487	542	593
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs				
	Male	529	516	527	549
	Female	263	265	280	280
	All	792	782	807	828
	of which:				
	Retail distribution				
	Male	275	271	296	311
	Female	163	158	174	172
	All	437	429	470	483
	Hotels and catering				
	Male	92	101	96	97
	Female	84	90	90	90
	All	176	191	186	187
7	Transport and communication				
	Male	98	102	147	129
	Female	6	9	8	8
	All	103	111	155	137
8	Banking, finance, insurance, etc				
	Male	207	217	233	244
	Female	53	58	69	70
	All	260	275	302	314
	of which:				
	Business services				
	Male	183	196	201	207
	Female	32	38	43	41
	All	215	234	244	248
9	Other services				
	Male	251	245	256	291
	Female	218	209	247	262
	All	469	454	504	553

\* Self-employed, with and without employees.

to calculate revised employment statistics as in the past. That is, the previous preliminary projection of the scale of the growth in self-employment between 1987 and 1988 has been replaced by an estimate based on the LFS, and the size of the quarterly adjustment to the employees in employment series has also been revised from spring 1987 onwards. The use of the LFS for estimates beyond spring 1988 has been modified in the light of the 1988 results.

The estimates presented here will be revised again when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment become available later this year. These results will affect the levels of the series but are unlikely to have much effect on the pattern of recent changes. The results of the census may also affect the detailed industry data and the ratio of full to part-time jobs.

The new employment estimates have also been used in calculating the wider-based national and regional unemployment rates and the productivity and unit wage cost series reported in tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 1.8 and 5.7 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. Unemployment rates for travel-to-work areas and counties in tables 2.4 and 2.9 will be updated when the results of the 1987 Census of Employment become available.

The revised estimates show an increase of 731,000 in the workforce in employment between September 1987 and September 1988, contributing to an increase of 2,809,000 between March 1983, when the current upward employment trend began, and September 1988; the previous estimates were 400,000 and 2,295,000.

This article describes the effect of the new LFS data on the employment estimates and gives a commentary on the new series.

### Effect of the 1988 LFS

#### Employees in employment

The revised estimates show an increase of 607,000 in the number of employees in employment between September 1987 and September 1988, compared with a previous estimate of 277,000. The revised additions incorporated in the estimates of total employees in employment, have affected the pattern of employment growth since spring 1987 and this is shown in table 1.

The methodology for extrapolating the latest LFS results for quarters after March 1988 has been modified. Previously, the degree of underestimation was assumed to continue accumulating at the rate observed in the previous year, but now an average of the degree of underestimation over the three years up to the latest LFS has been used.

This change was made because the exceptionally high rate of growth in employees observed between the spring 1987 LFS and the spring 1988 LFS is not considered to be an adequate basis for carrying forward the degree of underestimation in the period since spring 1988, the reference period of the latest Labour Force Survey. A similar change in methodology was adopted for self-employment estimates when the results of the 1984 LFS became available, and this was explained in the March 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

#### Self-employment

The growth in self-employment in Great Britain between June 1987 and June 1988 is now estimated at 125,000, which, at the whole economy level, is very close

\* "Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984", *Employment Gazette*, March 1985, p 114.

See also: "Employment statistics: revised presentation", *Employment Gazette*, August 1988, p S6.

Table 6 Civilian workforce in employment in the regions of Great Britain

	Thousands Not seasonally adjusted														
	June 1983			June 1985			June 1986			June 1987			June 1988		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>South East</b>															
Employees in employment	3,995	3,807	7,082	4,033	3,259	7,291	4,025	3,327	7,353	4,044	3,430	7,475	4,154	3,584	7,738
Self-employed	567	163	730	686	217	903	667	237	904	778	254	1,032	806	249	1,055
Work-related government training*	0	1	1	18	12	31	20	16	36	26	21	47	30	21	50
Civilian workforce in employment†	4,562	3,251	7,813	4,737	3,488	8,225	4,713	3,581	8,293	4,848	3,705	8,554	4,990	3,853	8,844
<b>of which: Greater London</b>															
Employees in employment	1,979	1,475	3,454	1,962	1,501	3,462	1,955	1,514	3,469	1,943	1,544	3,487	1,986	1,597	3,583
Self-employed	220	59	280	280	80	360	260	86	346	303	95	399	309	84	393
Work-related government training*	0	0	0	6	4	10	6	5	12	8	7	15	10	7	17
Civilian workforce in employment†	2,199	1,534	3,733	2,247	1,584	3,832	2,221	1,606	3,827	2,254	1,646	3,900	2,305	1,689	3,993
<b>East Anglia</b>															
Employees in employment	401	287	688	425	310	735	441	321	762	460	340	799	495	356	851
Self-employed	72	22	94	86	28	114	81	24	105	88	39	127	99	35	135
Work-related government training*	0	0	0	3	2	6	4	3	7	6	4	10	6	4	10
Civilian workforce in employment†	473	309	782	514	341	855	526	348	874	553	383	936	601	395	996
<b>South West</b>															
Employees in employment	857	658	1,515	870	693	1,563	862	705	1,566	870	730	1,600	886	747	1,632
Self-employed	161	52	213	186	65	251	193	63	256	206	72	278	219	78	297
Work-related government training*	0	0	1	8	5	13	9	7	17	13	10	24	15	10	25
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,018	710	1,728	1,064	763	1,827	1,064	775	1,839	1,089	812	1,901	1,120	835	1,954
<b>West Midlands</b>															
Employees in employment	1,127	815	1,942	1,141	856	1,998	1,146	871	2,016	1,161	898	2,059	1,202	940	2,141
Self-employed	137	40	177	145	40	185	144	43	187	164	45	209	179	64	243
Work-related government training*	0	1	1	10	9	19	17	13	30	23	18	41	24	18	41
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,265	855	2,120	1,297	905	2,202	1,306	927	2,233	1,348	961	2,309	1,404	1,022	2,426
<b>East Midlands</b>															
Employees in employment	819	607	1,426	861	649	1,510	855	661	1,517	855	678	1,534	884	708	1,592
Self-employed	127	30	157	124	33	157	127	40	167	144	45	189	153	48	201
Work-related government training*	0	0	1	9	7	16	10	7	17	14	11	25	15	10	26
Civilian workforce in employment†	946	638	1,584	994	689	1,683	992	709	1,701	1,014	734	1,747	1,052	767	1,819
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>															
Employees in employment	1,019	753	1,772	996	784	1,779	991	795	1,786	991	818	1,809	1,011	845	1,857
Self-employed	130	39	169	162	60	222	163	53	216	176	60	236	174	58	232
Work-related government training*	1	1	2	10	8	18	12	10	22	19	15	34	24	16	40
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,149	793	1,942	1,168	852	2,019	1,167	858	2,025	1,187	892	2,079	1,209	920	2,129
<b>North West</b>															
Employees in employment	1,276	1,026	2,302	1,238	1,047	2,285	1,206	1,056	2,262	1,196	1,075	2,271	1,215	1,097	2,312
Self-employed	163	61	224	193	74	267	196	71	267	209	70	279	214	74	288
Work-related government training*	0	0	1	13	11	23	17	14	31	25	20	45	29	20	49
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,439	1,087	2,526	1,444	1,131	2,575	1,420	1,140	2,560	1,430	1,164	2,594	1,458	1,191	2,649
<b>North</b>															
Employees in employment	605	451	1,057	598	466	1,064	598	480	1,078	602	492	1,094	621	508	1,128
Self-employed	64	27	91	79	25	104	79	26	105	78	30	108	84	29	113
Work-related government training*	0	1	1	5	5	10	11	9	20	14	11	26	18	12	30
Civilian workforce in employment†	670	479	1,149	683	496	1,178	687	515	1,202	694	533	1,228	723	549	1,272

Table 6 cont'd

	Thousands Not seasonally adjusted														
	June 1983			June 1985			June 1986			June 1987			June 1988		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Wales</b>															
Employees in employment	510	377	888	496	381	877	483	378	861	481	385	866	489	402	892
Self-employed	94	32	126	111	35	146	120	34	154	105	43	148	108	38	147
Work-related government training*	0	0	0	6	4	10	8	6	13	11	7	18	13	8	21
Civilian workforce in employment†	604	410	1,014	613	420	1,033	611	418	1,029	597	436	1,032	610	449	1,059
<b>Scotland</b>															
Employees in employment	1,060	839	1,899	1,039	864	1,904	1,021	866	1,887	1,010	882	1,892	1,020	908	1,929
Self-employed	137	42	179	151	49	200	165	40	205	152	42	194	168	46	215
Work-related government training*	0	0	1	11	9	21	14	11	24	19	15	34	25	17	41
Civilian workforce in employment†	1,198	881	2,079	1,202	923	2,125	1,200	917	2,117	1,181	939	2,120	1,213	972	2,185
<b>Great Britain</b>															
Employees in employment	11,670	8,901	20,572	11,697	9,309	21,006	11,629	9,460	21,088	11,669	9,728	21,398	11,977	10,096	22,072
Self-employed	1,652	508	2,160	1,923	628	2,550	1,937	630	2,567	2,099	701	2,801	2,205	721	2,926
Work-related government training*	3	5	8	94	74	168	122	96	218	171	132	303	199	135	335
Civilian workforce in employment†	13,325	9,414	22,739	13,714	10,010	23,724	13,687	10,185	23,872	13,940	10,561	24,501	14,381	10,952	25,333

\* Participants in work-related government training schemes include most YTS trainees, who do not have contracts of employment (those who have contracts of employment are counted as employees in employment), and participants in the New Job Training Scheme.  
† The sum of employees in employment, the self-employed, and participants in work-related government training programmes.

to the previous preliminary projection of 124,000. However, there are some larger revisions at the more detailed levels.

Following past practice, provisional estimates of self-employment for dates after June 1988 have been derived by projecting forward the average rate of growth observed between 1981 (the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population) and the date of the most recent LFS, thus evening out annual variations. The assumed rate of growth of 31,000 a quarter since June 1988 is the same as the assumed rate of growth used for dates after June 1987 in the previous projections. There have been revisions within the total so that, for example, male self-employment is now projected to grow by 20,100 a quarter compared with a previous projection of 19,000 a quarter; this is offset by a corresponding reduction in the projected rate of growth of female self-employment to 10,900 a quarter from the previous rate of 12,000 a quarter.

#### Commentary on the new estimates

Table 2 compares the revised series with the previously published estimates. Both show an increase in employment since March 1983 which followed the earlier decline.

For September 1988 the revised series show that the workforce in employment was 515,000 higher than previously published, comprising 513,000 more employees in employment and 1,000 more self-employed than the previous estimates. This reflects 1988 LFS data which suggested a considerably faster rate of employee growth between 1987 and 1988 than had been indicated in previous estimates and a rate of growth in self-employment very similar to the provisional projection.

The revised picture painted by the new estimates shows an increase of 2,809,000 in the workforce in employment between March 1983 and September 1988, which comprises increases of 1,629,000 employees in employment, 810,000 self-employed, 377,000 participants in work-related government training programmes, and a small reduction of 6,000 in HM Forces. The increase in

employees in employment is the net result of an increase of 2,198,000 in services and decreases of 335,000 in manufacturing and 234,000 in other industries.

Over the year to September 1988 the increase in the workforce in employment of 731,000 comprised increases of 607,000 in employees in employment, 125,000 in self-employment, 3,000 participants in work-related government training programmes and a fall of 4,000 in HM Forces. Within the increase in employees in employment there were rises of 567,000 in services, 60,000 in manufacturing, and a fall of 21,000 in other industries. The rise in manufacturing employment over the year contrasts with the previously estimated fall of 44,000 over the same period.

The revised series are presented with separate estimates for men and women and for full and part-time employment in table 3. Between March 1983, when employment began to increase, and September 1988 the male workforce in employment rose by 1,085,000 and the female workforce in employment by 1,724,000. The increase in the most recent year for which estimates are available—September 1987 to September 1988—was 731,000, comprising 347,000 men and 384,000 women. These increases can also be broken down as shown in table 4.

The self-employment estimates for selected industries are presented in table 5. Self-employment is estimated to have increased between 1987 and 1988 in each of the industries identified except agriculture, and transport and communications. There were increases of 14,000 (6 per cent) in manufacturing and 62,000 (4 per cent) in services. Self-employment estimates for the regions are included in table 6.

Civilian workforce in employment estimates (that is excluding HM Forces) for regions are shown in table 6. The estimates show increases since 1983 in each region in Great Britain with East Anglia, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, and South West regions experiencing a growth between June 1983 and June 1988 faster than the Great Britain average of 11 per cent. ■

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



**Department of Employment Ministers**  
 Secretary of State: **Norman Fowler**  
 Minister of State: **John Cope**  
 Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:  
**John Lee and Patrick Nicholls**

## Unemployment

*Tim Yeo (South Suffolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the rate of fall in unemployment in the United Kingdom and in other developed countries; and if he will make a statement.*

Norman Fowler: Over the past year the rate of unemployment in this country has fallen faster than in any other major industrialised country. The rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom is below the average for the European Community and now stands below that of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland.

(March 14)

*Allan Stewart (Eastwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment in which regions of the United Kingdom the rate of unemployment has fallen fastest; and if he will make a statement.*

John Lee: In the 12 months to January 1989 the largest falls in the regional seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, were in the West Midlands, 2.5 percentage points, and Wales, 2.2 percentage points, compared with the United Kingdom average of 1.9 percentage points.

(March 14)

*David Martin (Portsmouth South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the current employment position in the United Kingdom.*

*Timothy Kirkhope (Leeds North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people are currently employed in the United Kingdom; and if he will make a statement.*

John Lee: Between March 1983 and September 1988 the workforce in

employment in the United Kingdom increased by 2,813,000 to 26,374,000, the highest level on record. This rising trend has now continued for more than five years.

The figures have been adjusted for the effects of seasonal variations. The workforce in employment is the sum of employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related Government training programmes.

(March 14)

*David Shaw (Dover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the number of people who were classified as long-term unemployed in January 1983 and January 1989.*

John Lee: In January 1989 the number of unemployed claimants who had been unemployed for more than 12 months in the United Kingdom, was 821,419 compared with 1,106,771 in January 1983. The comparison is affected by the 1983 budget measures for certain older men, mostly aged 60 and over, who no longer need to sign on to get their benefits, the change in compilation of the count in March 1986 to reduce over-recording, and the change in the coverage of the count from September 1988 due to new benefit regulations affecting those young people aged under 18.

(March 14)

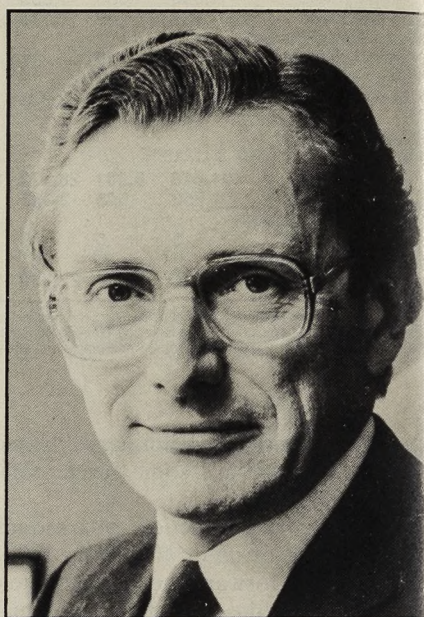
## Employment Training

*Henry Bellingham (North West Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement about the progress of disabled people in Employment Training.*

Norman Fowler: Twelve per cent of new entrants to Employment Training are people with a long-term health problem or disability.

This is a significantly higher proportion

(March 15)



Norman Fowler

than for any previous adult training programme, including the Community Programme. It shows that people with disabilities are just as able as others to benefit from training when it is geared flexibly to their individual needs.

Employers can now look very seriously at recruiting and training people with disabilities through ET. As the growth in the workforce slows down, opportunities for people with disabilities to get and keep jobs will increase and they will be better able to realise their full potential. Employment Training is helping people with disabilities to make the most of these opportunities.

(February 24)

*Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether, pursuant to his Answer to the hon member for Ealing North dated January 17, (Official Report, column 172) information on the numbers in employment training schemes in inner city areas has yet been made available.*

Patrick Nicholls: The number of people on Employment Training at March 3 was 164,000; of these, 42 per cent or about 70,000 were in training in inner city areas.

*Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the number of people who have so far registered for an ET course, what are the number and proportion who have ceased attending, and what are the main reasons for withdrawals.*

Patrick Nicholls: By February 10, 1989, 174,500 people had started on Employment Training. By the end of December, the latest date for which information is available, it is estimated that about 20,000 of these people had left the programme. People leave the programme for a number of reasons such as completing their training or getting a job. Information on the numbers leaving for particular reasons is not yet available.

(February 23)

*Eddie Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the latest information available on the number of people who transferred from the Community Programme to Employment Training; and what is this figure as a percentage of community programme participants.*

Patrick Nicholls: To the end of December 1988, the latest date for which information is available, it is estimated that about 9,000 people had transferred from the Community Programme to Employment Training. This is about 5 per cent of the number on the Community Programme at August 31, 1988. These figures exclude people who transferred to Employment Training after completing their work on the Community Programme.

(February 22)

*Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average cost to the Exchequer of an Employment Training place.*

Patrick Nicholls: The average cost to the Exchequer per trainee on Employment Training is expected to be approximately £2,300.

(March 8)

## Young workers' wages

*Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many young workers under 21 years of age were employed in trades covered by wages councils in each year 1985 to 1988, inclusive.*

Patrick Nicholls: (Holding reply February 21, 1989).

No count is made of the number of young people under 21 in Wages Council trades. However, an estimate made in 1985 suggested a figure of around half a million.

(March 2)

## Loan guarantees

*Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide the latest estimate of the numbers, location and cost of the jobs created by the loan guarantee scheme.*

John Cope: A review in 1988 of the Loan Guarantee Scheme (LGS) undertaken by National Economic and Research Associates for the Department of Employment found that in a sample of 106 firms that had used the Scheme, 310 full-time additional jobs were created in the first year.

The next Exchequer cost of the LGS per person leaving the unemployment count is estimated at £450. Statistics are not collected by my Department on the actual numbers or locations of jobs created by the Loan Guarantee Scheme.

(February 20)

*Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment pursuant to his reply to the honourable Member for Leeds Central of February 20, (Official Report, column 464) if there is any basis by which he is able to estimate the number and location of jobs created by the Loan Guarantee Scheme; and on what basis the net Exchequer cost of £450 per job is estimated.*

John Cope: The geographical breakdown of guarantees issued under the Loan Guarantee Scheme up to January 31, 1989 is as follows:

	No of guarantees	Value £m
North East	977	30.18
North West	2,679	82.25
Yorks & Humberside	1,652	48.33
West Midlands	1,794	56.77
East Midlands	1,352	45.48
South East	7,778	280.55
South West	1,990	62.15
Scotland	1,533	46.79
Wales	1,010	31.56
N Ireland	278	10.01
<b>All</b>	<b>21,043</b>	<b>694.07</b>

Information is not available that would permit reliable estimates of the number and location of jobs created to be estimated.

The net Exchequer cost is calculated by taking payments where guarantees are called less premia received and any later recoveries of guarantee payments. Deductions are made for savings in benefits and tax and National Insurance payments in the first year after the loan is made, which are additional to those that would have occurred in the absence of the loan.

The total number of additional jobs is estimated from surveys of loan recipients and banks such as that carried out last year by National Economic Research Associates.

(February 28)

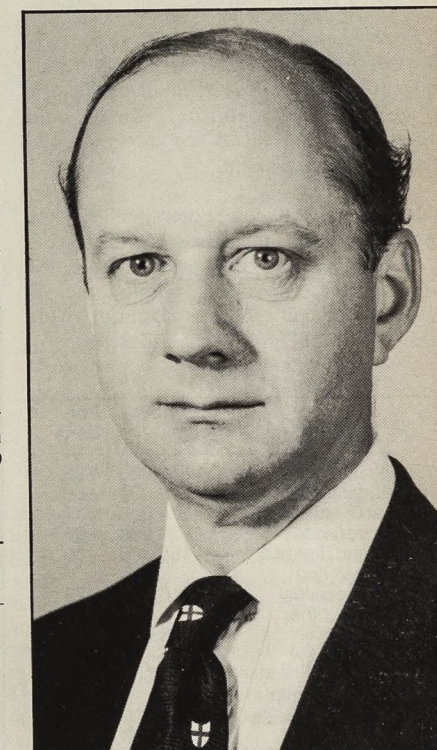
## Jobcentre costs

*Michael Meacher (Oldham West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the average cost per job entry for each unemployed person finding work through: (a) a Jobcentre Jobclub and (b) an agency Jobclub for the latest available year.*

John Lee: During the period April 1, 1988 and December 30, 1988, the average cost for an unemployed person finding work through a Jobcentre Jobclub was £249. In the same period, the average cost per job entry for an agency Jobclub was £396.

Figures on a comparable basis are not available prior to April 1, 1988.

(February 21)



John Cope

## Employers and managing agents

*Nicholas Bennett (Pembroke) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give the reasons why the Training Agency does not undertake specific research into the opinions of employers about courses provided by individual managing agents; and if he will institute such research.*

Patrick Nicholls: (Holding answer February 20, 1989).

As part of its evaluation of YTS, the Training Agency seeks the opinion of employers through a range of surveys and studies, targeted external market research and local monitoring of schemes including work experience placements. In addition, the Training Agency welcomes comments from individual employers about their experience in participating in YTS whether on local or more general aspects.

(February 21)



John Lee

## Industry labour force

Peter L. Pike (Burnley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will publish a table indicating the ten industries which have had a significant increase in the labour force over the last ten years, and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: Between September 1978 and September 1988, the most recent ten-year period for which figures are available, the largest increase in employees in employment in Great Britain were observed in the following industries:

	Number	Per Cent
Business service	+636,000	+83
Other services	+326,000	+66
Hotels and catering	+274,000	+31
Sanitary services	+170,000	+65
Banking and finance	+155,000	+36
Recreational and cultural services	+116,000	+28
Medical and other health services	+96,000	+8
Wholesale distribution	+93,000	+11
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	+57,000	+28
Education	+54,000	+4

(March 3)

## Press notices

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many press notices his Department, including the Manpower Services Commission and Training Agency, issued in each of the last 12 month periods since 1979.

John Cope:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
425	385	415	398	464	416	496	484	402	386	

Note: These figures do not include press notices issued on behalf of the Department of Employment, the Manpower Services Commission and the Training Agency through the Central Office of Information regional offices.

(February 20)

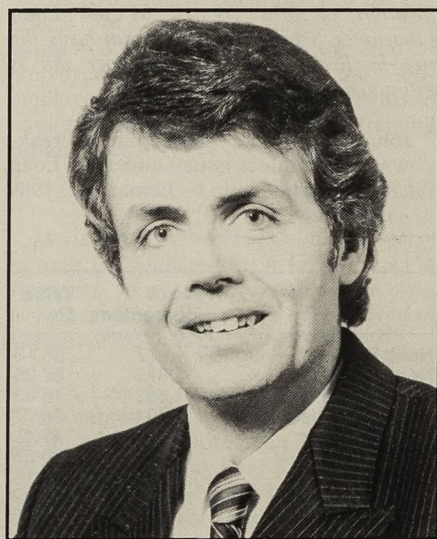
## New jobs breakdown

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of the new jobs which have become available since 1983 are part-time and what proportion were filled by men and women.

John Lee: There are no figures for job gains and job losses. Between September 1983 and September 1988, the latest date for which figures are available, the workforce in employment in Great Britain increased by 1,989,000. Of this net increase 1,167,000 (59 per cent) was attributable to growth in part-time employment, 649,000 (33 per cent) to growth in male employment and 1,339,000 (67 per cent) to growth in female employment.

The workforce in employment is the sum of employees in employment, the self-employed, Her Majesty's Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. In classifying the workforce in employment between full and part-time, all programme participants are counted as in part-time employment.

(March 6)



Patrick Nicholls

## Wages councils

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what evidence he has got that the abolition of Wages Councils will result directly in employment growth; and if he will make a statement.

Patrick Nicholls: There is now a large body of research which establishes that there is a link between the level of pay and jobs and there are studies by academics and others which point to the adverse effects on jobs of statutory minimum rates. Employers also report that the levels at which Wages Council minima are set influence the amount of employment that they are prepared to offer.

(March 14)

## Business start-ups

Teresa Gorman (Billericay) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many businesses were started during the last 12 months; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: In 1987, the latest year for which figures have been published, the estimated number of new registrations for value-added tax was 205,000. The net increase in the number of VAT-registered businesses in 1987 was 45,000, or nearly 900 a week on average. The indications are that the rate of increase during 1988 has been faster.

(March 14)

## Vocational training

Irvine Patnick (Sheffield Hallam) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he is taking to further develop and extend the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI).

John Cope: All authorities in the country are now participating in TVEI. 48 authorities are presently involved in extending the initiative to all their schools and colleges. 30 more authorities will begin their extension programmes in September 1989, and negotiations are continuing with a number of others. From this autumn half a million students in over 3,000 schools and colleges will be participating in TVEI.

(February 28)

## Tourism spending

Douglas French (Gloucester) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the effects of different per capita rates of public spending on tourism in the constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

John Lee: Government per capita support for tourism through the National Tourist Boards and the Highlands and Islands Development Board in 1987-88 was as follows:

	Funding £ thousands	Average expenditure per head of population
England	23,335	0.5
Scotland	17,211	3.4
Wales	8,625	3.0
Northern Ireland	4,813	3.1

In addition the Government provides a wide range of other forms of assistance in support of tourism-related industries. However, differences in the composition of public expenditure in different parts of the United Kingdom mean that information on the effect of this could not realistically be obtained.

(February 22)

## Tackling the human side of safety

In a string of reports on major accidents around the world ranging from Bhopal and Chernobyl to nearer home at Zeebrugge and King's Cross, references to 'human error' continually appear.

The Health and Safety Executive has now prepared a booklet *Human Factors in Industrial Safety*. It urges managers to consider human factors as a distinct element of their everyday work, which they must recognise, assess and control if they are to minimise risk.

Introducing the guidance, John Rimington, director general of the HSE, said that much progress had been made in getting the 'hardware' of health and safety right. But management had to think more systematically about the way people and their jobs fitted into both the 'process' and the organisation.

Mistakes fall into patterns. In the guidance those patterns are analysed and examples are given of the kind of mistakes that have occurred in real life. Control of

human error assumes that people will sometimes get it wrong; by thought and pre-design this can be made as difficult as possible. Mr Rimington added: "We

reckon that in 90 per cent of accidents, the human element enters in somewhere and probably 70 per cent are in fact avoidable by attention principally to this factor."

The booklet examines three areas of influence on the individual at work: taking proper account of the personal skills and characteristics of the individual; getting the job right in terms of ergonomic design and then crucially—getting the organisation right—establishing the right management climate and correct procedures. It includes a structured series of questions to help managers decide what they need to know and do. □

*Human Factors in Industrial Safety* is available from HMSO or booksellers. Price £4.95. ISBN 011 885486 0.



Accidents can have many causes.

Photo: HSE

## Spotlight on night work

It is estimated that at least one worker in ten in the industrialised countries works at night, according to a new report from the International Labour Organisation (ILO).<sup>1</sup>

Typically, night workers are men in blue-collar jobs. They are better paid than day workers, have longer holidays and enjoy special benefits.

But there is a price: growing stress from a disturbed natural biorhythm that can lead to a vicious circle of taking sleeping pills in the daytime and stimulants at night.

Generally, only one-third of regular night workers show perfect tolerance to this type of employment throughout their careers, according to the report. The others run the risk of developing health and psychological problems after several months or a few years.

Women with night jobs are subject to over-fatigue, especially since most of them have to tackle another shift of household chores before or after work.

It is noted that research findings such as these do not make for unanimity. Employers disagree with a number of them, stating that while certain workers have difficulties in adapting to night work, there is no clear evidence of overall harmful effects on health.

In developing countries night work is less prevalent. Thus, in Peru only 4.6 per cent of industrial

wage earners were employed on night shifts. The report notes that a considerable proportion of industrial equipment in the Third World remains inactive 16 hours a day, although capital is scarce and labour plentiful. A better utilisation of available production capacity, in particular through shift work, would increase output and create new jobs.

Consequently, many countries have taken steps to reward employees for the disadvantages of night work.

In China night shifts are limited to seven hours. In the USSR, for employees doing successive shifts in continuous cycle, the average working week is one hour shorter than that of day workers. In Denmark it is two hours shorter and in France, Finland and Sweden four hours shorter.

The policy of extra leave is also gaining ground, as in Australia where most continuous shift workers have one additional week of paid vacation.

National laws and regulations on health supervision have only rarely granted preferential treatment to night workers. One exception is France. No French worker can be assigned to shift work without previous examination by an industrial physician. If an employee shows symptoms of intolerance, he or she has access to a doctor's care. And in Portugal

medical check-ups of night workers must be given at yearly intervals.

Other attempts to mitigate adverse effects of night work include rest periods, transfer to normal daytime employment particularly for older employees, early retirement, limiting the time spent on night work and better social services like catering and transport facilities.

Most ILO member states have enacted provisions forbidding night work for children and young people in line with the established international labour standards. But ILO Convention no 89 of 1948—which prohibits night work for women in industry and was once a widely accepted feature of national labour legislation—has come under fire. Critics charge that its prohibitive measures prevent women from obtaining certain jobs and hinder their access to higher wages and premium payments, contravening the principle of sexual equality.

Renewed efforts are needed to bridge the gap between conflicting views and reach a consensus. This will be the job of the ILO's International Labour Conference, meeting in Geneva in June, with the twofold expectation that Convention no 89 will be partly revised and that new standards will emerge for night work. □

<sup>1</sup>Night work, Report V (1), ILO, Geneva.

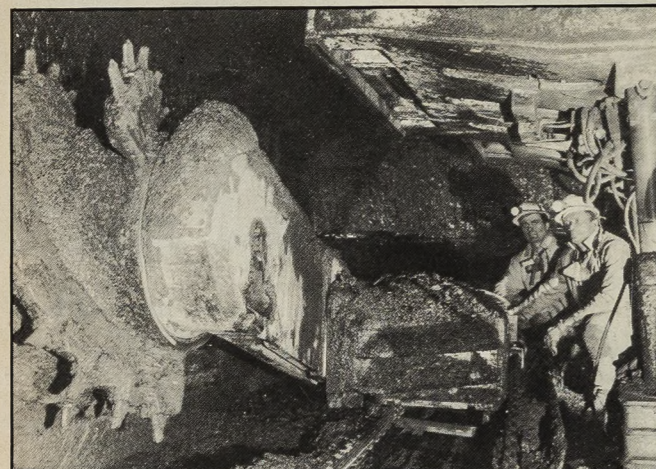
## Boost for pensioners' earnings

The Chancellor announced in his Budget Statement that he and the for Social Security Secretary propose to abolish the pensioners' earnings rule. The necessary provisions will be added to the Social Security Bill now before Parliament, and the rule will be abolished with effect from October 1, 1989.

Commenting on the Chancellor's announcement, Social Security Secretary John Moore said: "This is very good news for older people. It means they can go on working without having their state pension reduced. And they will no longer be barred from receiving a full pension if they work more than a few hours a week. It will still be possible for people to defer drawing their pension for up to five years and so increase their entitlements." □

## Workaholic Britain?

According to statistics calculated by the Government Labour Panel in Japan, the average British worker worked a total of 1,938 hours in 1986. This compares with 1,924 hours in the US, 1,655 in West Germany and 1,643 in France. Only in Japan was there a higher average: 2,150. □



Coal-cutting shearer, Gedling colliery, South Notts.

## Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual employees.

However, British Coal provides some information for an average October pay-week for some of its male manual employees.

Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The information relates to male manual employees aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to average cash earnings for the

October pay-week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and on the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October.

The allowances in kind consist of the value of concessionary fuel but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information for October 1988, with comparable information for previous years is shown in the following table. □

Earnings of manual workers in coal-mining	£ per week		
	Oct 1986	Oct 1987	Oct 1988
Cash earnings	205.20	216.08	253.69
of which:			
Overtime	..	32.25	53.07
Incentive bonus	..	40.55	44.65
Other items			
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	22.57	24.11	25.14
Sickness pay	4.90	5.02	5.24
Allowances in kind	10.76	10.95	11.15

.. Not available.

## Redundancy payments

A draft Order to amend the Redundancy Payments (Local Government) Order 1983 has been laid before Parliament by Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls.

The Order adds to the list of bodies with whom employment is counted as relevant local government service, for the purpose of redundancy payments.

The additions cover a number of bodies in the education and training sector, such as grant-maintained schools and City Technology colleges, as well as the Broads Authority and the Countryside Commission for Scotland.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Order will take effect from April 1, 1989. □

## Hours and holiday entitlements—manual employees

During 1988<sup>1</sup> there were few reductions in normal basic hours of work in nationally negotiated agreements covering manual employees, and the average working week at the end of 1988 remained at just under 39 hours.

The trend towards longer paid holidays continued during 1988 and the average holiday entitlement excluding public holidays is now almost 22½ days per year.

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

Between 1975 and 1979 there was little change in basic normal hours for manual employees which remained on average at 40 hours per week. From 1980 to 1985 there was a fall in basic hours; a substantial majority of manual employees enjoyed a 39-hour week by the end of this period.

During the period 1985 to 1987 fewer than 150,000 manual employees a year received any reduction in basic hours, but in 1988 almost 400,000 manual employees had a reduction in normal working hours, averaging a fall of just over one hour for those involved. These 400,000 employees were mainly in the ambulance, health and prison services where their basic hours dropped by one to 39 hours per week, and in the Post

Office delivery service where the reduction was by 1½ hours to 41½ hours.

By the end of 1988, 78 per cent of manual employees covered by national agreements worked a 39-hour week and about 11 per cent had basic hours of under 39 per week.

**Holidays with pay:** The steady increase in entitlement to holidays with pay has continued in 1988, with almost 600,000 manual employees being awarded extra holidays, averaging about one extra day for those involved.

By the end of 1988, under 10 per cent of manual employees covered by this analysis had paid holidays of four weeks or less (excluding public holidays) while nearly a quarter had five weeks or more.

The average holiday entitlement (excluding public holidays) now stands at 22½ days paid holidays per year, ½ day per year more than the average one year ago.

Actual holiday entitlement will tend to be higher than the basic entitlement because of additions for seniority, length of service and local arrangements—over a third of all manual employees are covered by national agreements which specify additional paid holidays for longer serving employees. □

<sup>1</sup> This item updates information that last appeared on p 257 of the April 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Competitive tendering boosts local authorities ltd

With compulsory competitive tendering now law, an increasing number of local authorities are reacting by merging all their direct service organisations into a single business unit to compete effectively with private contractors. These new in-house contracting organisations, set up at 'arm's length' from the local council, are modelled on private sector companies.

A crucial element is the efficiency and productivity of the workforce: Eastbourne Borough Services, established in 1984, now defines its profitability in terms of increased output per employee. It has achieved this without any reduction in the previous council workforce.

While most local authority

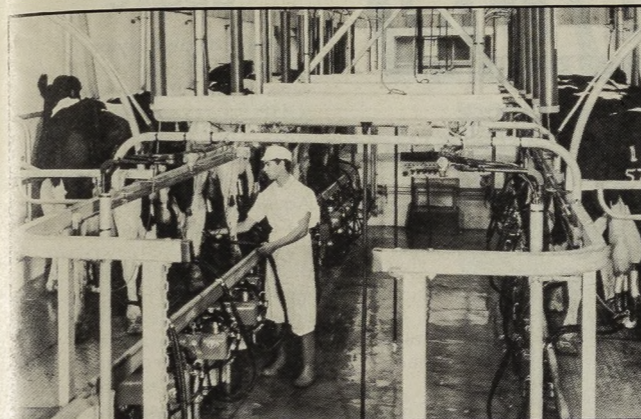
companies have stayed with national agreements, Dartford Borough Council's 'Dartforce' decided to distance itself from these agreements by paying its manual employees an all-inclusive rate per hour tied to achievement of target times.

Some authorities have started profit sharing schemes and new initiatives to encourage employee participation, including team briefings and quality circles.

Managers of many of these new style council organisations are now being offered new incentives, such as performance-related pay, free cars and profit shares. □

Income Data Services Ltd have examined this phenomenon in their *Public Service Digest* available from Income Data Services Ltd (tel 01-250 3434).

## Earnings in agriculture



Men averaged 46.6 hours a week in 1987-88.

Photo: MAFF

information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Separate details are given for men (20 years and above), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in line with

the Agricultural Wages Order.

The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays, and absences.

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out opposite. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause. For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the March 1987 and April 1988 issues of *Employment Gazette*. □

Average weekly earnings			
Date	£ per week		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1987 Apr—1987 Sept	150.06	96.15	120.63
1987 Oct—1988 Mar	149.23	96.34	119.83
1988 Apr—1988 Sept	159.28	100.41	126.57
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1987 Apr—1988 Mar	149.65	96.25	120.23

Average hourly earnings			
Date	Pence per hour		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1987 Apr—1987 Sept	317.3	205.0	217.1
1987 Oct—1988 Mar	325.8	217.5	282.0
1988 Apr—1988 Sept	333.2	221.2	292.3
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1987 Apr—1988 Mar	321.1	211.1	276.4

Average hours worked			
Date	Pence per hour		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
<b>Half-yearly periods</b>			
1987 Apr—1987 Sept	47.3	46.9	44.5
1987 Oct—1988 Mar	45.8	44.3	42.5
1988 Apr—1988 Sept	47.8	45.4	43.3
<b>Yearly period</b>			
1987 Apr—1988 Mar	46.6	45.6	43.5

## Household expenditure in 1987

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the expenditure of households in the United Kingdom. Results for the calendar year 1987 are shown for the first time in *Labour Market Data* this month (tables 7-1, 7-2 and 7-3). The full 1987 report will be published in June.

Average weekly household expenditure as estimated from the FES, was £188.62 in 1987, just under 6 per cent higher than that recorded in 1986 (see table 7-2). The increase in real terms was 2 per cent. The average number of people per household recorded was 2.53 persons, slightly lower than the 1986 estimate of 2.55 persons, and average expenditure per person at £74.46 increased by 6.8 per cent (see table 7-2).

Quarterly figures for 1987 are estimates of all household expenditure shown in table 7-1 together with estimates adjusted for seasonal variation and for changes in retail prices. These provide an indication of trends in

the amount of goods and services purchased. But the expenditure figures are subject to sampling errors and quarterly estimates should not be regarded as more accurate than plus or minus 4 per cent. The quarterly figures show a more erratic pattern than in recent years. In particular the level of expenditure for the third quarter of 1987 seems low in relation to other quarters both in total and in most commodity groups.

Detailed investigations of the results suggest that this is partly a result of changes in the proportions of different types of households responding. Investigations will continue and any findings given in the full 1987 report.

The third quarter sample includes a larger proportion than other quarters of households with lower than average expenditure—particularly those headed by pensioners and one-person households. If the survey results are standardised so that proportions of different types of

households in the third quarter of 1987 are the same as in the whole of the 1986 sample, expenditure would have been some £3 higher.

The main components of household expenditure are shown quarterly in table 7-2 and as annual figures for more detailed components in table 7-3 for both 1986 and 1987.

Table 7-3 also shows the number of households covered in the 1987 survey compared with those for the 1986.

In 1987 a further improvement in the response rate was achieved, with 7,396 households co-operating in the survey—nearly 72 per cent of those approached.

The percentage of householders who owned their own homes increased from 54 per cent in 1980 and 60 per cent in 1985, to 62 per cent of responding households in 1987. □

## Tourism and education

The tourism industry can offer much greater assistance to educational establishments, according to a report *Education and the Tourism Industry* published by the English Tourist Board.

As well as work experience and industrial placements, the industry can help with finance and provide teaching and training materials.

Prepared by eminent catering and tourism educationalist, Dr Bernard Hawes, the report analyses 17 case studies to show the wide range of opportunities and benefits which can result from the close collaboration between employers and educational establishments. □

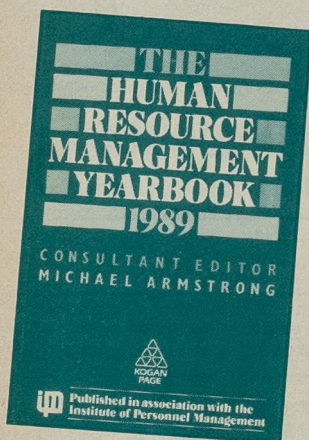
The illustrated report is available, price £10 including p and p from Department D, English Tourist Board, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ.

Free Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 150.

## Human resources at your fingertips

Keeping up to date with human resource development and the organisations involved is the task of the *Human Resource Management Yearbook 1989*.

The book contains four parts, each divided into constituent sections. In the first part, general



issues and trends are covered, ranging from employee relocation and pensions, to organising a conference. Part two looks at legislation and codes of practice, while parts three and four contain extensive directory and bibliography lists on human resource management training. □

*The Human Resource Management Yearbook 1989*, edited by Michael Armstrong, is published by Kogan Page. Price £19.95. ISBN 1 85091 746 9.

## Career guides

The English Tourist Board has published two new guides on the comprehensive range of tourism training and career opportunities available for school, college and university leavers.

Now one of Britain's fastest growing industries—needing an extra 50,000 new staff every year—tourism already employs some 1.5 million people, nearly a quarter more than a decade ago.

Split into three sections, the *Handbook of Tourism and Leisure 1989* looks at:

- careers—over 50 occupation profiles, detailing working conditions, qualifications and training, opportunities;
- training—a compendium of courses and colleges; and

# REVIEWS

## The new small business guide

This revised and extended third edition of *The New Small Business Guide* contains details of all the sources of practical information on small businesses, including a new section on the Data Protection Act.

The book is a comprehensive guide to all aspects of running a small business and would be a valuable resource for professional advisers in the field, such as bank

managers, accountants, enterprise agency directors, local government officers and tutors of business training courses.

The author is senior lecturer at the Cranfield School of Management and director of its Business Growth programme. □

*The New Small Business Guide* by Colin Barrow is published by BBC Books. Price £9.95. ISBN 0563 214767.

## Personnel management made simple

'Made Simple' books aim to offer step-by-step guidance through complex subject areas and can be used for self-study or class use.

The authors of *Personnel Management*—Shaun Tyson and Alfred York—take the reader through each aspect of personnel management from job evaluation to resolving conflict. The interrelationship of various elements are discussed, with the emphasis on tried and tested principles rather than all the variations of current practice.

From a position of relative ignorance, the reader emerges from the book fuelled with new found confidence and much wider understanding of the personnel agenda. □

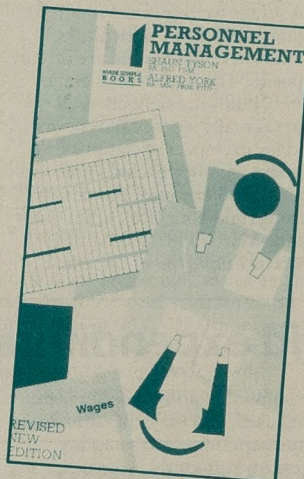
*Personnel Management* is published by Heinemann in its 'Made Simple' series. Price £5.95. ISBN 0 434 98616 X.

- employers—an A—Z listing of companies recruiting to the tourism and leisure industry

A series of career case studies, illustrating specific demands and challenges, feature alongside descriptions of each of the three main industry sectors: travel and transport; food and accommodation; leisure and recreation management.

An information sources chapter covers further reading, job-hunting, postgraduate study and routes to professional association membership. □

Copies of the *Handbook of Tourism and Leisure 1989* are available, priced £9.95 plus £1.50 postage and packing, from Hobsons Publishing plc, Bateman Street, Cambridge, CB2 1LZ.



## Marketing in a liberated Europe

*1992: Marketing in Europe* is designed as a primer which combines a 40-minute programme on video with a 170-page ring-bound factfile, providing information on each member state in an easily accessible form.

In the video, TV journalist Leonard Parkin introduces four UK-based experts from four different disciplines—management, marketing, design and advertising. □

*1992: Marketing in Europe* is available from Centaur Communications, St Giles House, 50 Poland Street, London W1V 4AX. Price £29.50 plus £3.50 p and p plus VAT.

## Bright ideas above

To enable business people to understand fully the benefits and versatility of overhead projectors (OHPs) and to use them to the best effect, a free 32-page booklet is now available from the Audio Visual, Video and Presentation Advisory Service (AVVPAS).

Called *Bright Ideas*, the booklet is a complete step-by-step guide on the use of the OHP, from setting up the equipment to projecting large computer generated images.

It deals with the art of presentation, best use of prepared software, how to use a photocopier to produce transparencies, overlay techniques, types of presentation material, the projection of three-dimensional objects, and the types of projectors and screens available. The final chapter deals with the computer and the overhead projector.

*Bright Ideas* can be obtained free by sending a stamped, addressed A5 envelope to Mr Bob Cavanagh, AVVPAS Secretariat, Unit 4, Riverside Industrial Park, Riverway, Trowbridge BA14 8LL. □

## Interactive video

The National Interactive Video Centre has produced the UK's first comprehensive guide to off-the-shelf courseware and resource discs. The *Interactive Video Generic Courseware Catalogue* describes over 180 videodisc-based packages now available from British programme makers and distributors.

The catalogue covers a wide range of projects for use in the following areas:

- banking and finance;
- computing;
- sales and marketing;
- retailing;
- engineering;
- management;
- education;
- languages;
- visual databases;
- information resources.

The catalogue includes a description of each disc, and detailed information on the hardware or delivery system required. There is also a list of courseware distributors with complete contact information. □

Further information on this and other publications is available from the National Interactive Video Centre, 24 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD. (tel 01-387 2233).