

LABOUR

Each UK census continues to ask questions which allow an analysis of the occupational distribution of the population which can be separately extracted for Wales. This has facilitated useful broad comparisons over time which now stretch back over about 150 years. The main complication has always arisen from adjustments to the basis on which the occupations were classified into broad orders and in the total number of such orders. There is, for example, a serious divide between the series for 1851-1911 and that for 1921-71. It is thus unfortunate that such a major break occurs for the information here which, in any event, only spans three census dates, 1971, 1981 and 1991. The 1971 census categorised people into 27 occupational orders; in 1981 (and 1991) these were reduced to just 17. It would be possible to rework the figures to allow comparisons to be made with reasonable certainty, but the process requires detailed calculations from the sub-groups to put the 1971 figures on a 1981 basis (and vice versa): neither the resources nor the time were available. Instead a footnote indicates the minimal broad adjustments that would be needed to make approximate comparisons.

A similar problem arises with the figures giving the distribution of employees in employment by broad industrial group (Table 7.3). This is because there is a similar shift from using (up to 1982) the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and then switching to the 1992 SIC. Tables 7.2 - 7.5 indicate the relative importance of men and women employees in employment, the industrial distribution of employees in employment, the differing extent of part time working of men and women, and the geographical distribution of the self-employed.

There is a central paradox over the figures on unemployment (Tables 7.6 - 7.8): at the one level they become more and more precise; at another it is necessary to be wary over interpretations of what they mean. These two aspects are not unconnected. Definitions of what is unemployment and who are the unemployed are difficult and can change over time and in different social

contexts: official perceptions are inevitably closely linked to policy and to regulations over payment; whilst the figures necessarily reflect the coverage and nature of whatever scheme is in operation. Thus 1922 was one water-shed when the restricted, experimental pre-1914 system of unemployment insurance was extended to most manual workers that represented a large increase in the proportion of the working population covered; 1948 was another watershed when the national insurance scheme applied to all persons regardless of age, occupation or hours worked. In addition to the issue of coverage the figures were influenced by the method of counting those who were unemployed. With various refinements the basic UK method until the early 1970s was by counting, on a given date, insurance cards lodged in labour exchanges; during the period covered here the basic system has been to give a count of those claiming benefit (unemployment benefits, supplementary benefits and National Insurance credits) at benefit offices on the day of the monthly count, provided that on that day they were out of work and able to undertake any suitable work. Administering this broad guideline raised numerous definitional problems of who could claim benefit, what constitutes suitable work and availability for work. Such matters are necessarily determined by policy and regulations, and thus liable to change over time. As it happens there were quite frequent changes during the years covered here, especially in the 1980s.

Table 7.6 takes account of past discontinuities in unemployment data to be consistent with current coverage. Table 7.7 shows the variation in the unemployment rate between counties and Table 7.8 categorises the unemployed by age, duration and sex; these tables are not adjusted for discontinuities.

The series on unfilled job vacancies (Table 7.9) can be seen as a proxy for the demand for labour open to the unemployed. It is, however, far from covering all vacancies: the series is essentially one of the number of jobs notified to the Job Centres but only

about a third of all vacancies are so notified, and only about a quarter of all engagements are effected through Job Centres. The series is still the most useful guide to the trends in unfilled vacancies and these are thought to track the shifts in the labour market quite closely. There is a similar, though difficult to measure, lack of comprehensiveness in the figures on the numbers in training and the numbers on government schemes to alleviate unemployment (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) which also suffer from changes in the number and nature of the schemes. They are none the less significant and useful in indicating the trends in what are largely new approaches to employment issues. The figures on industrial stoppages (Table 7.12)

are more solidly based, though the detailed breakdown by industrial sectors needs to be treated with care because of changes in the SIC and because some of these sectors were very small in Wales. Information on redundancies is both less comprehensive and more subjective (Tables 7.13-7.14). In all these tables the notes attempt to give broad guidance over the main shortcomings and pitfalls.

The basis of the information (Table 7.16) on the social class of households (more strictly of heads of households) is firm in the sense that they are drawn from the population census, but issues of class obviously confront definitional issues.

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7.1 Occupations by broad occupation group, and by sex, by census years (a)

Number

	1971		
	Males	Females	Total
i) Farmers, foresters, fishermen	45,600	7,640	53,240
ii) Miners and quarrymen	36,500	60	36,560
iii) Gas, coke and chemical makers	12,090	1,020	14,010
iv) Glass and ceramic makers	10,650	1,010	11,660
v) Furnace, forge, foundry, rollingmill workers	11,060	450	11,510
vi) Electrical and electronic workers	26,690	3,210	29,900
vii) Engineering and allied trades workers not elsewhere classified	122,370	15,890	138,260
viii) Wood workers	17,330	470	17,800
ix) Leather workers	1,620	1,390	3,010
x) Textile workers	2,850	2,120	4,970
xi) Clothing workers	2,220	13,130	13,330
xii) Food, drink and tobacco workers	9,170	3,690	12,860
xiii) Paper and printing workers	4,850	2,410	7,260
xiv) Makers of other products	9,950	5,240	15,190
xv) Construction workers	31,900	80	31,980
xvi) Painters and decorators	11,820	480	12,300
xvii) Drivers of stationary engines, cranes etc.	25,970	170	26,140
xviii) Labourers not elsewhere classified	72,350	6,150	78,500
xix) Transport and communications workers	64,080	5,830	69,910
xx) Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	19,870	8,480	28,350
xxi) Clerical workers	41,300	85,420	126,720
xxii) Sales workers	50,780	54,050	104,830
xxiii) Service, sports and recreation workers	38,900	95,000	133,900
xxiv) Administration and managers	28,860	2,410	31,090
xxv) Professional workers, technical workers, artists.	66,750	49,080	115,830
xxvi) Armed forces (British and foreign)	7,450	290	7,740
xxvii) Inadequately described occupations	16,200	22,480	38,680
Total economically active	780,390	387,230	1,167,620

(a) The figures for each year are based on a 10 percent sample. There is thus a margin of error, and the totals may not exactly be the sum of the constituent parts. The 1971 figures are based on the 1968 SIC which had 27 main categories. The 1981 and 1991 figures are based on the 1980 SIC which had 17 main categories. A precise conversion of the 1971 figures to the 1980 SIC has not been attempted, but a rough equivalent could be calculated from the guidance in the table below.

1980 SIC Group number	1968 SIC rough equivalence
1.	XXIV (part), XXV (part)
2.	XXV (part)
3.	XXIII (part), XXV (part)
4.	XXV (part)
5.	XXIV (part), XXVI (part)
6.	XIX (part), XXI
7.	XXII
8.	XXIII (part), XXVI (part)
9.	XXIII (part)
10.	I
11.	III, IV
12.	V to XIV
13.	XVI
14.	II, XV
15.	XVII, XIX (part), XX
16.	XVIII
17.	XXVII

7.1 (continued) Occupations by broad occupation group, and by sex, census years (a)

	1981			1991		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Professional and related supporting management, local Government managers	24,560	5,980	30,540	30,770	14,290	45,060
2. Professional and related in education, welfare and health	34,840	62,700	97,540	36,650	76,970	113,620
3. Literary, artistic and sports	4,830	2,820	7,650	5,930	4,120	10,050
4. Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	37,140	3,300	40,440	35,810	5,540	41,350
5. Managerial	92,230	30,520	122,750	95,860	39,840	135,700
6. Clerical and related	41,240	116,400	157,640	35,050	122,730	157,780
7. Selling	25,590	44,030	69,620	23,570	46,800	70,370
8. Security and protective service	21,360	2,510	23,870	18,400	2,720	21,120
9. Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	23,450	100,910	124,360	24,860	105,390	130,250
10. Farming, fishing and related	14,560	2,500	17,060	11,590	3,380	14,970
11. Materials processing, making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	51,010	22,270	73,280	46,740	18,300	65,040
12. Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	143,310	9,000	155,310	99,960	7,570	107,530
13. Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspection, packaging and related	27,570	15,300	42,870	22,640	17,630	40,270
14. Construction, mining and related n.e.c.	63,270	300	63,570	44,280	350	44,630
15. Transport operating, materials moving and storing, and related	81,330	3,370	84,700	57,650	3,000	60,650
16. Miscellaneous	39,430	3,900	43,330	13,580	2,350	15,930
17. Inadequately described and not stated	32,490	25,100	57,590	6,920	6,160	13,080
Total economically active	761,210	450,910	1,212,120	610,260	477,140	1,087,400

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.2 Distribution of Civilian Work Force, by employment, status and sex

Thousands, at mid June

	Unemployed claimants (a)			Self employed (b)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1974	28	5	32	..	..	110
1975	41	9	50	..	..	115
1976	56	15	71	..	..	122
1977	57	18	75	..	..	128
1978	58	21	79	101	25	126
1979 (c)	53	21	73	98	26	124
1980	64	27	90	99	26	125
1981	103	36	139	95	25	119
1982	115	40	155	94	27	121
1983	118	45	162	93	30	123
1984	117	46	163	113	35	148
1985	123	50	173	103	33	136
1986	123	50	174	112	32	144
1987	108	43	151	93	39	132
1988	91	36	127	100	36	136
1989	68	25	93	145	40	185
1990	61	18	79	127	39	166
1991	87	23	110	123	38	160
1992	96	25	121	128	39	166
1993	100	26	126	113	36	149
1994	92	25	117	142	39	181
1995	80	22	102	122	39	161
1996	77	22	100	117	42	160

(a) This unadjusted series does not allow for changes in the coverage of unemployment statistics.

(b) Figures for the self-employed are based on the Labour Force Survey.

(c) Estimated from quarterly series.

7.2 (continued) Distribution of Civilian Work Force, by employment, status and sex

Thousands, at mid June

Employed			Work related government training programmes			Civilian work force			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
621	371	992	-	-	-	..	..	1,134	1974
618	380	998	-	-	-	..	..	1,162	1975
612	383	995	-	-	-	..	..	1,188	1976
608	390	998	-	-	-	..	..	1,200	1977
615	400	1,017	-	-	-	774	446	1,222	1978
618	415	1,033	-	-	-	769	462	1,230	1979 (c)
598	407	1,005	-	-	-	761	460	1,220	1980
551	389	939	-	-	-	749	450	1,198	1981
527	379	906	-	-	-	736	447	1,182	1982
512	378	890	-	-	-	723	453	1,175	1983
504	383	887	5	5	10	739	469	1,208	1984
502	388	890	6	4	10	734	475	1,209	1985
495	394	888	8	6	13	737	482	1,219	1986
498	410	908	11	7	18	711	499	1,210	1987
513	441	954	13	8	21	717	520	1,237	1988
517	466	983	21	11	31	751	541	1,292	1989
520	470	991	18	10	28	727	538	1,264	1990
490	466	956	13	8	21	713	535	1,248	1991
478	471	948	13	7	20	714	541	1,255	1992
483	478	960	11	6	17	707	546	1,253	1993
482	474	955	11	5	16	726	543	1,269	1994
472	475	947	5	3	9	680	539	1,219	1995
479	489	967	6	3	10	680	557	1,237	1996

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.3 Distribution of employees in employment by broad industrial group (a)

	<u>Agriculture and fishing</u>	<u>Energy and water</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</u>
1974	27	65	336	62	153
1975	26	66	317	61	154
1976	26	64	303	64	156
1977	24	64	309	60	162
1978	24	63	312	61	165
1979	23	62	315	62	170
1980	23	60	289	61	169
1981	23	61	240	54	165
1982	24	55	213	49	164
1983	22	52	201	47	169
1984	22	48	200	47	171
1985	23	45	199	46	169
1986	22	37	197	44	169
1987	22	33	203	45	172
1988	21	29	216	46	181
1989	20	27	221	48	198
1990	20	22	220	49	210
1991	20	17	204	44	204
1992	20	15	205	39	198
1993	19	15	202	40	201
1994	18	14	213	37	201
1995	17	14	212	31	200
1996	17	13	210	38	201

- (a) Data from 1982 based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92) and, prior to this, on SIC80.
 (b) Including public administration, education and health prior to 1982.

7.3 (continued) Distribution of employees in employment by broad Industrial group (a)

Thousands

Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance etc	Public administration, education and health	Other services (b)	Total	
60	40	..	246	989	1974
61	40	..	272	997	1975
58	41	..	281	993	1976
57	42	..	280	998	1977
58	43	..	291	1,017	1978
58	44	..	299	1,033	1979
58	49	..	296	1,005	1980
53	50	..	293	939	1981
51	81	233	38	908	1982
47	81	233	37	890	1983
47	85	230	38	887	1984
47	87	233	40	890	1985
45	88	244	41	888	1986
45	91	254	42	908	1987
47	99	269	44	954	1988
51	104	269	45	983	1989
53	99	275	44	991	1990
49	99	280	41	956	1991
46	97	293	45	959	1992
46	97	296	44	960	1993
44	92	293	44	955	1994
44	96	292	41	947	1995
41	100	303	44	968	1996

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.4 Part-time working by employees in employment by sex (a)

	Males		Females	
	Number (thousands)	Percentage of total	Number (thousands)	Percentage of total
1974	24	3.9	131	35.3
1975	26	4.3	140	36.8
1976	27	4.4	141	36.8
1977	24	3.9	142	36.4
1978	25	4.1	152	38.0
1979	..	..	166	40.1
1980	..	..	162	39.8
1981	26	4.8	159	40.9
1982	..	..	156	41.1
1983	..	..	164	43.4
1984	29	5.8	165	43.2
1985	..	..	172	44.4
1986	..	..	173	44.0
1987	39	7.8	183	44.7
1988	..	..	195	44.3
1989	37	7.1	209	44.9
1990	..	..	218	46.3
1991	44	9.0	220	47.1
1992	48	10.1	223	47.3
1993	51	10.5	230	48.1
1994	46	9.6	224	47.2
1995	45	9.5	225	47.3
1996	49	10.1	236	48.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) At June each year for females. At June each year for males until 1978, then September until 1991.

7.5 Self-employed by geographical distribution, census years (a)

	1971		1981		1991	
	Number (thousands)	Per cent of economically active	Number (thousands)	Per cent of economically active	Number (thousands)	Per cent of economically active (b)
Clwyd-East	8.0	8.1	9.5	8.6	12.9	10.5
Clwyd-West	8.2	16.1	9.5	17.1	11.7	18.0
Gwynedd	14.1	16.2	15.5	16.9	19.6	19.0
Powys	10.0	23.0	12.1	25.0	14.5	26.3
West Wales	21.6	22.1	23.4	22.0	29.0	24.6
Industrial South Wales	48.7	6.2	56.1	7.0	76.0	9.6
Gwent	12.3	6.4	14.3	7.3	19.6	9.9
Mid Glamorgan	13.1	5.8	14.6	6.3	20.4	8.9
South Glamorgan	10.7	6.2	13.6	7.8	18.1	10.0
West South Wales	12.6	6.5	13.6	7.0	17.9	9.7
Wales	110.6	9.5	126.1	10.4	163.6	13.0
Great Britain	1,843.1	7.4	2,296.5	9.0	3,078.4	11.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Figures for 1971, 1981 and 1991 are not strictly comparable since the population bases differ in each Census. 1971 data relates to the population present on Census night while that for 1981 and 1991 relates to the usually resident population. Information for the 1991 usually resident population includes data on households which were wholly absent on Census night. The geographical divisions broadly coincide with counties, the main variations being: Clwyd is split into two, East (districts of Delyn, Alyn and Deeside, and Wrexham Maelor) and West (districts of Rhuddlan, Colwyn and Glyndwr); West Wales (Dyfed less the Llanelli district); and West South Wales (West Glamorgan plus the Llanelli district).
- (b) 1991 Census data includes students who were also in employment or seeking work in the week before the census. Previously students were counted as economically inactive.

7.6 Unemployment claimants adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality (a)

	Number (Thousands)			Rate (b)			United Kingdom
	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	annual average rate (b) Persons
1974	28.5	4.9	33.4	3.8	1.2	2.9	2.0
1975	40.8	7.8	48.5	5.3	1.9	4.1	3.1
1976	50.6	12.6	63.2	6.4	3.0	5.2	4.2
1977	51.6	15.7	67.3	6.5	3.6	5.5	4.4
1978	52.6	17.7	70.2	6.6	4.0	5.7	4.3
1979	47.8	18.6	66.4	6.1	4.0	5.3	4.0
1980	60.1	24.2	84.3	7.7	5.3	6.8	5.1
1981	92.8	33.4	126.2	12.2	7.4	10.4	8.1
1982	105.9	38.3	144.1	14.1	8.6	12.0	9.5
1983	111.9	41.7	153.6	15.2	9.2	12.9	10.4
1984	115.6	45.0	160.6	15.4	9.6	13.2	10.6
1985	119.8	47.8	167.6	16.0	10.1	13.7	10.9
1986	119.4	48.8	168.2	15.9	10.1	13.7	11.1
1987	105.9	42.2	148.1	14.6	8.4	12.1	9.9
1988	88.5	35.3	123.8	12.1	6.8	9.9	8.0
1989	69.9	26.1	95.9	9.1	4.8	7.3	6.2
1990	65.6	20.6	86.2	8.9	3.8	6.7	5.8
1991	88.5	24.4	112.9	12.2	4.6	9.0	8.0
1992	99.9	26.8	126.6	13.7	4.9	10.0	9.7
1993	102.7	27.6	130.3	14.2	5.0	10.3	10.3
1994	93.6	26.3	119.9	12.7	4.8	9.3	9.3
1995	82.9	24.0	106.9	12.1	4.4	8.7	8.2
1996	78.6	23.1	101.7	11.3	4.2	8.2	7.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) This seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.
- (b) Expressed as a percentage of the workforce.

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7.7 Claimant unemployment rates by statistical sub-division (a)

	Clwyd East		Clwyd West		Gwynedd		Powys		West Wales	
	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December
1974	3.7	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.9	7.1	2.5	3.7	4.1	5.6
1975	6.6	8.5	5.9	10.2	6.8	10.9	3.9	5.8	6.1	9.1
1976	8.4	9.2	8.4	11.2	8.4	10.7	5.2	6.4	7.3	11.2
1977	9.6	10.8	9.3	11.5	8.6	11.1	6.1	6.7	9.1	10.3
1978 (b)	9.5	9.3	9.4	11.1	8.3	9.5	5.7	5.2	7.9	8.4
1979 (b)	8.5	8.3	8.1	10.3	7.5	9.1	4.6	5.0	6.6	7.6
1980 (b)	13.6	16.3	8.7	13.5	8.3	12.8	5.7	7.9	7.1	10.6
1981 (b)	17.5	18.6	12.9	16.7	12.5	15.9	9.5	11.8	11.3	13.7
1982 (b)	18.2	18.8	15.2	18.1	13.9	16.9	10.8	12.4	13.6	15.8

7.7 (continued) Claimant unemployment rates by county (a)

	Clwyd		Dyfed		Gwynedd		Powys		Gwent	
	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December
1983	14.1	14.9	11.9	12.5	12.5	14.5	7.9	8.4	14.9	14.5
1984	13.2	14.7	11.7	13.7	12.5	16.1	7.8	9.2	14.1	15.0
1985	13.5	14.6	12.8	14.1	13.6	16.0	8.3	9.3	14.7	14.9
1986	13.2	13.5	13.0	13.9	13.7	15.4	8.4	8.8	15.1	14.4
1987	11.5	10.8	11.8	12.1	12.3	13.5	7.6	7.4	13.1	11.9
1988	8.9	7.9	10.0	9.5	10.1	10.6	5.7	5.0	10.6	9.3
1989	5.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	7.4	8.1	3.2	2.9	7.7	6.7
1990	4.7	5.8	5.5	7.0	6.5	8.7	2.5	3.8	6.5	7.6
1991	6.9	7.9	7.9	9.4	8.6	10.9	4.6	5.3	9.2	9.7
1992	8.1	9.2	8.5	10.1	9.7	11.9	5.2	6.6	10.1	10.9
1993	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	10.2	11.2	5.6	5.8	10.7	10.5
1994	7.5	7.0	8.2	8.2	9.1	10.0	4.6	4.3	10.2	9.2
1995	7.1	7.5	7.9	9.0	9.2	10.9	4.7	4.9	8.6	8.7
1996	7.1	6.6	8.0	8.3	9.3	9.4	4.4	3.9	8.4	7.3

- (a) Unadjusted claimant unemployment expressed as a percentage of the workforce from 1983 onwards and as a percentage of employees for earlier years. Until 1983 data were published for statistical sub-divisions, rather than counties. The sub-divisions broadly coincided with counties, the main variations being Clwyd is split into two, East (districts of Delyn, Alyn and Deeside and Wrexham Maelor) and West (districts of Rhuddlan, Colwyn and Glyndwr); West Wales (Dyfed less the Llanelli district). In addition the basis for measurement was changed to electoral Ward areas in place of the previous use of Job centre areas and postcode sectors. Data from 1983 onwards have been obtained from NOMIS, whilst earlier data are those that were published in editions of Welsh Economic Trends and Welsh Social Trends. Note that claimant count data are subject to discontinuities over time, see Labour Market Trends December 1995 for details.
- (b) From 1978 to 1982, the number of unemployed within each statistical sub-division are expressed as a percentage of the employee population based on the 1978 Employees in Employment census; they are not strictly comparable with the figures for Wales which are based on quarterly estimates of the employee population.

7.7 (continued) Claimant unemployment rates by statistical sub-division (a)

Gwent		Mid Glamorgan		South Glamorgan		West South Wales		Wales		
June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	
2.8	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.9	1974
4.6	7.1	5.3	7.2	3.8	5.2	4.0	5.6	5.0	7.2	1975
7.2	7.3	8.3	7.7	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.8	1976
7.3	8.3	7.6	8.2	6.0	7.1	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.4	1977
8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.8	7.9	8.0	1978 (b)
7.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.7	1979 (b)
9.3	13.2	10.1	13.2	8.1	10.8	8.5	12.8	9.0	12.7	1980 (b)
14.6	15.8	14.5	15.8	11.8	13.5	14.5	15.8	14.1	15.9	1981 (b)
16.1	16.3	16.5	16.3	13.2	13.7	15.6	15.9	15.6	16.9	1982 (b)

Source: Office for National Statistics

7.7 (continued) Claimant unemployment rates by county (a)

Mid Glamorgan		South Glamorgan		West Glamorgan		Wales		
June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	
16.0	16.6	11.7	12.3	15.1	15.5	13.7	14.2	1983
16.0	16.9	11.6	12.7	15.5	16.7	13.4	14.8	1984
16.6	16.8	12.5	12.7	16.2	16.2	14.2	14.9	1985
16.5	15.8	12.2	12.1	15.6	14.7	14.1	14.1	1986
14.2	13.4	10.7	10.3	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.9	1987
12.1	10.6	8.9	7.8	11.2	9.8	10.2	9.2	1988
9.0	8.4	6.2	6.0	7.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	1989
8.2	9.6	5.7	6.8	6.6	7.6	6.2	7.5	1990
11.7	12.4	7.9	8.9	9.1	10.0	8.7	9.7	1991
12.3	13.4	9.1	9.9	9.8	10.5	9.5	10.6	1992
12.9	12.5	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	1993
11.9	11.0	8.6	8.2	9.5	8.9	9.1	8.6	1994
10.3	10.1	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.6	1995
9.7	8.6	7.2	6.4	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	1996

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.8 Claimant unemployment by age, duration and sex (a)

	Male				Female			
	Under 25 (b)	25 to 54 (c)	55 and over (d)	All ages	Under 25 (b)	25 to 54 (c)	55 and over (d)	All ages
Up to 26 weeks:								
1974	2,869	9,992	5,601	18,462	1,884	2,274	841	4,999
1975	8,253	17,646	8,013	33,912	5,957	5,250	1,409	12,616
1976	10,335	14,971	8,353	33,659	9,283	5,880	1,847	17,010
1977	13,162	15,721	7,975	36,858	11,646	7,311	2,160	21,117
1978	18,816	11,626	7,383	37,825	15,927	4,553	1,585	22,065
1979	13,425	10,456	6,086	29,967	13,150	5,345	1,704	20,199
1980	22,095	23,920	8,076	54,091	17,655	9,914	870	28,439
1981	22,983	24,574	6,939	54,496	17,662	10,305	833	28,800
1982	24,687	23,380	5,232	53,299	18,328	10,654	781	29,763
1983	22,942	20,623	4,513	48,078	16,810	8,976	656	26,442
1984	25,023	21,258	4,303	50,584	16,958	10,160	762	27,880
1985	24,378	21,236	4,320	49,934	16,170	11,052	713	27,935
1986	21,628	19,953	3,982	45,563	14,468	11,597	796	26,861
1987	20,018	19,194	3,344	42,556	11,893	9,892	683	22,468
1988	14,412	18,027	2,845	35,284	7,700	8,706	654	17,060
1989	11,419	16,809	2,153	30,381	5,686	6,408	453	12,547
1990	13,458	20,167	2,117	35,742	5,881	6,002	404	12,287
1991	15,930	25,245	2,695	43,870	7,328	7,461	520	15,309
1992	16,692	25,175	2,602	44,469	7,551	7,423	504	15,478
1993	15,594	24,039	2,372	42,005	7,194	7,466	544	15,204
1994	13,809	20,743	1,876	36,428	6,704	7,104	487	14,295
1995	13,446	21,300	1,975	36,721	6,378	6,602	542	13,522
1996	11,683	19,095	1,938	32,716	5,564	6,476	554	12,594
Over 26 and up to 52 weeks:								
1974	156	1,686	2,413	4,255	121	298	274	693
1975	695	3,653	3,000	7,348	415	627	412	1,454
1976	1,178	5,652	5,115	11,945	1,000	1,654	821	3,475
1977	993	5,147	3,811	9,951	1,126	2,346	960	4,432
1978	2,813	4,419	3,701	10,933	2,610	1,832	873	5,315
1979	2,120	2,964	2,679	7,763	2,337	1,992	739	5,068
1980	4,376	6,578	2,821	13,775	3,632	3,506	327	7,465
1981	8,012	13,364	4,239	25,615	5,150	5,396	515	11,061
1982	7,880	11,143	3,701	22,724	5,024	5,454	458	10,936
1983	7,338	9,985	2,847	20,170	5,057	4,197	410	9,664
1984	6,680	9,933	2,558	19,171	4,183	4,617	405	9,205
1985	6,477	9,306	2,177	17,960	4,225	4,891	376	9,492
1986	6,042	10,440	2,683	19,165	3,902	5,174	397	9,473
1987	4,994	9,184	1,954	16,132	2,686	4,163	374	7,223
1988	4,351	8,020	1,585	13,956	2,259	3,947	374	6,580
1989	3,108	6,450	1,072	10,630	1,305	2,547	264	4,116
1990	3,458	7,393	931	11,782	1,101	2,022	188	3,311
1991	6,350	13,951	1,364	21,665	1,788	2,988	262	5,038
1992	5,859	11,959	1,361	19,179	1,762	2,843	263	4,868
1993	5,184	10,750	1,545	17,479	1,620	3,066	350	5,036
1994	4,290	9,382	1,098	14,770	1,566	2,755	258	4,579
1995	4,310	9,412	962	14,684	1,517	2,576	283	4,376
1996	3,709	9,274	1,109	14,092	1,300	2,694	332	4,326

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Unadjusted claimant count, data are subject to discontinuities over time, see Labour Market Trends, November 1995 for details. Data relate to October each year, except for 1974-1978 when they are for July.
- (b) For 1974-1977 data relates to those under the age of 20.
- (c) For 1974-1977 data relates to those aged between 20 and 39 and for 1978-79 those aged 25-44.
- (d) For 1974-1977 data relates to those aged 40 and over and for 1978-1979 those aged 45 and over.

7.8 (continued) Claimant unemployment by age, duration and sex (a)

	Male				Female			
	Under 25 (b)	25 to 54 (c)	55 and over (d)	All ages	Under 25 (b)	25 to 54 (c)	55 and over (d)	All ages
Over 52 weeks:								
1974	51	1,321	5,788	7,160	36	196	587	819
1975	188	2,329	6,054	8,571	92	285	644	1,021
1976	492	5,251	7,801	13,544	329	702	824	1,855
1977	673	6,674	9,078	16,425	656	1,342	1,207	3,205
1978	2,435	6,615	8,181	17,231	1,905	1,364	1,460	4,729
1979	2,079	6,061	9,557	17,697	1,661	1,820	1,641	5,122
1980	2,851	9,976	6,587	19,414	1,991	3,169	770	5,930
1981	8,201	19,844	10,857	38,902	4,375	5,636	1,165	11,176
1982	12,293	28,411	12,638	53,342	5,879	7,570	1,573	15,022
1983	13,938	30,851	6,641	51,430	6,500	5,559	1,559	13,618
1984	14,963	34,258	7,105	56,326	7,148	6,814	1,785	15,747
1985	15,146	37,627	7,550	60,323	7,038	7,960	2,092	17,090
1986	11,879	37,025	7,531	56,435	5,938	8,336	2,334	16,608
1987	8,111	31,421	7,193	46,725	3,993	6,850	2,103	12,946
1988	5,237	23,504	6,642	35,383	2,286	5,213	1,921	9,420
1989	3,447	15,212	4,224	22,883	1,139	3,517	1,301	5,957
1990	2,940	12,511	3,198	18,649	760	2,511	988	4,259
1991	5,338	18,144	2,976	26,458	1,096	2,844	809	4,749
1992	7,745	25,840	3,301	36,886	1,645	3,803	863	6,311
1993	7,880	28,302	3,298	39,480	1,789	4,189	807	6,785
1994	6,511	25,086	3,072	34,669	1,596	3,924	842	6,362
1995	5,111	20,948	2,715	28,774	1,383	3,562	766	5,711
1996	4,643	20,358	2,470	27,471	1,299	3,458	668	5,425
Any duration:								
1974	3,076	12,999	13,802	29,877	2,041	2,768	1,702	6,511
1975	9,136	23,628	17,067	49,831	6,464	6,162	2,465	15,091
1976	12,005	25,874	21,269	59,148	10,612	8,236	3,492	22,340
1977	14,828	27,542	20,864	63,234	13,428	10,999	4,327	28,754
1978	24,064	22,660	19,265	65,989	20,442	7,749	3,918	32,109
1979	17,624	19,481	18,322	55,427	17,148	9,157	4,084	30,389
1980	29,322	40,474	17,484	87,280	23,278	16,589	1,967	41,834
1981	39,196	57,782	22,035	119,013	27,187	21,337	2,513	51,037
1982	44,860	62,934	21,571	129,365	29,231	23,678	2,812	55,721
1983	44,218	61,459	14,001	119,678	28,367	18,732	2,625	49,724
1984	46,666	65,449	13,966	126,081	28,289	21,591	2,952	52,832
1985	46,001	68,169	14,047	128,217	27,433	23,903	3,181	54,517
1986	39,549	67,418	14,196	121,163	24,308	25,107	3,527	52,942
1987	33,123	59,799	12,491	105,413	18,572	20,905	3,160	42,637
1988	24,000	49,551	11,072	84,623	12,245	17,866	2,949	33,060
1989	17,974	38,471	7,449	63,894	8,130	12,472	2,018	22,620
1990	19,856	40,071	6,246	66,173	7,742	10,535	1,580	19,857
1991	27,618	57,340	7,035	91,993	10,212	13,293	1,591	25,096
1992	30,296	62,974	7,264	100,534	10,958	14,069	1,630	26,657
1993	28,658	63,091	7,215	98,964	10,603	14,721	1,701	27,025
1994	24,610	55,211	6,046	85,867	9,866	13,783	1,587	25,236
1995	22,867	51,660	5,652	80,179	9,278	12,740	1,591	23,609
1996	20,035	48,727	5,517	74,279	8,163	12,628	1,554	22,345

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Unadjusted claimant count, data are subject to discontinuities over time, see Labour Market Trends, November 1995 for details. Data relate to October each year, except for 1974-1978 when they are for July.
- (b) For 1974-1977 data relates to those under the age of 20.
- (c) For 1974-1977 data relates to those aged between 20 and 39 and for 1978-79 those aged 25-44.
- (d) For 1974-1977 data relates to those aged 40 and over and for 1978-1979 those aged 45 and over.

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7.9 Vacancies unfilled in relation to unemployment (a)

	Unfilled vacancies (thousands)	Unemployed (thousands)	Unfilled vacancies as a percentage of unemployed	
			Wales	United Kingdom
1980	5.8	84.3	6.9	9.8
1981	4.9	126.2	3.9	4.2
1982	6.0	144.1	4.1	4.5
1983	6.8	153.6	4.4	4.9
1984	7.3	160.6	4.5	5.2
1985	8.0	167.6	4.8	5.4
1986	9.5	168.2	5.6	6.1
1987	11.1	148.1	7.5	8.4
1988	12.1	123.8	9.7	10.9
1989	13.8	95.9	14.3	12.3
1990	12.1	86.2	14.1	10.5
1991	8.2	112.9	7.2	5.2
1992	8.6	126.6	6.8	4.2
1993	9.6	130.3	7.4	4.4
1994	11.2	119.9	9.4	6.0
1995	13.3	106.9	12.4	7.9
1996	14.5	101.7	14.2	10.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Annual averages seasonally adjusted. The unfilled vacancies series relates only to jobs notified to Job Centres and does not include those notified to career offices. It is estimated that, in Great Britain as a whole, about a third of all vacancies are notified to Job Centres.

7.10 Government schemes to alleviate unemployment (a)

	Community Industry	Community Programme (residual) (b)	Employment Training (b)	Enterprise Allowance Scheme	Job Release Scheme (c)	New Workers Scheme (d)	Youth Training Scheme	Number
								Total
1983	1,099	9,090	-	1,312	3,615	6,775	15,180	37,071 (e)
1984	1,076	11,183	-	2,973	3,197	4,204	18,703	41,336 (f)
1985	950	11,660	-	3,385	2,005	4,205	20,785	42,990
1986	948	22,336	-	4,869	1,003	1,749	21,735	52,640
1987	885	19,570	-	5,944	703	1,915	24,852	53,869
1988	794	3,619	13,429	6,290	343	168	25,251	49,894
1989	637	-	16,129	4,216	-	-	23,608	44,590
1990	-	-	11,604	3,982	-	-	18,081	33,667
1991	-	-	9,455 (h)	2,962	-	-	17,468 (g)	29,885
1992	-	-	11,979 (h)	2,227	-	-	15,691	29,897
1993	-	-	8,938 (i)	1,830	-	-	15,976	26,744
1994	-	-	9,541 (i)	2,031	-	-	15,375	26,947 (j)
1995	-	-	4,796 (i)	1,493	-	-	15,493	21,782 (k)

Source: Digest of Welsh Statistics

- (a) At December each year. Estimated numbers on each scheme.
 (b) Scheme phased out on introduction of Employment Training, which started 5 September 1988.
 (c) From 1983 to 1986 includes small number on Job Splitting Scheme. Job release Scheme ended December 1988.
 (d) Scheme finished 31 January 1988.
 (e) Includes 635 on Short-time working compensation scheme, and 1,735 on Youth Opportunities Programme, (replaced 1983 by Youth Training Scheme).
 (f) Includes 480 on Short-time working compensation scheme (finished March 1984).
 (g) From April 1991 includes Training Credit Pilot.
 (h) Includes 553 in 1991 and 2,052 in 1992 under Employment Action Scheme started October 1991 and ended April 1993.
 (i) From April 1983 the Employment Training and Employment Action Schemes were replaced by Training for Work (started April 1993) and Learning for Work (started September 1993).
 (j) Includes 327 on Modern Apprenticeships Scheme started September 1994.
 (k) Includes 2,674 on Modern Apprenticeship Scheme.

7.11 Persons in training (a)

	<i>Number</i>					
	Skill Centres	Annexes	Skill Centres Capacity	Instructors	Skill Centre throughput	Trained elsewhere (b)
1974	5	2	1,302	168	1,817	1,793
1975	5	2	1,322	169	1,798	2,389
1976	6 (c)	2	1,552	190	2,499	3,229
1977	6	-	-	-	-	-
1978	6	3 (d)	1,696	194	2,064 (e)	1,969 (e)
1979	6	3	1,435	188	2,176	2,333
1980	6	2	1,434	179	2,280	1,902
1981	6	1	1,310	175	2,168	1,609
1982	6	1	1,290	154	1,775	1,316 (g)
1983	6	-	1,190	155	1,288	1,397
1984	6	-	1,014	149	1,808	2,115
1985 (f)	4	-	800	105	2,343 (h)	3,142 (h)
1986	4	-	768	93	2,772	5,152
1987	4	-	752	105	2,743	11,024
1988	4	-	1,045	90	2,117	4,503
1989 (i)	..	-	..	..	..	36,663
1990 (i)	..	-	..	..	..	25,303

7.11 (continued) Persons in training, by Training Enterprise Council area, 1992-95 (a)

	Gwent	Mid Glamorgan	North East Wales	North West Wales	Powys	South Glamorgan	West Wales	Wales
1992 (at October):								
Employment and Training	2,503	2,263	712	1,298	357	1,457	3,220	11,810
Enterprises Training	366	468	66	359	128	213	921	2,521
Youth Training	2,560	2,719	1,560	2,098	691	1,799	4,165	15,592
Total	5,429	5,450	2,338	3,755	1,176	3,469	8,306	29,923
1993 (at October):								
Employment and Training	1,909	1,481	664	1,082	262	1,200	2,718	9,316
Enterprises Training	310	226	70	327	12	220	678	1,843
Youth Training	2,404	1,230	22	2,074	620	1,652	4,143	12,145
Total	4,623	3,840 (i)	2,164 (i)	3,483	894	3,072	7,539	25,615 (i)
1994 (at October):								
Employment and Training	1,585	1,781	822	1,183	352	1,175	2,619	9,517
Enterprises Training	382	203	56	369	57	197	750	2,014
Youth Training	2,533	404	-	2,049	656	786	2,359	8,787
Total	4,500	4,567 (j)	2,563 (j)	3,601	1,065	3,193 (j)	7,000 (j)	26,489 (j)
1995 (at October):								
Training for work	930	1,162	201	928	122	453	968	4,764
Enterprises Training	190	215	81	307	67	152	585	1,597
Youth Training	2,369	212	-	1,060	622	149	926	5,338
Modern Apprenticeships	356	286	202	84	53	131	239	1,351
Total	3,845	4,829 (k)	2,554 (k)	3,189 (k)	864	2,411 (k)	5,981 (k)	23,673 (k)

Source: Digest of Welsh Statistics

- (a) Training Opportunities Scheme 1974-84: known as Adult Training (AT) 1985-88: in September 1988 superseded by Employment Training (ET).
- (b) At colleges and employers establishments
- (c) Newport skill centre opened June 1976.
- (d) Tremorfa annex closed November 1980; Treforest February 1981; Blaenau Gwent April 1982.
- (e) From 1 April 1978 young people were excluded from TOPs.
- (f) Llanelli skill centre closed December 1985; West Gwent skill centre closed August 1985.
- (g) Estimated.
- (h) From 1985 excludes starts for local grants to employers and access to information technology.
- (i) Includes 903 'Training Credits' for Mid-Glamorgan; 1,408 for North East Wales; and 2,311 for Wales.
- (j) Includes 2,179 'Training Credits' for Mid Glamorgan; 1,685 for North East Wales; 1,035 for South Glamorgan; 1,272 for West Wales; and 6,171 for Wales.
- (k) Includes 'Youth Credits': 2,954 for Mid Glamorgan; 2,070 for North East Wales; 810 for North West Wales; 1,526 for South Glamorgan; 3,263 for West Wales and 10,623 for Wales.

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7.12 Industrial stoppages of work by industry (a)

	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	All other manufacturing industries	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	Total
Stoppages (Number) (b):								
1974	64	75	15	17	..	23	57	251
1975	56	84	12	20	..	11	44	227
1976	69	68	10	30	..	12	45	234
1977	66	82	8	31	..	12	64	263
1978	76	68	13	13	..	18	45	233
1979	57	55	6	28	..	15	27	188
1980	38	11	2	21	..	16	27	115
1981	46	22	1	15	..	12	30	126
1982	53	20	2	2	..	3	26	106
1983	52	22	4	-	..	3	27	108
1984	20	25	1	1	..	11	31	89
1985	24	14	..	..	13	10	25	86
1986	40	8	..	..	12	10	23	93
1987	22	15	..	..	10	10	18	75
1988	9	8	..	..	8	10	13	48
1989	8	11	..	..	6	3	23	51
1990	3	14	..	..	4	3	9	33
1991	1	5	..	..	2	2	11	21
1992	-	-	..	..	3	-	14	17
1993	2	1	..	..	1	3	7	14
1994	-	1	..	..	2	4	6	13
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
1996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Workers involved (Thousands) (b) (c):								
1974	46	49	5	1	..	6	12	119
1975	7	37	7	2	..	3	6	62
1976	8	31	2	5	..	3	9	57
1977	8	28	3	3	..	2	26	69
1978	9	39	3	2	..	5	15	73
1979	12	90	1	45	..	14	167	328
1980	34	65	1	11	..	18	14	144
1981	29	12	-	7	..	4	74	125
1982	34	37	-	2	..	22	40	134
1983	24	7	-	-	..	-	10	42
1984	28	18	-	-	..	10	29	85
1985	30	6	..	..	4	4	19	62
1986	9	-	..	..	2	4	20	36
1987	12	5	..	..	2	10	29	58
1988	2	4	..	..	1	10	9	26
1989	4	3	..	..	1	8	43	59
1990	1	5	..	..	1	1	4	13
1991	-	-	..	..	1	1	2	4
1992	-	-	..	..	1	-	5	6
1993	2	-	..	..	-	1	2	5
1994	-	-	..	..	1	1	3	5
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

(a) Statistics 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 working days lost exceed 100. The industry analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC80) from 1985 - 1994 and SIC 68 prior to this.

(b) From 1984 the figures given for workers involved and the number of stoppages relate to "in progress in year", making the table consistent overall. Prior to this figures are a mixture of "in progress in year" and "beginning in year".

(c) The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and the sum of constituent parts may not therefore agree precisely with the totals shown.

(d) The figures for working days lost per thousand employees are based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees in employment.

7.12 (continued) Industrial stoppages of work by industry (a)

	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	All other manufacturing industries	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	Total
Working days lost (thousands) (c):								
1974	728	346	98	23	..	14	61	1,325
1975	11	130	47	27	..	9	31	255
1976	12	216	6	36	..	6	22	299
1977	12	451	6	40	..	5	153	667
1978	19	272	23	13	..	20	97	444
1979	28	943	3	115	..	58	495	1,642
1980	36	2,787	2	43	..	15	34	2,918
1981	93	57	-	32	..	7	103	292
1982	36	68	-	3	..	79	98	283
1983	197	61	2	-	..	1	92	353
1984	3,352	53	1	20	..	34	67	3,527
1985	755	14	..	..	41	11	118	940
1986	11	3	..	..	14	21	28	78
1987	27	12	..	..	10	76	77	203
1988	4	34	..	..	6	56	16	116
1989	6	9	..	..	13	43	235	307
1990	29	40	..	..	2	5	8	84
1991	8	2	..	..	2	3	5	20
1992	-	-	..	..	4	-	6	10
1993	4	-	..	..	..	14	2	20
1994	-	1	..	..	1	1	10	13
1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
1996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Working days lost per 1,000 employees (d):								
1974	18,300	1,700	2,950	350	..	225	100	1,350
1975	250	700	1,550	400	..	150	50	250
1976	300	1,200	200	500	..	100	35	300
1977	293	2,400	211	621	..	87	247	668
1978	475	1,437	821	200	..	345	153	437
1979	749	5,147	107	1,748	..	1,021	784	1,639
1980	973	16,209	77	662	..	254	54	2,959
1981	2,575	415	11	536	..	131	170	320
1982	996	533	10	48	..	1,510	161	314
1983	5,517	487	131	-	..	19	146	391
1984	103,152	429	76	430	..	713	..	3,882
1985	24,332	117	..	..	459	245	199	1,072
1986	470	28	..	..	159	478	45	87
1987	1,473	95	..	..	110	1,677	123	223
1988	249	245	..	..	67	1,199	25	121
1989	513	63	..	..	141	844	345	312
1990	2,985	285	..	..	22	83	12	85
1991	958	23	..	..	17	58	6	21
1992	11
1993	21
1994	-	14
1995	15
1996	62

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.13 Redundancies by industry (a)

Industry 1968 SIC	Extractive	Metal manufacturing	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Services	Total
Number:								
1974	51	135	3,688	376	2,159	419	304	7,132
1975	1,042	2,119	6,410	476	5,304	720	1,130	17,201
1976	438	944	2,973	2,792	2,720	6,164	4,390	20,421
1977	1,082	2,011	4,684	230	3,156	9,885	5,327	26,375
1978	661	746	4,971	807	3,251	5,092	5,419	20,947
1979	78	9,526	4,994	703	4,032	6,788	5,001	31,122
1980	667	17,393	11,927	2,072	11,825	12,902	7,005	63,791
1981	526	9,985	9,126	1,156	5,789	6,440	3,410	36,432
1982	795	3,017	6,666	643	6,556	4,639	2,331	24,647
1983	1,423	2,560	4,188	916	2,935	1,960	2,059	16,041
Per cent:								
1974	0.7	1.9	51.7	5.3	30.3	5.9	4.3	100
1975	6.1	12.3	37.3	2.8	30.8	4.2	6.6	100
1976	2.1	4.6	14.6	13.7	13.3	30.2	21.5	100
1977	4.1	7.6	17.7	0.9	12.0	37.5	20.2	100
1978	3.1	3.5	23.8	3.7	15.5	24.7	25.7	100
1979	0.2	33.0	15.4	2.2	12.7	21.0	15.5	100
1980	1.0	27.3	18.7	3.2	18.5	20.2	11.0	100
1981	1.4	27.4	25.0	3.2	15.9	17.7	9.4	100
1982	3.2	12.3	27.0	2.6	26.6	18.9	9.4	100
1983	8.9	16.0	26.1	5.7	18.3	12.2	12.8	100

7.13 (continued) Redundancies by industry (a)

Industry 1980 SIC:	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction of minerals and ores	Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	Other manufacturing industries	Construction
Number:						
1984	34	1,052	1,039	4,124	1,676	1,606
1985	11	3,990	2,309	3,642	1,738	818
1986	-	1,628	901	3,132	1,818	1,122
1987	-	943	631	1,236	717	646
1988	-	1,783	611	1,515	1,528	782
1989	-	4,602	1,826	1,777	1,046	905
1990	-	1,370	2,551	3,166	1,870	392
1991	-	1,687	1,245	4,441	2,513	411
Per cent:						
1984	0.3	9.2	9.1	36.0	14.6	14.0
1985	0.1	26.6	15.4	24.2	11.6	5.4
1986	-	14.3	7.9	27.6	16.0	9.9
1987	-	18.5	12.4	24.3	14.1	12.7
1988	-	24.9	8.5	21.1	21.3	10.9
1989	-	40.0	15.9	15.5	9.1	7.9
1990	-	12.8	23.8	29.5	17.4	3.7
1991	-	12.9	9.5	33.9	19.2	3.1

- (a) From January 1981 statistics of notified redundancies were recorded by the month in which the redundancies were scheduled to occur and not by the month of notification as in previous years. For this reason it is not possible to make valid comparisons of statistics from 1981 onwards with those of previous years, nor should figures for 1981 and earlier years be added together, as there is some element of duplication involved. The figures should not be regarded as comprehensive. The Employment Protection Act 1975 required that the Secretary of State for Employment be notified when an employer intends to make 10 or more employees redundant within a period of thirty days; or intends to make 100 or more employees redundant over a period of 90 days or less. Figures prior to March 1976 only relate to redundancies involving 20 or more employees, 5 or more skilled employees, or a closure. Redundancies on a small scale are therefore omitted. From January 1981 redundancies of seasonal workers were not included, nor those under fixed term contracts.

7.14 Redundancies 1992-1996 (a)

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	Number (thousands)	Rate (b)	Number (thousands)	Rate (b)	Number (thousands)	Rate (b)	Number (thousands)	Rate (b)	Number (thousands)	Rate (b)
Spring	17	17	11	11	10	11	15	15	11	11
Summer	12	12	16	16	..	..	10	10	13	13
Autumn	15	15	12	12	..	..	11	11	..	..
Winter	19	20	12	12	..	..	10	10	..	..

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to interview. Estimates are not shown if less than 10,000.
 (b) Redundancies per 1,000 employees.

7.13 (continued) Redundancies by industry (a)

Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	Transport and communication	Banking finance, insurance, business services and leasing	Other services	Total	Industry 1980 SIC: Number 1984
858	271	102	679	11,441	1985
1,415	475	132	479	15,027	1986
1,318	742	74	624	11,359	1987
650	211	3	52	5,089	1988
436	151	13	351	7,170	1989
406	240	5	692	11,499	1990
364	293	207	516	10,729	1991
287	619	199	1,697	13,099	Per cent: 1984
7.5	2.4	0.9	5.9	100	1985
9.4	3.2	0.9	3.2	100	1986
11.6	6.5	0.7	5.5	100	1987
12.8	4.1	0.1	1.0	100	1988
6.1	2.1	0.2	4.9	100	1989
3.5	2.1	-	6.0	100	1990
3.4	2.7	1.9	4.8	100	1991
2.2	4.7	1.5	13.0	100	

Source: Office for National Statistics

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7.15 Trade Unions - Membership of Wales TUC and of some individual unions

	Number of TUC affiliated unions	Wales Membership	AEUW (a)	ASTMS (b) (c)	COHSE (d) (e)	CPSA (f)	EETPU (g)	ISTC (h)	NALGO (e) (i)
1974	68	571,473	83,773	10,355	-	7,180	30,000	31,698	29,712
1975	68	571,473	83,773	10,355	-	7,180	30,000	31,698	29,712
1976	74	602,209	86,023	10,355	-	10,780	30,000	39,474	34,879
1977	75	614,625	86,023	10,355	-	10,780	30,000	39,474	37,879
1978	75	649,981	91,039	15,650	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	41,291
1979	75	649,554	91,039	15,650	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	41,921
1980	75	659,466	82,299	17,650	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	41,921
1981	74	644,378	94,039	17,650	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	44,115
1982	67	644,320	94,039	17,900	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	44,115
1983	68	634,422	94,039	17,650	9,500	14,269	19,000	39,474	44,226
1984	62	582,948	86,683	17,642	10,957	11,000	25,896	19,500	43,679
1985	61	583,041	86,735	20,153	10,957	11,000	25,896	18,000	43,679
1986	59	603,892	86,735	20,153	10,957	11,000	42,000	18,000	42,201
1987	58	604,964	74,133	20,153	10,957	11,000	42,888	18,000	42,201
1988	55	562,362	74,133	32,703	10,957	11,000	-	18,000	42,201
1989	56	514,933	60,033	32,703	12,600	9,539	-	18,000	43,145
1990	53	519,106	60,033	33,375	12,600	9,539	-	18,000	43,145
1991	51	508,107	60,033	33,375	12,600	9,539	-	18,000	43,145
1992	51	483,198	60,033	33,375	12,712	9,015	-	14,000	43,415
1993	48	508,689	84,033	33,375	-	9,015	-	14,000	-
1994	46	512,875	84,033	33,375	-	9,015	-	14,000	-
1995	48	509,618	84,033	33,375	-	9,778	-	14,000	-

- (a) Amalgamated Engineering Union.
 (b) Figures cover members in Engineering, Construction, Foundry and Supervisory sections. From 1993 becomes AEEU amalgamating with old EETPU which was expelled from 1988 to 1993.
 (c) Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff.
 (d) Becomes part of UNISON from 1993.
 (e) Confederation of Health Service Employees.
 (f) Civil and Public Services Association.
 (g) Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.
 (h) Iron and Steel Trade Conference.
 (i) National and Local Government Officers.
 (j) From 1981 becomes General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union and from 1988 General Municipal Boilermakers.
 (k) National Union of General and Municipal Workers.
 (l) National Union of Mineworkers.
 (m) National Union of Public Employees.
 (n) From 1990 becomes National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers.
 (o) National Union of Railwaymen.
 (p) National Union of Teachers.
 (q) Transport and General Workers Union.
 (r) Union of Construction, Allied Trade and Technicians.
 (s) From 1974 to 1983 was Union of Postal Workers, and from 1983 to 1994 Communication Workers Union.
 (t) Union of Communication Workers.
 (u) Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.

7.15 (continued) Trade Unions - Membership of Wales TUC and of some individual unions

NUGMW (j) (k)	NUM (l)	NUPE (e) (m)	NUR (n) (o)	NUT (p)	TGWU (q)	UCATT (r)	UCW (s) (t)	USDAW (u)	
48,000	42,031	29,712	9,856	17,667	112,000	13,691	10,147	16,693	1974
48,000	42,031	29,712	9,856	17,667	112,000	13,691	10,147	16,693	1975
48,000	42,031	34,879	11,533	17,667	115,000	13,691	10,147	16,693	1976
48,000	42,031	34,879	11,533	17,667	115,000	13,691	10,147	16,693	1977
48,000	30,410	41,291	11,488	18,478	118,000	13,551	9,948	23,122	1978
48,000	30,410	41,291	11,488	18,478	118,000	13,551	9,948	23,122	1979
48,000	30,410	41,291	11,488	18,478	118,000	13,551	9,948	23,122	1980
48,000	30,410	44,115	11,488	18,478	100,000	13,551	9,948	23,122	1981
52,752	30,410	44,115	11,488	18,478	102,350	13,551	9,948	23,122	1982
48,000	30,410	44,115	11,488	18,478	100,000	13,551	9,948	23,122	1983
48,000	29,260	43,449	6,478	14,250	88,333	11,400	10,021	18,782	1984
48,000	29,260	43,449	6,478	14,250	88,333	11,400	10,021	18,782	1985
48,000	29,260	43,449	6,478	14,250	88,333	11,400	10,021	22,100	1986
48,000	29,260	43,449	6,478	14,250	88,333	11,400	10,021	22,100	1987
53,070	29,260	43,449	6,478	14,250	88,333	11,400	10,021	22,100	1988
52,616	12,500	42,816	5,119	13,906	80,034	11,374	9,677	20,716	1989
58,428	12,500	42,816	5,119	13,906	80,034	11,374	9,677	20,716	1990
58,428	12,500	42,816	5,119	13,906	70,250	11,374	9,677	20,716	1991
58,500	12,500	42,816	5,119	13,906	70,250	8,000	8,995	20,500	1992
58,500	12,500	98,673	4,416	13,906	64,986	8,000	8,995	20,500	1993
58,500	12,500	98,673	4,416	13,906	64,986	8,000	13,996	20,500	1994
58,500	12,500	96,551	4,416	13,906	65,000	5,000	13,996	16,556	1995

Source: Wales TUC Annual Report

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7.16 Social class of economically active heads of households, census years and 1986 (a)

	Professional	Intermediate (b)	Skilled		Partly skilled	Unskilled	Not classified (c)	All households (thousands) (d)
			Non- manual	Manual				
Clwyd:								
1971	4.1	14.3	9.0	40.4	18.7	11.5	1.9	87
1981	4.5	24.8	12.1	35.5	17.1	6.0	..	140
1986	4.7	25.2	10.5	37.1	17.5	5.0	..	85
1991	4.8	29.2	11.0	30.4	15.9	4.8	3.8	92
Dyfed:								
1971	4.4	15.2	9.1	40.4	19.0	9.9	1.9	71
1981	5.1	30.3	10.6	32.7	16.2	5.1	..	118
1986	4.3	32.5	10.6	34.7	13.8	4.2	..	70
1991	4.8	31.8	11.4	27.7	14.1	5.1	5.1	74
Gwent:								
1971	3.7	12.8	8.6	44.3	18.9	10.7	0.9	117
1981	4.5	21.5	11.1	36.9	18.8	7.2	..	155
1986	5.6	23.4	9.8	37.3	18.6	5.3	..	95
1991	5.5	26.7	11.7	30.3	15.5	6.2	4.1	96
Gwynedd:								
1971	5.0	16.8	9.6	35.9	19.1	10.0	3.6	46
1981	5.5	27.5	12.7	31.7	15.4	7.1	..	82
1986	5.6	28.4	12.0	32.5	16.3	5.2	..	48
1991	5.2	30.7	11.4	26.7	14.9	6.1	4.9	52
Mid Glamorgan:								
1971	3.3	11.4	8.5	48.9	18.0	8.7	1.2	137
1981	4.4	19.4	10.5	40.5	18.6	6.6	..	188
1986	3.5	20.6	10.9	41.5	18.3	5.3	..	104
1991	4.6	23.6	11.9	32.4	16.3	6.1	5.0	108
Powys:								
1971	3.5	17.1	8.3	39.4	19.6	8.8	3.3	21
1981	4.3	36.5	9.8	27.9	16.5	4.9	..	39
1986	5.8	39.4	8.5	28.3	14.5	3.5	..	26
1991	4.2	36.6	10.9	25.3	13.6	4.7	4.7	28
South Glamorgan:								
1971	5.7	18.6	13.6	35.9	15.4	7.8	3.0	102
1981	7.7	26.2	16.0	31.5	13.1	5.5	..	134
1986	8.2	28.3	14.3	31.5	13.0	4.7	..	88
1991	8.7	31.3	15.6	23.5	11.5	4.6	5.4	90
West Glamorgan:								
1971	4.1	12.3	9.8	42.8	19.6	10.5	1.0	99
1981	5.3	18.7	12.3	37.5	18.7	7.5	..	131
1986	6.1	22.0	11.5	37.0	17.8	5.6	..	74
1991	5.5	25.8	12.3	29.6	16.7	5.9	4.3	74
Wales:								
1971	4.2	14.2	9.7	42.1	18.3	9.8	1.8	681
1981	5.1	24.0	12.0	35.5	17.1	6.4	..	986
1986	5.4	25.9	11.2	36.0	16.5	5.0	..	590
1991	5.5	28.5	12.2	28.8	14.9	5.4	4.7	612

Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Shows the percentage in each social class of the households with economically active heads. Social class for this table is based on occupation of head of household. This brings together people with similar levels of occupational skills. Each occupational group is assigned, as a whole, to one social class and no account is taken of differences between individuals in the same occupation, such as differences in educational qualification or levels of remuneration. The 1986 data are from the Welsh Inter-Censal Survey.
- (b) Intermediate occupations includes most managerial and senior administrative occupations.
- (c) Residual groups including, for example, armed forces, occupations inadequately described, and those on a Government scheme.
- (d) These refer only to households with an economically active head, i.e. it excludes households where the head was inactive (retired or never active).