Employment Gazette

September 1990

- Latest trends in tourism
- Labour costs
- Are inner city youngsters any different?

RESEARCH PAPERS

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some titles are listed below.

No 69: The Net Exchequer Costs of Sheltered Employment

Pat Dutton, Steve Mansell, Paul Mooney, Mark Edgell, Elwyn Evans, Department of Employment Group

The report assesses the cost-effectiveness of the Sheltered Employment Programme (which helps severely disabled people) by quantifying the net costs and flowbacks to the Exchequer. In particular, comparisons are made between dedicated workshops, including Remploy; and supported employment alongside non-disabled people (The Sheltered Placement Scheme). The effects of varying the key underlying assumptions are shown to have no effect on the relative ranking of the different strands of the programme.

No 70: Management and Industrial Relations in Small Firms

Mike Scott, Scottish Enterprise Foundation, Ian Roberts, Durham University Business School, Glyn Holroyd, North East London Polytechnic, Derek Sawbridge, Durham University Business School

This paper reports the findings of a piece of research which examined the process of management and employee relations in small firms. A survey of almost 400 firms with fewer than 50 employees was backed up by detailed case studies in 30 of the firms. These explored the industrial relations setting in small firms, key employment issues, how the companies managed their labour process on a day-to-day basis, the concerns of their employees, the knowledge and views of owner/managers of the legislative framework within which they have to operate and the impact of this framework on their businesses.

No 72: Long-term Unemployment: JUVOS analysis

Anne Green and David Owen, University of Wales, Cardiff

A study of the geographical distribution of long-term unemployment across different types of local labour markets and its concentration in certain types of neighbourhoods within these local labour market areas. It looks at how the composition and nature of long-term unemployment varies depending on local labour market conditions. The paper also discusses the individual characteristics of those who were long-term unemployed in the mid-1980s. The analysis is based both on unemployed claimant statistics (JUVOS) and data from the Labour Force Survey.

No 73: Ethnic Minorities and the Careers Service: an investigation into processes of assessment and placement

Malcolm Cross, John Wrench and Sue Barnett, Centre for Research and Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick

This paper reports the findings of a research project which explored Careers Officers' assessments of the abilities of young Afro-Caribbean and South Asian clients, and compares these assessments with those made of indigenous white clients with similar levels of attainment. Subsequent placements are also reported. The report concludes with a series of recommendations of Careers Service good practice.

No 74: An Evaluation of the Loan Guarantee Scheme

National Economic Research Associates (Nera)

In exchange for a small premium, the LGS provides a government guarantee to banks on loans to potentially viable small firms who would not otherwise receive debt finance on commercial terms.

This study, based on a detailed analysis of 125 cases where small firms had used the LGS, assesses the extent to which the scheme generated additional finance and economic activity for small firms. It also examines the economic principles which underpin the LGS and the possible effects of the scheme on the conduct of lenders.

No 75: An analysis of women's employment patterns in the UK, France and the USA: the value of survey based comparisons.

Angela Dale, City University and Judith Glover, University of Surrey

International comparisons on employment-related topics have long been a prime concern of bodies such as the OECD and the EC. This paper explores the extent to which it is possible to make viable international comparisons using the French and British Labour Force Surveys and the US General Social Survey. Using data mainly from the 1980's, it provides a comprehensive description of the similarities and differences in patterns of women's labour force participation in these three countries.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 071 273 4883). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

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COVER PICTURE
The latest trends in UK tourism and the tourist industry are analysed on p 438. Photo: Chris Donaghue, Oxford

The education, training and initial labour market experiences of inner city 16-19 year olds are examined on p 455.

Some of the issues discussed at this year's International Labour Organisation Conference are described on p 464.

CONTENTS

Dole fraud prosecutions rise to 4,500

Some 4,500 people were prosecuted in the year to April for falsely claiming unemployment benefit while in work—up by 400 on the previous year. 'Collusive' employers who try to cut their wage bills by encouraging their workers to make fraudulent claims to benefit are now a major target for Employment Service (ES) fraud investigators.

Since April 1989, 13 employers have been successfully prosecuted following investigations and a further 45 cases are under investigation, according to Geoff Arnold, head of the ES's Fraud Investigation Policy Section.

In all, ES investigations led to 70,000 claims to benefit being withdrawn, while a further 4,000 people—mainly part-time workers—had their benefits reduced.

Benefit fraud is thought to be most common in the building industry and in security firms, despatch rider services, mini-cab businesses and in seasonal holiday and agricultural work.

Savings

Although the £50 million saved this year is down on last year's figure of over £62 million, this is largely explained by the switch away from checking on individual claims towards in-depth investigations of employers. In the longer term, savings from tackling this problem are likely to be greater because of their deterrent effect.

The rate of saving to the taxpayer resulting from investigations is £3·40 for every £1 invested.

Employment Service fraud squad officers in action.

Key fraud statistics

	1986–87	1987–88	1988-89	1989–90
Investigators	720	785	820	820
Investigations	351,000	396,200	435,969	350,807
Prosecutions	3,650	3,960	4,045	4,453
Claims withdrawn	59,500	80,000	86,895	70,891
Cost of operation	£14·9m	£15·9m	£18,72m	£20·64m
Net benefit saved	£40m	£54·6m	£62·55m	£50·08m

Eight more compacts open for business

A further eight school/industry Compacts have become fully operational, bringing to 56 the number of inner city partnerships either up and running or in development throughout England, Scotland and Wales.

First launched in 1987, Compacts bring together mainly 14 to 16-year-old school pupils who work towards locally agreed goals with employers who guarantee them jobs and training if the goals are met. The Government is providing funding of £21 million over the next four years, and industry is also contributing in cash and kind.

The latest Compacts to get operational funding are in: Bradford, Halton (Cheshire), Harringay (London), Knowsley (Liverpool), Plymouth, Preston, Sefton (Liverpool) and Tyneside. Each Compact will receive £100,000 annually for four years, having already received £50,000 in a year-long development phase.

Welcoming the new schemes, Employment Secretary Michael Howard commented: "The latest Compacts mean that almost 55,000 young people in over 300 schools are now covered by the job and training guarantee. More than 50 of these are schools for young people with special educational needs.

"Funding of £3·6 million for the newest entrants to the Compact network means that a total of 25,000 high quality jobs with training from more than 5,000 employers are now on offer to some of our most disadvantaged young people."

Wooing Welsh women back into work

A study to find out what measures employers should be taking to attract women with families back to work is being conducted in South Wales.

Some 60,000 women are expected to enter the jobs market in South Wales by the year 2000. They are seen as a key source of the skills needed to maintain the momentum of the region's economic regeneration.

The £40,000 survey, commissioned by a consortium of public sector bodies led by the Welsh Development Agency, will quantify the actual and potential supply of women in the workforce, project trends, identify women's job aspirations and examine the issues of working hours and childcare facilities. Employers will be asked about facilities they provide for women with families, including flexible hours, job sharing and refresher courses.

Health and Safety Commission reveals vigorous time ahead

More advice for small firms and an increasing amount of time spent on European matters are among the priorities in the Health and Safety Commission's programme for 1990-91 and beyond.

"There is a clear need for top management in all firms to take health and safety more seriously than some appear to have done in the past," declared Employment Secretary Michael Howard.

"I know that the Commission and Executive would prefer to work in co-operation with industry, but no-one should be in any doubt about their resolve to take enforcement action, including prosecution where necessary."

Mr Howard added that despite some significant recent fines for offences under the Health and Safety at Work Act, he was still concerned about the low level of average fines—and he had again made his views plain to the Magistrates Association on this problem.

Mr Howard also said he was "pleased to see the HSC will be continuing their efforts to influence the European Commission to adopt an approach sensibly based on proper risk assessment and consideration of costs."

The HSC's chairman Dr Cullen commented: "During the next two years we shall be negotiating on Single Market directives aimed at removing barriers to trade, large numbers of which have stemmed from safety provisions."

But he warned British industry that promoting British standards and interests is not something the HSE can do on its own: "The formation of technical standards for products is vital to UK commercial interests and British industry must increase their efforts in Europe, to match that being put in by industry in our main competitor countries."

Dr Cullen made it clear that increasing HSE effort on European work would not be at the expense of its task at home. Other priorities in the Plan include:

- HSE inspector numbers to increase to 1,328 by Apil next year;
- high priority to be given to expanding the programme of preventive inspection—to reduce the number of premises not recently visited;
- particular attention to be paid to the construction industry, pesticides control, small firms, safety management and occupational health issues;
- initiatives to improve the quality of statistical intelligence on risks to safety and health;
- increased publicity efforts to explain new legislation, and encourage improved standards, particularly in high risk sectors; and
- further promotion of health and safety management including: encouraging improved health and safety training by industry, proposed new regulations for construction sites and a continuing campaign for the provision of suitable occupational health skills at work.


One of the Health and Safety Executives' inspectors points out scaffolding requirements to a site worker.

Noting the significance of management failures as a cause of accidents, Dr Cullen said: "It is not managers' business to be expert in health and safety; but neither is it their business to leave it to safety officers to get on with, as is too often the case. Management needs to manage in this area as in any other; and if it does so, it will find that there are plenty of spin-offs in terms of better personnel relations, better discipline and better product control."

- The Railway Inspectorate is to transfer from the Department of Transport to the Health and Safety Executive in October this year. Most of the Inspectorate's 43 staff will move to the HSE's London headquarters, with the remainder based in HSE regional offices.

The HSC *"Plan of Work for 1990–91 and Beyond"* is available from HMSO and booksellers. Price £4.25. ISBN 0 11 885444 5.

Contracts for small firms

A new standard contract of employment form has been announced by Small Firms Minister Eric Forth.

The form is designed to reduce the bureaucratic burden on small firms in complying with employment legislation. It also reflects recent changes in employment law.

Mr Forth also announced the commissioning of a new report which will review the environment in which small businesses operate and the contribution the sector makes to the economic welfare of Britain.

The new employment contract forms are available through the Small Firms Service and local enterprise agencies.

'Keep your hats on' warning to building workers

"I don't care who you are. Everyone around here wears a safety hat!"

Simon Holton, a scaffolder of Door Close, Northampton, has become the first worker to be successfully prosecuted for failing to wear a hard hat while working on a construction site.

The scaffolder was fined £100 and ordered to pay £49 costs under new regulations which came into force in March. These require that hard hats are worn at all times during construction work unless there is no risk of injury to the head either from falling objects or from striking the head against something.

Three other workers now face prosecution in the Midlands for the same alleged offence.

Dr Paul Davies of the Health and Safety Executive said that if workers were in any doubt at all about the risk of injury, they should err on the side of safety. "If HSE inspectors catch workers blantantly refusing to wear a hard hat hile at risk, they will have no choice but to consider enforcement action."

The maximum penalty for the offence is £2,000 for any single offence heard in a magistrates court or an unlimited fine in a Crown Court.

Howard invites views on impact of Euro-laws on jobs

Employment Secretary Michael Howard has asked 200 representative bodies for their views on the likely impact of four draft EC directives on employment in Britain.

The directives would implement parts of the EC's Social Charter by granting part-time and temporary workers equality of treatment with full-time permanent employees; harmonising member states' laws and practices on the rights of temporary and part-time workers; and extending health and safety protection for temporary workers. They would also regulate the working time of all employees, including night- and shift-workers.

UK ministers are concerned that the new laws would add considerably to employers' costs and administrative workloads and limit the creation of part-time jobs.

A consultative document sent to 200 representative bodies says the new laws would force 1·75 million workers who work eight hours or more but earn less than £46 per week, and their employers, to pay national insurance contributions. The estimated additional contribution costs for these employees would be some £130 million a year, with a similar extra cost for employers.

More benefit entitlement

The directives would also extend entitlement to income-related non-contributory benefits—like family credit and invalidity pension—to part-timers and temporary staff on the same basis as full-time permanent workers; and they would oblige the UK to equalise the qualifying periods for the main employment protection rights such as statutory redundancy payments and protection against unfair dismissal.

The proposals would also require the admission of temporary employees to both state social security and private pension schemes on the same basis as permanent full-time workers; this could increase the administrative burden on occupational pension schemes and make more people dependent on the state system. On health and safety, the document says that a directive is unnecessary because temporary workers already enjoy the same protection as full-timers under domestic laws.

The directives will be debated in Brussels later this year and, if adopted, would have to be implemented by the end of 1992. The bodies consulted have until September 12 to make their comments.

Copies of the document are available from Peter Lennon, ITA3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (tel 071-273 5982.)

Whitehall Know How to Czech employment

A senior civil servant from Britain's Employment Department has been seconded to help Czechoslovakia cope with the restructuring of its economy.

The appointment, the first of its kind, is part of a package of help offered to Czechoslovakia through the Government's Know How programme.

Under the agreement, Alan Cranston will serve as a special adviser in the office of Prime Minister Calfa of Czechoslovakia. He will advise the Czech government on ways to tackle the structural effects of evolving into a free market economy, drawing on British experience in creating employment, developing small firms and instigating health and safety at work legislation.


Photo: Eric Roberts/Daily Telegraph
Alan Cranston—about to swap Parliament Square for Wenceslas Square.

No stranger

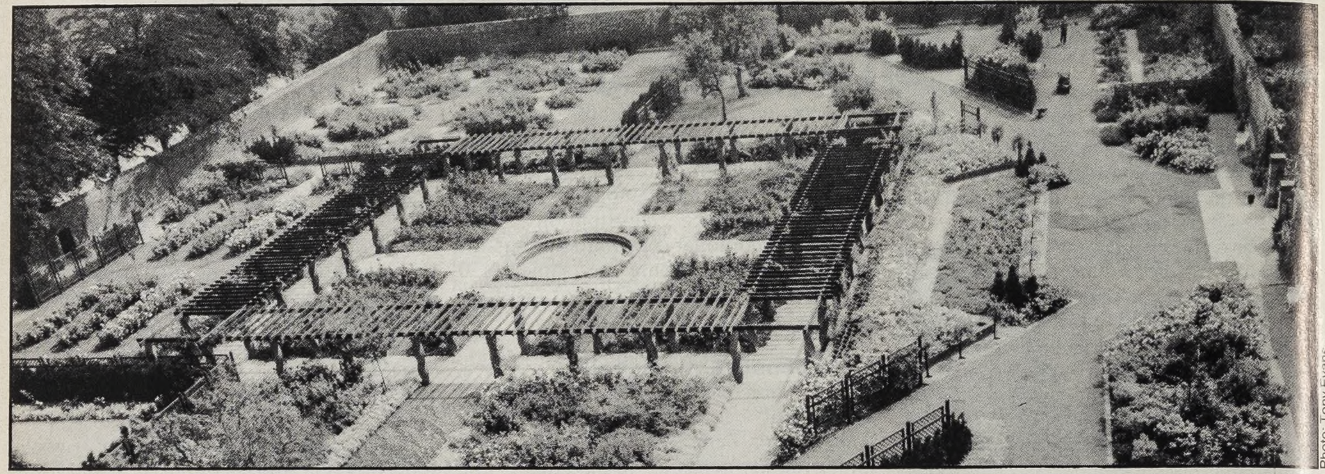
Mr Cranston, who starts his new role in September, is no stranger to Prague. He was there as a student in 1968 when the Soviet tanks rolled into Wenceslas Square. He is currently deputy head of financial planning at the Employment Department and is spending part of his time doing a crash course in Czech.

"I am very pleased to be appointed," he said. "It's a unique opportunity and a tremendous challenge. Czechoslovakia's bureaucracy is likely to change as much as anything else, and I hope my 15 years as a civil servant might be valuable to them."

With 98 per cent of Czechoslovakia's economy being in the state sector, he said, there has not been anything we would recognise as a labour market. "There is much to do in terms of helping the emergent labour market to work effectively.

"In the UK we have a very efficient employment service and I shall be offering advise in that area too, so that people are provided with information on what is available where, and so on. We also have a great deal of experience in training—and retraining. In the Department of Employment we have had a number of activities that have had to do with helping a fairly rigid labour market open up and work more effectively to help the economy grow."

Tourism task force to tackle the environment



Wolseley Garden Park, Staffs. Abandoned for 50 years, the gardens have now been short-listed for an environmental tourist award.

Photo: Tony Evans

A National Task Force has been set up by the Government to look at ways in which the effects of tourism on the environment can be minimised. The plans were unveiled at a seminar held on *HMS Belfast*—itself a major tourist attraction—and attended by leaders from the tourist industry, environmental and conservation groups and local authorities.

Ivor Manley, a deputy secretary at the Employment Department, will chair the task force, which will report back to the Employment Secretary in the spring of next year. It is being financed for the most part by the Employment Department and the English Tourist Board but contributions and sponsorship will also be sought from the tourist industry itself.

"The sheer volume of visits poses a serious threat to the environment," warned Employment Secretary Michael Howard. "Historic monuments such as Westminster Abbey and York Minster can become swamped by visitors at certain times of the year and this can cause damage to the very fabric of the buildings." One of the issues the task force will be examining is how to alleviate the problems that are caused to the environment without jeopardising the £22,400 million a year currently being earned by the tourist industry.

It will also play a major role in the initiative to try to entice visitors away from the 'honeypot' attractions (such as Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London) to less well known but equally attractive and interesting places. When asked whether these places really exist, Mr Howard gave examples such as Romney Marshes and Wigan Pier: "We are rich in places of all different kinds that people would enjoy visiting, if only they knew about them."

Spreading the load to other areas and different times of the year will involve an intensive marketing operation. The task force will be keen to hear from all sectors of society on possible ideas for improvement. Already ideas such as 'timed ticket systems' to regulate the flow of visitors have been implemented at some of Britain's 'honeypot' attractions. Other practical ways of reconciling tourism with the protection of the environment are described in *Tourism and the Environment—into the 90s*, published by the Employment Department and available free from Tourism Branch, Room 121, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Careers under review

The future of the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC) is under review, following a decision by Employment Secretary Michael Howard to examine the potential for transferring the service to the private sector.

Mr Howard said he wanted to ensure that COIC continues to provide its existing or a better level of service to its customers, including young people in schools and people with special needs, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

He added: "I will be looking at the results of the feasibility study in the light of the recommendations of the wider review of careers guidance which is expected to report in September."

COIC is part of the Employment Department. It employs 45 staff and has an annual budget of £2·65 million. Its task is to produce careers guidance materials for use in schools and for groups with special needs.

Jobs bond for offenders

Employers are being encouraged to cast their recruitment net more widely by using a new insurance bond aimed at helping ex-offenders back into gainful employment.

Under the scheme British firms will be able to employ former offenders and insure themselves for up to £6,000 cover if they suffer any loss resulting from the employees' further dishonesty.

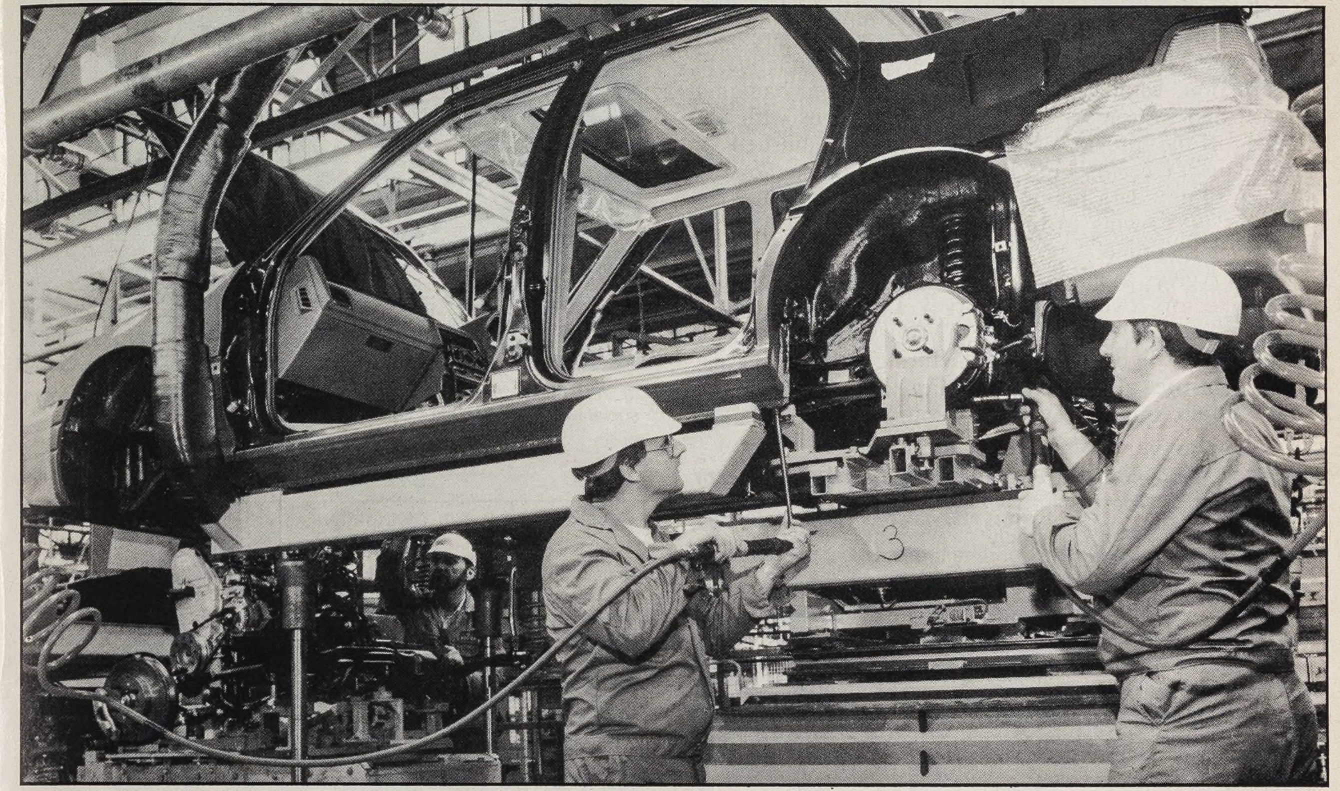
Launched by the Apex Trust in conjunction with insurance brokers Sedgwick plc, the 'fidelity bond' will give access to over 5 million potential employees who until now have been excluded from this type of cover—and as a consequence often experience discrimination in employment.

The scheme is to be piloted for two years in Bristol, Leeds and London. For the first year of operation, the Employment Service has agreed to pay £12·50 of the £30 annual premium for every unemployed ex-offender taken on.

Bill Mather, chief executive of the Apex Trust, commented that in the only other country to operate such a scheme—the United States—only 2 per cent of employees had offended again.

The Trust, in conjunction with probation officers, will assess the suitability of offenders to jobs and "will ensure that the risk to employers is minimised and that ex-offenders benefit from lasting and successful placements."

For details, contact Apex Trust Ltd, 2/4 Colchester Street, London E1 7PG.



Wages and salaries in the motor vehicle and parts industry accounted for 87·3 per cent of labour costs.

Photo: Rover

Labour costs in 1988

by Mike Janes and Brian Roberts
Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

This article presents some of the results of the Great Britain 1988 labour costs survey. The survey looked at a wide range of labour costs, not just pay, and is the first detailed survey since 1984.

- **Since the 1984 survey, wages and salaries had increased as a proportion of total labour costs in all the sectors covered by the survey, the increases ranging from over 1 percentage point in manufacturing to almost 4 percentage points in the finance sector.**
- **Wages and salaries represented 84·5 per cent of labour costs in production and construction industries and 82·8 per cent in distribution and finance.**
- **Training costs (excluding salaries of instructors and trainees) also represented a greater proportion of labour costs than in 1984.**
- **The proportion attributable to voluntary social welfare payments fell sharply in all sectors except manufacturing, and these payments formed a significantly lower proportion of total labour costs than in 1984.**

These are some of the main results of the detailed survey of employers' labour costs in Great Britain carried out in 1988 simultaneously with all other member states of the European Community. Up until 1984 these surveys were carried out every three years but the frequency has now been reduced to every four years.

In addition to these detailed surveys, estimates of labour costs are made for years not covered by a survey. Labour costs for the period 1984–88 were published in the *Employment Gazette* in August 1989 (p 462), but now that the 1988 survey data are available the estimates for 1985–87 have been amended and appear as p S51 along with estimates for 1989.

The 1988 survey covered a wide range of labour costs. In addition to wages and salaries it included such costs as employers' national insurance contributions, redundancy payments, pensions, housing assistance and training. A full description is given in the Technical note on p 436. The industries covered were the same as in previous surveys—energy and water supply, manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail distribution, banking, finance and insurance. However, comparisons with the results of the previous survey in 1984 (published in *Employment Gazette*, June 1986 p212) are affected by the absence of any data relating to coal extraction and coke ovens in 1984 owing to the national dispute in the coal industry at that time.

Table 1 gives a summary of the results for the main industry sectors covered by the survey. Longer-term trends in labour costs are given in *table 2*. *Tables 3* and *4* provide more detailed figures for manufacturing and the service sector industries at the two-digit (class) level based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

In the construction industry wages, national insurance and voluntary social welfare payments formed over 98 per cent of total costs.

Table 1 Labour costs in 1988: summary by industrial sector — Great Britain

SIC Division / Category of labour costs	Energy and water supply 1		Manufacturing* 2–4		Construction 5		Distribution 6 (part)		Banking, finance and insurance 8 (part)	
	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs
Total wages and salaries	750·42	77·8	589·75	85·2	540·40	87·6	443·88	86·8	779·61	77·1
Statutory national insurance contributions	56·93	5·9	48·60	7·0	46·70	7·6	34·85	6·8	57·46	5·7
Redundancy payments	32·80	3·4	10·99	1·6	2·45	0·4	2·88	0·6	6·01	0·6
Liability insurance	6·56	0·7	2·04	0·3	2·59	0·4	0·94	0·2	0·62	0·1
Voluntary Social Welfare payments	83·85	8·7	29·02	4·2	18·30	3·0	20·04	3·9	89·14	8·8
Benefits in Kind	8·50	0·9	0·83	0·1	0·83	0·1	0·99	0·2	6·35	0·6
Subsidised services	18·69	1·9	7·95	1·1	3·74	0·6	6·03	1·2	62·52	6·2
Training (excluding wages and salaries)**	6·83	0·7	3·46	0·5	2·31	0·4	2·01	0·4	9·87	1·0
Government assistance	−0·56	−0·1	−0·29	0·0	−0·46	−0·1	−0·29	−0·1	−0·10	0·0
Total labour costs	**964·02**	**100·0**	**692·35**	**100·0**	**616·86**	**100·0**	**511·32**	**100·0**	**1011·49**	**100·0**
Training (including trainee wages)††	11·01	1·1	9·17	1·3	15·41	2·5	4·73	0·9	11·16	1·1

* Data on manufacturing was collected from selected establishments but in all other industries was obtained in respect of the whole company or organisation.
† The averages quoted refer to all employees—males, females, full-time and part-time, manual and non-manual. Not all employees would have been affected by every type of cost.
** Expenditure on training by employers, but excluding the wages and salaries of instructors, apprentices, and full- and part-time employees; such costs have been included in the wages and salaries category.
†† Expenditure on training by employers including the wages and salaries of apprentices and other full-time trainees, but excluding the wages and salaries of part-time trainees and instructors.

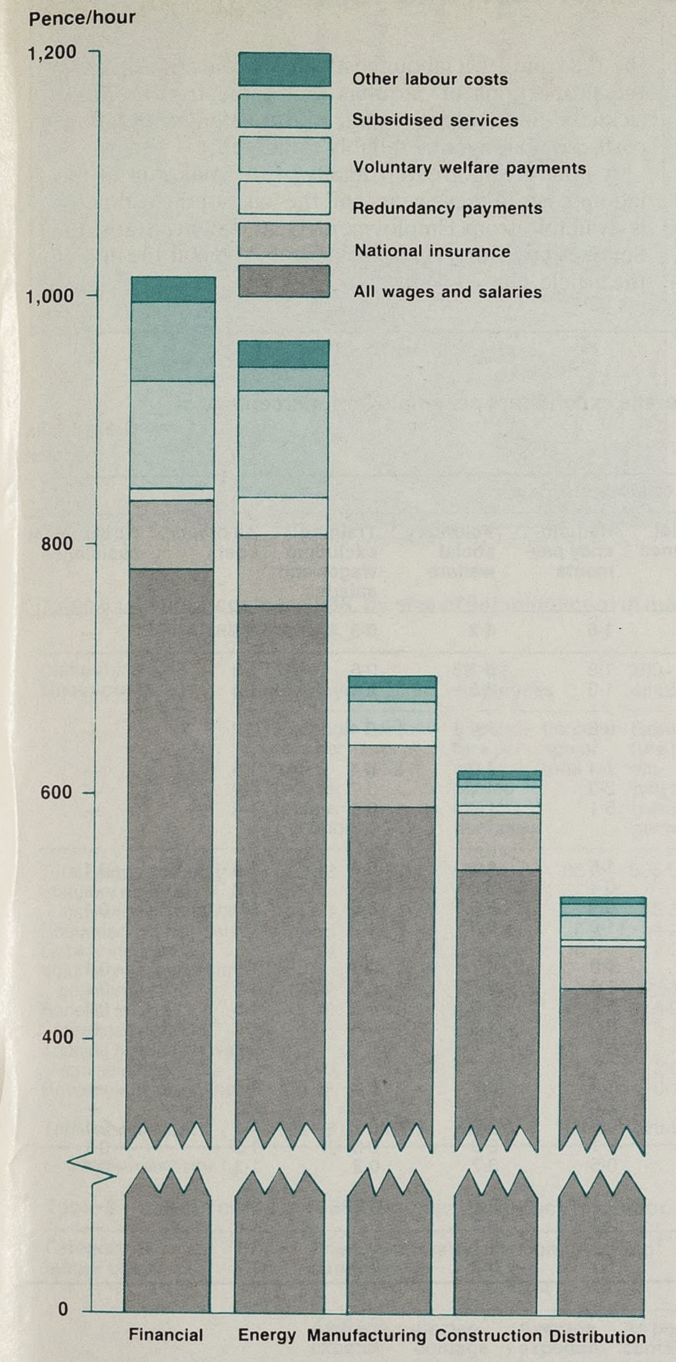
Table 2 Components of labour costs as percentages of labour costs — Great Britain

Category of labour costs	Production and construction industries							
	1964	1968	1973	1975	1978	1981	1984‡	1988
Total wages and salaries	91·8	90·2	89·3	87·5	83·9	81·6	83·7	84·5
Statutory national insurance contributions	3·6	4·3	4·9	6·4	8·4	8·9	7·3	6·9
Voluntary social welfare payments	3·1	3·2	3·7	4·2	5·1	5·6	5·8	4·6
Benefits in kind	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2
Subsidised services	0·8	0·9	1·1	1·1	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2
Training (excluding wages and salaries)**	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·5
All other costs	0·1	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·6	2·0	1·5	2·1
Total labour costs	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Source: Labour Costs Survey 1964–88.

‡ The figures for 1984 exclude the coal and coke industries; figures for 1988 on a corresponding basis are wages and salaries 85·2 per cent; national insurance 7·0 per cent; voluntary social welfare 4·3 per cent; benefits in kind 0·1 per cent; subsidised services 1·1 per cent; training 0·5 per cent, and all other costs 1·8 per cent.
** See footnotes to *table 1*.

Figure 1 Labour costs, Great Britain, 1988



See also *table 1*

Production industries

The labour costs components in energy and water supply were consistently higher than those in either manufacturing or construction, and such costs as voluntary social welfare (almost entirely pension contributions), benefits in kind and subsidised services were at least twice those in the other sectors.

In manufacturing, wages, national insurance and voluntary social welfare payments (which are almost wholly pension contributions) together totalled over 96 per cent of all labour costs. Compared with 1984, benefits in kind and voluntary social welfare payments rose very slightly but there were significant rises in wages and training costs.

For construction, the three main labour costs—wages, national insurance and voluntary social welfare payments—formed over 98 per cent of total costs. This was in spite of an actual decrease in the last named cost, compared with 1984, as a result of 'pension holidays' being declared, with employers having to contribute zero or reduced amounts to pension funds for their employees. Benefits in kind also decreased slightly in monetary terms but there was a small but significant increase in training costs.

Distribution

In distribution, as in other sectors, voluntary social welfare payments also fell, and the proportion of total labour costs represented by this item formed under 4 per cent compared with almost 7 per cent in 1984. National insurance also formed a smaller proportion of total labour costs, a large fall in retail distribution being only partly offset by an increase in wholesale distribution. With many of the employees in retail distribution working part-time, many employers were able to reduce their contribution when a graduated scale of rates was introduced in October 1985. Wages, national insurance and voluntary social welfare payments together totalled 97·5 per cent of all labour costs in distribution.

Banking, finance and insurance

Here, too, voluntary social welfare payments formed a much smaller proportion of labour costs—down from 13·8 per cent in 1984 to 8·8 per cent in 1988—but in money terms, at almost 90 pence per hour, this cost remained higher than in any other sector. Subsidised services remained unchanged at 6·2 per cent of total labour costs but, at over 62 pence per hour, was over 50 per cent higher than elsewhere; subsidised mortgage payments and similar financial assistance to staff account for the high level of this cost. Because of these factors, wages and salaries formed a lower proportion of total costs (77 per cent) than in other industries although wages and salaries in finance were highest in money terms.

Table 2 Components of labour costs as percentages of labour costs

Distribution					Banking, finance and insurance					Category of labour costs
1974	1978	1981	1984	1988	1974	1978	1981	1984	1988	
87·9	85·1	83·8	83·8	86·8	73·5	72·3	70·3	73·1	77·1	Total wages and salaries
6·3	8·6	9·2	7·2	6·8	4·3	6·3	6·5	5·3	5·7	Statutory national insurance contributions
2·9	4·3	4·7	6·9	3·9	15·8	15·1	14·7	13·8	8·8	Voluntary social welfare payments
0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·6	Benefits in kind
1·3	1·2	1·1	1·2	1·2	4·8	5·2	7·2	6·3	6·2	Subsidised services
0·6	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·6	0·6	1·0	Training (excluding wages and salarie)**
0·6	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·7	0·7	—	0·4	0·5	0·6	All other costs
100·0	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**Total labour costs**

Labour costs for 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1989

Table 5·7 of the Labour Market Data section of this issue updates the estimates of labour costs for the years between the 1984 and 1988 surveys, and gives estimated costs in 1989 for the first time. These estimates use the latest information on changes between years in wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, and redundancy payments as well as the results of the 1988 labour costs survey.

In order to keep burdens on business to a minimum, the 1984 and 1988 labour costs surveys did not ask about the proportions of earnings that came from holiday, sickness, and maternity pay, so this category of labour costs can no longer be reliably estimated.

A note giving greater details of the make-up of the labour costs in these years and the basis of the estimates is available from Employment Department, Statistical Services Division A1, at the address given at the end of the article.

Table 3 Labour costs in 1988 in manufacturing industries: average expenditure per employee†, percentage of total labour costs

Great Britain
Per cent

Industry group	SIC 1980 Division/ class	All labour costs (pence per hour)	Wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare	Training** excluding wages and salaries	All other‡ costs	Government assistance
			As a percentage of total labour costs						
All manufacturing*	**2–4**	***692·35***	**85·2**	**7·0**	**1·6**	**4·2**	**0·5**	**1·5**	—
Minerals, metals and chemicals	2	*809·94*	83·9	6·6	1·9	5·1	0·6	1·9	—
Metal manufacture	22	*821·20*	83·8	6·6	1·3	6·5	0·4	1·4	—
Extraction of metals, minerals nes	21/23	*767·70*	81·8	7·3	0·9	7·4	0·4	2·2	—
Non-metallic minerals products	24	*655·93*	85·6	7·0	1·4	4·0	0·4	1·6	—
Chemical industry	25	*876·67*	83·6	6·5	2·3	4·7	0·7	2·2	—
Man-made fibres	26	*939·27*	84·1	6·8	5·1	1·9	0·5	1·6	—
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	**3**	***703·41***	**85·4**	**7·1**	**1·5**	**4·1**	**0·6**	**1·4**	**−0·1**
Metal goods nes	31	*599·42*	87·1	7·4	0·4	3·6	0·3	1·2	—
Mechanical engineering	32	*653·91*	86·4	7·2	0·9	3·8	0·5	1·3	−0·1
Office machinery	33	*1,048·90*	82·9	7·1	1·0	6·0	1·2	1·8	—
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	*707·76*	85·5	7·5	1·0	3·7	0·8	1·6	−0·1
Motor vehicle and parts	35	*652·83*	87·3	6·7	1·5	2·7	0·5	1·4	−0·1
Other transport equipment	36	*802·57*	82·4	6·3	3·7	5·6	0·6	1·5	−0·1
Instrument engineering	37	*740·71*	83·5	6·9	3·3	4·3	0·6	1·4	—
Other manufacturing industries	**4**	***634·59***	**85·5**	**7·1**	**1·6**	**3·9**	**0·3**	**1·6**	—
Food, drink, tobacco	41/42	*616·16*	84·7	6·7	2·0	4·1	0·5	2·0	—
Textiles	43	*479·85*	87·8	7·4	0·6	3·0	0·2	1·1	−0·1
Leather and leather goods	44	*516·17*	85·7	7·2	2·1	3·3	0·3	1·5	−0·1
Footwear and clothing	45	*414·37*	87·4	7·1	0·5	3·7	0·2	1·2	−0·1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	*602·20*	87·4	7·8	0·1	3·4	0·2	1·1	—
Paper, printing, publishing	47	*827·96*	84·6	7·2	2·4	4·1	0·3	1·4	—
Rubber and plastics	48	*625·90*	86·3	7·0	1·1	4·1	0·4	1·1	—
Other manufacturing	49	*627·12*	84·8	6·9	1·1	5·3	0·2	1·7	—

‡ Other costs are liability insurance, benefits in kind, and subsidised services.
†, *, ** See footnotes to *table 1*.

Table 4 Labour costs in 1988 in service industries: average expenditure per employee†, percentage of total labour costs

Great Britain
Per cent

Industry group	SIC 1980 Division/ Class/ Group	All labour costs (Pence per hour)	Wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare	Subsidised services	All other costs‡	Government assistance
			Percentage of total costs						
All distribution	**6 (part)**	**511·32**	**86·8**	**6·8**	**0·6**	**3·9**	**1·2**	**0·8**	**−0·1**
Wholesale distribution	61	601·01	86·3	7·3	0·6	4·1	0·9	0·8	—
Retail distribution	64/65	463·96	87·2	6·5	0·5	3·8	1·4	0·7	−0·1
All banking, finance and insurance	**8 (part)**	**1,011·49**	**77·1**	**5·7**	**0·6**	**8·8**	**6·2**	**1·6**	—
Banking	814	1,063·89	77·0	5·3	0·6	8·7	6·6	1·8	—
Finance	815	834·73	77·7	6·0	0·7	7·7	6·3	1·6	—
Insurance	82 (part)	1,013·96	76·8	6·3	0·5	9·6	5·3	1·5	—

‡ Other costs are liability insurance, benefits in kind and training costs.
† See footnotes to *table 1*.

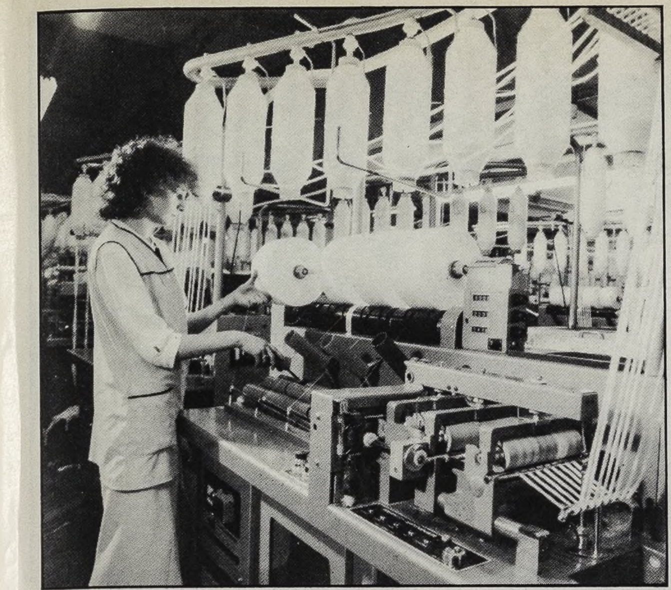


Photo: Confederation of British Wool Textiles

All labour costs in the textile industry amounted to 479·5 pence per hour.

Size analysis

Table 5 analyses labour costs in manufacturing by size of establishment. The pattern follows that of 1984 and previous surveys, in that the proportions of labour costs represented by redundancy payments, voluntary social welfare and training increase with the size of establishment. The 1988 survey indicates that the trends are less marked than in earlier surveys and that manufacturing establishments of all sizes are moving towards the same pattern.

Real growth in costs

While *table 2* shows how the structure of total labour costs has changed through time, some of the cost items have also shown substantial growth in real terms in the ten years between the 1978 and 1988 surveys without increasing their relative position. The cost of wages and salaries in pence per hour terms, adjusted for inflation, rose by 27 per cent in distribution, 34 per cent in production and construction, and 46 per cent in banking, finance and insurance. This growth was exceeded in all three sectors by

Table 5 Labour costs in 1988, by size of establishment in manufacturing: average expenditure per employee†, percentage of total labour costs

Great Britain

Category of labour costs	10–49 employees		50–99 employees		100–199 employees		200–499 employees		500–999 employees		1,000 and over employees	
	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total	Expenditure per employee (pence per hour)	Percentage of total
Total wages and salaries	509·42	87·4	534·62	86·3	538·92	86·8	560·00	85·0	601·21	84·5	663·25	84·2
Statutory national insurance contributions	44·60	7·7	46·67	7·5	45·65	7·4	46·37	7·0	48·96	6·9	52·66	6·7
Redundancy payments	1·58	0·3	4·75	0·8	4·25	0·7	10·89	1·7	13·23	1·9	17·65	2·2
Liability insurance	2·16	0·4	1·92	0·3	1·78	0·3	1·86	0·3	2·06	0·3	2·16	0·3
Voluntary social welfare payments	19·22	3·3	23·86	3·9	22·19	3·6	28·39	4·3	31·53	4·4	35·79	4·5
Benefits in kind	0·70	0·1	0·78	0·1	0·95	0·2	0·74	0·1	1·02	0·1	0·82	0·1
Subsidised services	4·68	0·8	5·08	0·8	5·14	0·8	7·55	1·2	9·93	1·4	10·19	1·3
Training (excluding wages and salaries)*	0·70	0·1	1·77	0·3	2·02	0·3	2·97	0·5	4·09	0·6	5·48	0·7
Government assistance	−0·18	—	−0·16	—	−0·17	—	−0·15	—	−0·26	—	−0·49	−0·1
Total labour costs	**582·88**	**100·0**	**619·29**	**100·0**	**620·72**	**100·0**	**658·61**	**100·0**	**711·77**	**100·0**	**787·50**	**100·0**

†, **, See footnotes to *table 1*.

Table 6 Labour costs in 1988: summary by industrial sector

United Kingdom

Category of labour costs	Energy and water supply 1		Manufacturing* 2–4		Construction 5		Distribution 6 (part)		Banking, finance and insurance 8 (part)	
	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee (pence per hour)†	As percentage of total labour costs
Total wages and salaries	749·75	77·9	586·57	85·2	537·07	87·6	442·27	86·8	779·38	77·1
Statutory national insurance contributions	56·87	5·9	48·30	7·0	46·37	7·6	34·71	6·8	57·50	5·7
Redundancy payments	32·39	3·4	11·04	1·6	2·41	0·4	2·87	0·6	6·09	0·6
Liability insurance	6·48	0·7	2·17	0·3	2·82	0·5	0·99	0·2	0·62	0·1
Voluntary social welfare payments	83·69	8·7	28·69	4·2	18·08	2·9	19·94	3·9	89·52	8·6
Benefits in kind	8·38	0·9	0·82	0·1	0·82	0·1	0·99	0·2	6·31	0·6
Subsidised services	18·52	1·9	7·90	1·1	3·74	0·6	5·99	1·2	62·24	6·2
Training (excluding trainee wages)**	6·79	0·7	3·43	0·5	2·28	0·4	1·99	0·4	9·79	1·0
Government assistance	−0·56	−0·1	−0·31	0·0	−0·47	−0·1	−0·30	−0·1	−0·10	0·0
Total labour costs	**962·31**	**100·0**	**688·62**	**100·0**	**613·12**	**100·0**	**509·45**	**100·0**	**1,011·35**	**100·0**
Training (including trainee wages)††	11·01	1·1	9·20	1·3	15·73	2·6	4·87	0·9	11·07	1·1

*, †, **, ††, see footnote to *table 1*.

The cost of wages and salaries in pence per hour terms, adjusted for inflation, rose by 46 per cent in banking, finance and insurance. Photo: Barclays Bank

the cost of training (excluding the wages of trainees) where real growth of 64 per cent was recorded for distribution, 66 per cent for production and construction, and 91 per cent for banking, finance, and insurance. The category of subsidised services in the banking and finance sector also showed high real growth at 63 per cent over the ten-year period, reflecting the growth in financial assistance to employees, such as through reduced rate mortgages.

United Kingdom results

A similar survey has been carried out in Northern Ireland, covering all firms with ten or more employees. This enables results for the United Kingdom to be compiled. *Table 6* corresponds to the figures given for Great Britain in *table 1*. While the proportion of labour costs in each category is almost identical in the United Kingdom and Great Britain tables, it can be seen that in money terms some costs are higher in Northern Ireland (redundancy payments, liability insurance and training including trainee wages) and some are lower (wage and salaries, national insurance). ■

Additional analyses

A set of additional tables, giving results in greater detail for which a charge of £10 is payable, is available from Statistical Services Division A1, Employment Department, 60 Exchange Road, Watford, Herts WD1 7HH (tel Watford 815206)

Technical note

Scope and coverage of the survey

The reference period used was the calendar year 1988, although employers could use an alternative 12-month period which ended between April 6, 1988 and April 5, 1989 if more convenient. The majority of employers used the financial year or company accounting year since much of the information sought could be obtained from their annual accounts.

The survey was conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 in order to comply with the obligation arising under European Community Regulation 1612/1988. A comparable survey was carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development and the results in respect of the United Kingdom have been supplied to the European Community. The full report covering labour costs in all member states will be published by the EC later this year.

To assist firms in providing data in the detail required, specimen copies were sent to employers early in 1988. For manufacturing industries the survey was conducted on an establishment basis so that regional analyses could be produced by the European Community but for all other industrial sectors information was sought for the whole company or organisation.

The 1988 questionnaire

The questionnaire was almost identical to that used in the 1984 survey, the only major change being that all firms, including small firms, were asked for details of hours, wages and numbers of apprentices and full-time trainees.

To reduce the form-filling burden on small firms some questions were to be completed only by firms with more than 100 employees. These questions related to periodical bonuses, benefits in kind and subsidised services. In making estimates for these categories, it was assumed that the relationship between these items and total wages for firms with 100 or fewer employees was the same as in the next largest size category.

Sampling arrangements

The sampling arrangements were based on details from the 1984 Census of Employment register. Firms with fewer than ten employees were excluded from the survey and those with fewer than 200 employees who took part in the 1984 labour costs survey were also excluded.

For manufacturing industries, forms were sent to all establishments with 500 or more employees. For smaller establishments, a sample was drawn up using the following fractions:

10– 49 employees	1 in 30
50– 99 employees	1 in 8
100–199 employees	1 in 5
200–499 employees	1 in 3

For the construction industry, forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, and for smaller employers samples were drawn ranging from 1 in 50 to 1 in 3.

For distribution, the same sampling arrangements were made for both retail and wholesale distribution. Forms were sent to all firms with 200 or more employees and a sample of smaller companies was approached, ranging from 1 in 30 of those with 10–19 employees to 1 in 2 with 100–199 employees.

For the other sectors—energy and water supply, banking, finance and insurance—a considerable amount of information was obtained from central sources. Completed forms were obtained from British Coal, British Gas, electricity and water boards, while the British Bankers Association and the Association of British Insurers arranged for data to be supplied for their particular sectors.

Components of labour costs

Employers were asked to give details under eight broad categories of labour costs.

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries comprise the gross amount paid to employees before deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions and superannuation contributions, including payments for overtime, shift supplements, earnings under payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and gratuities. Payments in lieu of notice, commission payments and payments under a guaranteed wage agreement were also included.

Employers (except for firms employing 100 or fewer employees) were also asked to list under wages and salaries bonuses not payable regularly at each pay period (such as Christmas, holiday, half-yearly).

Statutory national insurance contributions

These comprise employers' total national insurance contributions for the year.

Provision for redundancy

Separate information was obtained about redundancy payments of all kinds, statutory or voluntary, paid to redundant employees.

Employers' liability insurance

This comprises the premium paid in compliance with compulsory insurance to cover the risk of employees suffering injury or disease in the course of their employment.

Voluntary social welfare payments

Employers were asked to specify:

- amounts paid into superannuation and other private pension funds, including group life insurance premiums;
- amounts paid into funds to provide for sickness and industrial accidents payments;
- lump sum ex-gratia payments and marriage gratuities paid directly to employees and not through funds.

Benefits in kind

Benefits in kind include the cost of luncheon and other meal vouchers and the net cost to employers for goods provided free or below cost to employees.

Subsidised services to employees

Employers were asked to show the net cost incurred in providing specified services for their employees. The services specified were:

- assistance with housing;
- All other services, such as medical and health services; recreational and educational services; canteens and staff restaurants; removal expenses; provision of working clothes; and transport of employees to and from work. All capital expenditure relating to these services (for example, the purchase of company cars) is excluded.

Vocational training

This comprises expenditure on training by employers, excluding all wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of those engaged in training were included under the general heading 'wages and salaries', the earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees being separately distinguished.

Amounts of levies paid to industrial training boards during the year were included, while grants received from the boards were deducted to show the net cost.

Government contributions to costs

In addition, employers were asked to report any amounts received from government in respect of their employees. This mainly covered amounts received in respect of employees (but not trainees without a contract of employment) under Youth Training Schemes, the Young Workers Scheme and Job Sharing Subsidy.

Hours

Information was obtained about the number of hours worked during the year. This comprised as far as possible the number of hours worked. Overtime hours actually worked (not the hours paid for at, for example, time and a half) were to be recorded. Hours not worked through sickness, attendance at training classes or other courses were excluded, except that any hours during which employees were available for work and for which a guaranteed payment was made were counted as hours worked. Meal-times such as the mid-day break were excluded.

It was, however, recognised that information might not always be readily available and in such cases an estimate was accepted of annual hours that employees would normally be expected to work (that is, normal weekly hours excluding main meal breaks multiplied by the number of weeks worked each year allowing for annual and public holidays).

Costs per hour worked were obtained by dividing labour costs by the total hours worked in the year.

Response

In production industries, 4,051 establishments provided returns suitable for tabulation—about 84 per cent of those approached and in scope of the survey. The number of employees covered by those returns was about 2,108,000, 39 per cent of the estimated number of employees in production.

In the construction industry, returns were received from 395 firms, about 76 per cent of those approached and in scope of the survey. The number of employees covered was almost 171,500, that is 23 per cent of the estimated number of employees in construction.

In distribution, 1,936 firms provided returns covering 1,061,300 employees, about 44 per cent of the number estimated to be employed in the industry.

In the other sectors where information was mainly obtained from national organisations and employers' associations, the returns for energy and water supply covered 73 per cent of those estimated to be employed in the industry, and in banking, finance and insurance the coverage was almost 90 per cent.

Special Feature

Visitors at the glass pyramid in Eslington Park, part of the 1990 National Garden Festival in Gateshead.

Tourism and the tourist industry

Latest statistics

by Brian Baty

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department

The latest trends in UK tourism and the tourist industry are summarised in this article—one of a regular annual series—which, among other topics, covers overseas visitors, domestic tourism and employment in tourism-related industries[1].

The British tourist industry is a rapidly expanding provider of wealth and jobs. In 1989 the industry generated an estimated £22,400 million for the economy. This represented over 4 per cent of the total UK Gross Domestic Product. In June 1989 the number of employees in employment in the sectors of industry which serve tourists directly was estimated to be 1·4 million. This was an increase of 49,000 compared with June 1988, an average weekly growth of about 900 jobs compared with the longer-term average increase of around 700 per week since 1983.

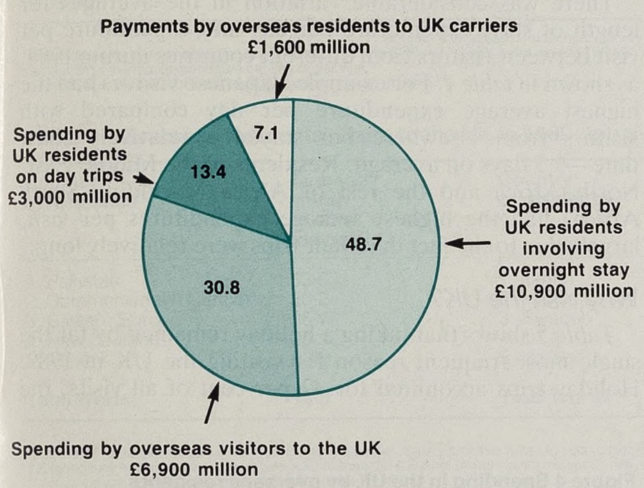
Figure 1 shows the relative contributions to the estimated total turnover of the tourist industry in 1989. This total is the sum of expenditure by overseas visitors to the UK; and by UK residents on trips of one or more nights on holiday, business and other tourist visits, or taking leisure day trips.

Figure 2 shows how the jobs in tourism in 1989 were distributed between different sectors of the industry. More than three-quarters of estimated growth in jobs between 1988 and 1989 arose in, and was evenly distributed between 'restaurants', 'public houses' and 'sports and other recreation services, etc' (see *table 11*).

The scale of the demand for tourist services in the UK is assessed by means of separate sample surveys to cover international and domestic tourism. The Employment Department's International Passenger Survey (IPS) provides information about overseas visitors to the UK. The IPS also yields information about UK residents going abroad, so providing both the credits and debits data needed to compile the travel account of the balance of payments. Information about domestic tourist trips of one night or more is provided for 1989 by the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS). Previously the source was the British Tourism Survey Monthly (BTSM) which, among other differences from the UKTS, did not cover Northern Ireland. The UKTS also has a much larger sample size than the BTSM and therefore provides estimates with smaller sampling errors, especially at regional level.

[1] The statistics used in this special feature are drawn from the Employment Department's International Passenger Survey and the quarterly employment surveys, from surveys of domestic tourism run by the British Tourist Authority, and from the Central Statistical Office's Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry.

Figure 1 Tourist spending in the UK in 1989, per cent



Total £22,400 million

Both the IPS and UKTS are continuous surveys and there is no equivalent regular source of information at present about domestic tourist trips lasting less than a day. However, from April 1988 to March 1989 the Employment Department (ED) and the British Tourist Authority (BTA) jointly ran the Leisure Day Visits Survey (LDVS) as a trailer to the General Household Survey (GHS) conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The remainder of this article presents the main features from the results of the 1989 IPS on overseas tourism in the UK, together with statistical information for the UK on domestic tourism, employment in the tourist industry and the number and turnover of hotels and other tourist-related businesses.

Overseas visitors to the UK

Table 1 and *figure 3* show that overseas residents are estimated to have made a record 17·2 million visits to the United Kingdom in 1989. This represents increases of 1·4 million visits over 1988 (a rise of nearly 9 per cent) and of 4·7 million visits (38 per cent) compared with ten years earlier.

The overall increase in the number of visitors in 1989 was mainly due to a rise in the number by Western European residents, a record of 10·6 million visits (10 per cent increase); but the number of visits by North American residents also rose, by 5 per cent, as did those from residents of other areas (by 9 per cent).

Expenditure by overseas residents in the UK was £6,877 million in 1989. This was 11 per cent more than in 1988 and an increase of 146 per cent in the decade starting in 1979. *Table 1* and *figure 4* also show that these increases were greater than those in the tourism-related price index over the same periods. After allowing for inflation, expenditure by overseas residents rose by 3 per cent in 1989 and increased by about 5 per cent between 1979 and 1989.

Table 2 and *figure 5* show that, in terms of overseas visitors' spending in the UK, the top five countries or areas of origin in 1989 were the USA with 21 per cent of expenditure, followed by the Middle East, France, West

Table 1 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1979–89, by area of residence

Year	Visits (thousands)				Expenditure (£ million) at current prices				Price Index*
	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	All	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	All	(1985=100)
1979	2,196	7,873	2,417	**12,486**	511	1,207	1,079	**2,797**	56
1984	3,330	7,551	2,763	**13,644**	1,271	1,563	1,780	**4,614**	93
1987	3,394	9,317	2,855	**15,566**	1,710	2,551	1,999	**6,260**	114
1988	3,272	9,669	2,859	**15,799**	1,579	2,631	1,975	**6,184**	123
1989	3,448	10,626	3,130	**17,204**	1,686	2,948	2,243	**6,877**	132
Percentage changes									
1979–89	+57	+35	+29	**+38**	+230	+144	+108	**+146**	+136
1988–89	+5	+10	+9	**+9**	+7	+12	+14	**+11**	+7

* Appropriate index of tourism-related prices based upon evidence from the IPS about the pattern of overseas visitors' spending.

Source: International Passenger Survey

Table 2 Overseas residents' visits and expenditure in the UK 1989: top five countries* of origin

Visits to the UK			Expenditure in the UK		
Country* of residence	Millions	Per cent or total	Country* of residence	£ millions	Per cent of total
1 USA	2·81	16	1 USA	1,429	21
2 France	2·25	13	2 Middle East	491	7
3 West Germany	2·01	12	3 France	423	6
4 Irish Repuiblic	1·30	8	4 West Germany	405	6
5 Netherlands	0·95	5	5 Irish Republic	345	5
Top 5	9·33	54	Top 5	3,094	45
Total World	**17·20**	**100**	**Total World**	**6,877**	**100**

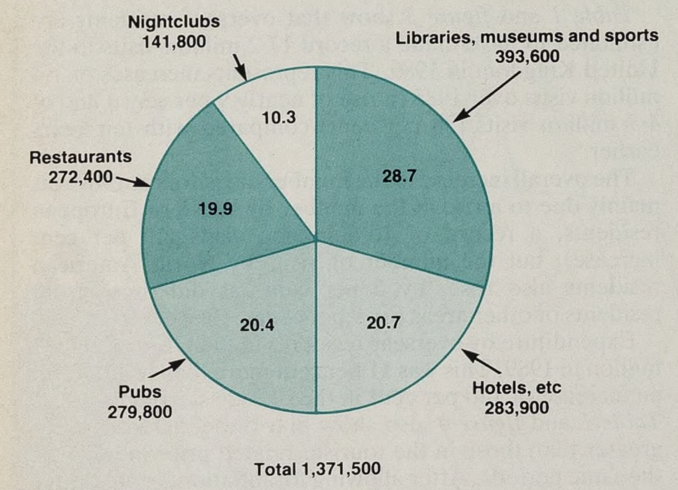
* Estimates for some individual countries are based on very small samples. In such cases their results are combined with those of neighbouring countries.

Source: International Passenger Survey

Germany and the Irish Republic. The scale of Middle Eastern residents' expenditure was high compared to the number of visits they made. Their contribution to overseas earnings arose from a combination of higher than average length of stay—18·4 days compared with a global average of 10·8 days—and a high rate of daily expenditure—£59.40 per day compared with an average for all visitors of £37.10 per day.

Table 2 also shows that in 1989 the United States continued to be the largest single origin (in terms of country of residence) of visitors to the UK, followed by France, which remained the largest European origin, West

Figure 2 Employees in tourism-related industries, per cent, Great Britain, June 1989



See also *table 11*

Germany, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands. These top five countries of origin together accounted for more than half the total number of overseas visitors. The top five have been unchanged in the past decade, although their relative positions have varied slightly. The number of visits by Japanese residents in 1989, although eleventh in order was, at 499,000, again notable for its continued high rate of growth; the figure was 29 per cent higher than in 1988, which was itself 31 per cent more than in 1987.

Time and money spent

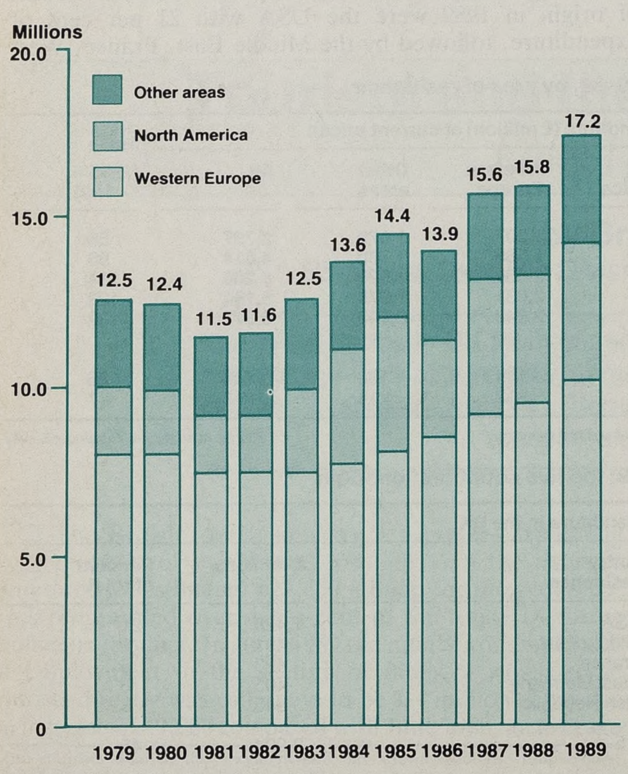
Table 3 provides estimates at both current and constant (1985) prices, and shows that current price expenditure per day and per visit have been on a rising trend over most of the past decade. Average expenditure per day at £37 and average expenditure per visit at £397, both at current prices, were higher than in 1988. However, after allowing for inflation, both average expenditure per day and per visit fell in 1989 and were at their lowest levels for over ten years.

There was considerable variation in the averages for length of stay, expenditure per day and expenditure per visit between visitors from different countries during 1989 as shown in *table 4*. For example, Japanese visitors had the highest average expenditure per day compared with visitors from elsewhere but stayed a relatively short time—6·5 days on average. Residents of the Middle East, North Africa and the rest of Africa (excluding South Africa) had the highest average expenditures per visit largely due to the fact that their trips were relatively long.

Why visit the UK?

Table 5 shows that taking a holiday remained by far the single most frequent reason for visiting the UK in 1989. Holiday trips accounted for 42 per cent of all visits, the

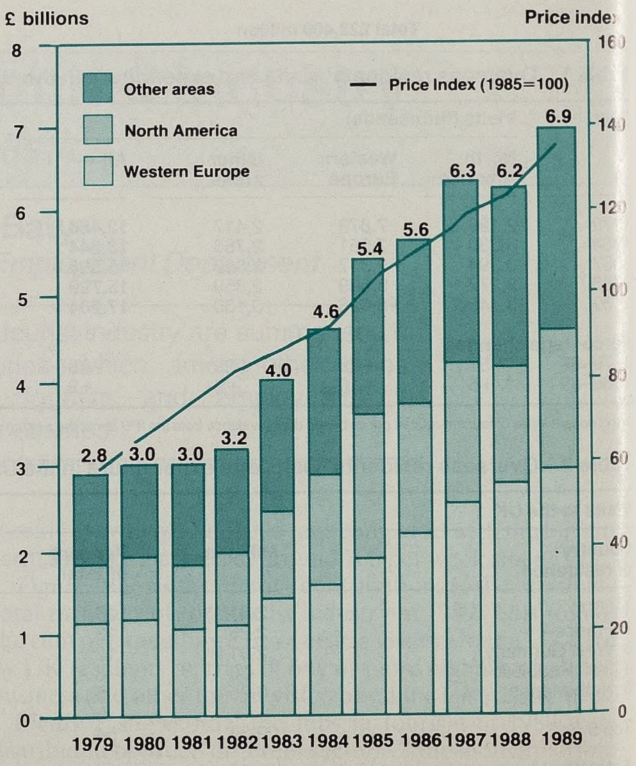
Figure 3 Visits to the UK by overseas residents



See also *table 1*

Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 4 Spending in the UK by overseas residents



See also *table 1*

Source: International Passenger Survey

same as the proportion in 1988 but lower than the figure of 47 per cent in 1984. Business visits accounted for 25 per cent of all visits in 1989 compared with 26 per cent in 1988 and 21 per cent in 1984. The proportion of visits to friends and relatives remained the same, while that for miscellaneous purposes (for example, study, attending sports events or shopping) rose slightly.

It can also be seen from *table 5* that business and miscellaneous purposes accounted for a higher proportion of total spending than their corresponding shares of total visits. The reverse correspondence was true of holiday trips and, in particular, visits to friends and relatives. These differences are explained by the figures in *table 6*; for example, they show that the average expenditure on business visits of over £460 was higher than the overall average of about £400 per visit because of much higher daily expenditure, and despite a considerably shorter length of stay.

In contrast, average expenditure on visits to friends and relatives of about £20 a day was a quarter of that for business visits (£85 per day) but, on average, visits were nearly three times as long.

Means of travel

In the year as a whole, 68 per cent of all overseas visitors to the UK arrived by air, compared with 69 per cent in 1988.

Table 3 Overseas residents' average expenditure* per day, per visit and average length of stay 1979–89

Year	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure per day (£): Current prices	Constant† (1985) prices	Average expenditure per visit (£): Current prices	Constant† (1985) prices
1979	12·4	17·9	32	221·5	396
1984	11·3	29·6	32	335·4	361
1987	11·4	34·9	31	399·1	350
1988	10·9	35·5	29	388·5	316
1989	10·8	36·9	28	396·5	300
Percentage changes					
1979–89	−13	+106	−13	+79	−24
1988–89	−1	+4	−3	+2	−5

Source: International Passenger Survey

* Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is not included in the calculation of average expenditure per day or per visit.
† Based upon the index of tourism-related prices shown in *table 1*.

Table 4 Overseas residents' visits to the UK in 1989: top five countries* of origin

Country* of residence	Average length of stay (days)	Country* of residence	Average expenditure† per day (£)	Country* or residence	Average expenditure† per visit (£)
1 Pakistan	33·6	1 Japan	74·8	1 Middle East	1,089·9
2 Commonwealth Caribean	30·2	2 Middle East	59·4	2 Other Africa**	1,046·5
3 Eastern Europe	25·7	3 Sweden	54·0	3 North Africa	956·3
4 New Zealand	25·3	4 USA	52·0	4 Pakistan	861·1
5 Turkey	23·3	5 Iceland	50·3	5 Turkey	735·4
Total World	**10·8**	**Total World**	**36·9**	**Total World**	**396·5**

Source: International Passenger Survey.

* Estimates for some small individual countries are based on very small samples. In such cases their results are combined with those for neighbouring countries.
† Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is not included in the calculation of average expenditure per day or per visit.
** Africa except North Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

Table 5 Overseas visits to the UK: proportion of visits and expenditure by purpose of visit

Reason for visit	1979	1984	1987	1988	1989
	Per cent of all visits				
Holiday	44	47	44	42	42
Visits to friends and relatives	18	19	20	20	20
Business	19	21	23	26	25
Miscellaneous	18	13	13	12	13
	Per cent of all expenditure				
Holiday	44	44	43	40	40
Visits to friends and relatives	15	15	15	15	15
Business	21	24	26	30	29
Miscellaneous	20	17	16	15	16

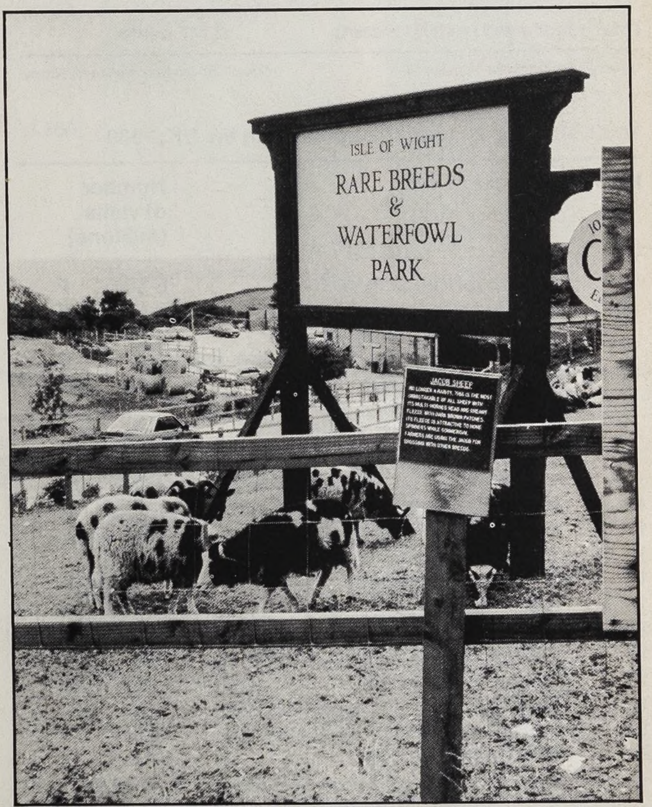
Source: International Passenger Survey

Table 6 Overseas residents' visits to the UK: purpose of visit, 1989

Purpose of visit	Average length of stay (days)	Average expenditure per day* (£)	Average expenditure per visit* (£)
Holiday	9·7	38·5	371·9
Business	5·5	84·9	464·8
Visits to friends and relatives	14·8	20·2	299·2
Miscellaneous	18·4	27·0	497·9
All purposes	**10·8**	**36·9**	**396·5**

Source: International Passenger Survey

* Expenditure by transit passengers and visitors from the Channel Islands is not included in the calculation of average expenditure per day or per visit.



By July, more than 8,000 people had visited the Isle of Wight's Rare Breeds and Waterfowl Park, which opened at Easter this year.

Table 7 Overseas residents' visits to the regions of the United Kingdom, 1979–89

Year	Total nights spent in UK* (thousands)	Per cent of nights spent in: England: London	England: Outside London	Scotland	Wales
1979	147,000	39	49	8	3
1984	147,000	40	49	8	3
1987	168,000	40	49	8	3
1988	162,000	40	49	8	3
1989	174,000	41	48	7	3

Source: International Passenger Survey.
* Information about the part of the UK visited by visitors from the Irish Republic is not collected and these are therefore excluded from the table. The IPS does not sample visitors entering or leaving the UK via Northern Ireland.

Table 8 Overseas visitors' trips to the UK
Per cent of trips occurring in each quarter

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec
1979	15	26	40	20
1984	16	26	38	20
1987	17	26	36	21
1988	18	25	35	22
1989	19	24	35	22

Source: International Passenger Survey.

Table 9 Frequency and destination of long holidays* taken by British adults in 1989

	Per cent of total sample
No holiday	41
At least one holiday	59
Of which:	
1 holiday	37
2 holidays	15
3+ holidays	7
Of which:	
Only in Great Britain	29
Only abroad	22
Holidays in Great Britain and abroad	8
Total interviewed (=100 per cent)	**2,742 adults**

* Holidays lasting four or more nights. *Source:* British National Travel Survey.

Table 10 Top 20 tourist attractions in the UK, 1989

Rank	Attraction	Number of visits (millions)		
1	Blackpool Pleasure Beach	6·50	*	F
2	Albert Dock, Liverpool	5·10	*	F
3	British Museum, London	4·67		F
4	Strathclyde Country Park, Motherwell	3·90	*	F
5	National Gallery, London	3·37		F
6	Westminister Abbey	3·25	*	F
7	Madam Tussaud's, London	2·61		
8	St Pauls Cathedral	2·50	*	F
9	York Minster	2·50	*	F
10	Pleasure Beach, Great Yarmouth	2·48	*	F
11	Alton Towers, Staffordshire	2·38		
12	Tower of London	2·21		
13	Canterbury Cathedral	2·12	*	F
14	Blackpool Tower	1·50		
15	Natural History Museum, London	1·49		
16	Bradgate Park, Leicestershire	1·30	*	F
17	Thorpe Park, Surrey	1·30		
18	Stapeley Water Gardens, Cheshire	1·27	*	F
19	Chessington World of Adventures	1·24		
20	Tate Gallery, London	1·23		F

Source: Visits to Tourist Attractions, 1989 (BTA) and English Heritage Monitor (ETB).
* Estimates.
F free admission

Visits to UK regions

Table 7 shows that the distribution of overseas visitor nights by region visited changed relatively little over the period 1979–89. In 1989 just under half of all nights spent in the UK by overseas tourists (excluding those from the Irish Republic) were spent in areas of England outside London. About 7 per cent of nights were spent in Scotland, 3 per cent in Wales and 1 per cent in Northern Ireland, while the remaining 41 per cent were spent in London.

Seasonal spread

As usual, the third quarter of 1989 (July to September) was the peak period when most overseas visitors came to the UK. Over one-third of all visits (35 per cent) were made during this period, similar to the proportions in 1987 and 1988. *Table 8* compares the percentage distribution of overseas visitors' trips by quarter over the past decade. Although the most popular time to visit the UK has been the third quarter, there has been some shift away from it to the fourth and first quarter, which include Christmas and New Year holidays.

Domestic tourism in the United Kingdom

The tourism industry in the United Kingdom is supported both by visitors from overseas and by domestic tourists. Whereas estimates of international tourism are measured by means of asking people passing through UK seaports and airports about their current trip, those of domestic tourism rely on interviewing a sample of people at their home address and asking about trips taken during a reference period just completed.

A Staffordshire tourist attraction—the Potteries Shopping Centre.

In order to ensure that interviewees are able to answer fully the survey questions on domestic tourism, the length of the reference period used for each survey is related to the duration of relevant trips. Thus, in the British National Travel Survey (BNTS) they are asked about holidays of four or more nights taken in the past 12 months in Great Britain. In the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS), which began in January 1989, they are asked about all trips of one night or more taken in the past two months, and in the Leisure Day Visits Survey (LDVS) people are asked about trips which they took in the previous two weeks and which lasted between three and 24 hours.

The United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)

The first annual results from the new UKTS, which replaces the British Tourism Survey Monthly (BTSM), are available for 1989. The UKTS covers all overnight trips in the United Kingdom, unlike the BTSM in which domestic trips were defined as those taken in Great Britain. Because of this and other definitional differences the results for 1989 are not comparable with those from the BTSM for previous years. The latest sequence of figures from the BTSM were published in the comparable article to this one in the August 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Trips of one night or more

Figure 6 shows the distribution of domestic tourist trips of one night or more in 1989 by the main purpose of the trip. Nearly 60 per cent of all these trips in the UK in 1989 were for holidays, a further 23 per cent were made in order to visit friends and relatives and 13 per cent were for business reasons. *Figure 6* also shows that spending on holiday trips accounted for over two-thirds of the total of £10,900 million spent by UK domestic tourists in 1989.

Although overnight domestic trips for business or conference purposes only make up 13 per cent of all trips (also *figure 6*), spending on these accounted for £2,100 million in1989—nearly a fifth of all domestic spending. Coupled with the IPS figure of £2,000 million for spending by overseas residents on business trips to the UK, it can be seen that these are a valuable source of tourism revenue.

Regional spread

Figure 7 shows the proportions of domestic tourist-nights spent in each tourist-board region in 1989. It shows that the most popular region among British tourists is the West Country, where 16 per cent of all domestic tourist-nights were spent in 1989. Data for 1989 are not comparable with previous years for the reasons stated above, although the distribution of tourist-nights by region has remained relatively stable over the past decade.

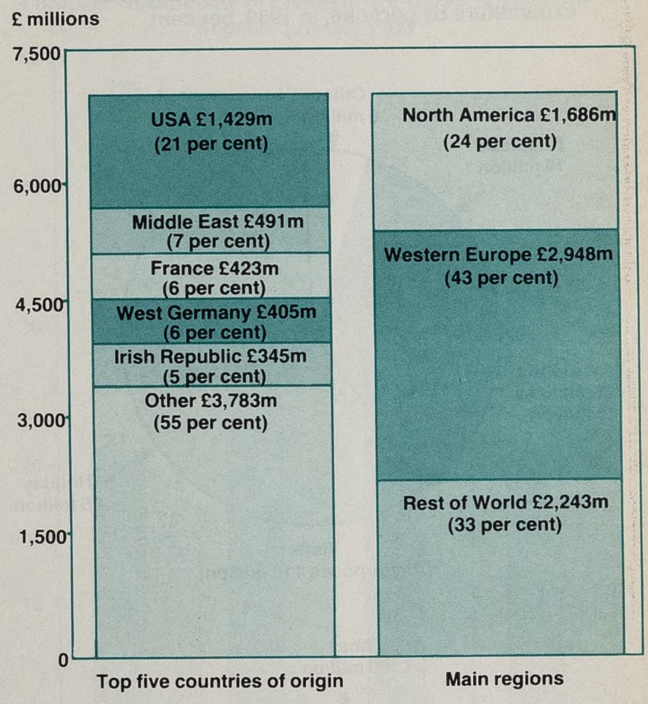
Seasonality

Figure 8 shows that the period from July to September, which includes the schools summer break, was the most popular for domestic tourist trips in 1989, with 33 per cent of all trips. As the chart shows, the popularity of the summer months is greatly influenced by the preponderance of holidays in that period. This seasonal pattern is similar to the one for overseas visitors to the UK (*table 8*).

Long holidays in Great Britain

Information from the BNTS shows that residents of Great Britain took 6 per cent fewer long holidays (four or more nights) in Britain in 1989 compared with 1988 (*figure 9*). The chart shows that the number taking long holidays in Great Britain is now at the 1986 level after a sharp increase

Figure 5 Overseas residents' spending in the UK in 1989



See also *tables 1* and *2*

Table 11 Employees in employment in tourism-related industries

Thousands
Great Britain

June of each year	Restaurants, cafes etc SIC 661	Public houses and bars SIC 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs SIC 663	Hotels and other tourist accommodation SIC 665/667	Sports and other recreation; libraries museums, art galleries SIC 977/979	All tourism-related industries	*All service industries Divisions 6–9*	*All industries Divisions 0–9*
1979	186	245	119	282	322	1,154	*13,260*	*22,638*
1984	213	252	138	266	334	1,202	*13,503*	*20,741*
1987	240	263	137	265	375	1,281	*14,247*	*21,080*
1988	259	266	141	275	381	1,323	*14,853*	*21,760*
1989	272	280	142	284	394	1,371	*15,323*	*22,231*
Percentage changes								
1979–89	+46·8	+14·1	+18·9	+0·7	+22·2	+18·8	*+15·6*	*−1·8*
1988–89	+5·3	+5·2	+0·3	+3·1	+3·2	+3·7	*+3·2*	*+2·2*

Source: DE quarterly surveys of employment: (June figures).

between 1987 and 1988. Spending on these holidays increased by a modest amount (2 per cent) between 1988 and 1989.

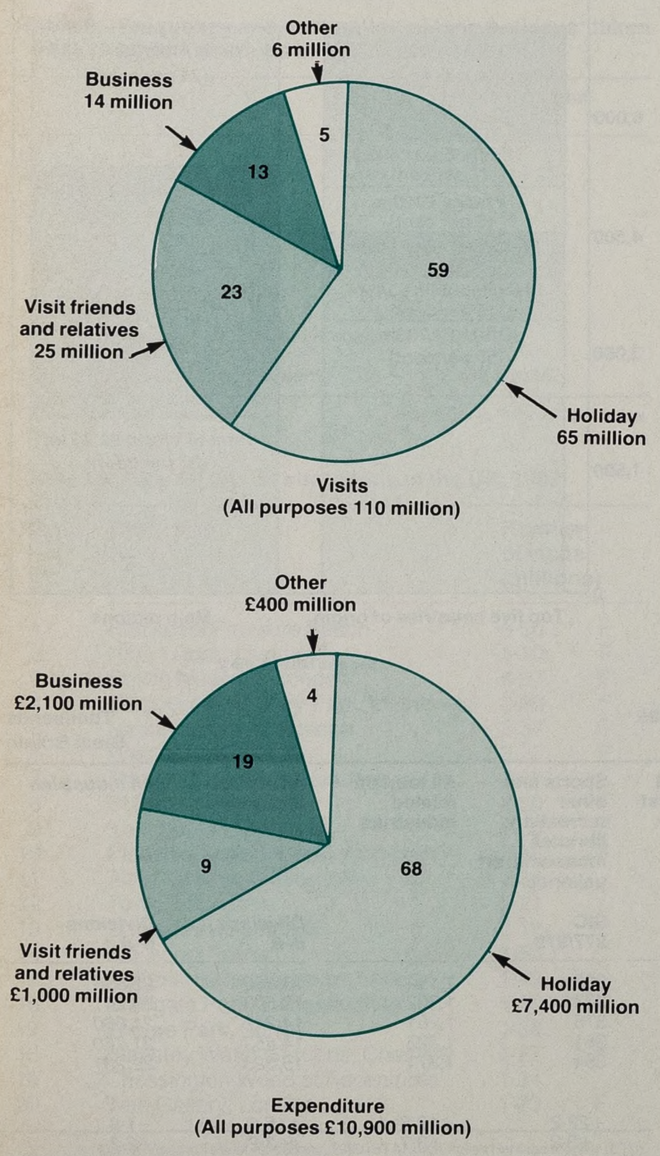
The overall size of the market remains fairly stable with approximately four in ten British adults taking at least one long holiday in Great Britain in 1989.

Tourist attractions

Table 10 shows figures compiled by the BTA and the English Tourist Board (ETB) on the attendance at the 20 most visited tourist attractions in 1989. The figures include visits made by overseas residents as well as by domestic residents. Attendance figures are completed from returns submitted by the proprietors of the attractions to the national tourist boards. Data for some attractions which are free of charge are estimated and are less reliable than those for attractions where a fee is made.

Blackpool Pleasure Beach continues to be the most popular attraction, receiving an estimated 6·5 million visits in 1989. Compared with 1988, attendances at the Albert

Figure 6 Domestic tourist trips in the UK, visits and expenditure by purpose, in 1989, per cent



Source: UK Tourism Survey

Dock in Liverpool and at the British Museum both rose by over 20 per cent, to 5·1 million and 4·7 million respectively in 1989.

Tourism-related employment

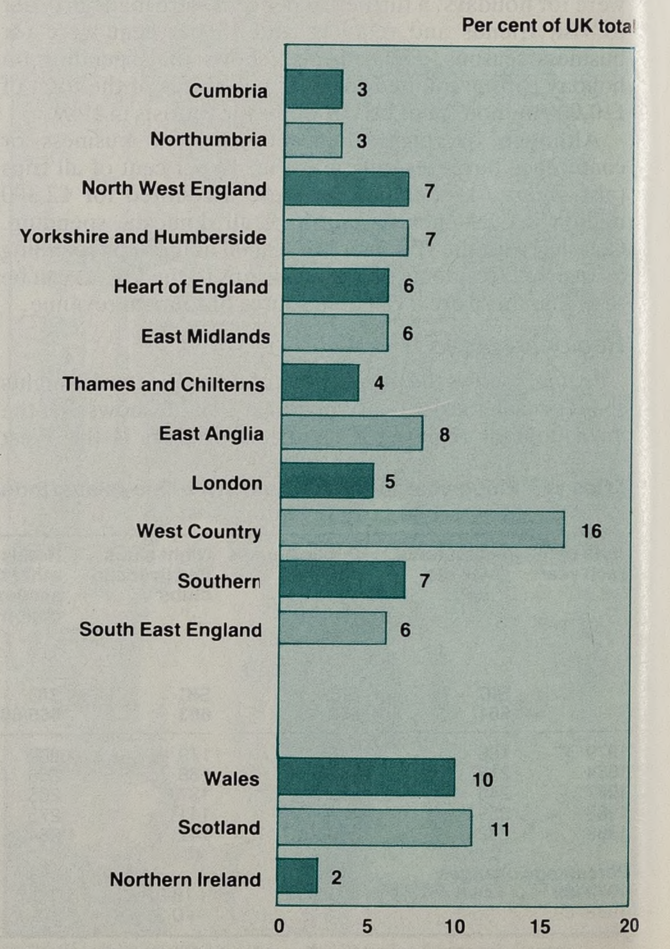
The quarterly employment survey run by the ED shows that there were an estimated 1·4 million employees in employment in June 1989 in the sectors of British industry that serve overseas and domestic tourists most directly. It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey (in conjunction with more detailed data from the 1981 Census of Population) that a further 191,000 people were working in tourism-related industries on a self-employed basis in 1989.

The foregoing estimates of employment in tourism-related industries include jobs in hotels, restaurants, cafes and tourist attractions. Not all of them are wholly supported by tourism spending. For example, many restaurants and cafes have customers other than tourists. On the other hand, some tourism-related jobs which cannot be identified from the available survey data are excluded, such as those in transport, as are some which are indirectly supported by tourism spending, such as those in food and drink manufacture.

Employment by industry

Table 11 shows the number of employees in employment in tourism-related industries from 1979 to 1989. The estimates relate to June of each year and it is likely, therefore, that the maxium numbers of employees

Figure 7 Domestic tourist nights spent in regions of the UK, 1989



Source: **United Kingdom Tourism Survey**

employed in these industries—probably in July or August of each year—were even higher than the figures shown. Outside the summer holiday peak the numbers employed would be smaller.

Over the past decade the number of employees in tourism-related industries has been growing faster than the number of employees in service industries as a whole, and much faster than the total number of employees in Great Britain.

For the decade to June 1989, the growth in numbers in tourism-related industries was 18·8 per cent, compared with 15·6 per cent in all service industries and a fall of 1·8 per cent in the total number of employees. More recently, the number in tourism-related jobs increased by 3·7 per cent between 1988 to 1989 (June), compared with the rises of 3·2 per cent in all service industries and 2·2 per cent in the total number of employees in employment.

Within the tourism-related industries, the numbers of employees in restaurants and cafes increased fastest in the ten years to June 1989 (46·8 per cent), and by 5·3 per cent in the latest of these years. The number of employees in sports and other recreation services, etc rose by 22 per cent over the decade and by over 3 per cent in the year to June 1989.

Male and female employment

The increase of 217,000 employees in employment in tourism-related industries from June 1979 to June 1989 was made up of an increase of 103,000 male employees, 29,000 full-time female employees and 85,000 part-time female employees. Over the year to June 1989 the number of employees increased by 49,000—comprising 18,000 males and 31,000 females, of whom 20,000 were part-time.

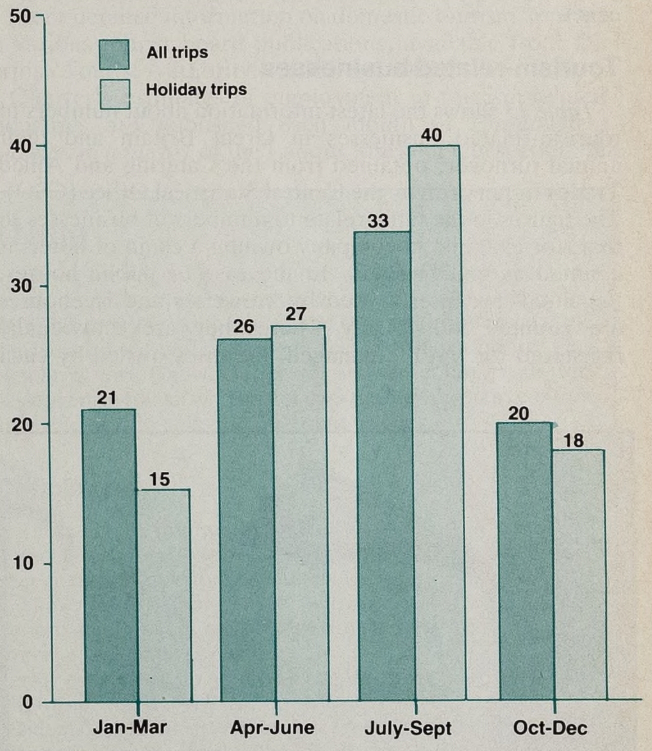
Table 12 Employees in employment in hotels and catering (SIC class 66)*

Region of employment	1989*		Percentage change	
	Number of employees (thousands)	Per cent of total**	1979–89†	1988–89†
South East	367	33	33	2
East Anglia	34	3	34	−1
South West	119	11	16	6
West Midlands	86	8	10	5
East Midlands	69	6	49	5
Yorkshire and Humberside	98	9	20	5
North West	108	10	8	4
North	63	6	4	7
Wales	52	5	10	0
Scotland	110	10	−3	4
Great Britain	**1,105**	**100**	**19**	**4**

* Regional estimates are subject to considerable sampling errors.
** Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding of figures.
† Figures relate to June of each year.

Visitors can see tartan cloth handwoven at the Highland Tryst Museum, Crieff, Perthshire.

Figure 8 Seasonality of domestic tourist trips, per cent in each quarter, 1989



Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey

Table 13 Catering and allied trades—number of businesses and turnover, 1984–88

Type of business	Number of businesses* thousands			Turnover† (£ billions)		
	1984	1987	1988P	1984	1987	1988P
Hotels and other residential establishments	12·9	13·0	13·6	3·4	4·8	5·5
Holiday camps, camping and holiday caravan sites	1·6	1·6	1·6	0·5	0·6	0·7
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc	12·7	15·2	16·3	1·9	3·1	3·2
Take-away snack bars, etc	29·2	28·7	29·1	1·9	2·8	3·4
Public houses	42·0	42·9	42·1	6·9	8·3	8·7
Clubs (excluding sports and gaming clubs)	17·8	17·8	17·3	1·9	2·3	2·4
Catering contractors	1·5	1·9	2·2	0·8	1·3	1·3
All businesses	**117·7**	**121·1**	**122·3**	**17·3**	**23·1**	**25·2**

Source: CSO Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry.

* Figures for hotels, holiday camps, restaurants, etc refer to the number of businesses; a business owning several hotels or restaurants is counted only once.
† Turnover estimates include VAT and in this context a billion equals 1,000 million.
P Provisional.

Regional employment

Reliable estimates of the numbers of jobs in all the selected tourism-related industries in each of the regions of Great Britain are only available from the periodic Censuses of Employment. However, regular quarterly estimates of the total number of employees in employment in the broad category 'hotels and catering' (which includes the non-tourism-related canteens and messes but excludes tourism-related employment in libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services) are available and provide some approximate indication of the distribution of tourism employment by region.

Table 12 shows the proportions of all employees in hotels and catering in June 1989 according to the region of employment.

Two-thirds of all employees in hotels and catering were outside the South East. Jobs in the South West, North West and Scotland together accounted for nearly one-third of the total.

Table 12 also shows the percentage changes in numbers of jobs in hotels and catering in each region since 1979. The greatest proportional increases in the ten years to June 1989 occurred in the East Midlands (49 per cent higher), East Anglia (up 34 per cent) and the South East (up 33 per cent).

Tourism-related businesses

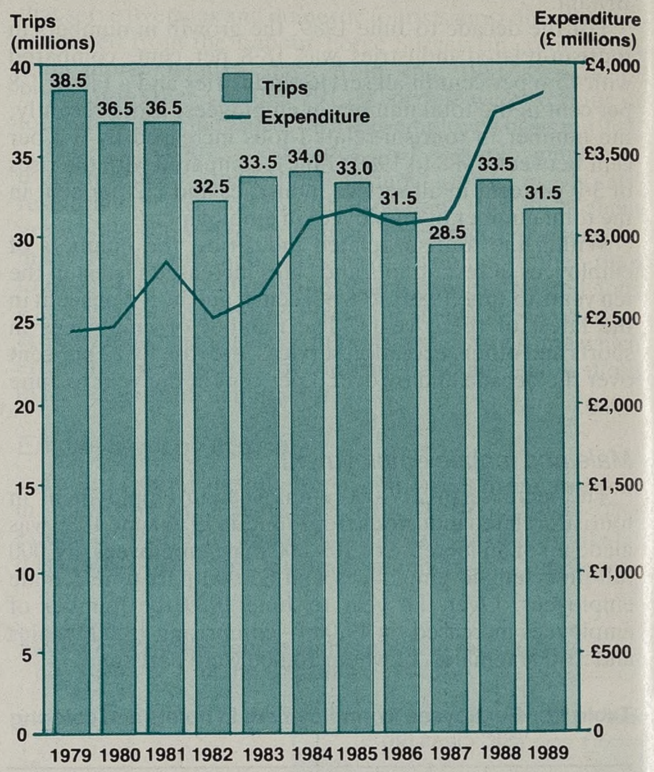
Table 13 shows the latest information about numbers of tourism-related businesses in Great Britain and their annual turnover, obtained from the Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry run by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The figures in the table relate to numbers of businesses so that, for example, a company owning a chain of hotels is counted as one business. In the case of public houses, 'tenanted' premises owned by breweries and freehouses are counted individually where they are individually registered for VAT; 'managed' premises owned by each brewery are counted together as a single (public house) business even though the VAT registration is as a brewery.

The estimates for 1988 in *table 13* are provisional. A full report of the final results of the 1988 Catering and Allied Trades Inquiry will appear in a *CSO Business Monitor SDA 28* of that name later this year.

As the CSO Inquiry surveys businesses rather than establishments, it is not possible to obtain a count of individual hotels from it. However, data on the number of establishments offering accommodation were collected separately for England, Scotland and Wales, in respect of 1988 but are not yet available. In the case of hotels and public houses, figures for numbers of individual establishments are available from other sources.

Lists of individual hotels are compiled on a regional basis by the national tourist boards (NTBs). In 1988 the total number of hotels, motels, inns and guesthouses in the UK known to the NTBs was about 28,000. The tourist board region with the greatest number was the West Country, where there were about 6,000 hotels. Further details of the figures for hotels compiled by the NTBs, including an analysis by number of bedrooms, are available from the British Tourism Authority's *Digest of Tourist Statistics*.

Figure 9 Long holidays (four or more nights) in Britain



Source: British National Travel Survey.

Visits abroad by UK residents

As well as information about the visits of overseas residents to the United Kingdom, the IPS provides information about British residents' trips overseas and their spending while abroad. This information is valuable—in conjunction with the figures for the spending of overseas residents in the UK—for estimating how spending on travel and tourism affects the national balance of payments. UK residents are estimated to have made 30·8 million visits abroad in 1989 and to have spent some £9,300 million. These figures represent increases of 7 per cent and of 13 per cent respectively over 1988 and are the highest levels yet recorded.

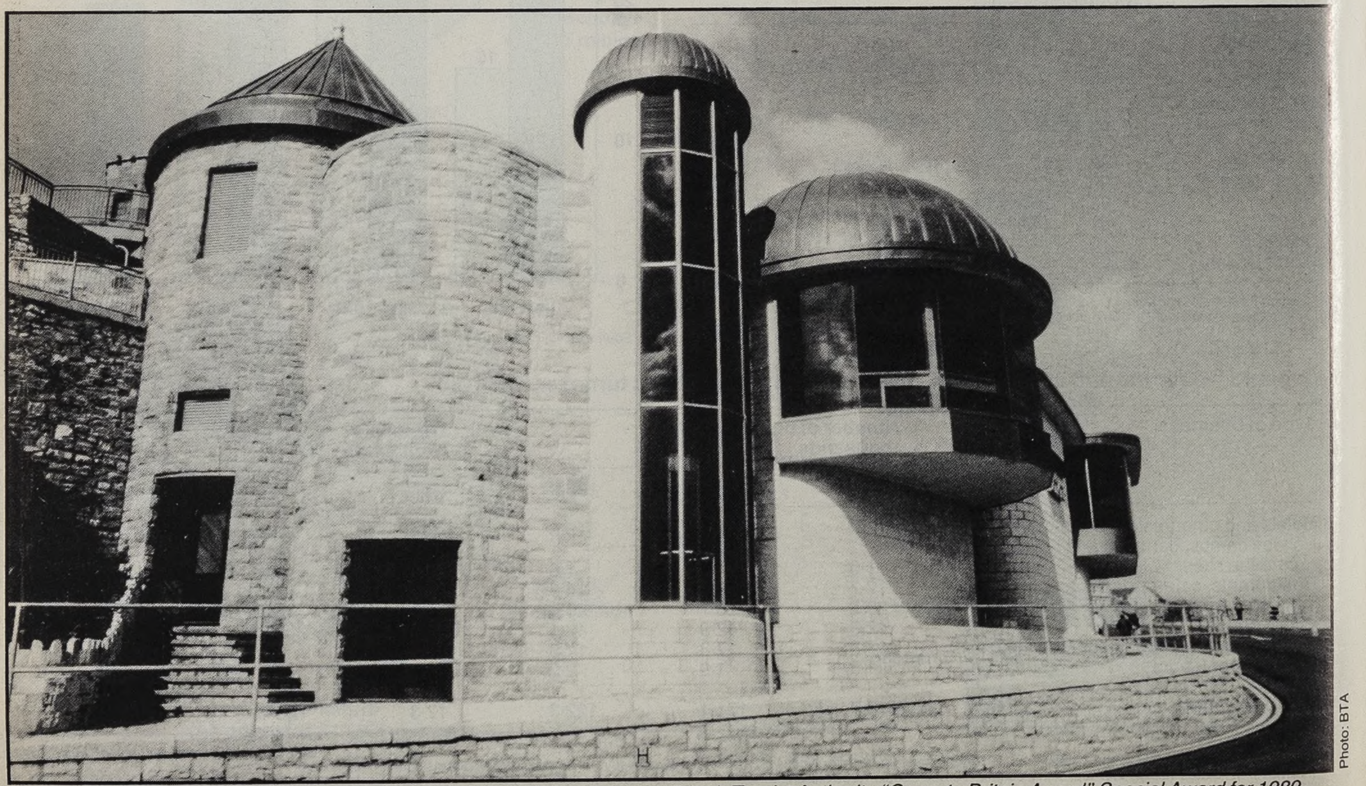
The number of UK residents visiting North America rose sharply, by 20 per cent, in 1989 to a record 2·2 million. The number of visits to Western Europe rose less, by only 6 per cent, but this area, especially France and Spain, remained the most popular destination for UK residents in 1989, accounting for 84 per cent of all visits abroad.

Further information

A full set of tables from the 1989 IPS together with a description of the coverage and accuracy of the survey, will be published by HMSO later this year in a Business Monitor entitled *Overseas Travel and Tourism*, reference number MA6 (annual). Quarterly results from the IPS are published in Business Monitors of the same title: reference number MQ6 (quarterly). Monthly and quarterly IPS estimates of tourist numbers, expenditure and nights are also published in *Employment Gazette* in *tables 8·2* to *8·9* of the Labour Market Data section. Summary tables from the IPS, together with a brief commentary, are published by the Central Statistical Office in a monthly Business Bulletin (inquiries: 071-273 5507).

More detailed information on domestic tourism appears in various tourist board publications, available from the British Tourist Authority (tel 081-846 9000).

Quarterly estimates of employment in tourism-related industries are published each month in *Employment Gazette*, in *table 8·1* of the Labour Market Data section. ■



Plymouth Dome tells the story of a the city from Elizabethan times. It won a British Tourist Authority "Come to Britain Award" Special Award for 1989.

Technical Note

International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The International Passenger Survey is carried out for the Employment Department and a number of Government Departments by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The estimates are based on interviews with a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK on the principal air and sea routes.

The main features of the stratification are mode of transport (that is, air or sea), port, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variability of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and, in all, 182,723 interviews were conducted in 1989; this represented about 0·2 per cent of all travellers.

Only interviews taken at the end of the visit provide information on expenditure and length of stay. Of such interviews, 40,344 provided the published information on foreign visitors to the UK and 35,615 were used for the estimates of UK residents travelling abroad. The interviews were all conducted on a voluntary and anonymous basis.

The results from the IPS are supplemented with estimates, provided by the Central Statistics Office of the Republic of Ireland, of travel between the UK and the Republic. The estimates of earnings and expenditure are also supplemented with figures from the Economic Adviser's Office of the State of Jersey, which provides information with respect to the Channel Islands.

About 90 per cent of passengers entering and leaving the UK (excluding those travelling to and from the Republic of Ireland) travel on routes covered by the survey. The remainder are either passengers travelling at night, when interviewing is suspended, or on those routes too small in volume to be covered. For those passengers, estimates are made and included in the main results of the survey. Belfast Airport is for a number of reasons not included in the survey.

A complex weighting procedure is used in the survey results, taking account of passenger movement statistics produced by the Civil Aviation Authority in the case of air traffic, and by the Department of Transport in the case of sea traffic. For Heathrow and Gatwick airports, allowances are made for passengers in transit who do not pass through passport control and hence do not cross the IPS counting line.

Definitions

The numbers information relates to *numbers of visits*, not numbers of visitors. Anyone entering or leaving more than once in the same period is counted on each occasion.

The *count of visits* relates to those ending during each period: that is, to UK residents returning to this country and to overseas residents leaving it.

Day trips which do not involve an overnight stay abroad by UK residents, as well as day trips to the UK by overseas residents, are included in the figures for visits and expenditure. However they do not cover day trips to or from the Irish Republic although longer trips are included in total visits. For overseas residents in transit through the United Kingdom see 'Overseas residents' below.

Trippers who cross the Channel or the North Sea but do not alight from the boat are excluded from the number of visits.

Migrants are excluded from the number of visits, as are people travelling overseas to take up pre-arranged employment, military/diplomatic personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel on duty.

Overseas residents passing through the UK en route to other destinations but who do not stay overnight are also excluded. However, any spending while temporarily in the UK is included in the figure for earnings.

Overseas visitor means a person who is permanently resident in another country and visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. UK citizens who have been resident overseas for 12 months or more and are coming home for less than 12 months (for example, on leave) are included in this category.

Visits abroad similarily are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the UK (who may be of foreign nationality).

When a *resident of the UK* has visited more than one country, the entire visit, expenditure and stay are allocated to the country in which he or she stayed the longest time.

Visits for miscellaneous purposes include those for study, to attend sporting events, for shopping, health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose when none predominates (for example, visits both on business and holiday). Overseas visitors who stay overnight in the UK en route to other destinations are also included in miscellaneous purposes.

Estimates relating to *tourist flows* across the land boundary between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are, for convenience, included in the figures for sea crossings. Flights by hovercraft are also treated as sea crossings.

Inclusive tours—adjustments are made to the reported cost of an inclusive tour so that an estimate of just that element covering foreign exchange and expenditure is used to calculate the total expenditure by the traveller (see also 'earnings and expenditure' below). Information on inclusive tours to and from the Irish Republic is not available separately and so is excluded from the inclusive tour totals for the European Community and for the world.

Length of stay for UK residents covers the total time spent outside the UK, including the journey abroad, while for overseas residents it refers only to the time spent within the UK.

Earnings and expenditure figures cover the same categories of travellers as do the number of visits, except that they include in addition the spending by same-day transit passengers in the UK (this affects earnings only) and the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel to and from the Channel Islands.

Earnings and expenditure exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the UK. For any traveller on an inclusive tour, an estimate of the return fare is deducted from the total tour price.

Earnings do not include the personal export of cars which have been purchased in the UK by overseas residents; their value is included in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Expenditure by overseas visitors on purchases aboard British vessels are also excluded.

United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)

The UKTS is a new survey which started in January 1989 and is commissioned by the English Tourist Board, Northern Ireland Tourist Board, Scottish Tourist Board and Wales Tourist Board. It replaces the British Tourism Survey Monthly (BTSM) and other domestic surveys. Results from the UKTS and BTSM are not comparable because of changes to the questions and coverage of the new survey.

Interviews for the UKTS are conducted by trained interviewers at the homes of British adults. The sample is designed to be representative of all adults aged 15 and over in the United Kingdom. For the measurement of tourism in the period January 1989 to December 1989 about 75,000 interviews were conducted.

Interviews are carried out monthly and information is sought about all trips of one night or more away from home during the previous two months. The total number of trips in any given month is obtained by adding together the survey results for the two months following.

Results from the UKTS are weighted to give the estimates for the United Kingdom population as a whole by using mid-1989 population estimates in conjunction with information about the population structure in terms of age, sex, socio-economic group and geographic region.

British National Travel Survey (BNTS)

BNTS is commissioned by the British Tourist Authority.

Special Feature

Miners selecting jobs in a job shop provided by British Coal's Job and Career Change Scheme. Photo: Eric Rees

Redundancies in Great Britain

A review of statistical sources and preliminary results from the 1989 Labour Force Survey

by Derek Bird
Statistical Services Division, Department of Employment

This article presents information on statistics on redundancies in Great Britain. It gives details on three sources of data and compares the statistics they produce.

The Department of Employment has three sources for its statistics on redundancies in Great Britain. These are the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the advance notification series and the confirmed redundancy series. The LFS estimates are derived from an annual sample survey. Statistics from the remaining two are a by-product of an administrative system.

The 1989 Labour Force Survey

Preliminary results for spring 1989 from the 1989 Labour Force Survey are now available. This is the first time that complete coverage of all redundancies has been available from the LFS.

The LFS data enable a more comprehensive analysis of redundancies than the administrative series but are subject to sampling error because they are derived from a sample survey. The sampling error on some of the detailed analyses may be quite large and care needs to be taken when interpreting the results. Particular care should also be taken, given that this is the first year that all of these data have been available. The LFS yields information on individual respondents and so makes it possible to look at the characteristics of people who have been made redundant. This was not possible before, since the analyses available from the administrative sources were limited to the industry or region involved. There was no information sought on individuals and not all redundancies were included.

The 1989 LFS asked people whether they had been made redundant during a specific reference period, namely three months preceding the reference week[1]. Since this included redundancy with and without redundancy payments and made no reference to numbers involved, all redundancies should be covered in the LFS estimate.

Preliminary results from 1989 LFS

The LFS estimate of the number of people made redundant in the three months prior to the survey taking place in spring 1989 is 131,000. Of these about one-third (48,000) were in paid employment in the reference week of the survey, this means that two-thirds (63 per cent) were still without paid employment during the reference week. The latter includes those who were economically inactive as well as the unemployed.

Industrial analysis

The broad industrial categories of the LFS redundancy estimates show that there were almost the same number of redundancies in the service sector as there were in manufacturing industries: 53,000 compared with 54,000 respectively. There were 23,000 redundancies in the remaining industries (*table 1*).

It should be noted that for those not in paid employment classification is according to the job from which they were made redundant. For people in employment, the industry group is classified according to the industry at the time of the survey. It is possible that some of the respondents worked in other industries before their redundancy and had found new work in a different sector.

The data also show that there was a lower percentage of people without paid employment in the service sector than in the other two groups of industries: 55 per cent compared with 66 per cent in manufacturing and 77 per cent in other industries. This probably reflects, in part, the buoyancy of the service sector in the economy during spring of 1989.

Occupational and employment analyses

As in the industrial analysis the occupational classification of those in employment is based on a person's current job while for those not in employment it is again based on their job at the time of redundancy. On the basis of this classification, in the three months prior to the survey 87,000 manual workers were made redundant. This is more than double the 42,000 non-manual redundancies that are estimated to have taken place (See *table 1*).

The percentage of people without paid employment who fell into the manual occupation category, at 65 per cent, was slightly higher than for non-manual workers which was 59 per cent. Thus, the LFS estimates suggest that non-manual workers are slightly more likely to find paid employment after redundancy within the three months reference period than manual workers.

Sex and age analyses

It is estimated that there were almost twice as many men made redundant than there were women (85,000 compared with 45,000). While there were fewer people in the older age bracket made redundant—31,000 in the 50 years and over age group compared with 50,000 in each of the 16–29 and 30–49 years age groups—they were more likely to be without paid employment during the reference week. Seventy-five per cent of redundant people aged 50 years and over were still without paid employment compared with approximately 60 per cent in each of the other two age groups.

[1]See the technical note at the end of this article for more information on the LFS methodology, particularly on the definition of reference week.

Table 1 Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates of redundancies in Great Britain by sex, broad occupational status*, broad industry group*, work pattern*, age and region Thousands

	People in employment	People not in employment	All†
Total	**48**	**82**	**131**
of which:			
Sex			
Men	29	56	85
Women	19	26	45
Occupational status*			
Manual	30	57	87
Non-manual	17	25	42
Industry group* (SIC)			
Service (6–9)	24	29	53
Manufacturing (2–4)	18	35	54
Other (0,1,5)	—	18	23
Work pattern* (self assessed)			
Full-time	41	67	108
Part-time	—	15	22
Age			
16–29 years	19	30	50
30–49 years	21	29	50
50 years and over	—	23	31
Region**			
Northern			—
Yorkshire and Humberside			13
East Midlands			11
East Anglia			—
South East			38
South East (excluding Greater London)			24
Greater London			14
South West			11
West Midlands			—
North West			18
Wales			—
Scotland			14

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates

— Less than 10,000.
* Estimates are based on the current situation for people in paid employment and the previous situation for those not in paid employment.
† Individual totals do not always sum to the overall total. This is because some respondents failed to give an answer for some questions.
** Sample size too small to produce estimates by employment status.

Regional analysis

The region with by far the highest number of redundancies was the South East (38,000). Just under a third of all redundancies took place in the South East.

Redundancy rates

Redundancy rates take into account relative numbers of employees and therefore provide a more useful insight into the incidence of redundancies between different regions and industries, etc.

The overall redundancy rate revealed by the survey was 5·9 per 1,000 employees. However, there are some marked variations within this figure. The survey revealed that almost twice as many men were made redundant as women (*table 1*) and as a result the male redundancy rate was 7·2 per 1,000 employees compared with the rate for females of 4·5 per 1,000.

Table 2 shows that the redundancy rate for manufacturing industries was almost three times as high as the rate in the service sector (9·8 per 1,000 employees compared with 3·6). Additionally, the rate for other industries, which includes the construction and energy sectors, was even greater than in manufacturing. Here the rate was 11·5 per 1,000. Thus, the service sector has been less affected by redundancies than the rest of the economy, and particularly compared with the construction and energy sectors.

As with industrial sector comparisons, there are major differences between the redundancy rates within broad occupational classifications and employment status. Manual workers faced two and a half times as many redundancies as non-manual workers when adjustment is made for the number of employees in each classification. The relative rates were 9·0 per 1,000 manual employees and 3·4 per 1,000 non-manual employees respectively (*table 2*).

For the regions where it is possible to make the calculation, (for some, the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates) the North West was the area worst affected by redundancies, with a rate of 7·5 per 1,000 employees. The rates seen in the Yorkshire and Humberside and Scottish regions were only slightly lower. The lowest redundancy rate was recorded in the South East area where there were 5·2 redundancies per 1,000 employees.

Advance notifications

The advance notification series gives data on redundancies 'in the pipeline'. Under section 100 of the 1975 Employment Protection Act and article 6 of the EC Directive on Collective Redundancies (75/129/EEC), employers are required to notify the Department of Employment of projected redundancies involving ten or more workers at any one establishment. The notification period is a minimum of 30 days unless more than 100 jobs are involved, when the period of notice required is extended to 90 days. The advance notification series is published in the Topics section of *Employment Gazette* on a regular basis.

Table 2 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees* by sex, industry, broad occupational classification and region (see notes to *table 1*)

Sex					
All	5·9	Male	7·2	Female	4·5
Industry (SIC)					
Service (6–9)	3·6	Manufacturing (2–4)	9·8	Other (0,1,5)	11·5
Occupational status		Manual	9·0	Non-manual	3·4
Region					
Northern				. .	
Yorkshire and Humberside				7·2	
East Midlands				6·6	
East Anglia				. .	
South East				5·2	
South East (excluding Greater London)				5·2	
Greater London				5·3	
South West				6·0	
West Midlands				. .	
North West				7·5	
Wales				. .	
Scotland				7·0	

Source: Preliminary 1989 LFS estimates.

. . Sample size too small.
* The denominators for these rates are based on preliminary estimates of employees from the 1989 LFS.

These data have some obvious limitations if one attempts to evaluate the number of redundancies that have actually taken place.

Firstly, redundancies involving fewer than ten workers are excluded from the series by definition. Also, notification of impending redundancies does not mean that those redundancies *will* occur, because it is possible that they will be avoided before they take place. Finally, because at the time of reporting of advance notifications, the precise date at which the redundancies are expected to occur is not known, the advance notifications series relates to the number of notifications received in a given month. Because of these limitations an additional series which follows up advance notifications was established.

Confirmed redundancies

The confirmed redundancy series is the series that follows up advance notifications received by the Department of Employment. It attempts to measure the redundancies that actually occur following the advance notification. Firms are contacted by local jobcentres and asked for details on the number and type of people involved in the redundancy. As a result, some of the problems associated with the advance notification series are overcome.

The confirmed redundancy series measures only redundancies that have actually occurred in a given month. However, they still relate only to those firms which have given notification, and so cover only redundancies involving ten or more workers. There are also problems with compliance.

The information sought is given on a voluntary basis and there have been instances when employers have failed to give the information needed to complete the questionnaire.

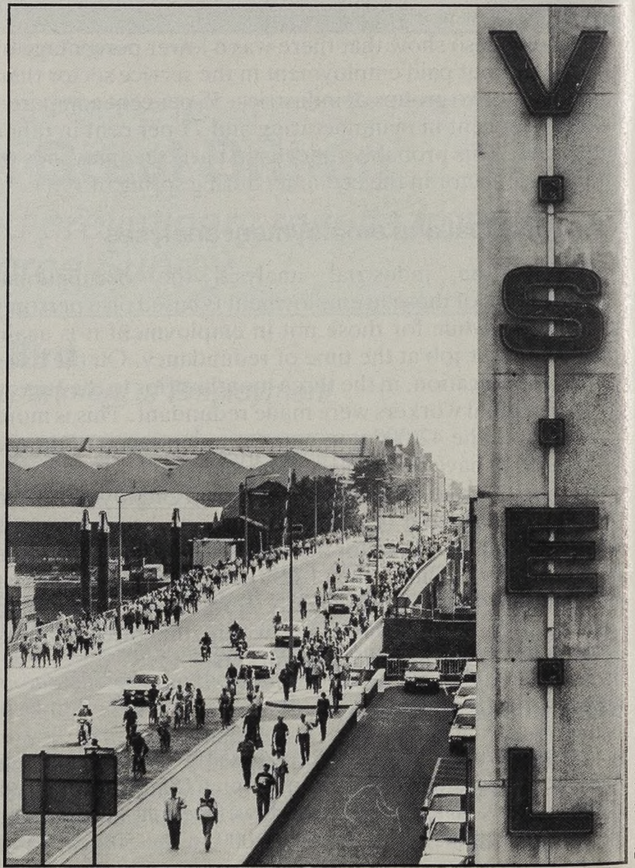


Photo: North West Evening Mail

Vickers shipyard, Barrow, where more than 500 redundancies have recently occurred.

There have also been changes to the Redundancy Fund that have affected this series. From August 1986 rebates from the Redundancy Fund became limited to firms with fewer than ten employees and were then abolished entirely in January 1990. These were the firms that were excluded from the confirmed redundancy statistics by definition. The effect of these changes is that employers no longer have a financial incentive to notify redundancies that have occurred at their establishments.

The confirmed redundancy statistics are published monthly as *tables 2·30* and *2·31* in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. These tables give analyses of confirmed redundancies by both region and industry.

Comparisons

Data for the advance notification and confirmed redundancy series are given for the first three months of 1989. This period was chosen as it is closest to the three month period prior to the 1989 LFS being undertaken, and so enables an approximate comparison of all of the series to be made.

Estimate	Redundancies
Advance notifications (Q1 1989)	97,000
Confirmed redundancies (Q1 1989)	27,000
1989 LFS (three months prior to reference week)	131,000

The large differences between the series suggest that one or more is unreliable as an estimator of the true number of redundancies. The number of advance notifications of redundancies would be expected to be higher than the confirmed redundancy series because not all advance notifications actually occur. While there are temporal considerations to bear in mind, if the advance notification series is compared with the confirmed series it can be seen that just 28 per cent of the advance notifications appear to have been converted into confirmed redundancies. This proportion has fallen steadily since 1986, when it stood at 60 per cent, and possibly points to the effect on the confirmed redundancy statistics of the changes to the Redundancy Fund.

One reason why the LFS estimate of the number of redundancies is higher than the advance notification series may be that a substantial number of redundancies are made by small firms employing fewer than ten people and larger firms making fewer than ten of their workforce redundant (both are excluded from the advance notification series by definition).

Conclusions

This article has looked at official sources of redundancy data and has presented analyses of redundancies that are available for the first time from the 1989 Labour Force Survey. The LFS data enable a fuller and more detailed examination of redundancies than was possible previously. The article has shown that, according to the LFS, the GB redundancy rate in the three months prior to the survey taking place in spring 1989 was 5·9 per 1,000 employees. It has also shown that men were more likely to be made redundant than women, as were those employed in the manufacturing sector.

Given the results of the comparisons between the LFS data, the advance notification series and the confirmed redundancy series, the future of the latter is under consideration.

Photo: Bolton Evening News

Holdsworth Bros Ltd factory Bolton, which ceased production earlier this year, with a resulting loss of jobs.

Source of statistics on redundancies in Great Britain

Estimator	Advance Notification Series	Confirmed Redundancy Series	1989 LFS estimates
Redundancies	97,000 (Q1 1989)	27,000 (Q1 1989)	131,000 (three months prior to survey)
Source	Employers complying with 1975 Employment Protection Act	Jobcentres follow up advance notification	Annual survey of households
Coverage	Projected redundancies of ten or more people	Actual redundancies involving ten or more people	Estimate of all actual redundancies (self-assessed by respondent)
Time period	Minimum of 30 days before redundancy takes place, month of reporting	Month of redundancy occurring	Three months prior to survey reference week for each interviewee
Analyses available	Total redundancies notified in each month	Regional and industrial analyses of redundancies	Individual characteristics of respondents to survey and current employment status
Limitations	Projected not actual, only ten or more workers included, timing of notification does not equate to month received, lack of detail	Compliance, only ten or more workers included, lack of detail	Not monthly, sampling error, possible reporting error (self-assessed) time-lag to publication
Publication	*Employment Gazette* (Topics)	*Employment Gazette* (*tables 2·30* and *2·31*)	*Employment Gazette* (September 1990)

Technical note

The 1989 Labour Force Survey estimates in this article are based on the results of interviews with individuals during spring of 1989. The respondents were asked questions regarding redundancy during a specific reference period. This related to the three months prior to their survey reference week, that is the week preceding their interview. This is the 'reference week' of the LFS. Individuals were also asked about their economic activity during their 'reference week'. Since the survey took place over the months of March, April and May in 1989, this means that redundancies are being counted in a **variable three-month period** beginning December 1988 and ending March 1989.

The results presented here are based on self-assessments by the respondents. The sample results are then weighted and grossed to give a distribution that equates to the known population resident in private households in Great Britain in spring 1989. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error. It is technically possible for the LFS estimate to be understating slightly the actual level of redundancies. This arises because some individuals may have found paid employment after their redundancy but left that job for some reason other than redundancy before the survey.

The relevant parts of the questions used to obtain the LFS estimates of the number of redundancies presented in this article were as follows:

For people in paid employment in the reference week:
Have you left any paid job within the last three months?
If so:
Did you leave because the employer was:
closing down?
cutting back on staff?
If so:
From that job did you take:
redundancy with payment?
redundancy without payment?
For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):
Did you leave your last job because your employer was:
closing down? (Go to i)
cutting back on staff? (Go to i)
some other reason? (Go to ii)
i) If so:
On leaving that job did you take:
redundancy with payment?
none of these? (Go to ii)
ii) If so:
Could you tell me why you left that job?
you were made redundant?

Further details on the methodology and preliminary results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey were presented in the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 199–212.

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1990

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

September 13, Thursday
October 18, Thursday
November 15, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

September 14, Friday
October 12, Friday
November 16, Friday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 071-273 5532.
Retail Prices Index: 0923 815281 (Ansafone Service).
Employment and hours: 0928 715151 ext. 2570 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 815208/815214

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have risen by 3,000 in June 1990. With the exception of the May 1990 figure (5,107,000) the latest figure is the lowest since December 1987. Over the year to June 1990 employment in manufacturing fell by 34,000 compared with a rise of 12,000 in the previous 12 months.

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom increased by 116,000 in the first quarter of 1990, contributing to an overall increase of 582,000 in the year to March 1990. This continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is less than the increase of 874,000 in the year to March 1989 and is the lowest annual increase since the year to June 1987.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 10,900 between June and July 1990 to 1,629,100. This is the fourth consecutive month that unemployment has risen though the level in July was still 1,504,100 lower than the peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in July remained unchanged at 5·7 per cent of the workforce.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to June 1990 was 10 per cent (provisional estimate). This is ¼ percentage point higher than the figure for the year to May 1990.

Latest productivity figures for manufacturing show that output per head in the sector in the three months ending May 1990 was 2½ per cent higher than in the three months ending June 1989. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to May 1990 were 6½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the Retail Prices Index, was 9·8 per cent in July 1990, unchanged from the level for the year to June. The annual rate excluding housing costs was unchanged at 6·7 per cent.

It is provisionally estimated that 4·9 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1990. This compares with 2.9 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending June 1989 of 9·0 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1,480,000 visits to the United Kingdom in May 1990, while United Kingdom residents made about 2,510,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The preliminary output-based estimate of *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) suggests that the output of the whole economy in the second quarter of 1990 was 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 2½ per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1989.

Output of the production industries in the second quarter of 1990 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 2½ per cent compared with the previous quarter and was 3½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1990 was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest quarters, there were increases of 4 per cent in the output of metals, 3 per cent in the output of the engineering and allied industries, and 1 per cent in the output of 'other minerals, food, drink and tobacco' and 'other manufacturing'. The output of the chemicals industries fell by 2 per cent and the output of textiles and clothing fell by 3 per cent.

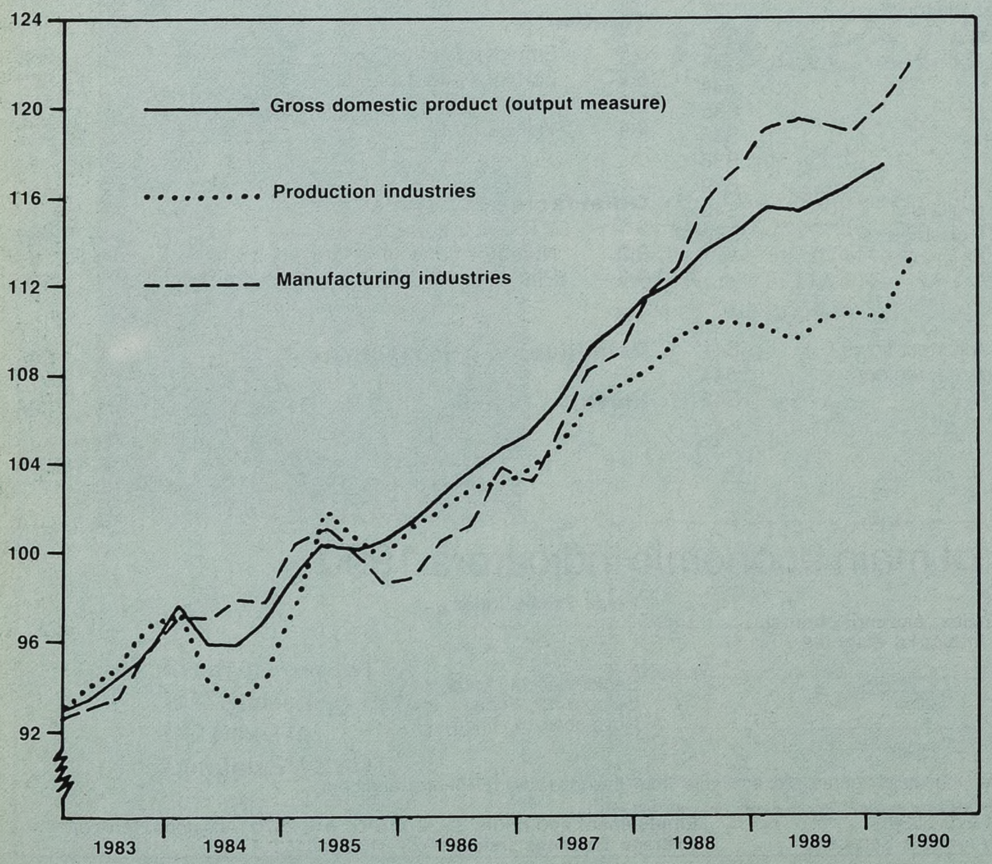
Interruptions to oil extraction, starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. Although in the second quarter of 1990 total output was 5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 7 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1989, it was still 9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1988.

Latest estimates suggest that in the first quarter of 1990 *consumers' expenditure* was £69·0 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 1½ per cent above the level of spending in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 3 per cent above the same period a year earlier.

The provisional July 1990 estimate of the volume of *retail sales* showed a rise on the figure for June but was still lower than those for April and May. Over the period May to July 1990, however, sales were about the same as in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

New *credit advanced to consumers* in June 1990 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £3·7 billion (seasonally adjusted), lower than the level for May and much the same as in each of the preceding three months. *Total consumer credit* outstanding at the end of the second quarter of 1990 is estimated to have been £48·3 billion (seasonally adjusted), £1·0 billion more than at the end of the first quarter.

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom



Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see *table 0·1* note 8 for definition), in the first quarter of 1990 at constant prices, was 6 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 6½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Provisional estimates for fixed investment *by the manufacturing industries* (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the second quarter of 1990 indicate a level of manufacturing investment 3½ per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 3¼ per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1989.

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

The *current account of the balance of payments* in the three months to July 1990 is estimated to have been in deficit by £3·8 billion, compared with a deficit of £4·8 billion in the previous three months.

Visible trade in the three months to July 1990 was in deficit by £4·7 billion, compared with £5·8 billion in the previous three months. The surplus on trade in oil was £0·5 billion in the three months to July while the deficit on non-oil trade fell by £1·1 billion to £5·2 billion.

The *volume of exports* in the three months to July 1990 was unchanged compared to the previous three months but 8½ per cent higher than a year earlier. *Import volume* in the three months to July was 2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling's effective *Exchange Rate Index* (ERI) for July 1990 was 3½ per cent higher than in June at 93·5 (1985=100). The currency rose by 3 per cent against the deutschemark, by 6 per cent against the US dollar and by 2½ per cent against the Japanese yen. ERI was 1 per cent lower than in July 1989; over the period sterling fell by 3½ per cent against the deutschemark, but rose by 12 per cent against the US dollar and 18 per cent against the yen.

The UK *base lending rate* has remained at 15 per cent since October 5, 1989. After falling to a trough of 7½ per cent in May 1988 it had risen from that level to reach 14 per cent by May 24, 1989.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in July 1990 is provisionally estimated to have been minus £3·0 billion (i.e. a net repayment), bringing the total for the first four months of 1990–91 to £3·1 billion. In the first four months of 1989–90 the PSBR was minus £1·5 billion. Privatisation proceeds were £1·3 billion in July. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds is provisionally estimated at £4·4 billion in the first four months of 1990–91, compared with £0·3 billion in the first four months of 1989–90.

Employment

New figures are available for employees in the production industries (manufacturing and energy and water supply) in Great Britain in June 1990. Estimates of employees in employment in March 1990 and the workforce in employment in June 1989 for the United Kingdom have been revised following the receipt of new information.

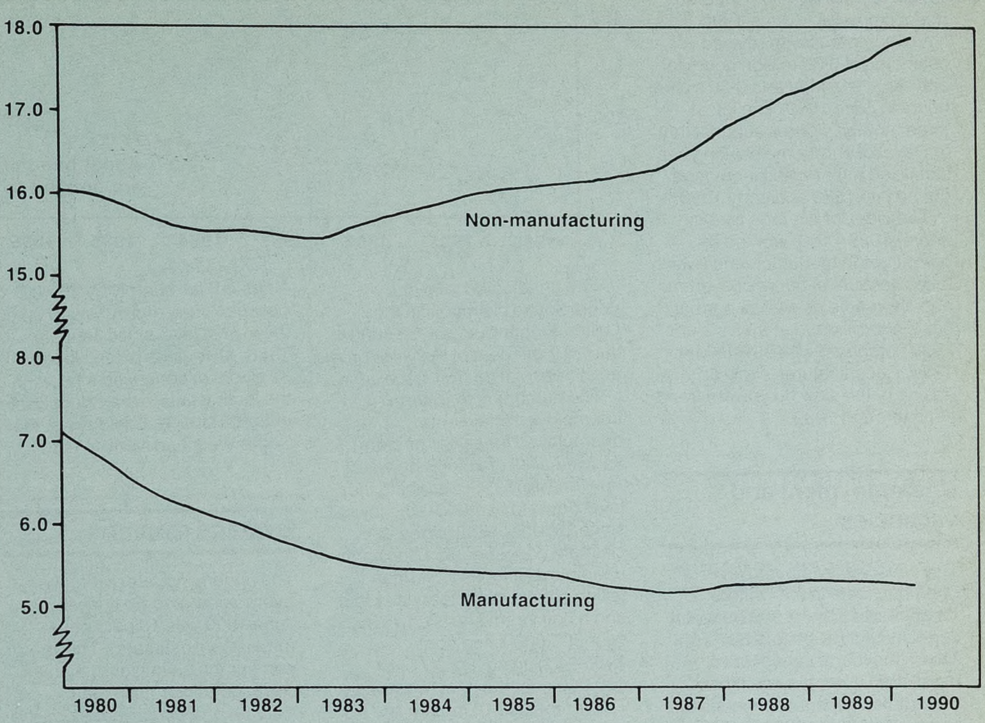
New figures estimate that the number of *employees employed in manufacturing industry* in Great Britain stood at 5,109,000 in June 1990, a rise of 3,000 on May 1990. With the exception of May's figure (5,107,000) the latest figure is the lowest since December 1987 (5,096,000). Employment in manufacturing industries fell by 13,000 in the second quarter of 1990 and by 34,000 in the year to June 1990 compared with a rise of 12,000 in the previous 12 months.

The number of employees in the *energy and water supply industries* in Great Britain in June fell slightly by 4,000 to 454,000. This is the largest monthly fall for nine months and contributes to a fall of 9,000 over the year to June 1990.

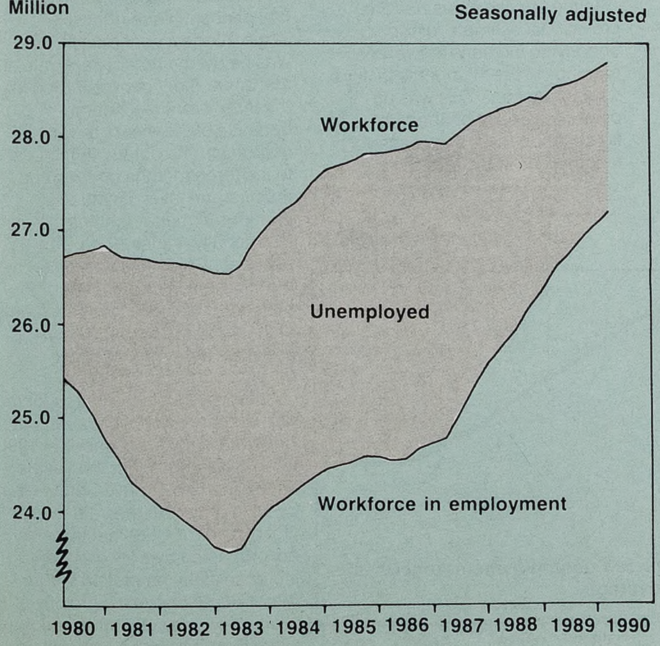
The *United Kingdom workforce in employment* (employees in employment, self-employed people, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related Government training programmes) increased by 116,000 in the first quarter of 1990 and by 582,000 in the year to March 1990 to reach 27,198,000. The annual increase continues the upward trend of the past seven years but is less than the increase of 874,000 in the year to March 1989, and is the lowest such increase since the year to June 1987 (512,000).

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose to 12·83 million hours in June 1990. This is 0·48 million hours less than the June 1989 figure but 0·58 million more than the unusually low figure for May 1990. Figures for overtime working during the first half of 1990 have levelled off after falling slowly through 1989.

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



The number of hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell slightly to 0·35 million hours per week in June 1990. This figure compares with revised estimates of 0·36 million hours for both April and May and 0·30 million hours in June 1989. The latest three months' figures suggest that the level of short-time working has stabilised after having increased during late 1989 and early 1990.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99·5 in June 1990 compared with 99·3 in May 1990. Recent figures show an easing of the slow downward trend seen through 1989.

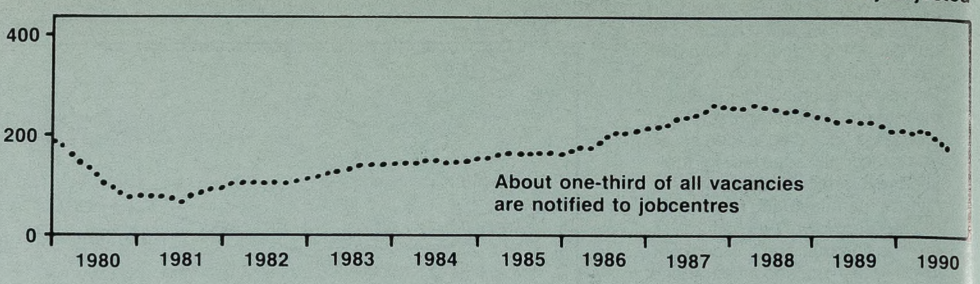
Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom rose by 10,900 between June and July 1990 to 1,629,100. This is the fourth consecutive month that unemployment has risen, following the continuous fall seen over 44 months up to March 1990. The unemployment rate in July remained unchanged at 5·7 per cent of the workforce.

Unemployment among men increased in all regions of the UK between June and July. Female unemployment fell in all regions except East Anglia, where the level remained unchanged. The small falls in female unemployment were more than offset by the rises in male unemployment, with the result that total unemployment rose in all regions.

Over the 12 months to July the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell in all regions of the UK except the South East and East Anglia. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the North region (down 1·5 percentage points), followed by Scotland and Northern Ireland (down 1·3 percentage points). The fall in the UK rate in the year to July was 0·6 percentage point.

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



The unadjusted total of unemployed claimants in the United Kingdom was 1,623,600 in July (5·7 per cent of the workforce), an increase of 68,000 since June.

The number of long-term unemployed (claimants unemployed for a year or more) showed a fall of 26,000 between April and July 1990, bringing the level down to 514,000—the lowest since October 1982, when the claimant count began. Long-term unemployment has now been falling continuously for nearly four and a half years and is down by over 800,000 since April 1986—including a fall of over 400,000 over the past two years.

Over the last 12 months all regions have experienced falls in long-term unemployment, with the largest falls in the East Midlands (down 34 per cent), and Wales and West Midlands (both down 28 per cent).

Long-term unemployment has continued to fall among both younger and older claimants. Long-term unemployment among 18–24 year-olds is down by nearly a quarter compared with a year ago and is just over a quarter of what it was four years ago. Among those aged 25 and over, it has also fallen by nearly a quarter over the part 12 months, and by more than half over the past three years. This includes a fall of more than half among those aged over 50, over the same time period. The number of people unemployed for five years or more continues to fall sharply, and has fallen by a quarter over the last 12 months.

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell sharply by 15,400 between June and July to 170,800, the lowest level since January 1986. All regions of the United Kingdom experienced a fall, with the largest falls in the South East outside London, East Anglia, the South West and North West.

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in *average earnings* in the year to June 1990 was 10 per cent (provisional estimate). This is ¼ percentage point higher than the corresponding rate in May.

In the *production industries* the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to June was 9¾ per cent, ¼ percentage point higher than that for May and a return to the rate recorded in March and April. Within the sector the underlying increase for *manufacturing*, also up ¼ percentage point on the May figure, stood at 9½ per cent. Lower overtime working than a year ago continues to exert downward influence on the growth of manufacturing earnings, but the effect is now less than at the turn of the year. In the other component of production, the energy industries, earnings are currently growing at nearly 12 per cent a year.

In the *service industries* the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the 12 months to June was 10 per cent. This was up ¼ percentage point on the May figure, and the third successive monthly rise in the rate. This annual increase in earnings in the service industries is the highest since the series began in January 1985. A number of high settlements have fed into the services figure in the last few months, although bonus payments at a similar level to those of 1989 have had a slight restraining influence.

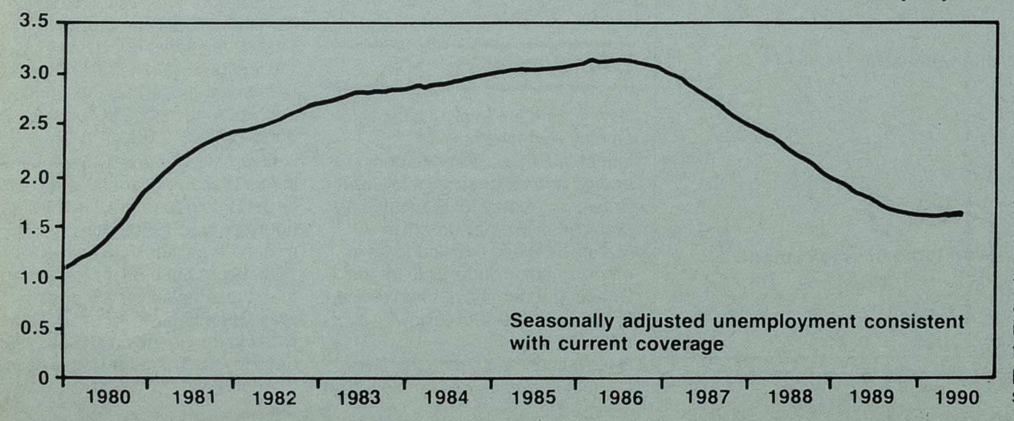
Productivity and unit wage costs

In the three months ending June 1990, *manufacturing output* was 2 per cent above the level for the corresponding period of 1989. Some of the improvement in output growth compared with last winter is due to recovery after disputes in the automotive and aerospace industries. With employment levels falling over the last year, *productivity* in output per head terms has grown slightly faster than output, at an annual rate of 2½ per cent. The reduction in overtime working in manufacturing compared with a year ago has led to output per hour growing at a faster rate than output per head at 3 per cent.

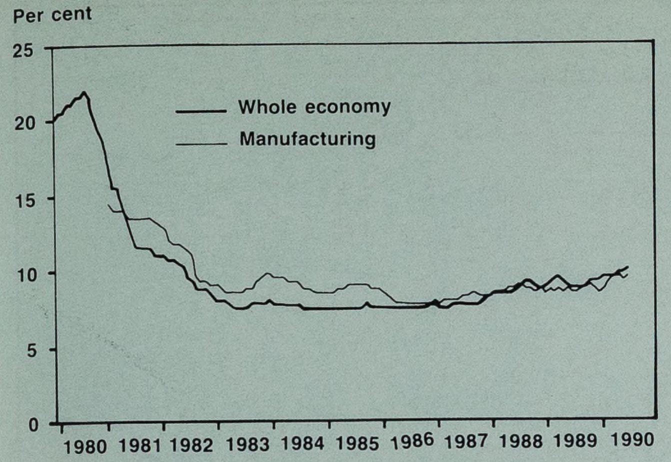
Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to June 1990 were 6½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This was below the recent peak rate of just under 8 per cent recorded for the three months to March because of the recent pick-up in manufacturing output. In the year to the three months ended June the average level of actual earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) grew by 9¼ per cent but this rise was offset by the increase in productivity of 2½ per cent. The current assessment of the trend of unit wage cost growth is 6½–7 per cent per annum.

Latest productivity figures for the *whole economy* show that *output per head* in the first quarter of 1990 was ¾ per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1989. Output rose by 1¾ per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1990, but this was accompanied by a 2½ per cent increase in the employed labour force. Recent negative growth in productivity may be only temporary since there has been a decline in output growth and trends in employment tend to lag behind trends in output.

UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



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



Unit wage cost figures for the *whole economy* for the first quarter of 1990 show an increase of about 10 per cent over the first quarter of 1989. This resulted from an increase of about 9 per cent in wages and salaries per head and a ¾ per cent decrease in whole economy productivity. As Chart C2 shows, the annual growth rate of unit wage costs has been increasing steadily since 1987, although it may now have peaked at just over 10 per cent.

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

Prices

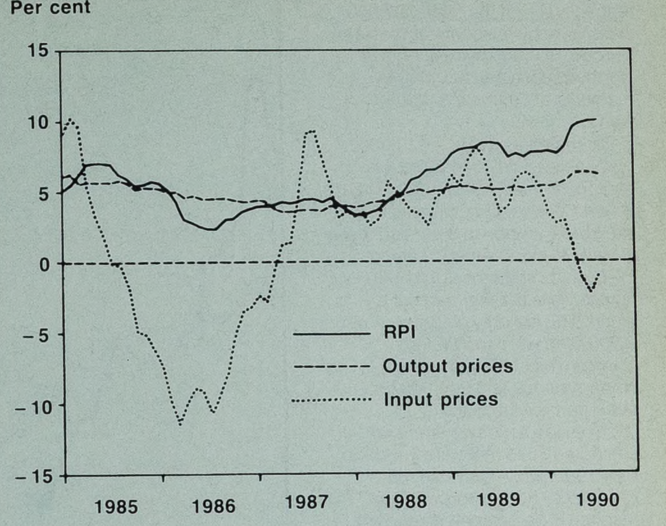
The *12-month rate of increase* in the *Retail Prices Index* for July 1990 was 9·8 per cent, the same as that recorded for June. The annual rate excluding housing costs remained unchanged at 6·7 per cent.

Between June and July the overall level of prices rose by 0·1 per cent, the same percentage increase as in July last year. Increases this July included higher prices for beer and other alcoholic drinks, some increases in housing and motoring costs and the final phase of this year's rise in electricity charges. There were however sharp falls in seasonal food prices, albeit partly offset by increases for other foods and for catering. There were also various summer sales reductions, particularly for clothing and household goods.

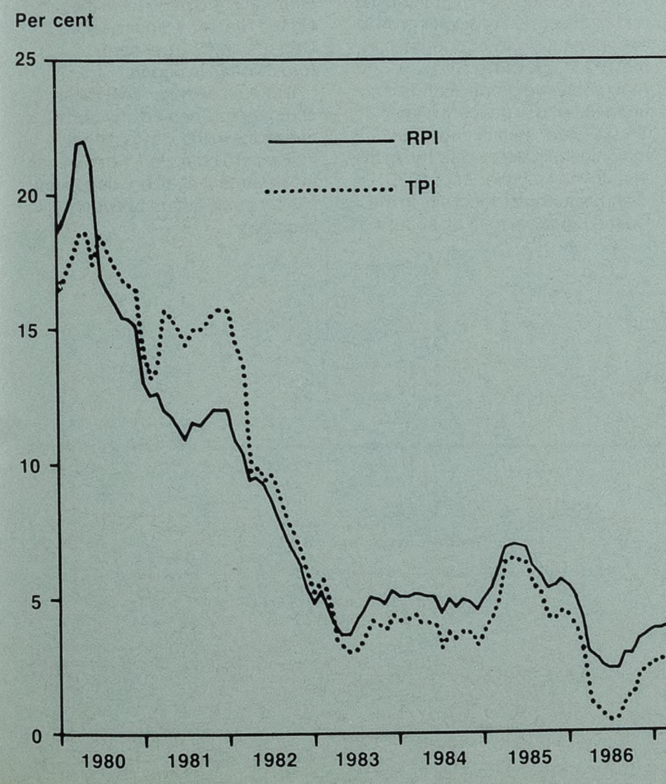
The annual rate of increase in the *Tax and Price Index* was 8·0 per cent for July, compared with 8·1 per cent for June.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 6·1 per cent for July 1990, compared with an increase of 6·3 per cent for the year to June. There was a fall in the index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry of 1·0 per cent over the 12 months to July.

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



RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year



Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 125,000 *working days* were *lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in June 1990. The largest elements in this figure relate to 53,000 working days lost in the 'other transport and communication' grouping, 26,000 working days lost in the food, drink and tobacco industries and 23,000 in the motor industry. This June figure of 125,000 working days lost is very slightly above the revised May estimate of 123,000 and compares with 259,000 in June 1989, and an average of 538,000 for June during the ten year period 1980 to 1989.

In the 12 months to June 1990 a provisional total of 4·9 million working days was lost compared to a figure of 2·9 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending June 1989 of 9·0 million days. Included in the figure for the latest 12 month period are 2·0 million days lost in the NALGO dispute.

During the 12 months to June 1990 a *provisional total* of 612 *stoppages* has been recorded as being in progress; this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 746 stoppages in the 12 months to June 1989 and an annual average in the ten year period ending June 1989 of 1,215 stoppages in progress.

Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,480,000 *visits to the UK* by overseas residents in May 1990, 10 per cent more than in May 1989. The number of visits from Western Europe was broadly unchanged but there were increases of 21 and 32 per cent in the number of visits from North America and the rest of the world respectively. Of the total, 780,000 visits were by residents of Western Europe, 380,000 by residents of North America and 320,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made 2,510,000 *visits abroad* in May 1990, 5 per cent more than in May 1989. There was a 1 per cent rise in visits to Western Europe, an 8 per cent rise in visits to North America and a particularly sharp rise of 51 per cent in visits to other parts of the world. The majority of visits, 2,090,000, were to Western Europe while 180,000 were to North America and 240,000 to other parts of the world.

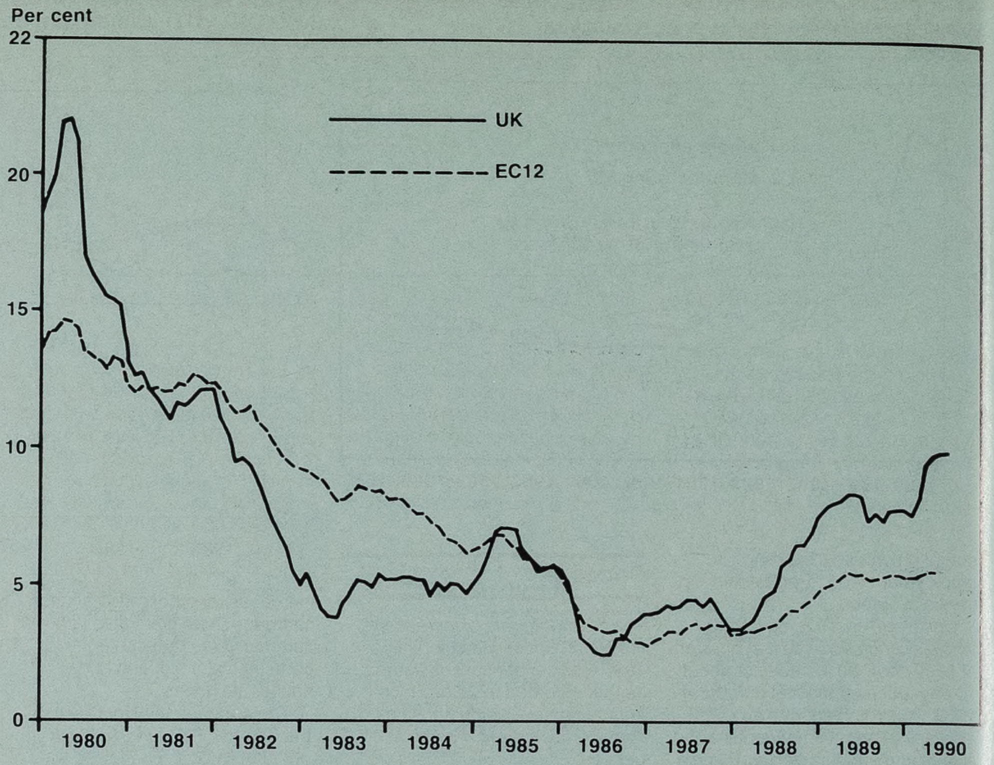
Overseas residents spent an estimated £575 million in the UK in May 1990, while UK residents spent £750 million abroad. This resulted in an estimated deficit of £175 million on the *travel account of the balance of payments* for the month.

During the first five months of 1990 overseas visitors to the UK increased in number by 6 per cent to 6,280,000, compared with the same period of 1989. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first five months of 1990, at 10,360,000, was 4 per cent higher than for the same period a year earlier. For the same five-month period, it is estimated that overseas residents' expenditure in the UK and UK residents' expenditure abroad both increased by 13 per cent compared with the previous year, to £2,380 million and £3,190 million respectively.

Estimates for the 12-month period June 1989 to May 1990 indicate that overseas residents made 17,540,000 visits to the UK, 7 per cent more than in the period June 1988 to May 1989. UK residents made an estimated 31,240,000 visits abroad in the period June 1989 to May 1990, 4 per cent more than in the previous 12-month period.

Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK in the period June 1989 to May 1990, at £7,150 million, was 13 per cent higher than in the year to May 1989. Over the same period, UK residents spent £9,655 million abroad, also an increase of 13 per cent over the previous 12 months. The resulting estimated deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the 12-month period was £2,505 million, compared with a deficit of £2,215 million for the previous 12 months.

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that the unemployment rate in the UK remains lower than that of the majority of our European Community partners (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Greece, and Ireland) and is also lower than in Canada and Australia. Over the last two years the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen faster than in any other major industrialised country except Spain (countries as listed in *table 2·18*).

Latest figures from the International Monetary Fund show that since 1980, which marked the end of the period of slower growth experienced by most countries in the 1970s, growth in UK *manufacturing productivity* has been about 5¼ per cent a year. This is faster than in any other major industrialised country. In the year to the first quarter of 1990, manufacturing productivity in the United Kingdom rose by about 1 per cent, compared with growth of 4 per cent in Italy, 2 per cent in the United States, 1 per cent in Germany, zero growth in France and Japan, and a fall of about 2 per cent in Canada.

Over the 12 months to June 1990 there was a rise of 9·8 per cent in the UK Retail Prices Index. This compares with increases in the cost of living, over the same period, of 3·0 per cent (provisional) in France, 2·3 per cent in West Germany, 4·6 per cent in the United States, 4·3 per cent in Canada and 2·2 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

It should be note' that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. For example, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs differs between countries.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

Seasonally adjusted — UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure[2,15]		Output: GDP[3,4,15]		Index of output UK: Production industries[1,5,15]		Manufacturing industries[1,6]		Index of production OECD countries		Income: Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies[7]	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%
1984	96·2	1·7	96·5	2·6	94·8	..	97·4	..	..	..	97·1	..	27·5	..
1985	100·0	4·0	100·0	3·6	100·0	5·5	100·0	2·7	100·0	..	100·0	3·0	36·7	33·5
1986	103·3	3·3	103·1	3·1	102·3	2·3	101·2	1·2	101·1	1·1	104·2	4·2	42·1	14·7
1987	107·8	4·4	108·0	4·8	105·7	3·3	106·5	5·2	104·8R	3·7	107·5	3·2	47·7	13·3
1988	112·9	4·7	113·0	4·6	109·7	3·8	114·3	7·3	110·8	5·7	113·2	5·3	58·1	21·8
1989	115·2	2·0	115·9	2·6	110·2	0·5	119·2	4·3	114·9	3·7	118·5	4·7	60·3	3·8
1989 Q2	114·5	2·0	115·3	2·7	109·5	–0·1	119·5	6·0	114·6	4·3	117·8	5·7	15·1	11·9
Q3	115·5	1·8	116·0	2·0	110·5	0·1	119·3	3·0	115·1R	3·1	119·2	4·8	14·8	—
Q4	116·0	1·7	116·7	2·0	110·6	0·4	119·0	1·5	115·4	2·4	120·3	4·0	14·6	–9·9
1990 Q1	116·8	1·6	117·4	1·6	110·4r	0·4	120·1r	0·8	115·8	1·8	122·6	5·0	14·8	–6·3
Q2	..	..	118·5P	2·8	113·1	3·3	121·9	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989 Dec	..	..	..	..	110·9	0·4	119·9	1·6	115·9	2·4	..	..	..	..
1993 Jan	..	..	..	..	110·0r	0·3	119·7r	1·1	115·4r	1·9	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	109·5	0·1	119·1	0·7	115·5	1·9	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	111·7	0·4	121·4	0·8	116·4	1·8	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	112·7	0·6	121·9	1·0	115·6	1·5	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	112·1	2·0	122·3	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	114·5	3·3	121·6	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1985 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[8]: All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturing industries 1985 prices[6,9]		General government consumption at 1985 prices		Stock changes 1985 prices[10]	Base lending rates † [11]	Effective exchange rate † [1,12]	
	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%
1984	209·2	1·8	95·5	3·6	42·5	..	8·9	18·7	73·9	1·0	1·11	9·5–9·75	100·6	–4·5
1985	217·0	3·7	100·0	4·7	45·5	7·1	10·3	15·7	73·9	—	0·62	12	100·0	–0·6
1986	229·4	5·7	105·3	5·3	45·7	0·4	9·7	–5·8	75·3	1·9	0·75	11	91·5	–8·5
1987	243·0	5·9	111·5	5·9	49·9	9·2	10·2r	5·2	76·1	1·1	1·18	11	90·1	–1·5
1988	259·9	7·0	119·2	6·9	56·9	14·0	11·4	11·8	76·4	0·4	4·32	10·25–10·5	95·5	6·0
1989	269·8	3·8	121·8	2·2	60·4	6·2	12·4	8·8	77·1	0·9	3·10	13·75–14	92·6	–3·0
1989 Q2	67·5	5·3	121·9	2·7	15·1	7·1	3·2r	10·3	19·2	0·5	1·00	13·5–13·75	93·6	–3·1
Q3	67·2	2·9	121·6	1·2	15·2	6·3	3·2	10·3	19·4	2·6	1·39	14	91·7	–3·7
Q4	68·1	2·6	122·3	1·1	15·1	—	3·1	10·7	19·4	1·0	–0·76	15	88·1	–8·9
1990 Q1	69·0	3·0	123·1	1·5	16·0	6·0	3·2	14·3	19·4	1·0	–0·33	15	88·1	–9·3
Q2	..	..	123·9	1·6	..	..	3·1P	–3·1	..	..	..	15	88·6	–5·3
1990 Jan	..	..	122·1	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	87·9	–10·3
Feb	..	..	124·8	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	89·6	–8·9
Mar	..	..	122·6	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	87·0	–9·1
Apr	..	..	124·0	1·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	87·1	–8·6
May	..	..	125·7	1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	88·0	–9·1
June	..	...	122·4	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	90·4	–5·4
July	..	..	123·6P	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	93·5	–2·2

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Import volume[1]		Balance of payments: Visible balance	Current balance	Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[13]		Prices: Tax and price index†[14]		Producer prices index†[6,14]: Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%
1984	94·7	8·1	96·9	11·4	–5·3r	1·8r	99·3	–2·7	91·3	3·9	..	..	95·0	..
1985	100·0	5·6	100·0	3·2	–3·3	2·8	100·0	0·7	96·1	5·3	100·0	..	100·0	5·3
1986	104·2r	4·2	107·4r	7·4	–9·5	0·0	95·2	–4·8	97·9	1·9	92·4	–7·6	104·3	4·3
1987	109·7	5·3	115·4	7·4	–11·2	–4·2	97·1	2·0	100·4	2·6	95·3	3·1	103·3	–1·0
1988	111·8	1·9	131·0	13·5	–21·1	–15·2	108·6R	11·8	103·3	2·9	98·4	3·2	113·2	9·6
1989	117·3	4·9	141·0	7·6	–23·8	–19·1	110·7	1·9	110·6	7·1	104·0	5·7	119·0	5·1
1989 Q2	113·8r	–0·6	141·7r	9·5	–6·6r	–4·6r	110·2r	1·8	110·4	8·3	104·4	6·7	118·2	5·0
Q3	117·6	3·3	142·5	5·5	–6·6	–6·1	107·4	–3·7	111·6	7·8	103·1	4·4	119·7	5·1
Q4	124·6	12·6	138·1	0·7	–4·4	–3·8	109·0	–4·0	112·5	6·2	105·8	5·7	121·2	5·2
1990 Q1	125·1	10·5	147·4	4·2	–5·8	–4·8	..	..	114·8	6·4	105·7	2·8	123·1	5·4
Q2	127·8	12·3	146·1	3·1	–5·0	–4·1P	..	..	119·2	8·0	103·5P	–0·9	125·7P	6·3
1990 Jan	125·7r	10·8	150·1r	2·1	–2·0r	–1·7r	..	..	113·9	6·4	107·4	4·7	122·5	5·2
Feb	124·4	12·9	140·1	1·3	–1·5	–1·1	..	..	114·7	6·3	104·6	3·7	123·0	5·2
Mar	125·2	10·5	152·0	4·2	–2·3	–2·0	..	..	115·9	6·4	105·1	2·8	123·8	5·4
Apr	127·3	12·9	149·5	4·7	–2·0	–1·7	..	..	118·2	6·9	104·7	2·0	125·1	5·7
May	129·6	11·8	145·2	5·2	–1·4	–1·1P	..	..	119·4	7·5	103·6	0·8	125·8	6·0
June	126·4	12·3	143·7	3·1	–1·6	–1·3P	..	..	119·9	8·0	102·2P	–0·9	126·1P	6·3
July	120·0	8·7	143·8	1·8	–1·7	–1·4P	..	..	120·0	8·1	101·8P	–1·5	126·5P	6·2

P=Provisional
R=Revised
r=Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
† Not seasonally adjusted.

(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
(2) For description of this measure see *Economic Trends*, October 1988, p 79.
(3) 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, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Average of daily rates.
(13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further information see *Economic Trends*, February 1979, p 80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(15) UK energy sector output (and hence the index of output for production industries and the output-based and average estimates of GDP) has been affected since July 1988 by interruptions to oil extraction, starting with loss of production from Piper Alpha.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment †					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces ‡	Work related government training programmes ††	Workforce in employment ‡‡	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All					
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1988 Mar	11,897		10,125		22,022	2,954	317	343	25,636	28,228
June	11,974		10,302		22,276	2,986	316	343	25,920	28,260
Sept	12,053		10,421		22,474	3,049	315	369	26,208	28,518
Dec	11,993		10,604		22,597	3,113	313	408	26,431	28,478
1989 Mar	11,956		10,628		22,584	3,176	312	448	26,519	28,479
June	11,979		10,776		22,756	3,240	308	462	26,765	28,508
Sept	12,036		10,877		22,913	3,275	308	468	26,964	28,667
Dec	12,020		11,073		23,094	3,310	306	450	27,160	28,799
Mar	11,954		11,062		23,016	3,345	306	438	27,105	28,750
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1988 Mar	11,943		10,185		22,128	2,954	317	343	25,742	28,308
June	11,977		10,292		22,269	2,986	316	343	25,913	28,338
Sept	12,003		10,437		22,440	3,049	315	369	26,173	28,428
Dec	11,979		10,540		22,519	3,113	313	408	26,353	28,396
1989 Mar	11,997		10,683		22,681	3,176	312	448	26,616	28,539
June	11,983		10,767		22,750	3,240	308	462	26,760	28,572
Sept	11,987		10,894		22,881	3,275	308	468	26,932	28,626
Dec	12,007		11,009		23,016	3,310	306	450	27,082	28,719
1990 Mar	11,994		11,116		23,109	3,345	306	438	27,198	28,804
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1988 Mar	11,627	909	9,881	4,177	21,509	2,895	317	334	25,054	27,529
June	11,702	919	10,057	4,232	21,760	2,926	316	335	25,336	27,561
Sept	11,781	889	10,174	4,218	21,955	2,990	315	359	25,619	27,815
Dec	11,720	903	10,353	4,346	22,073	3,054	313	398	25,837	27,776
1989 Mar	11,685	901	10,378	4,345	22,063	3,118	312	438	25,930	27,782
June	11,707	916	10,525	4,395	22,232	3,182	308	452	26,173	27,812
Sept	11,763	889	10,625	4,388	22,388	3,217	308	456	26,369	27,966
Dec	11,747	935	10,817	4,530	22,565	3,252	306	438	26,561	28,101
1990 Mar	11,683	905	10,808	4,500	22,491	3,287	306	425	26,509	28,056
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1988 Mar	11,672		9,941		21,614	2,895	317	334	25,159	27,608
June	11,705		10,047		21,752	2,926	316	335	25,328	27,636
Sept	11,731		10,190		21,921	2,990	315	359	25,585	27,725
Dec	11,707		10,290		21,997	3,054	313	398	25,761	27,695
1989 Mar	11,726		10,433		22,159	3,118	312	438	26,026	27,840
June	11,710		10,515		22,226	3,182	308	452	26,167	27,874
Sept	11,715		10,641		22,356	3,217	308	456	26,337	27,928
Dec	11,734		10,755		22,489	3,252	306	438	26,485	28,021
1990 Mar	11,721		10,862		22,583	3,287	306	425	26,601	28,108

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
P Provisional
* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
† Estimates of employees in employment for December 1987 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (*Employment Gazette*, October 1989, p 560). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
** Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1989 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1989. The provisional estimates from September 1989 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1989 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimate is given in the article on p 220 of the April 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
†† Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment (those who do have contracts of employment are included in employees in employment) plus participants in new JTS (up to September 1988) and Employment Training participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes–those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second-year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
‡‡ Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate of trends in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment series resulting from the new benefit regulations, introduced in September 1988, for under-18 year olds, most of whom are no longer eligible for Income Support. However, the associated extension of the YTS guarantee will result in an increase in the numbers included in the workforce in employment. For the unemployment series see *tables 2·1 and 2·2* and their footnotes.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce* 1·2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)	
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1971	June	21,648	21,648	7,890	7,890	8,680	8,680	9,839	9,839
1972	June	21,650	21,648	7,621	7,621	8,371	8,371	9,565	9,565
1973	June	22,182	22,182	7,673	7,673	8,396	8,396	9,665	9,665
1974	June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652
1975	June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
1976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
1977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048
1978	June	22,273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
1979	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
1980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983	June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086
1984	June	20,741	20,729	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,935
1985	June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987	June	21,080	21,070	5,049	5,064	5,548	5,563	6,531	6,547
1988	June	21,760	21,752	5,116	5,131	5,595	5,610	6,613	6,628
	Sept	21,955	21,921	5,181	5,148	5,661	5,628	6,677	6,641
	Oct			5,178	5,148	5,655	5,626		
	Nov			5,185	5,157	5,663	5,635		
	Dec	22,073	21,997	5,188	5,163	5,665	5,641	6,682	6,660
1989	Jan			5,150	5,171	5,627	5,648		
	Feb			5,142	5,171	5,617	5,646		
	Mar	22,063	22,159	5,142	5,169	5,612	5,639	6,639	6,665
	Apr			5,123	5,157	5,592	5,625		
	May			5,120	5,146	5,587	5,613		
	June	22,231	22,225	5,129	5,143	5,593	5,607	6,629	6,643
	July			5,150	5,141	5,611	5,602		
	Aug			5,178	5,161	5,638	5,622		
	Sept	22,388	22,356	5,187	5,154	5,644	5,611	6,675	6,639
	Oct			5,177	5,147	5,634	5,605		
	Nov			5,175	5,146	5,633	5,605		
	Dec	22,565	22,489	5,167	5,142	5,626	5,601	6,653	6,631
1990	Jan			5,134	5,154	5,593	5,614		
	Feb			5,112	5,141	5,570	5,599		
	Mar	22,491	22,583	5,096	5,122	5,552	5,579	6,581	6,607
	Apr			5,079 R	5,112	5,537 R	5,571 R		
	May			5,080 R	5,107 R	5,538 R	5,564 R		
	June			5,095	5,109	5,550 P	5,564 P		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		Service industries (6-9)		Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34 37)
		All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
1971	June	11,388	11,388	421	400	390	823	439	1,134	1,026
1972	June	11,667	11,667	416	383	367	788	428	1,057	992
1973	June	12,096	12,096	421	368	355	790	429	1,048	1,008
1974	June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
1975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
1976	June	12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
1977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	939
1978	June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
1979	June	13,260	13,222	359	354	357	694	436	1,033	954
1980	June	13,384	13,345	352	355	361	642	420	1,005	938
1981	June	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982	June	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983	June	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984	June	13,503	13,464	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
1986	June	13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1987	June	14,247	14,213	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988	June	14,853	14,823	294	183	197	358	320	759	742
	Sept	14,959	14,981	319	182	298	361	324	777	748
	Oct				182	296	361	324	776	748
	Nov				181	297	360	325	779	748
	Dec	15,095	15,041	296	180	297	358	323	782	749
1989	Jan				180	297	355	322	780	744
	Feb				179	297	353	321	786	743
	Mar	15,140	15,197	284	176	295	352	321	788	742
	Apr				173	295	349	321	787	736
	May				172	295	348	321	788	734
	June	15,323	15,294	280	168	295	346	322	790	735
	July				166	294	345	324	796	741
	Aug				164	296	343	326	801	741
	Sept	15,410	15,434	303	160	297	342	325	807	741
	Oct				161	297	338	324	808	738
	Nov				161	297	337	325	809	736
	Dec	15,633	15,580	279	161	298	334	324	813	736
1990	Jan				161	298	330	321	809	731
	Feb				162	297	324	320	809	730
	Mar	15,644	15,697	266 P	160	297	324	318	808	727
	Apr				162 R	297 P	320 R	317	809 R	722 R
	May				161	297 P	318 R	316 R	808	720 R
	June			266 P	157	297 P	316	318	809	723

P Provisional
* See footnote to *table 1·1*.
** Excludes private domestic service.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Workforce*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or classes		Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc (46)	Paper products, printing and publishing (47 48-49)	Construction (50)	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63 67)
1971	June	505	423	570	772	1,010	613	574	1,159	972
1972	June	491	403	544	759	986	617	558	1,193	991
1973	June	512	397	556	758	975	646	554	1,269	1,030
1974	June	498	401	560	769	946	647	576	1,223	1,032
1975	June	458	400	526	731	875	602	553	1,207	1,032
1976	June	449	394	500	720	841	601	530	1,203	1,023
1977	June	465	381	511	719	849	601	527	1,167	1,042
1978	June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979	June	464	376	505	713	800	591	542	1,201	1,111
1980	June	434	365	483	705	716	554	538	1,206	1,146
1981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112
1982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115
1983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124
1984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155
1985	June	271	276	327	575	550	473	477	994	1,148
1986	June	263	263	318	555	555	485	467	964	1,134
1987	June	257	244	321	551	543	497	474	983	1,138
1988	June	266	233	334	551	550	525	478	1,018	1,173
	Sept	268	230	337	565	549	537	485	1,016	1,187
	Oct	268	228	334	571	546	537	487		
	Nov	269	227	335	569	547	540	488		
	Dec	269	226	337	564	547	543	190	1,017	1,196
1989	Jan	267	225	334	554	541	541	488		
	Feb	268	223	333	549	541	539	486		
	Mar	268	222	336	548	536	540	489	1,026	1,201
	Apr	269	221	335	546	532	538	490		
	May	268	221	336	549	528	537	491		
	June	268	219	336	553	529	540	492	1,036	1,203
	July	268	219	339	555	526	543	495		
	Aug	269	220	338	563	531	548	499		
	Sept	269	221	337	565	531	550	499	1,032	1,207
	Oct	268	220	337	562	530	550	501		
	Nov	266	221	336	566	530	549	501		
	Dec	266	220	335	561	528	550	501	1,027	1,210
1990	Jan	267	220	334	552	526	546	497		
	Feb	267	220	331	550	521	543	496		
	Mar	266	221	327	548	520	542	496	1,029	1,199
	Apr	262	221	325	546	519	541	496 R		
	May	263 R	221 R	327	548	518	544	497 R		
	June	266	221	325	554	518	549	497		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions or calsses		Retail distribution (64/65)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport (71-77)	Postal services and telecommunications (79)	Banking, finance, insurance (81-85)	Public administration etc † (91-92)	Education (93)	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94 96-98)
1971	June	1,954	687	1,096	436	1,318	1,730	1,272	943	978
1972	June	1,987	729	1,073	435	1,345	1,787	1,328	980	1,012
1973	June	2,066	791	1,052	437	1,423	1,837	1,401	1,007	1,053
1974	June	2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,032	1,056
1975	June	2,050	824	1,041	439	1,468	1,937	1,534	1,112	1,108
1976	June	2,025	849	1,015	422	1,472	1,935	1,581	1,141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,150	1,169
1978	June	2,063	882	1,038	407	1,546	1,943	1,568	1,172	1,206
1979	June	2,135	931	1,044	414	1,622	1,947	1,605	1,190	1,262
1980	June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,586	1,214	1,286
1981	June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982	June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984	June	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985	June	2,038	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301	1,489
1986	June	2,054	1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910	1,641	1,337	1,620
1988	June	2,116	1,065	878	428	2,444	1,969	1,698	1,390	1,693
	Sept	2,150	1,077	887	440	2,519	1,984	1,631	1,402	1,682
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,260	1,045	888	435	2,552	1,942	1,730	1,413	1,633
1989	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,208	1,040	890	437	2,599	1,943	1,755	1,426	1,640
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,208	1,105	899	442	2,652	1,961	1,740	1,437	1,686
	July									
	Aug									
	Sept	2,224	1,116	898	445	2,712	1,980	1,674	1,448	1,706
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,308	1,091	898	443	2,739	2,006	1,783	1,460	1,696
1990	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,240	1,076	892	460	2,773	2,019	1,801	1,472	1,712
	Apr									
	May									
	June									

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

EMPLOYMENT 1·3
Employees in employment: industry*: production industries

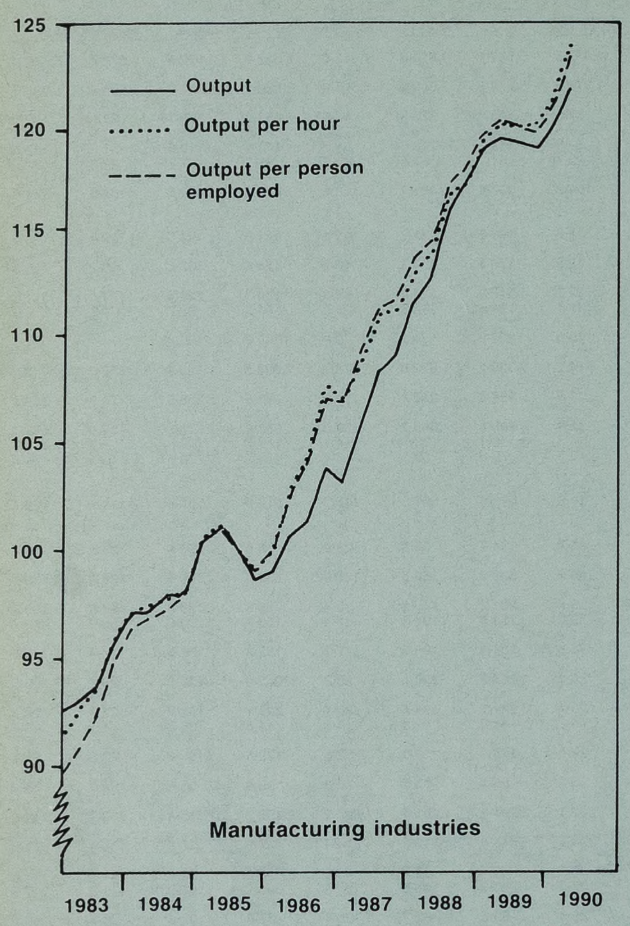
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	June 1989 R Males	June 1989 R Females	June 1989 R All	Apr 1990 R Males	Apr 1990 R Females	Apr 1990 R All	May 1990 R Males	May 1990 R Females	May 1990 R All	June 1990 Males	June 1990 Females	June 1990 All
Production industries	1–4	3,938·5	1,654·0	5,592·5	3,879·5	1,657·5	5,537·1	3,875·5	1,662·4	5,537·9	3,877·6	1,672·0	5,549·6
Manufacturing industries	2–4	3,558·3	1,570·8	5,129·1	3,508·3	1,570·5	5,078·8	3,505·2	1,574·8	5,080·1	3,510·9	1,584·4	5,095·3
Energy and water supply	1	380·2	83·2	463·4	371·3P	87·0P	458·3P	370·3P	87·6P	457·8P	366·7P	87·6P	454·2P
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	97·0	4·8	101·8	84·9	3·6	88·5	84·2	3·6	87·8	82·0	3·5	85·5
Electricity	161	113·0	30·5	143·6	110·8P	31·5P	142·3P	110·8P	31·5P	142·4P	110·8P	31·6P	142·4P
Gas	162	58·2	22·9	81·0	57·4P	23·7P	81·1P	57·5P	23·7P	81·2P	57·7P	23·8P	81·5P
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	508·8	159·0	667·9	483·1	154·3	637·4	481·1	153·6	634·6	479·7	154·3	634·0
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21–23	137·1	20·6	157·7	124·1	19·5	143·6	122·7	19·1	141·9	121·5	19·0	140·5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	143·9	44·4	188·3	134·1	42·5	176·6	134·3	42·2	176·5	133·6	42·2	175·8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	227·9	94·0	321·9	224·9	92·3	317·2	224·0	92·3	316·3	224·6	93·0	317·6
Basic industrial chemicals	251	95·0	21·2	116·2	93·2	21·4	114·6	92·8	21·5	114·3	92·7	21·3	114·0
Other chemical products and preparations	255–259/260	132·8	72·8	205·7	131·7	70·9	202·6	131·2	70·8	202·0	131·9	71·7	203·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,831·0	517·0	2,348·0	1,825·6	514·1	2,339·7	1,822·6	516·1	2,338·8	1,823·8	519·5	2,343·3
Metal goods nes	31	260·7	75·0	335·7	254·0	70·6	324·6	255·4	71·5	326·9	253·5	71·6	325·2
Mechanical engineering	32	657·5	132·6	790·1	670·5	138·9	809·4	668·2	139·8	807·9	670·3	138·9	809·1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	93·8	12·5	106·3	103·8	14·3	118·1	103·7	14·1	117·7	104·5	14·2	118·7
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	65·4	10·1	75·5	64·5	10·5	75·0	63·3	10·4	73·7	63·8	10·5	74·4
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321–324/ 326–329	498·3	110·0	608·3	502·2	114·2	616·4	501·3	115·3	616·5	501·9	114·1	616·1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57·4	27·4	84·8	56·5	28·2	84·7	56·3	28·8	85·0	56·1	28·6	84·7
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	359·0	189·4	548·4	353·0	186·2	539·2	350·5	185·9	536·4	349·9	188·5	538·4
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	140·8	61·2	202·0	141·3	59·8	201·2	140·4	59·4	199·8	139·8	60·0	199·8
Telecommunication equipment	344	107·6	51·7	159·3	104·4	49·5	153·9	104·3	49·4	153·7	103·6	50·1	153·7
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345–348	110·6	76·5	187·1	107·3	76·8	184·1	105·8	77·1	182·9	106·5	78·4	184·9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	237·8	30·1	268·0	234·1	28·2	262·3	234·4	28·3	262·6	236·8	28·8	265·6
Other transport equipment	36	192·6	26·4	219·0	194·4	26·7	221·1	194·4	26·7	221·1	193·7	27·0	220·7
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	39·5	4·2	43·7	37·6	4·2	41·8	37·4	4·1	41·6	36·8	4·1	40·9
Aerospace and other transport equipment	362–365	153·0	22·3	175·3	156·8	22·5	179·3	157·0	22·5	179·5	156·9	22·8	179·7
Instrument engineering	37	66·0	36·0	102·0	63·1	35·3	98·3	63·5	35·3	98·8	63·6	36·0	99·6
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,218·5	894·8	2,113·2	1,199·6	902·1	2,101·7	1,201·6	905·1	2,106·7	1,207·4	910·7	2,118·0
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	319·9	232·8	552·7	312·7	233·1	545·8	313·8	234·1	547·9	315·3	238·4	553·6
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	57·3	39·7	97·0	55·0	40·3	95·4	55·7	40·9	96·6	55·9	41·7	97·6
All other food and drink manufacture	413–423	196·3	166·5	362·8	194·7	166·2	360·9	195·9	167·8	363·7	196·9	171·0	367·9
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424–429	66·3	26·7	93·0	63·0	26·5	89·5	62·2	25·4	87·6	62·4	25·7	88·2
Textiles	43	117·4	100·3	217·7	113·0	95·6	208·6	112·6	95·2	207·7	112·2	94·9	207·1
Footwear and clothing	45	80·8	211·6	292·3	78·1	212·5	290·6	77·9	212·6	290·5	78·7	212·3	291·0
Timber and wooden furniture	46	190·9	51·8	242·7	187·8	53·6	241·4	189·1	53·9	243·0	191·1	54·5	245·6
Paper, printing and publishing	47	310·1	181·6	491·7	309·1	186·8	495·9	309·3	188·0	497·4	309·5	187·7	497·2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471–472	97·1	43·3	140·4	97·5	43·8	141·3	97·5	43·4	140·9	97·4	43·5	140·9
Printing and publishing	475	213·0	138·3	351·3	211·6	143·0	354·6	211·8	144·7	356·5	212·1	144·2	356·3
Rubber and plastics	48	149·9	68·8	218·8	150·3	70·2	220·5	150·5	70·2	220·8	150·9	69·9	220·8
Other manufacturing	49	38·7	39·4	78·2	38·0	40·9	78·9	38·1	41·7	79·8	39·0	44·0	83·0

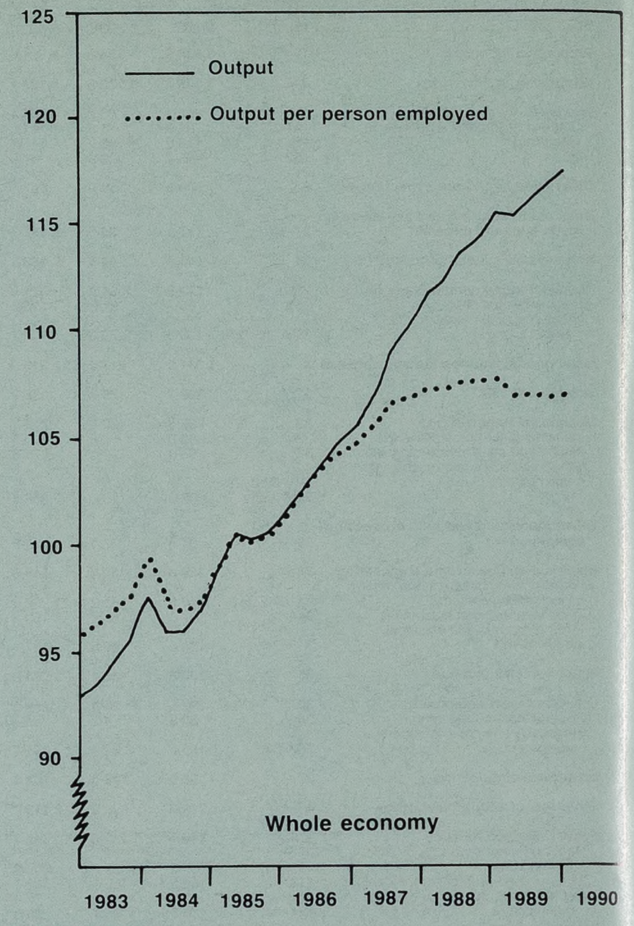
* See footnotes to *table 1·1*.
P Provisional

1·8 EMPLOYMENT
Manpower in the local authorities

(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



(1985 = 100) Seasonally adjusted



Source: Central Statistical Office

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 **
1984	96·6	98·9	97·6	94·8	100·8	94·0	97·4	100·5	96·9
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·1	100·1	103·0	102·3	97·3	105·2	101·2	97·9	103·3
1987	108·0	101·9	106·0	105·7	96·0	110·1	106·5	97·0	109·8
1988	113·0	105·3	107·4	109·7	97·1	112·9	114·3	98·7	115·8
1989	115·9	108·2	107·1	110·2	97·5	113·0	119·2	99·4	120·0
1984 Q1	97·6	98·3	99·3	97·2	101·1	96·2	97·1	100·6	96·6
Q2	95·8	98·7	97·1	94·1	100·9	93·3	97·0	100·5	96·5
Q3	95·9	99·1	96·8	93·3	100·7	92·6	97·9	100·7	97·2
Q4	96·7	99·5	97·2	94·4	100·6	93·9	97·7	100·4	97·3
1985 Q1	98·8	99·8	99·0	97·8	100·4	97·4	100·4	100·3	100·2
Q2	100·4	100·0	100·4	101·7	100·2	101·4	101·1	100·1	100·9
Q3	100·2	100·1	100·1	100·6	99·9	100·7	99·9	99·9	99·9
Q4	100·6	100·1	100·5	99·9	99·4	100·5	98·6	99·7	99·0
1986 Q1	101·4	100·0	101·4	101·2	98·6	102·5	98·9	99·1	99·8
Q2	102·6	100·0	102·6	102·1	97·6	104·6	100·6	98·2	102·5
Q3	103·7	100·1	103·6	102·9	96·8	106·4	101·3	97·3	104·1
Q4	104·7	100·4	104·3	103·1	96·2	107·2	103·8	97·0	107·1
1987 Q1	105·5	100·7	104·8	103·8	95·7	108·5	103·1	96·5	106·8
Q2	107·0	101·4	105·6	104·9	95·8	109·4	105·7	96·8	109·2
Q3	109·1	102·3	106·6	106·7	96·1	111·0	108·2	97·2	111·3
Q4	110·2	103·2	106·8	107·5	96·4	111·4	109·0	97·6	111·7
1988 Q1	111·7	104·1	107·3	108·3	96·8	111·9	111·5	98·2	113·5
Q2	112·3	104·8	107·2	109·6	97·0	113·1	112·7	98·4	114·5
Q3	113·7	105·7	107·5	110·4	97·2	113·6	115·8	98·9	117·1
Q4	114·4	106·4	107·5	110·2	97·6	112·9	117·2	99·2	118·1
1989 Q1	115·5	107·2	107·7	110·0	97·7	112·6	119·2	99·5	119·8
Q2	115·3	107·9	106·9	109·5	97·4	112·4	119·5	99·2	120·4
Q3	116·0	108·5	106·9	110·5	97·4	113·5	119·3	99·4	120·1
Q4	116·7	109·2	106·9	110·6	97·4	113·6	119·0	99·3	119·8
1990 Q1	117·4	109·8	107·0	110·4	97·1	113·7	120·1	99·3	121·0
Q2				113·1	95·7	118·2	121·9	98·8	123·4

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

EMPLOYMENT 1·11
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

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 (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual	Hours lost: Seasonally adjusted	Hours lost: Average per operative on short-time
1985	1,329	34·0	9·0	11·98		4	165	24	241	10·2	28	·7	416		15·1
1986	1,304	34·2	9·0	11·72		5	192	29	293	10·1	34	·9	485		14·4
1987	1,350	36·0	9·4	12·63		4	149	20	199	10·0	24	·6	348		14·6
1988	1,413	37·9	9·5	13·42		3	101	15	143	9·8	17	·5	244		14·4
1989	1,392	37·6	9·6	13·38		3	119	19	183	9·6	22	·6	302		13·7
Week ended															
1988 May 14	1,443	38·7	9·3	13·39	13·26	2	81	16	159	9·8	18	·5	240	232	13·2
June 11	1,378	36·9	9·4	12·95	13·04	2	60	16	143	9·2	17	·5	203	256	11·9
July 16	1,392	37·3	9·7	13·54	13·57	4	148	12	133	11·1	16	·4	281	284	17·8
Aug 13	1,309	35·0	9·6	12·53	13·46	3	111	12	118	10·1	14	·4	229	264	15·9
Sep 10	1,385	36·9	9·6	13·28	13·36	2	97	10	86	8·8	12	·3	183	231	15·1
Oct 15	1,509	40·3	9·7	14·68	13·92	3	138	13	110	8·8	16	·4	248	259	15·5
Nov 12	1,525	40·7	9·8	14·87	13·87	3	126	13	125	9·8	16	·4	251	230	15·7
Dec 10	1,515	40·5	9·9	14·98	14·04	2	95	13	119	9·4	15	·4	214	252	14·2
1989 Jan 14	1,375	37·0	9·4	12·91	13·87	2	88	19	205	10·7	21	·6	293	234	13·7
Feb 11	1,439	38·9	9·4	13·51	13·75	3	133	23	228	10·0	26	·7	360	288	13·8
Mar 11	1,391	37·6	9·5	13·26	13·43	3	104	25	258	10·3	28	·7	362	311	13·1
Apr 15	1,400	38·1	9·5	13·30	13·64	3	135	24	250	10·3	28	·7	384	335	14·0
May 13	1,405	38·3	9·5	13·47	13·35	3	135	23	230	10·2	26	·7	365	353	14·1
June 10	1,367	37·1	9·6	13·17	13·31	2	94	15	134	9·2	17	·5	228	295	13·5
July 15	1,347	36·5	9·8	13·17	13·18	4	145	14	117	8·7	17	·5	262	269	15·3
Aug 19	1,319	35·6	9·8	12·92	13·85	2	79	12	102	8·7	14	·4	181	216	13·3
Sept 16	1,395	37·5	9·7	13·54	13·65	3	136	16	158	9·9	19	·5	294	390	15·2
Oct 14	1,445	38·9	9·7	13·97	13·16	3	100	18	165	9·0	21	·6	266	287	12·7
Nov 11	1,442	38·9	9·7	13·93	12·91	4	148	18	162	8·9	22	·6	310	295	14·2
Dec 16	1,375	37·2	9·8	13·43	12·47	3	135	21	187	8·9	24	·7	321	391	13·2
1990 Jan 12	1,281	34·9	9·1	11·71	12·62	4	158	24	205	8·6	28	·8	363	288	13·0
Feb 9	1,335	34·6	9·3	12·39	12·64	11	449	32	316	10·0	43	1·2	764	613	7·8
Mar 9	1,321	36·3	9·4	12·40	12·61	6	238	28	255	9·2	34	·9	493	427	14·7
Apr 6 R	1,329	36·7	9·5	12·59	12·93	4	140	27	272	10·1	30	·8	412	358	13·6
May 4 R	1,328	36·7	9·3	12·36	12·25	6	225	16	148	9·1	22	·6	374	360	17·1
June 8	1,350	37·1	9·4	12·67	12·83	4	143	14	127	9·4	17	·5	269	350	15·8
SIC 1980 Week ended June 8, 1990															
Metal Manufacturing	**25·6**	**34·9**	**10·1**	**2·6**		**0·1**	**3·8**	**0·1**	**1·9**	**16·3**	**0·2**	**0·3**	**5·7**		**27·0**
Non-metallic mineral products	**55·2**	**38·3**	**10·3**	**5·7**		**0·4**	**15·1**	**0·1**	**0·6**	**6·0**	**0·5**	**0·3**	**15·7**		**32·9**
Chemical industry	**55·8**	**30·6**	**10·5**	**5·8**		**0·1**	**3·2**	**-**	**0·5**	**23·1**	**0·1**	**0·1**	**3·6**		**36·5**
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	24·2	30·5	10·9	2·6		0·1	2·5	-	0·5	23·1	0·1	0·1	3·0		35·7
Metal goods nes	**118·0**	**45·3**	**9·8**	**11·5**		**0·4**	**15·8**	**0·5**	**5·7**	**10·6**	**0·9**	**0·4**	**21·5**		**23·0**
Hand tools, finished metal goods (316)	61·6	40·7	10·0	6·1		0·3	11·5	0·3	3·3	11·0	0·6	0·4	14·9		24·8
Mechanical engineering	**252·4**	**47·0**	**9·4**	**23·8**		**0·3**	**10·3**	**0·6**	**6·9**	**11·7**	**0·9**	**0·2**	**17·3**		**20·3**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	125·2	44·9	9·2	11·5		-	2·0	0·5	6·8	13·6	0·6	0·2	8·8		14·7
Electrical and electronic engineering	**113·2**	**33·4**	**9·1**	**10·3**		**0·1**	**2·0**	**1·0**	**10·3**	**10·3**	**1·1**	**0·3**	**12·3**		**11·7**
Telecommunication equipment (344)	28·8	35·7	8·4	2·4		-	-	-	0·1	3·2	-	-	0·1		3·2
Motor vehicles	**83·9**	**41·2**	**7·8**	**6·6**		**0·1**	**3·9**	**0·6**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**0·7**	**0·3**	**10·2**		**15·0**
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other transport equipment	**62·5**	**46·0**	**9·6**	**6·0**		**0·2**	**8·7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0·2**	**0·2**	**8·7**		**40·0**
Aerospace equipment (364)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Instrument engineering	**20·6**	**30·7**	**7·3**	**1·5**		**-**	**-**	**0·1**	**0·6**	**6·1**	**0·1**	**0·1**	**0·6**		**6·1**
Food, drink and tobacco (411–429)	**165·6**	**38·1**	**9·9**	**16·4**		**0·3**	**12·8**	**0·7**	**6·2**	**8·9**	**1·0**	**0·2**	**19·0**		**19·0**
Textile industry	**57·2**	**30·5**	**9·0**	**5·1**		**0·4**	**16·8**	**2·7**	**20·9**	**7·7**	**3·1**	**1·7**	**37·8**		**12·1**
Footwear and clothing	**30·2**	**13·0**	**5·7**	**1·7**		**0·7**	**26·0**	**3·9**	**43·8**	**11·3**	**4·5**	**2·0**	**69·9**		**15·4**
Timber and wooden furniture	**72·8**	**41·2**	**9·1**	**6·6**		**0·2**	**7·8**	**2·2**	**17·1**	**7·9**	**2·4**	**1·3**	**24·9**		**10·6**
Paper, printing and publishing	**114·1**	**36·0**	**9·5**	**10·9**		**0·3**	**10·7**	**0·3**	**1·0**	**3·2**	**0·6**	**0·2**	**11·6**		**20·6**
Paper and paper products (471,472)	39·6	37·9	10·7	4·2		-	1·8	-	-	-	-	-	1·8		-
Printing and publishing (475)	74·4	35·0	8·9	6·6		0·2	8·9	0·2	1·0	5·0	0·6	0·3	9·8		16·3
Rubber and plastics	**59·3**	**36·6**	**10·4**	**6·2**		**0·2**	**7·4**	**0·3**	**2·0**	**6·3**	**0·5**	**0·3**	**9·4**		**18·9**
Other manufacturing	**15·0**	**23·4**	**8·3**	**1·2**		**-**	**-**	**0·2**	**1·3**	**7·9**	**0·2**	**0·3**	**1·3**		**7·9**
All manufacturing	**134·9**	**37·1**	**9·4**	**12·7**		**3·6**	**142·9**	**13·5**	**126·5**	**9·4**	**17·1**	**0·5**	**269·4**		**15·8**

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	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textilesa, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Mptor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textriles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 Classes	(21-49)	(31-34, 37 Group 361)	(35, 36 except Group 361)	(43-45)	(41, 42)	(21-49)	(31-34, 37 Group 361)	(35, 36 except Group 361)	(43-45)	(41, 42)
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	96·6	95·4	96·5	99·0	97·6	99·7	99·6	100·0	99·1	99·6
1987	96·1	96·3	96·2	98·7	97·4	100·5	100·4	101·1	100·2	99·6
1988	97·6	101·1	95·6	97·4	97·6	101·1	100·8	101·8	99·2	99·6
1989	96·9	98·1	94·4	93·3	97·1	100·1	100·3	102·4	98·6	98·6
Week ended										
1988 Jan 16	97·1					101·1				
Feb 13	97·1					100·7				
Mar 12	97·5	99·5	95·9	98·7	97·8	100·9	100·9	101·1	99·5	99·8
Apr 16	97·3					100·8				
May 14	97·5					101·0				
June 11	97·4	100·2	95·2	97·5	97·3	100·8	100·4	101·2	98·9	99·8
July 16	98·1					101·1				
Aug 13	97·7					100·9				
Sept 10	97·5	102·2	94·7	97·1R	97·4R	100·8	100·1	101·2	99·3	99·5
Oct 15	97·9					101·2				
Nov 12	98·0					101·1				
Dec 10	98·1	102·6	96·6R	96·3R	97·7R	101·2	101·6	103·6	99·0	99·3
1989 Jan 14	97·3					100·6				
Feb 11	97·3					100·4				
Mar 11	97·2	99·8R	95·1R	94·8R	96·9R	100·2	100·4	102·7	98·7R	98·5R
Apr 15	97·1					100·4				
May 13	96·8					100·2				
June 10	96·7	98·0	93·9	93·3	97·0	100·1	100·2	101·9	98·7	98·8
July 15	96·9R					100·1				
Aug 19	97·4					100·3R				
Sept 16	96·8R	97·8	95·8	93·0	97·0	100·1	100·2	103·6	98·6	98·4
Oct 14	96·5					99·9				
Nov 11	96·3R					99·7				
Dec 16	96·0	96·6	92·9	91·9	97·4	99·5	100·4	101·3	98·3	98·5
1990 Jan 13	96·1					99·8R				
Feb 10	95·6					99·6				
Mar 10	95·6	94·1	93·3R	91·2R	96·6	99·6	100·4	101·9R	98·1R	97·5
Apr 14	95·6R					99·8R				
May 12	95·0R					99·3R				
June 9	95·3	92·1	93·3	90·8	96·8	99·5	99·9	102·2	98·2	97·5

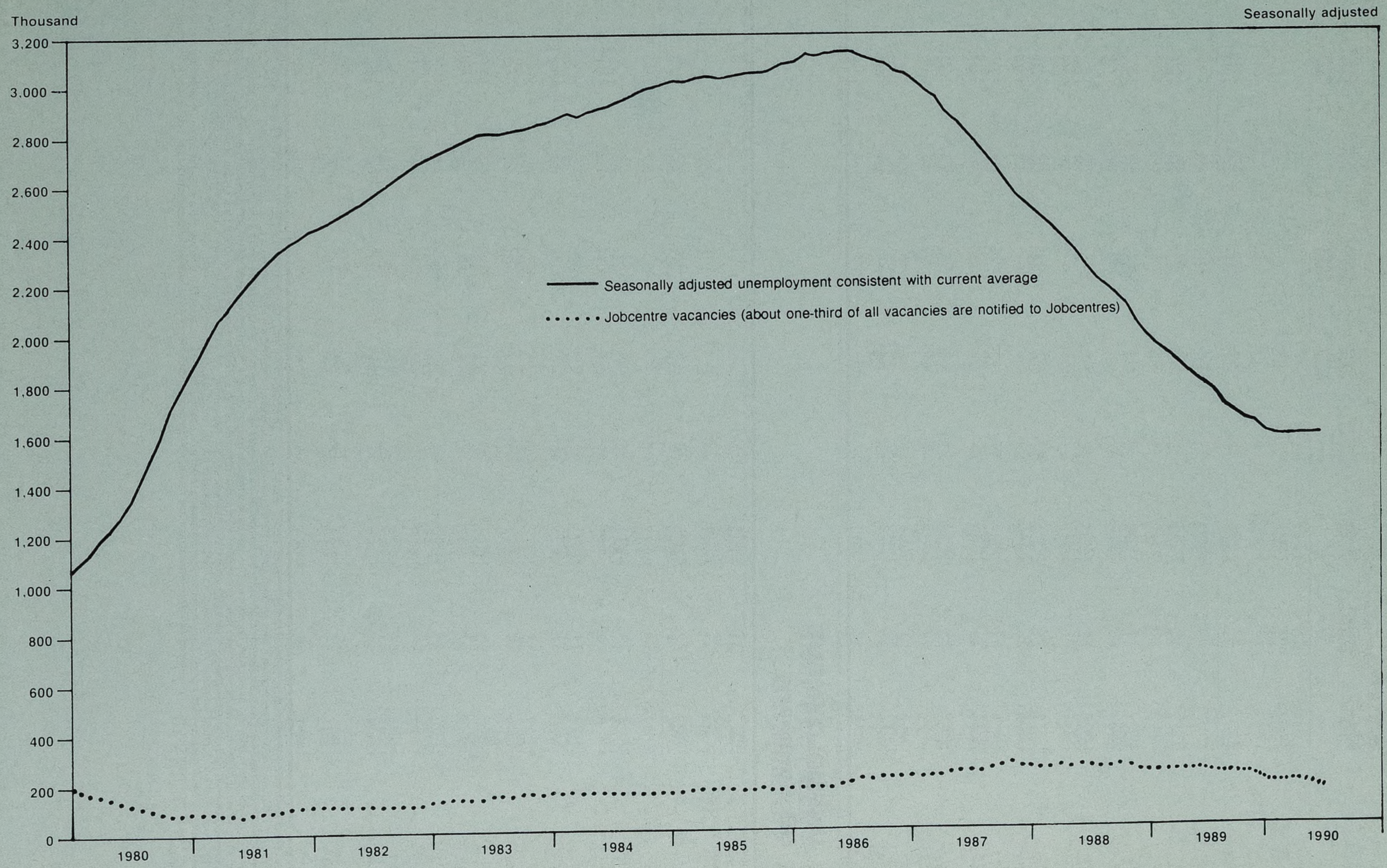
1·13 EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time—operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1990: regions

	OVERTIME				SHORT-TIME								
					Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week			
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked: Average per operative working overtime	Hours of overtime worked: Actual (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Hours lost: Actual (Thou)	Hours lost: Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	338·0	39·8	9·0	3,044·8	0·4	14·7	1·0	8·3	8·3	1·4	0·2	22·9	16·4
Greater London *	136·5	43·8	8·4	1,148·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
East Anglia	49·5	39·5	10·0	492·8	. .	0·1	0·3	1·8	6·0	0·3	0·2	1·9	6·2
South West	98·1	38·8	9·6	940·5	0·1	3·3	1·0	7·8	7·6	1·1	0·4	11·1	10·1
West Midlands	199·1	38·4	9·0	1,790·7	0·1	5·2	2·3	28·6	12·2	2·5	0·5	33·8	13·7
East Midlands	123·2	34·8	9·3	1,143·0	0·1	4·0	4·3	33·0	7·7	4·4	1·2	37·0	8·4
Yorkshire and Humberside	142·4	38·1	9·8	1,396·8	0·3	13·6	1·1	10·3	9·6	1·4	0·4	23·9	17·0
North West	168·1	35·2	9·7	1,626·0	0·3	11·5	2·0	17·4	8·7	2·3	0·5	28·9	12·7
North	68·4	32·2	9·9	680·0	0·4	14·0	·4	3·3	7·4	0·8	0·4	17·3	21·7
Wales	54·1	30·8	9·3	502·5	1·0	41·9	·5	5·7	10·9	1·6	0·9	47·6	30·3
Scotland	108·9	36·5	9·7	1,056·7	0·9	34·7	·5	10·4	20·0	1·4	0·5	45·0	32·5

* Included in South East

C1

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: UNITED KINGDOM 1980–90



2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		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
1986*)	Annual averages	3,289·1	11·8	3,107·3	11·2					
1987)		2,953·4	10·6	2,822·3	10·1					
1988**)		2,370·4	8·4	2,293·9	8·1					
1989)		1,798·7	6·3	1,796·6	6·3					
1988	July 14	2,326·7	8·2	2,262·8	8·0	–56·8	–45·2	283	2,003	41
	Aug 11	2,291·2	8·1	2,220·9	7·9	–41·7	–46·1	237	2,013	40
	Sept 8** ‡‡	2,311·0	8·2	2,189·3	7·7	–33·9	–44·1	266	2,005	40
	Oct 13	2,118·9	7·5	2,151·7	7·6	–33·8	–36·5	241	1,839	39
	Nov 10	2,066·9	7·3	2,101·8	7·4	–52·7	–40·1	224	1,805	37
	Dec 8	2,046·5	7·2	2,038·3	7·2	–67·8	–51·4	212	1,797	37
1989	Jan 12	2,074·3	7·3	1,995·0	7·0	–49·6	–56·7	215	1,822	37
	Feb 9	2,018·2	7·1	1,951·9	6·8	–39·1	–52·2	221	1,763	35
	Mar 9	1,960·2	6·9	1,920·5	6·7	–32·1	–40·3	200	1,726	34
	Apr 13	1,883·6	6·6	1,860·1	6·5	–58·6	–43·3	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802·5	6·3	1,839·1	6·5	–22·2	–37·6	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743·1	6·1	1,811·3	6·4	–25·5	–35·4	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771·4	6·2	1,785·1	6·3	–23·1	–23·6	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741·1	6·1	1,742·7	6·1	–41·9	–30·2	214	1,501	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702·9	6·0	1,692·7	5·9	–51·0	–38·7	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635·8	5·7	1,674·5	5·9	–19·4	–37·4	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612·4	5·7	1,652·0	5·8	–22·9	–31·1	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639·0	5·8	1,634·6	5·7	–17·4	–19·9	207	1,407	25
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,612·1	5·7	–22·5	–20·8	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,610·4	5·6	–1·7	–13·9	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,604·4	5·6	–6·0	–10·1	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5·7	1,606·6	5·6	2·2	–1·8	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5·5	1,611·5	5·7	4·9	0·4	182	1,373	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5·5	1,618·2	5·7	6·7	4·6	190	1,342	23
	July 12 P	1,623·6	5·7	1,629·1	5·7	10·9	7·5	261	1,340	23

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1986*)	Annual averages	3,161·3	11·7	2,984·6	11·0					
1987)		2,826·9	10·4	2,700·2	9·9					
1988**)		2,254·7	8·2	2,180·7	7·9					
1989)		1,693·0	6·1	1,691·1	6·1					
1988	July 14	2,208·5	8·0	2,149·6	7·8	–56·5	–44·9	272	1,896	40
	Aug 11	2,173·7	7·9	2,108·5	7·7	–40·8	–45·5	230	1,905	39
	Sept 8** ‡‡	2,195·2	8·0	2,077·7	7·5	–32·7	–43·3	257	1,899	39
	Oct 13	2,008·4	7·3	2,041·1	7·4	–32·8	–35·4	232	1,738	38
	Nov 10	1,958·0	7·1	1,991·1	7·2	–52·7	–39·4	217	1,705	36
	Dec 8	1,938·5	7·0	1,929·1	7·0	–66·3	–50·6	206	1,697	36
1989	Jan 12	1,963·2	7·1	1,885·1	6·8	–50·2	–56·4	207	1,721	36
	Feb 9	1,908·1	6·9	1,842·3	6·6	–39·0	–51·8	213	1,662	34
	Mar 9	1,851·9	6·7	1,811·5	6·5	–31·7	–40·3	193	1,626	32
	Apr 13	1,776·0	6·4	1,752·1	6·3	–57·4	–42·7	182	1,563	31
	May 11	1,697·1	6·1	1,732·0	6·2	–21·2	–36·8	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638·9	5·9	1,705·4	6·1	–24·3	–34·3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663·6	6·0	1,679·3	6·0	–23·1	–22·9	237	1,399	27
	Aug 10	1,634·1	5·9	1,638·1	5·9	–40·8	–29·4	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596·8	5·7	1,589·7	5·7	–49·3	–37·7	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534·0	5·5	1,572·2	5·7	–18·7	–36·3	206	1,304	24
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513·2	5·4	1,550·8	5·6	–21·8	–29·9	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539·9	5·6	1,534·2	5·5	–16·6	–18·5	200	1,316	23
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586·6	5·7	1,512·9	5·4	–21·3	–19·8	206	1,357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576·8	5·7	1,511·7	5·4	–1·2	–13·0	219	1,335	23
	Mar 8	1,549·0	5·6	1,505·9	5·4	–5·8	–9·4	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528·7	5·5	1,508·6	5·4	2·7	–1·4	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482·5	5·3	1,513·8	5·4	5·2	0·7	176	1,284	23
	June 14	1,460·6	5·3	1,521·3	5·5	7·5	5·1	184	1,255	22
	July 12 P	1,524·1	5·5	1,532·1	5·5	10·8	7·8	251	1,251	22

* 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.
† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1989 for 1989 and 1990 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These national and regional unemployment rates have been up-dated to incorporate revisions to the workforce estimates arising from the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.
** Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduces the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.
‡‡ 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

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ††		MARRIED		
Number	Per cent work-force †	Number	Per cent work-force †	Number	Per cent work-force †	Number	Per cent work-force †	Number		
2,252·5	13·7	2,148·3	13·1	1,036·6	9·1	959·0	8·4		1986*)	Annual averages
2,045·8	12·5	1,971·0	12·1	907·6	7·8	851·3	7·3		1987)	
1,650·5	10·1	1,607·1	9·8	719·9	6·1	686·8	5·8		1988**)	
1,290·8	7·9	1,289·6	7·9	507·9	4·2	507·0	4·2		1989)	
1,606·3	9·8	1,584·7	9·7	720·4	6·1	678·1	5·7	287·7	1988	July 14
1,576·5	9·6	1,558·5	9·5	714·6	6·0	662·4	5·6	286·9		Aug 11
1,594·4	9·7	1,539·0	9·4	716·6	6·0	650·3	5·5	287·9		Sept 8** ‡‡
1,484·2	9·1	1,516·3	9·3	634·6	5·3	635·4	5·3	265·2		Oct 13
1,454·8	8·9	1,481·3	9·1	612·2	5·1	620·5	5·2	254·9		Nov 10
1,451·5	8·9	1,439·0	8·8	595·1	5·0	599·3	5·0	249·9		Dec 8
1,473·2	9·0	1,410·9	8·7	601·1	4·9	584·1	4·8	248·7	1989	Jan 12
1,434·9	8·8	1,381·2	8·5	583·3	4·8	570·7	4·7	239·5		Feb 9
1,399·4	8·6	1,363·4	8·4	560·9	4·6	557·1	4·6	229·3		Mar 9
1,350·8	8·3	1,323·6	8·1	532·8	4·4	536·5	4·4	216·9		Apr 13
1,297·1	8·0	1,312·8	8·1	505·5	4·1	526·3	4·3	204·7		May 11
1,256·6	7·7	1,297·6	8·0	486·6	4·0	513·7	4·2	195·7		June 8
1,261·6	7·7	1,283·9	7·9	509·8	4·2	501·2	4·1	196·1		July 13
1,238·4	7·6	1,260·7	7·7	502·7	4·1	482·0	3·9	193·3		Aug 10
1,218·8	7·5	1,229·0	7·5	484·1	4·0	463·7	3·8	183·0		Sept 14 ‡
1,181·3	7·2	1,216·4	7·5	454·5	3·7	458·1	3·8	172·9		Oct 12 ‡
1,172·7	7·2	1,201·8	7·4	439·7	3·6	450·2	3·7	165·0		Nov 9 ‡
1,204·8	7·4	1,194·4	7·3	434·2	3·6	440·2	3·6	162·5		Dec 14 ‡
1,239·3	7·6	1,180·3	7·2	447·7	3·7	431·8	3·5	164·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,232·2	7·6	1,180·4	7·2	443·5	3·6	430·0	3·5	160·2		Feb 8 ‡
1,213·5	7·4	1,176·3	7·2	433·1	3·5	428·1	3·5	155·8		Mar 8
1,198·2	7·4	1,176·4	7·2	428·1	3·5	430·2	3·5	154·8		Apr 12
1,170·0	7·2	1,183·9	7·3	408·5	3·3	427·6	3·5	146·1		May 10
1,155·4	7·1	1,193·0	7·3	400·2	3·3	425·2	3·5	141·9		June 14
1,192·1	7·3	1,207·3	7·4	431·5	3·5	421·8	3·5	146·1		July 12 P

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2·2

2,159·6	13·5	2,058·7	12·9	1,001·7	9·0	926·0	8·3		1986*)	Annual averages
1,953·8	12·3	1,881·8	11·8	873·1	7·7	818·4	7·2		1987)	
1,566·1	9·8	1,524·4	9·6	688·6	5·9	656·3	5·7		1988**)	
1,213·1	7·6	1,212·0	7·6	479·9	4·0	479·0	4·0		1989)	
1,521·5	9·5	1,502·1	9·4	687·0	5·9	647·5	5·6	273·7		July 14
1,492·5	9·4	1,476·5	9·3	681·2	5·9	632·0	5·4	272·8		Aug 11
1,511·0	9·5	1,457·5	9·1	684·3	5·9	620·2	5·3	274·4		Sept 8** ‡‡
1,404·1	8·8	1,435·5	9·0	604·3	5·2	605·6	5·2	252·1		Oct 13
1,375·3	8·6	1,400·6	8·8	582·6	5·0	590·5	5·1	242·1		Nov 10
1,371·9	8·6	1,359·1	8·5	566·6	4·9	570·0	4·9	237·7		Dec 8
1,391·4	8·8	1,330·7	8·4	571·8	4·8	554·4	4·7	236·1	1989	Jan 12
1,353·9	8·5	1,301·4	8·2	554·2	4·6	540·9	4·5	226·9		Feb 9
1,319·5	8·3	1,283·9	8·1	532·4	4·5	527·6	4·4	217·0		Mar 9
1,271·4	8·0	1,244·6	7·8	504·5	4·2	507·5	4·3	204·7		Apr 13
1,219·2	7·7	1,234·3	7·8	477·9	4·0	497·7	4·2	192·7		May 11
1,179·7	7·4	1,219·7	7·7	459·2	3·9	485·7	4·1	184·1		June 8
1,183·6	7·5	1,206·1	7·6	480·0	4·0	473·2	4·0	183·5		July 13
1,161·0	7·3	1,183·6	7·5	473·0	4·0	454·5	3·8	180·7		Aug 10
1,141·7	7·2	1,152·8	7·3	455·1	3·8	436·9	3·7	171·3		Sept 14 ‡
1,106·5	7·0	1,140·7	7·2	427·4	3·6	431·5	3·6	161·7		Oct 12 ‡
1,099·0	6·9	1,126·7	7·1	414·2	3·5	424·1	3·6	154·4		Nov 9 ‡
1,130·4	7·1	1,119·7	7·0	409·5	3·4	414·5	3·5	152·3		Dec 14 ‡
1,163·7	7·3	1,106·3	7·0	422·9	3·5	406·6	3·4	154·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,157·5	7·3	1,106·6	7·0	419·3	3·5	405·1	3·4	150·5		Feb 8 ‡
1,139·6	7·2	1,102·6	6·9	409·4	3·4	403·3	3·4	146·4		Mar 8
1,124·5	7·1	1,103·0	6·9	404·2	3·4	405·6	3·4	145·2		Apr 12
1,097·1	6·9	1,110·5	7·0	385·3	3·2	403·3	3·4	136·9		May 10
1,083·5	6·8	1,120·0	7·1	377·1	3·2	401·3	3·4	132·9		June 14
1,118·3	7·0	1,134·1	7·1	405·8	3·4	398·0	3·3	136·0		July 12 P

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

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
SOUTH EAST												
1986*)	784·7	524·7	260·0	8·7	10·0	6·8	750·3	8·3			505·2	245·0
1987) Annual	680·5	460·8	219·7	7·4	8·7	5·7	657·9	7·2			448·3	209·7
1988**) averages	508·6	346·8	161·8	5·5	6·5	4·1	495·9	5·3			339·9	156·1
1989)	367·4	259·6	107·8	3·9	4·8	2·6	367·0	3·9			259·3	107·6
1989 July 13	363·3	255·3	108·0	3·8	4·8	2·6	363·8	3·8	–5·6	–3·5	257·9	105·9
Aug 10	356·8	250·1	106·7	3·8	4·7	2·6	352·3	3·7	–11·8	–6·9	251·7	100·6
Sept 14	349·7	246·9	102·8	3·7	4·6	2·5	345·2	3·6	–7·3	–8·2	247·3	97·9
Oct 12	337·2	240·4	96·9	3·6	4·5	2·3	343·0	3·6	–2·3	–7·1	246·6	96·4
Nov 9	332·7	239·0	93·7	3·5	4·5	2·3	342·7	3·6	–0·4	–3·3	246·8	95·9
Dec 14	342·9	249·3	93·6	3·6	4·7	2·3	342·1	3·6	–0·6	–1·0	247·6	94·5
1990 Jan 11	348·7	254·5	94·2	3·7	4·8	2·3	338·4	3·6	–3·7	–1·5	245·7	92·7
Feb 8	349·9	255·5	94·4	3·7	4·8	2·3	338·0	3·6	–0·4	–1·6	245·7	92·3
Mar 8	346·5	252·9	93·6	3·7	4·7	2·3	338·1	3·6	0·1	–1·3	245·2	92·9
Apr 12	349·1	254·4	94·6	3·7	4·8	2·3	345·5	3·6	7·4	2·4	250·4	95·1
May 10	342·4	251·2	91·2	3·6	4·7	2·2	349·7	3·7	4·2	3·9	254·5	95·2
June 14	341·9	252·0	90·0	3·6	4·7	2·2	354·7	3·7	5·0	5·5	259·5	95·2
July 12 P	359·3	262·5	96·8	3·8	4·9	2·3	358·9	3·8	4·2	4·5	264·1	94·8
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1986*)	407·1	280·9	126·1	9·5	11·1	7·3	391·3	9·2			272·0	119·4
1987) Annual	363·8	254·4	109·4	8·5	10·1	6·2	353·0	8·2			248·3	104·7
1988**) averages	291·9	205·1	86·7	6·7	8·1	4·8	285·3	6·6			201·5	83·8
1989)	218·2	156·5	61·8	5·0	6·3	3·3	218·0	5·0			156·4	61·7
1989 July 13	219·5	156·7	62·8	5·0	6·3	3·3	216·8	4·9	–1·8	–2·1	155·7	61·1
Aug 10	215·0	152·9	62·1	4·9	6·1	3·3	210·2	4·8	–6·6	–3·6	151·5	58·7
Sept 14	211·2	150·8	60·4	4·8	6·0	3·2	206·1	4·7	–4·2	–4·2	148·9	57·2
Oct 12	202·5	145·7	56·9	4·6	5·8	3·0	204·3	4·7	–1·8	–4·2	147·9	56·4
Nov 9	198·1	143·2	54·9	4·5	5·7	2·9	203·3	4·6	–1·2	–2·4	147·2	56·1
Dec 14	200·8	146·1	54·7	4·6	5·8	2·9	201·3	4·6	–2·0	–1·6	146·1	55·2
1990 Jan 11	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	198·8	4·5	–2·5	–1·8	144·5	54·3
Feb 8	199·5	145·8	53·7	4·5	5·8	2·8	197·5	4·5	–1·3	–1·9	144·0	53·5
Mar 8	198·2	145·0	53·3	4·5	5·8	2·8	196·5	4·5	–1·0	–1·6	142·9	53·6
Apr 12	201·2	146·7	54·4	4·6	5·9	2·9	200·1	4·6	3·6	0·4	145·3	54·8
May 10	198·5	145·6	52·9	4·5	5·8	2·8	201·4	4·6	1·3	1·3	146·7	54·7
June 14	199·3	146·6	52·7	4·5	5·9	2·8	203·4	4·6	2·0	2·3	148·6	54·8
July 12 P	207·3	151·2	56·2	4·7	6·0	3·0	204·4	4·7	1·0	1·4	149·9	54·5
EAST ANGLIA												
1986*)	83·4	53·9	29·5	9·0	9·8	8·0	78·8	8·5			51·4	27·4
1987) Annual	72·5	47·4	25·1	7·7	8·6	6·3	69·4	7·3			45·8	23·6
1988**) averages	52·0	33·6	18·5	5·4	6·0	4·6	50·3	5·2			32·6	17·7
1989)	35·2	24·0	11·2	3·6	4·3	2·7	35·1	3·6			24·0	11·2
1989 July 13	33·1	22·4	10·7	3·4	4·0	2·6	34·7	3·6	–0·3	–0·3	23·8	10·9
Aug 10	32·7	22·2	10·4	3·3	3·9	2·5	33·9	3·5	–0·7	–0·4	23·5	10·4
Sept 14	31·8	21·9	9·9	3·3	3·9	2·4	33·2	3·4	–0·8	–0·6	23·3	9·9
Oct 12	31·2	21·7	9·5	3·2	3·8	2·3	33·5	3·4	0·3	–0·4	23·7	9·8
Nov 9	31·7	22·4	9·3	3·2	4·0	2·3	33·4	3·4	–0·1	–0·2	23·7	9·7
Dec 14	33·7	24·4	9·3	3·4	4·3	2·3	33·4	3·4	—	0·1	24·0	9·4
1990 Jan 11	36·0	25·9	10·0	3·7	4·6	2·4	33·0	3·4	–0·4	–0·2	23·8	9·2
Feb 8	36·9	26·7	10·2	3·8	4·7	2·5	33·6	3·4	0·6	0·1	24·1	9·5
Mar 8	37·0	26·8	10·1	3·8	4·7	2·5	34·3	3·5	0·7	0·3	24·7	9·6
Apr 12	36·7	26·5	10·1	3·8	4·7	2·5	35·0	3·6	0·7	0·7	25·2	9·8
May 10	35·7	25·8	9·8	3·7	4·6	2·4	35·6	3·6	0·6	0·7	25·7	9·9
June 14	33·9	24·6	9·2	3·5	4·4	2·2	35·9	3·7	0·3	0·5	25·9	10·0
July 12 P	35·3	25·5	9·8	3·6	4·5	2·4	36·6	3·7	0·7	0·5	26·6	10·0
SOUTH WEST												
1986*)	205·7	131·6	74·2	9·9	10·8	8·6	195·8	9·5			126·1	69·7
1987) Annual	178·9	115·0	63·9	8·5	9·4	7·2	172·3	8·1			111·4	60·9
1988**) averages	137·6	88·5	49·1	6·4	7·2	5·4	133·7	6·2			86·5	47·3
1989)	98·1	66·1	31·9	4·5	5·4	3·4	98·0	4·5			66·1	31·9
1989 July 13	91·7	61·7	30·0	4·2	5·0	3·2	97·7	4·5	–2·0	–1·2	65·9	31·8
Aug 10	91·1	61·5	29·7	4·2	5·0	3·1	94·8	4·4	–2·8	–1·9	64·8	30·0
Sept 14	89·6	60·8	28·8	4·1	5·0	3·0	91·4	4·2	–3·6	–2·8	62·8	28·6
Oct 12	87·7	60·1	27·6	4·0	4·9	2·9	90·1	4·1	–1·6	–2·7	62·3	27·8
Nov 9	88·8	61·2	27·5	4·1	5·0	2·9	88·4	4·1	–1·7	–2·3	61·6	26·8
Dec 14	92·5	65·1	27·4	4·2	5·3	2·9	88·1	4·0	–0·3	–1·1	62·1	26·0
1990 Jan 11	96·8	68·3	28·5	4·4	5·6	3·0	87·4	4·0	–0·7	–0·9	61·9	25·5
Feb 8	96·7	68·1	28·6	4·4	5·6	3·0	88·5	4·1	1·1	—	62·5	26·0
Mar 8	95·1	67·1	28·1	4·4	5·5	2·9	89·7	4·1	1·2	0·5	63·2	26·5
Apr 12	91·3	64·6	26·7	4·2	5·3	2·8	90·2	4·1	0·5	0·9	63·2	27·0
May 10	87·5	62·4	25·2	4·0	5·1	2·6	91·7	4·2	1·5	1·1	64·5	27·2
June 14	85·1	61·3	23·9	3·9	5·0	2·5	93·7	4·3	2·0	1·3	66·4	27·3
July 12 P	90·3	64·6	25·7	4·1	5·3	2·7	95·4	4·4	1·7	1·7	68·2	27·2

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
WEST MIDLANDS												
1986*)	346·7	236·8	108·0	13·6	15·4	10·6	327·7	12·9			228·1	99·6
1987) Annual	305·9	211·1	94·8	12·0	13·8	9·2	292·1	11·4			203·5	88·6
1988**) averages	238·0	163·0	75·0	9·2	10·7	7·1	230·1	8·9			158·7	71·4
1989)	168·5	118·8	49·7	6·6	8·0	4·6	168·4	6·6			118·7	49·6
1989 July 13	166·0	116·4	49·6	6·5	7·8	4·6	165·7	6·5	–2·9	–2·8	117·2	48·5
Aug 10	162·1	113·6	48·5	6·3	7·6	4·5	159·9	6·3	–5·9	–3·9	113·6	46·3
Sept 14 ‡	159·9	112·5	47·4	6·3	7·6	4·4	154·5	6·0	–5·7	–4·8	110·7	43·8
Oct 12 ‡	152·9	108·5	44·3	6·0	7·3	4·1	155·1	6·1	0·6	–3·7	110·8	44·3
Nov 9 ‡	149·8	107·1	42·7	5·9	7·2	4·0	154·4	6·0	–0·6	–1·9	110·4	44·0
Dec 14 ‡	151·6	109·8	41·8	5·9	7·4	3·9	152·9	6·0	–1·5	–0·5	110·0	42·9
1990 Jan 11 ‡	156·5	113·4	43·1	6·1	7·6	4·0	151·1	5·9	–1·8	–1·3	108·9	42·2
Feb 8 ‡	155·2	112·6	42·6	6·1	7·6	4·0	150·8	5·9	–0·3	–1·2	108·8	42·0
Mar 8	151·0	109·7	41·3	5·9	7·4	3·9	148·7	5·8	–2·1	–1·4	107·5	41·2
Apr 12	148·7	108·2	40·5	5·8	7·3	3·8	148·7	5·8	—	–0·8	107·6	41·1
May 10	145·3	106·3	39·0	5·7	7·2	3·6	149·3	5·8	0·6	–0·5	108·4	40·9
June 14	144·0	105·6	38·4	5·6	7·1	3·6	149·3	5·8	—	0·2	108·7	40·6
July 12 P	150·0	108·9	41·1	5·9	7·3	3·8	149·5	5·8	0·2	0·3	109·3	40·2
EAST MIDLANDS												
1986*)	202·8	136·0	66·8	10·7	12·1	8·6	191·3	10·1			129·4	61·9
1987) Annual	183·9	125·2	54·4	9·6	11·2	6·9	175·8	9·2			120·6	55·2
1988**) averages	147·8	101·9	45·9	7·7	9·1	5·7	143·1	7·4			99·2	43·9
1989)	108·9	77·2	31·7	5·6	6·9	3·8	108·8	5·6			77·2	31·6
1989 July 13	107·9	76·1	31·8	5·5	6·8	3·9	108·3	5·6	–1·7	–1·5	77·3	31·0
Aug 10	105·5	74·3	31·2	5·4	6·6	3·8	105·6	5·4	–2·6	–1·8	75·9	29·7
Sept 14 ‡	101·3	71·4	29·8	5·2	6·4	3·6	101·3	5·2	–4·4	–2·9	72·8	28·5
Oct 12 ‡	95·3	67·5	27·8	4·9	6·0	3·4	99·3	5·1	–2·3	–3·1	71·0	28·3
Nov 9 ‡	93·2	66·7	26·5	4·8	6·0	3·2	97·7	5·0	–1·7	–2·8	69·9	27·8
Dec 14 ‡	95·5	69·2	26·3	4·9	6·2	3·2	96·3	5·0	–1·4	–1·7	69·1	27·2
1990 Jan 11 ‡	99·5	71·9	27·6	5·1	6·4	3·3	94·5	4·9	–1·8	–1·6	67·9	26·6
Feb 8 ‡	100·5	72·6	27·9	5·2	6·5	3·4	95·5	4·9	1·0	–0·7	68·5	27·0
Mar 8	98·8	71·6	27·2	5·1	6·4	3·3	95·1	4·9	–0·4	–0·4	68·4	26·7
Apr 12	97·4	70·2	27·1	5·0	6·3	3·3	94·6	4·9	–0·5	—	67·6	27·0
May 10	93·8	67·9	25·9	4·8	6·1	3·1	95·2	4·9	0·6	–0·1	68·4	26·8
June 14	92·2	67·0	25·2	4·7	6·0	3·1	95·8	4·9	0·6	0·2	69·2	26·6
July 12 P	96·9	69·7	27·2	5·0	6·2	3·3	96·6	5·0	0·8	0·7	70·2	26·4
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE												
1986*)	315·9	220·1	95·8	13·5	15·8	10·1	294·3	12·6			207·8	86·5
1987) Annual	286·0	201·2	84·8	12·2	14·6	8·7	270·5	11·5			192·4	78·1
1988**) averages	234·9	165·8	69·1	10·0	12·2	7·0	225·9	9·6			160·7	65·1
1989)	178·8	129·7	49·1	7·7	9·7	4·9	178·6	7·7			129·6	49·0
1989 July 13	176·2	126·5	49·6	7·6	9·5	5·0	177·6	7·6	–0·8	–2·1	129·0	48·6
Aug 10	173·7	124·7	49·0	7·5	9·4	4·9	174·3	7·5	–3·0	–2·2	127·5	46·8
Sept 14 ‡	171·0	124·0	46·9	7·3	9·3	4·7	169·7	7·3	–4·9	–2·9	124·8	44·9
Oct 12 ‡	162·5	118·9	43·6	7·0	8·9	4·4	167·3	7·2	–2·6	–3·5	123·0	44·3
Nov 9 ‡	159·9	117·7	42·2	6·9	8·8	4·2	164·2	7·1	–3·1	–3·5	120·6	43·6
Dec 14 ‡	162·3	120·6	41·7	7·0	9·0	4·2	162·5	7·0	–1·7	–2·4	119·8	42·7
1990 Jan 11 ‡	167·3	124·1	43·2	7·2	9·3	4·3	159·9	6·9	–2·6	–2·5	118·0	41·9
Feb 8 ‡	165·5	122·9	42·7	7·1	9·2	4·3	159·3	6·8	–0·6	–1·6	117·7	41·6
Mar 8	161·4	120·2	41·3	6·9	9·0	4·1	157·4	6·8	–1·9	–1·7	116·6	40·8
Apr 12	158·7	118·0	40·7	6·8	8·9	4·1	156·6	6·7	–0·8	–1·1	115·7	40·9
May 10	153·4	114·5	39·0	6·6	8·6	3·9	156·1	6·7	–0·5	–1·1	115·6	40·5
June 14	150·7	112·5	38·2	6·5	8·4	3·8	156·3	6·7	0·2	–0·4	116·2	40·1
July 12 P	157·2	116·4	40·8	6·8	8·7	4·1	157·5	6·8	1·2	0·3	117·9	39·6
NORTH WEST												
1986*)	448·3	313·2	135·1	14·6	17·5	10·6	423·1	13·8			298·6	124·6
1987) Annual	403·3	284·3	118·6	13·1	15·9	9·2	385·2	12·5			273·8	111·3
1988**) averages	333·0	235·9	97·1	10·8	13·2	7·4	322·1	10·4			229·6	92·5
1989)	262·6	191·6	71·0	8·4	10·8	5·3	262·3	8·4			191·4	70·9
1989 July 13	261·0	189·2	71·8	8·4	10·7	5·4	261·4	8·4	–2·8	–3·5	190·8	70·6
Aug 10	255·6	184·9	70·6	8·2	10·4	5·3	255·0	8·2	–6·5	–4·5	186·8	68·2
Sept 14 ‡	250·6	182·0	68·6	8·0	10·3	5·1	247·0	7·9	–7·8	–5·7	182·1	64·9
Oct 12 ‡	239·2	175·4	63·9	7·7	9·9	4·8	245·4	7·9	–1·9	–5·4	180·4	65·0
Nov 9 ‡	234·8	173·3	61·4	7·5	9·8	4·6	241·4	7·8	–4·1	–4·6	177·8	63·6
Dec 14 ‡	236·6	176·4	60·2	7·6	10·0	4·5	237·6	7·6	–3·8	–3·1	176·0	61·6
1990 Jan 11 ‡	243·2	180·8	62·4	7·8	10·2	4·7	233·8	7·5	–3·8	–3·9	173·8	60·0
Feb 8 ‡	240·7	179·6	61·0	7·7	10·1	4·6	233·3	7·5	–0·5	–2·7	173·9	59·4
Mar 8	237·5	177·8	59·8	7·6	10·0	4·5	232·6	7·5	–0·7	–1·7	173·3	59·3
Apr 12	234·1	175·1	59·0	7·5	9·9	4·4	231·5	7·4	–1·1	–0·8	172·4	59·1
May 10	227·6	171·2	56·4	7·3	9·7	4·2	231·2	7·4	–0·3	–0·7	172·4	58·8
June 14	223·0	167·9	55·1	7·2	9·5	4·1	230·4	7·4	–0·8	–0·7	172·2	58·2
July 12 P	231·0	172·3	58·7	7·4	9·7	4·4	230·5	7·4	0·1	–0·3	173·1	57·4

See footnotes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

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
NORTH												
1986*) Annual averages	234·9	167·3	67·6	16·4	19·6	11·7	221·5	15·4			159·6	61·9
1987)	213·1	155·1	58·0	14·9	18·4	9·9	203·9	14·3			149·6	54·2
1988**)	179·4	130·7	48·7	12·5	15·5	8·2	173·9	12·1			127·5	46·4
1989)	141·9	105·7	36·2	10·0	12·9	6·1	141·8	10·0			105·6	36·2
1989 July 13	138·9	102·8	36·0	9·8	12·5	6·1	140·8	10·0	−2·6	−2·7	104·9	35·9
Aug 10	135·5	100·3	35·2	9·6	12·2	6·0	138·0	9·8	−2·9	−2·7	103·5	34·5
Sept 14 ‡	132·4	97·6	34·8	9·4	11·9	5·9	132·6	9·4	−5·4	−3·6	99·4	33·2
Oct 12 ‡	127·3	94·9	32·4	9·0	11·5	5·5	130·6	9·2	−2·1	−3·5	98·0	32·6
Nov 9 ‡	124·9	93·9	31·0	8·8	11·4	5·3	127·3	9·0	−3·3	−3·6	95·6	31·7
Dec 14 ‡	124·7	94·4	30·3	8·8	11·5	5·1	124·8	8·8	−2·5	−2·6	93·8	31·0
1990 Jan 11 ‡	129·1	97·2	31·9	9·1	11·8	5·4	123·0	8·7	−1·8	−2·5	92·2	30·8
Feb 8 ‡	126·8	95·4	31·3	9·0	11·6	5·3	121·9	8·6	−1·1	−1·8	91·6	30·3
Mar 8	124·9	94·3	30·5	8·8	11·5	5·2	121·1	8·6	−0·8	−1·2	91·1	30·0
Apr 12	122·3	92·6	29·7	8·7	11·3	5·0	119·8	8·5	−1·3	−1·1	90·1	29·7
May 10	119·1	90·7	28·3	8·4	11·0	4·8	120·3	8·5	0·5	−0·5	90·9	29·4
June 14	116·8	89·2	27·6	8·3	10·9	4·7	120·1	8·5	−0·2	−0·3	91·1	29·0
July 12 P	119·4	90·4	29·0	8·5	11·0	4·9	120·7	8·5	0·6	0·3	92·0	28·7
WALES												
1986*) Annual averages	179·0	126·1	52·9	14·4	16·6	10·9	169·3	13·6			120·5	48·8
1987)	157·0	111·8	45·2	12·7	15·2	9·0	149·9	12·1			107·6	42·3
1988**)	130·0	92·9	37·1	10·3	12·6	7·1	125·7	10·0			90·3	35·3
1989)	97·0	70·9	26·2	7·4	9·2	4·9	96·9	7·4			70·8	26·1
1989 July 13	93·3	67·5	25·7	7·1	8·8	4·8	96·1	7·4	−2·3	−1·7	70·1	26·0
Aug 10	91·1	65·8	25·3	7·0	8·5	4·7	93·4	7·1	−2·7	−2·1	68·6	24·8
Sept 14 ‡	90·6	66·0	24·6	6·9	8·6	4·6	90·1	6·9	−3·3	−2·8	66·7	23·4
Oct 12 ‡	86·5	63·9	22·6	6·6	8·3	4·2	88·7	6·8	−1·5	−2·5	65·9	22·8
Nov 9 ‡	85·7	63·8	21·9	6·6	8·3	4·1	86·6	6·6	−2·1	−2·3	64·4	22·2
Dec 14 ‡	87·2	65·6	21·6	6·7	8·5	4·0	85·7	6·6	−0·9	−1·5	64·1	21·6
1990 Jan 11 ‡	90·3	67·7	22·6	6·9	8·8	4·2	84·6	6·5	−1·1	−1·4	63·3	21·3
Feb 8 ‡	88·9	66·7	22·1	6·8	8·7	4·1	84·2	6·4	−0·4	−0·8	63·2	21·0
Mar 8	86·6	65·4	21·3	6·6	8·5	4·0	83·8	6·4	−0·4	−0·6	63·0	20·8
Apr 12	84·6	63·9	20·7	6·5	8·3	3·9	83·0	6·3	−0·8	−0·5	62·3	20·7
May 10	81·2	61·9	19·3	6·2	8·0	3·6	83·4	6·4	0·4	−0·3	63·0	20·4
June 14	79·1	60·7	18·4	6·1	7·9	3·4	84·2	6·4	0·8	0·1	63·9	20·3
July 12 P	83·2	63·1	20·1	6·4	8·2	3·8	85·4	6·5	1·2	0·8	65·2	20·2
SCOTLAND												
1986*) Annual averages	359·8	248·1	111·8	14·5	16·9	11·0	332·7	13·4			232·1	100·6
1987)	345·8	241·9	103·8	14·0	16·7	10·1	323·4	13·1			228·9	94·5
1988**)	293·6	207·2	86·4	11·8	14·3	8·3	280·1	11·3			199·3	80·8
1989)	234·7	169·5	65·2	9·4	11·8	6·1	234·3	9·3			169·3	65·0
1989 July 13	232·4	165·6	66·7	9·3	11·5	6·2	233·0	9·3	−2·2	−3·5	169·0	64·0
Aug 10	229·9	163·5	66·4	9·2	11·4	6·2	230·8	9·2	−1·8	−2·8	167·6	63·2
Sept 14 ‡	219·9	158·7	61·3	8·8	11·1	5·7	224·7	9·0	−6·2	−3·4	162·9	61·8
Oct 12 ‡	214·1	155·3	58·8	8·5	10·8	5·5	219·5	8·7	−5·2	−4·4	159·2	60·3
Nov 9 ‡	211·7	153·8	57·9	8·4	10·7	5·4	214·8	8·6	−4·8	−5·4	155·8	59·0
Dec 14 ‡	212·9	155·5	57·3	8·5	10·8	5·3	210·5	8·4	−4·3	−4·7	153·0	57·5
1990 Jan 11 ‡	219·2	159·9	59·3	8·7	11·1	5·5	207·1	8·3	−3·4	−4·1	150·6	56·5
Feb 8 ‡	215·7	157·3	58·4	8·6	11·0	5·4	206·4	8·2	−0·7	−2·8	150·4	56·0
Mar 8	210·1	153·8	56·3	8·4	10·7	5·2	204·8	8·2	−1·6	−1·9	149·5	55·3
Apr 12	205·9	151·0	54·9	8·2	10·5	5·1	203·8	8·1	−1·0	−1·1	148·5	55·3
May 10	196·5	145·2	51·3	7·8	10·1	4·8	201·6	8·0	−2·2	−1·6	147·2	54·4
June 14	193·8	142·7	51·1	7·7	9·9	4·8	201·2	8·0	−0·4	−1·2	147·0	54·2
July 12 P	201·4	145·1	56·3	8·0	10·1	5·2	201·4	8·0	0·2	−0·8	147·7	53·7
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1986*) Annual averages	127·8	92·9	34·9	18·1	21·7	12·5	122·6	17·4			89·6	33·0
1987)	126·5	92·0	34·5	17·8	21·5	12·3	122·1	17·2			89·2	32·9
1988**)	115·7	84·3	31·3	16·4	20·0	11·0	113·2	16·0			82·7	30·5
1989)	105·7	77·7	28·0	15·1	18·8	9·8	105·6	15·1			77·6	27·9
1989 July 13	107·8	78·0	29·7	15·4	18·9	10·5	105·8	15·2	—	−0·7	77·8	28·0
Aug 10	107·0	77·4	29·7	15·3	18·7	10·4	104·6	15·0	−1·1	−0·8	77·1	27·5
Sept 14	106·1	77·1	29·0	15·2	18·7	10·2	103·0	14·8	−1·7	−0·9	76·2	26·8
Oct 12	101·9	74·8	27·1	14·6	18·1	9·5	102·3	14·7	−0·7	−1·2	75·7	26·6
Nov 9	99·2	73·7	25·5	14·2	17·8	9·0	101·2	14·5	−1·1	−1·2	75·1	26·1
Dec 14	99·1	74·4	24·7	14·2	18·0	8·7	100·4	14·4	−0·8	−0·9	74·7	25·7
1990 Jan 11	100·4	75·6	24·8	14·4	18·3	8·7	99·2	14·2	−1·2	−1·0	74·0	25·2
Feb 8	98·9	74·7	24·2	14·2	18·1	8·5	98·7	14·1	−0·5	−0·8	73·8	24·9
Mar 8	97·6	73·9	23·7	14·0	17·9	8·3	98·5	14·1	−0·2	−0·6	73·7	24·8
Apr 12	97·7	73·7	23·9	14·0	17·8	8·4	98·0	14·0	−0·5	−0·4	73·4	24·6
May 10	96·1	72·9	23·2	13·8	17·6	8·1	97·7	14·0	−0·3	−0·3	73·4	24·3
June 14	95·1	71·9	23·2	13·6	17·4	8·1	96·9	13·9	−0·8	−0·5	73·0	23·9
July 12 P	99·5	73·8	25·7	14·3	17·8	9·0	97·0	13·9	0·1	−0·3	73·2	23·8

See footnotes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·4
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas † at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡					
South West					
Development Areas	4,407	1,552	5,959	9·7	. .
Intermediate Areas	9,596	3,933	13,529	7·6	. .
Unassisted	50,569	20,250	70,819	4·5	. .
All	**64,572**	**25,735**	**90,307**	**5·0**	**4·1**
West Midlands					
Intermediate Areas	89,085	33,012	122,097	7·8	. .
Unassisted	19,776	8,132	27,908	4·3	. .
All	**108,861**	**41,144**	**150,005**	**6·8**	**5·9**
East Midlands					
Development Areas	1,075	466	1,541	5·5	. .
Intermediate Areas	2,039	939	2,978	5·8	. .
Unassisted	66,583	25,835	92,418	5·8	. .
All	**69,697**	**27,240**	**96,937**	**5·8**	**5·0**
Yorkshire and Humberside					
Development Areas	12,534	4,180	16,714	10·6	. .
Intermediate Areas	59,684	20,251	79,935	9·3	. .
Unassisted	44,150	16,401	60,551	6·3	. .
All	**116,368**	**40,832**	**157,200**	**7·9**	**6·8**
North West					
Development Areas	78,145	25,875	104,020	11·9	. .
Intermediate Areas	53,316	17,789	71,105	7·6	. .
Unassisted	40,806	15,055	55,861	6·3	. .
All	**172,267**	**58,719**	**230,986**	**8·6**	**7·4**
North					
Development Areas	74,069	22,639	96,708	11·2	. .
Intermediate Areas	9,851	3,283	13,134	8·2	. .
Unassisted	6,514	3,080	9,594	4·5	. .
All	**90,434**	**29,002**	**119,436**	**9·6**	**8·5**
Wales					
Development Areas	24,213	7,282	31,495	8·4	. .
Intermediate Areas	34,304	10,972	45,276	7·9	. .
Unassisted	4,536	1,895	6,431	5·2	. .
All	**63,053**	**20,149**	**83,202**	**7·8**	**6·4**
Scotland					
Development Areas	90,734	32,788	123,522	11·7	. .
Intermediate Areas	22,531	9,964	32,495	10·4	. .
Unassisted	31,836	13,586	45,422	5·6	. .
All	**145,101**	**56,338**	**201,439**	**9·2**	**8·0**
UNASSISTED REGIONS					
South East	**262,500**	**96,784**	**359,284**	**4·4**	**3·8**
East Anglia	**25,478**	**9,831**	**35,309**	**4·4**	**3·6**
GREAT BRITAIN					
Development Areas	285,177	94,782	379,959	11·1	. .
Intermediate Areas	280,406	100,143	380,549	8·2	. .
Unassisted	552,748	210,849	763,597	4·8	. .
All	**1,118,331**	**405,774**	**1,524,105**	**6·4**	**5·5**
Northern Ireland	**73,762**	**25,714**	**99,476**	**16·1**	**14·3**
United Kingdom	**1,192,093**	**431,488**	**1,623,581**	**6·6**	**5·7**
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *					
England					
Accrington and Rossendale	2,116	818	2,934	5·9	**4·9**
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,813	900	3,713	5·9	**5·2**
Alnwick and Amble	674	264	938	8·7	**6·8**
Andover	484	233	717	2·3	**2·0**
Ashford	979	369	1,348	4·2	**3·4**
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,941	1,143	4,084	2·4	**2·0**
Banbury	812	345	1,157	4·4	**3·6**
Barnsley (I)	5,945	1,985	7,930	10·9	**9·2**
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,116	446	1,562	6·2	**4·7**
Barrow-in-Furness	1,396	694	2,090	4·8	**4·2**
Basingstoke and Alton	1,175	440	1,615	2·1	**1·8**
Bath	1,997	863	2,860	4·2	**3·6**
Beccles and Halesworth	406	206	612	4·0	**2·9**
Bedford	2,102	747	2,849	3·6	**3·2**
Berwick-on-Tweed	359	120	479	4·9	**4·1**
Bicester	274	153	427	2·3	**1·9**
Bideford	515	209	724	7·8	**6·0**
Birmingham (I)	42,436	15,149	57,585	8·1	**7·2**
Bishop Auckland (D)	3,031	1,039	4,070	10·2	**8·7**
Blackburn	3,924	1,230	5,154	7·7	**6·7**
Blackpool	5,230	1,621	6,851	6·2	**5·0**
Blandford	166	78	244	2·6	**2·0**
Bodmin and Liskeard (I)	945	409	1,354	5·8	**4·3**
Bolton and Bury	10,361	3,720	14,081	8·1	**6·9**
Boston	1,090	441	1,531	6·6	**5·3**
Bournemouth	3,614	1,149	4,763	4·6	**3·8**
Bradford (I)	12,530	3,878	16,408	7·9	**6·9**
Bridgwater	1,610	664	2,274	7·3	**6·0**
Bridlington and Driffield	1,111	363	1,474	7·4	**5·8**
Bridport	255	127	382	4·8	**3·5**
Brighton	6,752	2,469	9,221	5·7	**4·7**
Bristol	12,248	4,854	17,102	5·2	**4·6**
Bude (I)	323	141	464	7·9	**5·4**
Burnley	2,070	723	2,793	6·6	**5·8**
Burton-on-Trent	2,239	921	3,160	5·2	**4·5**

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
Bury St Edmunds	620	298	918	2·7	**2·2**
Buxton	610	286	896	4·1	**3·2**
Calderdale	3,718	1,517	5,235	6·7	**5·7**
Cambridge	2,456	1,007	3,463	2·5	**2·1**
Canterbury	1,787	554	2,341	4·9	**4·0**
Carlisle	1,755	800	2,555	4·8	**4·1**
Castleford and Pontefract	3,025	1,055	4,080	8·0	**7·0**
Chard	220	130	350	3·4	**2·8**
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,465	1,072	3,537	3·3	**2·7**
Cheltenham	1,817	685	2,502	3·2	**2·9**
Chesterfield	4,171	1,594	5,765	7·9	**6·8**
Chichester	1,112	330	1,442	2·4	**1·9**
Chippenham	665	364	1,029	3·5	**2·9**
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I)	963	440	1,403	5·9	**4·7**
Cirencester	224	113	337	2·6	**2·1**
Clacton	1,302	410	1,712	9·5	**7·0**
Clitheroe	160	107	267	2·6	**2·1**
Colchester	2,295	1,088	3,383	4·4	**3·7**
Corby (D)	1,022	437	1,459	5·4	**4·8**
Coventry and Hinckley (I)	11,568	4,916	16,484	7·1	**6·2**
Crawley	2,254	800	3,054	1·5	**1·3**
Crewe	1,791	869	2,660	5·4	**4·7**
Cromer and North Walsham	709	236	945	5·3	**3·9**
Darlington (I)	2,829	991	3,820	7·9	**6·8**
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	256	113	369	5·1	**3·3**
Derby	6,121	2,242	8,363	5·4	**4·8**
Devizes	288	146	434	3·2	**2·7**
Diss	333	172	505	3·7	**2·7**
Doncaster (I)	7,359	2,711	10,070	10·4	**8·8**
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,283	500	1,783	4·6	**3·9**
Dover and Deal	1,361	488	1,849	4·4	**3·7**
Dudley and Sandwell (I)	14,390	5,391	19,781	7·8	**6·8**
Durham (I)	3,358	1,208	4,566	7·1	**6·3**
Eastbourne	1,365	532	1,897	3·5	**2·7**
Evesham	436	232	668	2·5	**1·8**
Exeter	2,643	1,017	3,660	4·0	**3·4**
Fakenham	405	196	601	5·5	**4·0**
Falmouth (D)	697	251	948	8·1	**6·4**
Folkestone	1,630	461	2,091	6·6	**5·4**
Gainsborough (I)	704	292	996	7·9	**6·6**
Gloucester	2,066	741	2,807	3·9	**3·5**
Goole and Selby	1,270	557	1,827	6·6	**5·5**
Gosport and Fareham	1,666	723	2,389	4·6	**4·0**
Grantham	823	381	1,204	5·2	**4·3**
Great Yarmouth	2,106	707	2,813	7·2	**5·7**
Grimsby (I)	5,024	1,559	6,583	8·7	**7·5**
Guildford and Aldershot	2,849	1,129	3,978	2·1	**1·8**
Harrogate	845	378	1,223	3·1	**2·5**
Hartlepool (D)	3,984	1,188	5,172	15·5	**13·2**
Harwich	351	143	494	6·3	**5·3**
Hastings	2,150	647	2,797	5·7	**4·4**
Haverhill	280	185	465	3·8	**3·1**
Heathrow	15,110	6,076	21,186	3·0	**2·6**
Helston (D)	388	185	573	10·1	**6·8**
Hereford and Leominster	1,431	628	2,059	4·7	**3·7**
Hertford and Harlow	5,084	2,099	7,183	3·2	**2·8**
Hexham	423	245	668	4·6	**3·4**
Hitchin and Letchworth	1,479	605	2,084	3·6	**3·1**
Honiton and Axminster	419	175	594	3·5	**2·6**
Horncastle and Market Rasen	546	260	806	7·6	**5·5**
Huddersfield	4,092	1,660	5,752	6·3	**5·4**
Hull (I)	12,059	4,273	16,332	9·1	**8·0**
Huntingdon and St Neots	1,060	516	1,576	3·6	**3·0**
Ipswich	2,849	946	3,795	3·7	**3·2**
Isle of Wight	2,245	760	3,005	6·5	**5·2**
Keighley	1,382	595	1,977	6·6	**5·5**
Kendal	221	166	387	1·8	**1·4**
Keswick	66	28	94	3·6	**2·2**
Kettering and Market Harborough	914	423	1,337	3·5	**3·0**
Kidderminster (I)	1,400	581	1,981	5·0	**4·2**
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,690	645	2,335	5·9	**4·8**
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,508	994	3,502	7·8	**6·3**
Launceston	243	136	379	5·8	**3·8**
Leeds	16,327	5,462	21,789	6·8	**6·0**
Leek	284	105	389	2·9	**2·4**
Leicester	9,945	4,097	14,042	5·4	**4·7**
Lincoln	3,465	1,391	4,856	7·5	**6·4**
Liverpool (D)	46,631	14,774	61,405	13·8	**12·1**
London	141,480	52,156	193,636	5·6	**4·9**
Loughborough and Coalville	1,678	821	2,499	4·1	**3·6**
Louth and Mablethorpe	821	297	1,118	9·0	**6·7**
Lowestoft	1,269	631	1,900	6·3	**5·3**
Ludlow	354	205	559	4·6	**3·2**
Macclesfield	1,331	612	1,943	3·4	**2·8**
Malton	169	85	254	3·4	**2·7**
Malvern and Ledbury	635	224	859	4·3	**3·3**
Manchester (I)	43,360	14,174	57,534	7·6	**6·7**
Mansfield	3,875	1,315	5,190	8·6	**7·5**
Matlock	459	208	667	3·3	**2·8**
Medway and Maidstone	6,888	2,756	9,644	4·6	**3·9**

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status * and in travel-to-work areas † at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate ** per cent employees and unemployed	Rate ** per cent workforce
Melton Mowbray	498	217	715	3·5	**2·8**
Middlesbrough (D)	11,969	3,372	15,341	12·6	**11·0**
Milton Keynes	2,062	746	2,808	3·2	**2·9**
Minehead	317	112	429	4·5	**3·5**
Morpeth and Ashington (I)	3,666	1,091	4,757	9·7	**8·4**
Newark	988	405	1,393	6·2	**5·1**
Newbury	675	215	890	2·1	**1·8**
Newcastle upon Tyne (D)	26,501	8,133	34,634	9·5	**8·6**
Newmarket	649	317	966	3·8	**3·0**
Newquay (D)	436	141	577	6·9	**5·2**
Newton Abbot	746	289	1,035	4·6	**3·6**
Northallerton	294	159	453	2·8	**2·3**
Northampton	2,674	1,094	3,768	3·2	**2·8**
Northwich	1,803	790	2,593	5·4	**4·5**
Norwich	4,743	1,674	6,417	4·7	**4·0**
Nottingham	17,340	6,023	23,363	7·2	**6·3**
Okehampton	143	59	202	4·1	**2·9**
Oldham	4,852	1,912	6,764	7·9	**6·8**
Oswestry	466	223	689	5·3	**4·1**
Oxford	3,557	1,274	4,831	2·6	**2·3**
Pendle	1,256	486	1,742	5·5	**4·6**
Penrith	219	112	331	2·4	**1·8**
Penzance and St Ives (D)	1,197	458	1,655	10·6	**7·6**
Peterborough	3,838	1,237	5,075	5·5	**4·8**
Pickering and Helmsley	141	89	230	3·5	**2·5**
Plymouth (I)	7,560	3,028	10,588	8·1	**7·1**
Poole	1,722	614	2,336	3·7	**3·1**
Portsmouth	6,239	2,096	8,335	5·5	**4·7**
Preston	6,393	2,330	8,723	5·7	**4·9**
Reading	2,661	816	3,477	2·2	**1·9**
Redruth and Camborne (D)	1,689	517	2,206	11·1	**8·8**
Retford	873	442	1,315	6·6	**5·5**
Richmondshire	345	235	580	5·1	**3·7**
Ripon	183	139	322	3·3	**2·4**
Rochdale	4,116	1,428	5,544	8·7	**7·4**
Rotherham and Mexborough (D)	9,025	2,992	12,017	12·8	**11·1**
Rugby and Daventry	1,301	657	1,958	3·9	**3·3**
Salisbury	1,040	445	1,485	3·6	**3·0**
Scarborough and Filey	1,320	483	1,803	5·9	**4·7**
Scunthorpe (D)	2,845	974	3,819	7·3	**6·1**
Settle	79	68	147	2·7	**1·8**
Shaftesbury	326	163	489	3·4	**2·5**
Sheffield (I)	17,590	6,230	23,820	9·5	**8·3**
Shrewsbury	1,273	520	1,793	4·2	**3·4**
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	1,891	708	2,599	6·8	**5·7**
Skegness	786	232	1,018	9·5	**7·2**
Skipton	222	88	310	3·1	**2·3**
Sleaford	317	190	507	4·6	**3·6**
Slough	3,408	1,383	4,791	2·7	**2·4**
South Molton	120	69	189	4·8	**3·0**
South Tyneside (D)	6,172	1,782	7,954	15·7	**13·6**
Southampton	6,569	2,065	8,634	4·7	**4·1**
Southend	9,613	3,612	13,225	5·4	**4·5**
Spalding and Holbeach	596	314	910	3·8	**3·0**
St Austell	1,024	446	1,470	6·9	**5·4**
Stafford	1,577	654	2,231	3·3	**2·8**
Stamford	382	189	571	3·5	**2·8**
Stockton-on-Tees (D)	6,056	1,933	7,989	11·5	**10·2**
Stoke	6,910	2,738	9,648	5·0	**4·3**
Stroud	960	474	1,434	3·6	**3·0**
Sudbury	490	231	721	4·9	**3·6**
Sunderland (D)	14,869	4,487	19,356	12·0	**10·6**
Swindon	2,550	970	3,520	3·4	**3·0**
Taunton	1,343	478	1,821	4·3	**3·6**
Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	2,647	971	3,618	5·6	**4·8**
Thanet	2,687	895	3,582	9·9	**7·7**
Thetford	808	363	1,171	5·6	**4·6**
Thirsk	138	76	214	4·4	**3·4**
Tiverton	272	152	424	4·1	**3·2**
Torbay	2,245	734	2,979	6·8	**5·2**
Torrington	151	90	241	4·9	**3·4**
Totnes	294	134	428	6·0	**4·3**
Trowbridge and Frome	1,338	587	1,925	4·1	**3·5**
Truro	858	335	1,193	4·9	**4·0**
Tunbridge Wells	1,309	497	1,806	1·9	**1·5**
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	243	127	370	3·3	**2·6**
Wakefield and Dewsbury	6,522	2,210	8,732	7·6	**6·7**
Walsall (I)	7,843	2,914	10,757	7·4	**6·4**
Wareham and Swanage	188	60	248	2·6	**2·0**
Warminster	219	125	344	5·2	**4·2**
Warrington	3,108	1,101	4,209	5·4	**4·8**
Warwick	1,799	791	2,590	3·2	**2·7**
Watford and Luton	8,228	2,682	10,910	3·3	**2·8**
Wellingborough and Rushden	1,259	575	1,834	3·8	**3·2**
Wells	626	275	901	3·9	**3·1**
Weston-super-Mare	1,616	634	2,250	5·8	**4·7**
Whitby (D)	528	163	691	9·5	**6·7**
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	398	206	604	4·1	**3·0**
Whitehaven	1,316	606	1,922	5·5	**5·0**
Widnes and Runcorn (D)	3,931	1,274	5,205	9·4	**8·3**
Wigan and St Helens (D)	12,148	4,707	16,855	9·9	**8·5**
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,054	402	1,456	1·7	**1·5**
Windermere	80	44	124	1·6	**1·2**
Wirral and Chester (D)	15,435	5,120	20,555	10·0	**8·8**
Wisbech	849	308	1,157	7·6	**5·7**
Wolverhampton (I)	9,116	3,260	12,376	9·4	**8·3**
Woodbridge and Leiston	309	149	458	2·5	**1·9**
Worcester	2,044	718	2,762	4·4	**3·8**
Workington (D)	1,676	785	2,461	8·3	**7·0**
Worksop	1,404	513	1,917	7·4	**6·6**
Worthing	1,814	529	2,343	3·1	**2·5**
Yeovil	1,028	523	1,551	3·7	**3·0**
York	2,984	1,195	4,179	4·7	**4·0**
Wales					
Aberdare (D)	1,773	447	2,220	12·4	**10·2**
Aberystwyth	474	215	689	5·9	**4·5**
Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,173	767	2,940	11·3	**9·1**
Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D)	2,608	697	3,305	9·9	**8·2**
Brecon	201	112	313	4·1	**2·8**
Bridgend (I)	3,239	1,133	4,372	8·1	**6·8**
Cardiff (I)	11,297	3,412	14,709	7·2	**6·3**
Cardigan (D)	378	162	540	9·0	**4·9**
Carmarthen	557	225	782	4·0	**3·0**
Conwy and Colwyn	1,584	561	2,145	6·3	**4·8**
Denbigh	364	180	544	5·3	**3·6**
Dolgellau and Barmouth	202	70	272	6·3	**4·3**
Fishguard (I)	187	53	240	6·8	**4·1**
Haverfordwest (I)	1,262	501	1,763	9·6	**7·3**
Holyhead (D)	1,475	603	2,078	12·0	**9·2**
Lampeter and Aberaeron (D)	261	129	390	7·3	**4·5**
Llandeilo	125	62	187	4·9	**2·9**
Llandrindod Wells	220	130	350	4·7	**2·9**
Llanelli (I)	2,282	766	3,048	9·9	**8·1**
Machynlleth	131	60	191	6·8	**3·9**
Merthyr and Rhymney (D)	4,378	1,089	5,467	10·4	**8·9**
Monmouth	217	94	311	7·8	**5·3**
Neath and Port Talbot (D)	2,182	600	2,782	7·2	**6·3**
Newport (I)	4,410	1,461	5,871	7·2	**6·3**
Newtown	271	106	377	3·9	**2·8**
Pontypool and Cwmbran (I)	2,140	703	2,843	6·7	**5·8**
Pontypridd and Rhondda (D)	4,656	1,172	5,828	9·0	**7·7**
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I)	258	124	382	6·3	**4·6**
Pwllheli (I)	349	116	465	9·1	**5·9**
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	3,124	1,141	4,265	5·6	**4·6**
South Pembrokeshire (D)	911	287	1,198	9·4	**6·6**
Swansea (I)	6,707	1,936	8,643	8·5	**7·3**
Welshpool	190	80	270	3·6	**2·4**
Wrexham (D)	2,467	955	3,422	6·6	**5·5**
Scotland					
Aberdeen	3,614	1,721	5,335	3·1	**2·8**
Alloa (I)	1,577	665	2,242	13·7	**11·6**
Annan	354	178	532	5·9	**4·8**
Arbroath (D)	693	386	1,079	11·2	**9·1**
Ayr (I)	2,585	1,048	3,633	8·4	**7·2**
Badenoch (I)	167	86	253	6·8	**5·1**
Banff	290	165	455	4·6	**3·4**
Bathgate (D)	3,489	1,252	4,741	9·9	**8·9**
Berwickshire	231	120	351	6·2	**4·5**
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	419	202	621	5·7	**4·4**
Brechin and Montrose	473	272	745	5·6	**4·4**
Buckie	161	104	265	5·7	**4·7**
Campbeltown (I)	255	111	366	10·6	**7·4**
Crieff	141	86	227	6·1	**4·7**
Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	1,841	623	2,464	18·7	**15·2**
Dumbarton (D)	2,331	927	3,258	12·1	**10·5**
Dumfries	987	446	1,433	5·9	**5·1**
Dundee (D)	6,501	2,794	9,295	9·7	**8·7**
Dunfermline (I)	3,322	1,325	4,647	9·6	**8·4**
Dunoon and Bute (I)	623	270	893	11·2	**7·9**
Edinburgh	14,684	5,275	19,959	6·6	**5·9**
Elgin	584	372	956	6·0	**5·1**
Falkirk (I)	4,057	2,221	6,278	10·6	**9·4**
Forfar	385	255	640	6·9	**5·6**
Forres (I)	200	158	358	11·8	**9·1**
Fraserburgh	269	144	413	5·3	**4·1**
Galashiels	446	196	642	3·8	**3·3**
Girvan (I)	318	165	483	15·3	**11·4**
Glasgow (D)	51,370	17,921	69,291	11·5	**10·4**
Greenock (D)	4,166	1,314	5,480	14·7	**12·9**
Haddington	520	233	753	5·6	**4·7**
Hawick	302	118	420	5·1	**4·3**
Huntly	134	77	211	6·3	**4·7**
Invergordon and Dingwall (I)	1,085	425	1,510	12·7	**10·7**
Inverness	1,633	655	2,288	6·1	**5·2**

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status †† and in travel-to-work areas* at April 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Irvine (D)	4,429	1,705	6,134	12·3	**10·6**
Islay/Mid Argyll	233	105	338	7·9	**6·2**
Keith	209	106	315	6·7	**5·2**
Kelso and Jedburgh	165	64	229	4·2	**3·3**
Kilmarnock (D)	2,621	1,104	3,725	12·1	**10·3**
Kirkcaldy (I)	4,568	1,917	6,485	10·7	**9·4**
Lanarkshire (D)	13,293	4,762	18,055	12·2	**10·6**
Lochaber (I)	457	162	619	7·4	**6·1**
Lockerbie	145	98	243	6·1	**4·5**
Newton Stewart (I)	286	174	460	16·0	**10·4**
North East Fife	632	357	989	5·8	**4·7**
Oban	251	120	371	5·0	**3·7**
Orkney Islands	272	135	407	5·9	**4·2**
Peebles	207	112	319	7·1	**5·7**
Perth	1,261	540	1,801	6·1	**5·2**
Peterhead	480	303	783	6·7	**5·3**
Shetland Islands	242	124	366	3·5	**2·9**
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	411	160	571	9·5	**7·1**
Stewartry (I)	338	192	530	7·2	**5·2**
Stirling	1,764	757	2,521	7·6	**6·6**
Stranraer (I)	565	265	830	11·3	**8·8**
Sutherland (I)	313	136	449	11·5	**9·0**
Thurso	348	146	494	7·1	**5·9**
Western Isles (I)	985	356	1,341	12·6	**9·6**
Wick (I)	419	128	547	11·5	**9·1**
Northern Ireland					
Ballymena	1,847	825	2,672	11·4	**9·9**
Belfast	35,413	13,213	48,626	13·9	**12·7**
Coleraine	4,351	1,450	5,801	18·1	**15·5**
Cookstown	1,581	635	2,216	25·9	**21·3**
Craigavon	6,164	2,432	8,596	14·4	**12·6**
Dungannon	2,309	805	3,114	19·6	**16·4**
Enniskillen	2,579	757	3,336	18·8	**15·0**
Londonderry	8,493	2,052	10,545	22·7	**20·5**
Magherafelt	1,688	680	2,368	19·7	**16·3**
Newry	4,740	1,493	6,233	23·2	**19·5**
Omagh	2,059	756	2,815	17·2	**14·3**
Strabane	2,538	616	3,154	28·0	**23·3**

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
* 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. See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.
† Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
** Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		18-24 Up to 26 weeks	18-24 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	18-24 Over 52 weeks	18-24 All	25-49 Up to 26 weeks	25-49 Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-49 Over 52 weeks	25-49 All	50 and over Up to 26 weeks	50 and over Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	50 and over Over 52 weeks	50 and over All	All ages * Up to 26 weeks	All ages * Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages * Over 52 weeks	All ages * All
MALE AND FEMALE																	
1988	July	359·5	140·6	163·3	663·4	419·5	202·1	483·6	1,105·1	113·9	67·7	295·2	476·8	944·9	433·5	948·2	2,326·7
	Oct	346·7	108·6	151·0	606·3	405·0	186·0	446·4	1,037·4	115·3	64·0	287·6	466·9	873·0	360·4	885·5	2,118·9
1989	Jan	352·8	106·3	136·7	595·7	440·7	173·0	416·8	1,030·5	118·0	58·6	267·6	444·2	914·1	338·8	821·4	2,074·3
	Apr	294·9	116·3	119·2	530·4	396·4	171·4	378·4	946·2	101·3	57·2	246·4	404·9	794·1	345·4	744·1	1,883·6
	July	309·7	103·6	106·7	520·1	374·2	163·9	346·0	884·1	91·6	52·2	221·7	365·5	776·9	319·9	674·6	1,771·4
	Oct	288·3	81·8	96·2	466·3	363·7	147·9	318·1	829·7	93·4	45·9	199·1	338·3	746·9	275·7	613·3	1,635·8
1990	Jan	313·2	83·8	91·1	488·1	420·1	144·7	301·7	866·4	103·5	42·6	184·8	330·8	838·3	271·1	577·6	1,687·0
	Apr	288·7	92·0	84·5	465·2	413·6	147·9	283·0	844·4	99·3	43·7	172·3	315·3	802·9	283·7	539·7	1,626·3
	July	317·7	88·4	81·6	487·7	411·6	152·1	273·5	837·2	95·2	43·1	158·6	296·9	826·2	283·7	513·6	1,623·6
MALE																	
1988	July	218·3	87·0	110·4	415·7	264·4	126·8	393·9	785·0	86·6	51·4	221·4	359·5	599·0	278·0	729·3	1,606·3
	Oct	214·8	67·8	102·8	385·5	262·1	116·0	363·8	741·8	88·2	48·6	215·4	352·3	568·5	233·4	682·3	1,484·2
1989	Jan	226·0	67·9	94·7	388·6	297·5	108·7	339·0	745·2	90·9	44·6	201·7	337·1	615·9	221·7	635·6	1,473·2
	Apr	192·7	75·6	83·6	351·8	271·8	111·6	307·3	690·7	77·6	43·4	186·1	307·1	542·9	230·8	577·1	1,350·8
	July	194·6	69·0	75·6	339·2	253·7	110·2	281·1	645·1	69·3	39·8	167·4	276·4	518·4	219·1	524·1	1,261·6
	Oct	184·5	56·0	69·5	309·9	254·1	102·3	259·6	616·0	71·6	34·9	148·1	254·6	511·0	193·2	477·2	1,181·3
1990	Jan	207·1	57·4	67·3	331·8	304·9	102·9	248·4	656·2	80·2	32·6	137·6	250·4	593·0	192·9	453·3	1,239·3
	Apr	192·5	62·7	62·9	318·2	299·6	107·2	234·2	641·0	76·3	33·5	128·4	238·2	569·2	203·5	425·5	1,198·2
	July	206·3	61·6	60·7	328·6	297·2	113·1	227·4	637·7	72·9	33·2	118·7	224·8	577·4	207·9	406·8	1,192·1
FEMALE																	
1988	July	141·2	53·6	52·9	247·7	155·1	75·3	89·7	320·1	27·2	16·3	73·7	117·2	346·0	155·5	218·9	720·4
	Oct	131·9	40·8	48·2	220·8	142·9	70·0	82·7	295·6	27·1	15·4	72·2	114·7	304·5	127·0	203·2	634·6
1989	Jan	126·8	38·3	42·0	207·1	143·2	64·3	77·8	285·3	27·1	14·0	65·9	107·1	298·3	117·0	185·9	601·1
	Apr	102·3	40·7	35·6	178·6	124·6	59·9	71·1	255·5	23·6	13·8	60·4	97·8	251·1	114·6	167·1	532·8
	July	115·1	34·6	31·2	180·9	120·4	53·7	64·9	239·1	22·3	12·5	54·3	89·1	258·5	100·8	150·4	509·8
	Oct	103·8	25·8	26·7	156·4	109·6	45·6	58·5	213·7	21·8	11·0	50·9	83·7	235·9	82·4	136·2	454·5
1990	Jan	106·0	26·3	23·9	156·2	115·2	41·8	53·3	210·2	23·3	10·1	47·1	80·5	245·3	78·2	124·3	447·7
	Apr	96·1	29·3	21·6	147·0	114·0	40·6	48·8	203·4	23·0	10·2	43·8	77·1	233·7	80·2	114·2	428·1
	July	111·4	26·8	20·9	159·1	114·4	39·0	46·1	199·5	22·3	9·9	39·9	72·0	248·9	75·8	106·8	431·5

See footnotes to *table 2·1* and *2·2*.
* Including some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. see also note ** to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

2·6 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 12, 1990
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks		MALE 18-24	MALE 25-49	MALE 50 and over	MALE All ages *	FEMALE 18-24	FEMALE 25-49	FEMALE 50 and over	FEMALE All ages *
SOUTH EAST									
2 or less		9,668	12,474	3,203	25,394	6,864	5,505	955	13,373
Over 2 and up to	4	5,919	9,385	2,175	17,513	3,430	3,548	653	7,657
4	8	7,590	14,869	3,979	26,465	3,899	5,501	1,124	10,554
8	13	6,900	14,211	3,804	24,936	3,520	5,128	1,093	9,767
13	26	13,075	29,211	8,154	50,456	6,564	10,214	2,330	19,120
26	52	11,133	28,187	8,948	48,281	4,949	9,167	2,356	16,485
52	104	5,429	18,304	5,860	29,595	2,276	4,587	1,913	8,776
104	156	1,566	6,904	3,000	11,470	601	1,308	1,075	3,316
156	208	703	3,498	2,286	6,487	259	574	888	1,933
208	260	360	2,550	2,098	5,008	159	361	819	1,516
Over 260		375	8,319	8,201	16,895	150	797	2,701	4,287
All		**62,718**	**147,912**	**51,708**	**262,500**	**32,671**	**46,690**	**15,907**	**96,784**
GREATER LONDON (Included in South East)									
2 or less		4,423	6,126	1,438	12,011	3,403	2,979	462	6,866
Over 2 and up to	4	2,939	4,750	961	8,662	1,818	2,040	311	4,178
4	8	4,035	7,890	1,801	13,738	2,144	3,086	571	5,817
8	13	3,841	7,977	1,765	13,597	1,981	2,946	593	5,537
13	26	7,541	16,874	4,106	28,529	3,824	5,962	1,301	11,093
26	52	6,674	16,485	4,443	27,612	3,097	5,415	1,293	9,816
52	104	3,707	12,353	3,430	19,492	1,696	3,096	1,126	5,918
104	156	1,209	5,155	1,875	8,239	475	1,163	627	2,265
156	208	542	2,633	1,363	4,538	204	558	496	1,258
208	260	277	1,912	1,239	3,428	125	390	448	963
Over 260		288	6,114	4,903	11,305	98	944	1,431	2,473
All		**35,476**	**88,269**	**27,324**	**151,151**	**18,865**	**28,579**	**8,659**	**56,184**
EAST ANGLIA									
2 or less		1,168	1,350	363	2,888	758	461	92	1,322
Over 2 and up to	4	693	938	246	1,884	434	414	79	934
4	8	829	1,358	375	2,573	446	509	119	1,081
8	13	720	1,355	423	2,501	402	513	131	1,047
13	26	1,494	2,642	855	4,992	713	1,046	245	2,007
26	52	1,221	2,725	1,000	4,948	546	918	222	1,686
52	104	493	1,420	536	2,450	156	355	177	688
104	156	99	436	293	828	35	137	113	285
156	208	41	232	226	499	26	62	90	178
208	260	22	159	169	350	13	46	89	148
Over 260		30	675	860	1,565	19	153	283	455
All		**6,810**	**13,290**	**5,346**	**25,478**	**3,548**	**4,614**	**1,640**	**9,831**
SOUTH WEST									
2 or less		2,922	3,412	867	7,220	2,154	1,382	261	3,813
Over 2 and up to	4	1,798	2,389	570	4,767	996	881	171	2,055
4	8	2,247	3,769	998	7,021	1,121	1,351	285	2,767
8	13	1,807	3,472	1,037	6,319	936	1,303	276	2,519
13	26	3,224	6,441	2,059	11,729	1,666	2,536	588	4,793
26	52	2,880	6,620	2,397	11,897	1,304	2,402	707	4,413
52	104	1,225	3,785	1,709	6,719	516	1,153	590	2,259
104	156	300	1,318	841	2,459	102	404	356	862
156	208	113	624	609	1,346	56	203	259	518
208	260	57	477	570	1,104	30	114	244	388
Over 260		60	1,783	2,148	3,991	44	437	867	1,348
All		**16,633**	**34,090**	**13,805**	**64,572**	**8,925**	**12,166**	**4,604**	**25,735**
WEST MIDLANDS									
2 or less		4,272	3,901	946	9,143	3,123	1,770	292	5,205
Over 2 and up to	4	2,645	2,830	748	6,238	1,661	1,168	211	3,054
4	8	3,388	4,674	1,115	9,192	1,755	1,760	374	3,902
8	13	3,032	4,626	1,251	8,915	1,539	1,631	362	3,539
13	26	5,904	9,933	2,683	18,524	3,050	3,620	803	7,483
26	52	5,726	9,789	2,892	18,413	2,778	3,623	833	7,236
52	104	3,613	7,715	2,408	13,737	1,405	1,926	798	4,129
104	156	1,091	3,121	1,489	5,701	358	718	549	1,625
156	208	481	1,740	1,248	3,469	209	396	488	1,093
208	260	229	1,232	1,215	2,676	147	266	469	882
Over 260		310	5,921	6,622	12,853	152	939	1,905	2,996
All		**30,691**	**55,482**	**22,617**	**108,861**	**16,177**	**17,817**	**7,084**	**41,144**
EAST MIDLANDS									
2 or less		2,969	2,929	723	6,651	2,199	1,334	197	3,747
Over 2 and up to	4	1,777	2,092	481	4,359	1,009	830	122	1,982
4	8	2,140	3,295	896	6,346	1,175	1,270	246	2,709
8	13	1,985	3,216	947	6,154	951	1,277	257	2,496
13	26	3,844	6,796	1,898	12,544	1,983	2,694	625	5,308
26	52	3,760	6,861	2,315	12,937	1,613	2,596	573	4,784
52	104	1,824	4,542	1,655	8,023	641	1,233	570	2,444
104	156	485	1,736	1,087	3,308	137	411	414	962
156	208	203	847	878	1,928	93	222	367	682
208	260	121	593	664	1,378	51	180	292	523
Over 260		131	2,711	3,227	6,069	70	555	978	1,603
All		**19,239**	**35,618**	**14,771**	**69,697**	**9,922**	**12,602**	**4,641**	**27,240**

Duration of unemployment in weeks		MALE 18-24	MALE 25-49	MALE 50 and over	MALE All ages *	FEMALE 18-24	FEMALE 25-49	FEMALE 50 and over	FEMALE All ages *
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE									
2 or less		5,131	4,593	999	10,758	3,333	1,913	237	5,505
Over 2 and up to	4	2,893	3,105	663	6,674	1,505	1,079	199	2,796
4	8	3,803	4,840	1,206	9,884	1,754	1,678	291	3,746
8	13	3,403	4,664	1,048	9,129	1,553	1,666	286	3,515
13	26	6,554	9,993	2,755	19,318	3,027	3,500	723	7,260
26	52	6,513	10,834	3,306	20,657	2,763	3,631	869	7,266
52	104	4,136	8,548	2,855	15,540	1,389	2,135	923	4,448
104	156	1,084	3,324	1,819	6,227	335	776	633	1,744
156	208	478	1,752	1,359	3,589	171	389	556	1,116
208	260	250	1,399	1,289	2,938	116	273	479	868
Over 260		339	5,817	5,498	11,654	161	874	1,533	2,568
All		**34,584**	**58,869**	**22,797**	**116,368**	**16,107**	**17,914**	**6,729**	**40,832**
NORTH WEST									
2 or less		6,273	5,427	1,224	12,966	4,235	2,380	366	7,015
Over 2 and up to	4	4,105	4,110	848	9,093	2,356	1,590	268	4,246
4	8	5,238	6,651	1,453	13,366	2,548	2,480	543	5,598
8	13	4,833	6,713	1,561	13,124	2,116	2,224	488	4,854
13	26	9,750	14,470	3,506	27,738	4,179	4,904	1,100	10,194
26	52	10,106	15,505	4,214	29,827	4,267	5,062	1,263	10,596
52	104	7,188	14,421	3,607	25,216	2,322	3,301	1,339	6,963
104	156	2,240	6,170	2,148	10,558	614	1,186	911	2,711
156	208	865	3,329	1,655	5,849	299	606	734	1,639
208	260	462	2,388	1,499	4,349	177	374	629	1,180
Over 260		667	11,559	7,955	20,181	199	1,346	2,178	3,723
All		**51,727**	**90,743**	**29,670**	**172,267**	**23,312**	**25,453**	**9,819**	**58,719**
NORTH									
2 or less		3,251	3,166	694	7,136	2,087	1,250	164	3,526
Over 2 and up to	4	2,156	2,286	515	4,971	1,067	741	123	1,949
4	8	2,891	3,720	884	7,509	1,281	1,187	209	2,689
8	13	2,585	3,803	884	7,284	1,052	1,192	207	2,459
13	26	5,098	8,223	1,979	15,306	2,079	2,604	522	5,206
26	52	5,049	8,118	2,148	15,318	2,212	2,658	619	5,489
52	104	3,571	6,743	2,133	12,448	968	1,528	648	3,144
104	156	980	2,699	1,202	4,881	207	536	479	1,222
156	208	356	1,447	1,034	2,837	120	248	392	760
208	260	175	1,053	886	2,114	66	179	359	604
Over 260		249	5,685	4,696	10,630	115	641	1,198	1,954
All		**26,361**	**46,943**	**17,055**	**90,434**	**11,254**	**12,764**	**4,920**	**29,002**
WALES									
2 or less		2,797	2,638	480	5,928	1,910	969	129	3,016
Over 2 and up to	4	1,803	2,029	364	4,207	964	621	97	1,697
4	8	2,163	3,076	633	5,885	893	939	169	2,008
8	13	1,932	2,992	592	5,518	755	882	160	1,799
13	26	3,817	6,255	1,351	11,428	1,387	1,877	415	3,682
26	52	3,531	6,249	1,718	11,503	1,306	1,772	424	3,505
52	104	1,951	4,666	1,264	7,882	506	983	472	1,961
104	156	521	1,743	728	2,992	106	371	302	779
156	208	195	818	555	1,568	65	156	219	440
208	260	81	541	491	1,113	35	98	194	327
Over 260		109	2,645	2,275	5,029	44	339	552	935
All		**18,900**	**33,652**	**10,451**	**63,053**	**7,971**	**9,007**	**3,133**	**20,149**
SCOTLAND									
2 or less		3,723	4,622	938	9,348	2,914	3,596	571	7,131
Over 2 and up to	4	4,119	4,167	688	9,018	2,840	2,119	282	5,281
4	8	5,027	6,117	1,253	12,443	2,765	2,466	455	5,735
8	13	4,045	5,528	1,088	10,672	1,788	2,172	435	4,420
13	26	7,714	11,978	2,641	22,345	3,502	4,536	1,070	9,125
26	52	8,013	12,676	3,092	23,788	3,329	5,119	1,580	10,031
52	104	6,203	12,078	3,199	21,481	1,896	2,896	1,238	6,031
104	156	1,748	5,251	2,233	9,232	498	1,117	938	2,553
156	208	805	3,044	1,704	5,553	282	559	684	1,525
208	260	385	2,245	1,451	4,081	190	373	615	1,178
Over 260		510	9,284	7,346	17,140	213	1,126	1,989	3,328
All		**42,292**	**76,990**	**25,633**	**145,101**	**20,217**	**26,079**	**9,857**	**56,338**
NORTHERN IRELAND									
2 or less		1,184	1,197	253	2,644	934	1,350	175	2,469
Over 2 and up to	4	1,323	844	140	2,309	1,013	760	86	1,864
4	8	1,784	1,913	304	4,009	1,108	1,020	127	2,260
8	13	1,565	1,993	385	3,949	739	980	138	1,859
13	26	3,310	4,539	815	8,672	1,362	2,030	361	3,756
26	52	3,683	5,516	1,164	10,364	1,737	2,088	439	4,265
52	104	2,805	6,431	1,248	10,485	1,024	1,791	545	3,360
104	156	1,130	3,755	788	5,673	367	799	376	1,542
156	208	726	2,947	682	4,355	258	500	293	1,051
208	260	484	2,630	651	3,765	185	411	231	827
Over 260		660	12,312	4,565	17,537	231	1,308	922	2,461
All		**18,654**	**44,077**	**10,995**	**73,762**	**8,958**	**13,037**	**3,693**	**25,714**

* Including some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the new benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note ** to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 12, 1990 2·6

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks		AGE GROUPS Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE														
One or less		185	2,675	2,773	15,213	7,746	4,871	3,524	3,010	2,345	1,953	1,645	798	46,738
Over 1 and up to	2	124	2,589	2,841	16,083	8,070	5,081	3,905	3,394	2,566	2,546	2,285	1,210	50,694
2	4	187	4,020	4,135	19,753	11,836	7,613	5,503	4,710	3,669	3,232	2,693	1,373	68,724
4	6	124	3,205	3,102	14,249	10,085	6,656	4,964	4,362	3,411	3,118	2,805	1,367	57,448
6	8	83	2,219	2,268	10,273	7,892	5,246	3,860	3,352	2,541	2,476	2,023	1,003	43,236
8	13	95	4,366	4,723	22,153	17,036	11,473	8,739	7,569	5,763	5,374	4,758	2,503	94,552
13	26	83	7,480	9,024	43,970	35,722	24,115	18,071	15,937	12,097	11,715	10,365	5,801	194,380
26	39	24	3,377	5,237	26,101	21,842	14,603	11,027	9,659	7,383	7,267	6,742	4,024	117,286
39	52	19	1,700	4,425	17,092	14,522	9,933	7,313	6,243	5,039	5,609	5,199	3,189	80,283
52	65	6	56	2,700	10,720	9,622	6,581	4,798	4,161	3,211	3,516	3,612	1,319	50,302
65	78	1	12	1,598	7,788	7,350	5,343	3,950	3,366	2,666	2,871	3,265	513	38,723
78	104	3	20	1,268	11,471	10,410	7,169	5,224	4,636	3,735	4,357	5,294	479	54,066
104	156	0	14	366	9,734	9,989	7,478	5,768	5,173	4,294	6,236	8,122	482	57,656
156	208	0	0	218	4,022	4,597	3,722	3,289	3,050	2,673	4,614	6,632	308	33,125
208	260	0	0	0	2,142	2,869	2,695	2,514	2,405	2,154	4,107	5,947	278	25,111
Over 260		0	0	0	2,780	8,662	10,522	11,252	12,415	11,548	18,355	29,334	1,139	106,007
All		**934**	**31,733**	**44,678**	**233,544**	**188,250**	**133,101**	**103,701**	**93,442**	**75,095**	**87,346**	**100,721**	**25,786**	**1,118,331**
FEMALE														
One or less		146	2,083	2,058	10,158	3,502	1,807	1,483	1,427	1,086	854	500	2	25,106
Over 1 and up to	2	106	2,112	2,136	11,030	3,853	2,130	1,894	1,882	1,496	1,129	776	3	28,547
2	4	193	2,794	2,710	10,758	4,769	2,537	2,026	2,036	1,623	1,321	884	0	31,651
4	6	133	2,056	1,776	6,753	3,980	2,153	1,764	1,691	1,476	1,325	877	1	23,985
6	8	63	1,411	1,326	4,315	2,977	1,570	1,147	1,294	1,089	946	661	5	16,804
8	13	120	2,721	2,558	9,333	6,447	3,554	2,645	2,846	2,496	2,143	1,546	6	36,415
13	26	76	4,703	5,006	18,441	13,575	7,322	5,295	5,912	5,427	4,775	3,631	15	74,178
26	39	19	1,961	2,778	9,913	7,995	4,195	2,874	3,213	3,011	2,783	2,411	17	41,170
39	52	11	1,103	2,673	6,639	5,993	3,155	2,159	2,181	2,172	2,192	2,030	13	30,321
52	65	3	20	1,439	3,795	2,564	1,505	1,190	1,410	1,346	1,354	1,312	7	15,945
65	78	0	6	798	2,257	1,508	909	781	1,102	1,050	1,151	1,169	8	10,739
78	104	0	10	681	3,069	1,920	1,097	1,001	1,366	1,348	1,752	1,903	12	14,159
104	156	0	3	166	2,824	1,753	1,025	1,032	1,653	1,833	2,589	3,135	46	16,059
156	208	0	0	99	1,481	762	468	486	876	1,035	1,995	2,631	51	9,884
208	260	0	0	0	984	432	307	320	592	790	1,729	2,420	40	7,614
Over 260		0	0	0	1,167	1,818	1,341	1,065	1,432	2,190	4,904	9,115	165	23,197
All		**870**	**20,983**	**26,204**	**102,917**	**63,848**	**35,075**	**27,162**	**30,913**	**29,468**	**32,942**	**35,001**	**391**	**405,774**

UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks		AGE GROUPS Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE														
One or less		191	2,742	2,865	15,573	7,954	4,998	3,600	3,079	2,388	1,996	1,681	824	47,891
Over 1 and up to	2	128	2,709	2,941	16,528	8,318	5,248	4,022	3,465	2,637	2,610	2,332	1,247	52,185
2	4	189	4,192	4,302	20,737	12,193	7,788	5,625	4,837	3,732	3,298	2,744	1,396	71,033
4	6	130	3,355	3,242	14,915	10,508	6,885	5,131	4,482	3,513	3,192	2,853	1,404	59,610
6	8	85	2,353	2,400	10,835	8,230	5,436	4,007	3,459	2,631	2,541	2,074	1,032	45,083
8	13	101	4,675	4,934	23,198	17,780	11,915	9,077	7,822	5,979	5,508	4,898	2,614	98,501
13	26	91	7,928	9,558	46,298	37,329	25,196	18,817	16,566	12,573	12,071	10,643	5,982	203,052
26	39	25	3,597	5,554	27,552	22,915	15,382	11,556	10,060	7,700	7,512	6,968	4,172	122,993
39	52	19	1,870	4,887	18,155	15,351	10,513	7,713	6,601	5,289	5,809	5,425	3,308	84,940
52	65	7	60	2,987	11,426	10,257	7,019	5,146	4,443	3,438	3,694	3,773	1,378	53,628
65	78	1	14	1,752	8,371	7,939	5,753	4,244	3,625	2,899	3,023	3,405	542	41,568
78	104	3	25	1,403	12,400	11,253	7,873	5,727	5,002	4,035	4,606	5,540	513	58,380
104	156	0	21	422	10,801	11,067	8,393	6,445	5,784	4,768	6,635	8,475	518	63,329
156	208	0	0	231	4,735	5,379	4,420	3,810	3,589	3,080	4,971	6,930	335	37,480
208	260	0	0	0	2,626	3,504	3,298	3,031	2,910	2,524	4,426	6,256	301	28,876
Over 260		0	0	0	3,440	10,877	12,996	13,856	15,134	13,848	20,475	31,587	1,331	123,544
All		**970**	**33,541**	**47,478**	**247,590**	**200,854**	**143,113**	**111,807**	**100,858**	**81,034**	**92,367**	**105,584**	**26,897**	**1,192,093**
FEMALE														
One or less		152	2,115	2,122	10,391	3,617	1,880	1,562	1,501	1,146	884	526	2	25,898
Over 1 and up to	2	110	2,182	2,233	11,468	4,082	2,335	2,102	2,053	1,632	1,205	819	3	30,224
2	4	198	2,890	2,858	11,527	5,026	2,691	2,150	2,168	1,716	1,374	915	2	33,515
4	6	134	2,144	1,878	7,227	4,191	2,287	1,851	1,773	1,535	1,359	912	1	25,292
6	8	67	1,478	1,395	4,623	3,143	1,675	1,202	1,355	1,149	980	684	6	17,757
8	13	122	2,868	2,692	9,791	6,778	3,794	2,818	2,965	2,613	2,227	1,600	6	38,274
13	26	79	4,918	5,294	19,300	14,254	7,759	5,622	6,210	5,716	4,971	3,790	21	77,934
26	39	19	2,053	2,966	10,457	8,390	4,445	3,024	3,395	3,167	2,909	2,503	20	43,348
39	52	12	1,172	3,050	7,106	6,313	3,373	2,303	2,320	2,306	2,309	2,126	18	32,408
52	65	3	22	1,554	4,086	2,771	1,619	1,292	1,508	1,445	1,426	1,382	8	17,116
65	78	0	7	867	2,426	1,640	999	854	1,201	1,144	1,229	1,246	8	11,621
78	104	0	11	746	3,380	2,115	1,228	1,119	1,466	1,487	1,869	2,028	17	15,466
104	156	0	3	182	3,175	1,950	1,161	1,173	1,811	2,000	2,767	3,322	57	17,601
156	208	0	0	111	1,727	884	564	555	965	1,159	2,133	2,779	58	10,935
208	260	0	0	0	1,169	553	374	388	668	869	1,841	2,536	43	8,441
Over 260		0	0	0	1,398	2,265	1,622	1,239	1,593	2,435	5,277	9,620	209	25,658
All		**896**	**21,863**	**27,948**	**109,251**	**67,972**	**37,806**	**29,254**	**32,952**	**31,519**	**34,760**	**36,788**	**479**	**431,488**

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1989 July	1,769·7	137·5	382·5	279·4	339·2	265·5	332·6	32·9	1,771·4
Oct	1,634·3	133·0	333·3	260·9	318·0	250·8	308·1	30·2	1,635·8
1990 Jan	1,685·4	138·2	349·9	276·4	332·3	257·7	300·7	30·1	1,687·0
Apr	1,624·8	131·0	334·2	268·4	323·8	252·2	286·7	28·5	1,626·3
July	1,621·7	130·8	356·8	268·8	322·0	246·4	269·5	27·4	1,623·6
MALE									
1989 July	1,260·6	84·0	255·2	197·0	257·9	190·2	244·3	32·1	1,261·6
Oct	1,180·5	81·0	229·0	187·2	245·9	182·8	225·0	29·7	1,181·3
1990 Jan	1,238·4	85·8	246·0	203·5	262·1	190·5	220·7	29·6	1,239·3
Apr	1,197·4	81·4	236·8	199·1	255·9	186·0	210·2	28·0	1,198·2
July	1,191·1	81·0	247·6	200·9	254·9	181·9	198·0	26·9	1,192·1
FEMALE									
1989 July	509·0	53·5	127·4	82·4	81·3	75·4	88·3	0·8	509·8
Oct	453·8	52·1	104·3	73·7	72·1	68·0	83·1	0·5	454·5
1990 Jan	447·0	52·4	103·8	72·9	70·2	67·2	80·0	0·5	447·7
Apr	427·5	49·5	97·5	69·3	67·9	66·2	76·5	0·6	428·1
July	430·6	49·8	109·3	68·0	67·1	64·5	71·5	0·5	431·5

* Including some aged under 18.

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration

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
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1989 July	248·4	528·5	319·9	230·0	109·7	334·8	1,771·4	674·6
Oct	214·2	532·7	275·7	215·4	96·8	301·1	1,635·8	613·3
1990 Jan	213·8	624·5	271·1	210·7	90·9	276·0	1,687·0	577·6
Apr	216·0	586·9	283·7	200·5	86·0	253·2	1,626·3	539·7
July	260·7	565·5	283·7	197·8	80·9	234·9	1,623·6	513·6
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 July	14·0	29·8	18·1	13·0	6·2	18·9	100·0	38·1
Oct	13·1	32·6	16·9	13·2	5·9	18·4	100·0	37·5
1990 Jan	12·7	37·0	16·1	12·5	5·4	16·4	100·0	34·2
Apr	13·3	36·1	17·4	12·3	5·3	15·6	100·0	33·2
July	16·1	34·8	17·5	12·2	5·0	14·5	100·0	31·6
MALE								Thousand
1989 July	156·6	361·8	219·1	168·9	84·7	270·5	1,261·6	524·1
Oct	146·5	364·4	193·2	160·5	74·5	242·2	1,181·3	477·2
1990 Jan	143·9	449·2	192·9	160·4	70·4	222·6	1,239·3	453·3
Apr	148·3	420·9	203·5	154·5	67·1	203·9	1,198·2	425·5
July	171·1	406·2	207·9	153·6	63·3	189·9	1,192·1	406·8
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 July	12·4	28·7	17·4	13·4	6·7	21·4	100·0	41·5
Oct	12·4	30·8	16·4	13·6	6·3	20·5	100·0	40·4
1990 Jan	11·6	36·2	15·6	12·9	5·7	18·0	100·0	36·6
Apr	12·4	35·1	17·0	12·9	5·6	17·0	100·0	35·5
July	14·4	34·1	17·4	12·9	5·3	15·9	100·0	34·1
FEMALE								Thousand
1989 July	91·8	166·7	100·8	61·1	25·1	64·3	509·8	150·4
Oct	67·7	168·2	82·4	54·9	22·3	58·9	454·5	136·2
1990 Jan	70·0	175·3	78·2	50·3	20·5	53·4	447·7	124·3
Apr	67·7	166·0	80·2	46·0	18·9	49·3	428·1	114·2
July	89·6	159·3	75·8	44·2	17·6	45·0	431·5	106·8
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1989 July	18·0	32·7	19·8	12·0	4·9	12·6	100·0	29·5
Oct	14·9	37·0	18·1	12·1	4·9	13·0	100·0	30·0
1990 Jan	15·6	39·2	17·5	11·2	4·6	11·9	100·0	27·8
Apr	15·8	38·8	18·7	10·7	4·4	11·5	100·0	26·7
July	20·8	36·9	17·6	10·2	4·1	10·4	100·0	24·8

** See notes to *tables 2·1* and *2·2*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·9
Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed	Rate † per cent workforce
Bedfordshire	**7,018**	**2,353**	**9,371**	4·0	3·5
Luton	3,347	1,002	4,349		
Mid Bedfordshire	669	315	984		
North Bedfordshire	1,950	683	2,633		
South Bedfordshire	1,052	353	1,405		
Berkshire	**6,408**	**2,275**	**8,683**	2·5	2·1
Bracknell	807	342	1,149		
Newbury	847	277	1,124		
Reading	1,692	426	2,118		
Slough	1,513	614	2,127		
Windsor and Maidenhead	857	327	1,184		
Wokingham	692	289	981		
Buckinghamshire	**5,072**	**1,918**	**6,990**	2·7	2·3
Aylesbury Vale	1,093	448	1,541		
Chiltern	446	211	657		
Milton Keynes	1,844	647	2,491		
South Buckinghamshire	337	148	485		
Wycombe	1,352	464	1,816		
East Sussex	**10,193**	**3,634**	**13,827**	5·5	4·4
Brighton	3,920	1,341	5,261		
Eastbourne	883	320	1,203		
Hastings	1,528	423	1,951		
Hove	1,765	696	2,461		
Lewes	785	338	1,123		
Rother	651	236	887		
Wealden	661	280	941		
Essex	**18,730**	**7,442**	**26,172**	4·9	4·0
Basildon	2,334	950	3,284		
Braintree	1,150	491	1,641		
Brentwood	585	224	809		
Castle Point	925	379	1,304		
Chelmsford	1,325	594	1,919		
Colchester	1,786	827	2,613		
Epping Forest	1,174	465	1,639		
Harlow	1,273	498	1,771		
Maldon	471	257	728		
Rochford	702	270	972		
Southend-on-Sea	2,851	921	3,772		
Tendring	1,887	664	2,551		
Thurrock	1,904	710	2,614		
Uttlesford	363	192	555		
Greater London	**151,151**	**56,184**	**207,335**	5·3	4·7
Barking and Dagenham	2,635	824	3,459		
Barnet	3,678	1,603	5,281		
Bexley	2,787	1,225	4,012		
Brent	6,165	2,494	8,659		
Bromley	3,259	1,374	4,633		
Camden	5,183	2,072	7,255		
City of London	40	12	52		
City of Westminster	3,304	1,332	4,636		
Croydon	4,389	1,821	6,210		
Ealing	4,968	1,992	6,960		
Enfield	4,443	1,687	6,130		
Greenwich	6,084	2,187	8,271		
Hackney	9,339	3,136	12,475		
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,833	1,793	6,626		
Haringey	8,275	3,137	11,412		
Harrow	1,837	828	2,665		
Havering	2,211	817	3,028		
Hillingdon	2,124	792	2,916		
Hounslow	2,863	1,197	4,060		
Islington	6,862	2,679	9,541		
Kensington and Chelsea	2,580	1,167	3,747		
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,181	487	1,668		
Lambeth	10,139	3,704	13,843		
Lewisham	7,530	2,827	10,357		
Merton	2,265	862	3,127		
Newham	8,144	2,566	10,710		
Redbridge	2,990	1,284	4,274		
Richmond-upon-Thames	1,437	678	2,115		
Southwark	8,871	2,809	11,680		
Sutton	1,653	607	2,260		
Tower Hamlets	7,860	2,041	9,901		
Waltham Forest	5,261	1,861	7,122		
Wandsworth	5,961	2,289	8,250		
Hampshire	**18,617**	**6,549**	**25,166**	3·9	3·3
Basingstoke and Deane	1,034	372	1,406		
East Hampshire	614	277	891		
Eastleigh	895	381	1,276		
Fareham	815	343	1,158		
Gosport	958	430	1,388		
Hart	395	156	551		
Havant	1,921	565	2,486		
New Forest	1,453	541	1,994		
Portsmouth	3,867	1,340	5,207		
Rushmoor	635	289	924		
Southampton	4,690	1,384	6,074		
Test Valley	719	273	992		
Winchester	621	198	819		
Hertfordshire	**8,617**	**3,262**	**11,879**	2·8	2·4
Broxbourne	945	421	1,366		
Dacorum	1,037	314	1,351		
East Hertfordshire	705	310	1,015		
Hertsmere	841	304	1,145		
North Hertfordshire	1,191	454	1,645		
St Albans	758	264	1,022		
Stevenage	982	371	1,353		
Three Rivers	464	195	659		
Watford	870	307	1,177		
Welwyn Hatfield	824	322	1,146		
Isle of Wight	**2,245**	**760**	**3,005**	6·5	5·2
Medina	1,317	449	1,766		
South Wight	928	311	1,239		
Kent	**19,624**	**7,140**	**26,764**	4·7	3·9
Ashford	1,014	376	1,390		
Canterbury	1,787	554	2,341		
Dartford	975	357	1,332		
Dover	1,361	488	1,849		
Gillingham	1,284	523	1,807		
Gravesham	1,482	595	2,077		
Maidstone	1,089	398	1,487		
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,282	968	3,250		
Sevenoaks	820	329	1,149		
Shepway	1,630	461	2,091		
Swale	1,891	708	2,599		
Thanet	2,687	895	3,582		
Tonbridge and Malling	742	276	1,018		
Tunbridge Wells	580	212	792		
Oxfordshire	**4,769**	**1,823**	**6,592**	2·7	2·3
Cherwell	1,015	455	1,470		
Oxford	1,700	565	2,265		
South Oxfordshire	793	297	1,090		
Vale of White Horse	728	265	993		
West Oxfordshire	533	241	774		
Surrey	**5,420**	**2,001**	**7,421**	*	*
Elmbridge	580	260	840		
Epsom and Ewell	410	116	526		
Guildford	831	259	1,090		
Mole Valley	349	121	470		
Reigate and Banstead	690	208	898		
Runnymede	397	163	560		
Spelthorne	513	217	730		
Surrey Heath	344	141	485		
Tandridge	345	156	501		
Waverley	485	205	690		
Woking	476	155	631		
West Sussex	**4,636**	**1,443**	**6,079**	2·1	1·7
Adur	314	74	388		
Arun	1,055	299	1,354		
Chichester	587	209	796		
Crawley	681	205	886		
Horsham	500	192	692		
Mid Sussex	530	198	728		
Worthing	969	266	1,235		
EAST ANGLIA					
Cambridgeshire	**7,698**	**2,849**	**10,547**	3·9	3·3
Cambridge	1,356	491	1,847		
East Cambridgeshire	412	174	586		
Fenland	1,155	457	1,612		
Huntingdon	1,163	548	1,711		
Peterborough	3,059	910	3,969		
South Cambridgeshire	553	269	822		
Norfolk	**11,144**	**4,108**	**15,252**	5·4	4·4
Breckland	1,216	580	1,796		
Broadland	788	344	1,132		
Great Yarmouth	1,972	648	2,620		
North Norfolk	943	344	1,287		
Norwich	3,338	1,082	4,420		
South Norfolk	877	393	1,270		
West Norfolk	2,010	717	2,727		
Suffolk	**6,636**	**2,874**	**9,510**	3·8	3·1
Babergh	668	301	969		
Forest Heath	412	233	645		
Ipswich	1,972	555	2,527		
Mid Suffolk	545	301	846		
St Edmundsbury	845	438	1,283		
Suffolk Coastal	669	296	965		
Waveney	1,525	750	2,275		
SOUTH WEST					
Avon	**15,776**	**6,315**	**22,091**	5·1	4·5
Bath	1,559	599	2,158		
Bristol	9,569	3,528	13,097		
Kingswood	877	378	1,255		
Northavon	1,118	649	1,767		
Wansdyke	593	335	928		
Woodspring	2,060	826	2,886		
Cornwall	**8,224**	**3,214**	**11,438**	7·8	5·9
Caradon	944	459	1,403		
Carrick	1,471	539	2,010		
Isles of Scilly	9	4	13		
Kerrier	1,960	675	2,635		
North Cornwall	1,011	430	1,441		
Penwith	1,427	537	1,964		
Restormel	1,402	570	1,972		
Devon	**16,085**	**6,334**	**22,419**	6·0	4·8
East Devon	946	360	1,306		
Exeter	1,721	651	2,372		
Mid Devon	514	275	789		
North Devon	1,245	514	1,759		
Plymouth	6,484	2,495	8,979		
South Hams	760	354	1,114		
Teignbridge	1,012	400	1,412		
Torbay	2,192	707	2,899		
Torridge	725	343	1,068		
West Devon	486	235	721		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate †: per cent employees and unemployed	Rate †: per cent workforce
Dorset	**7,347**	**2,570**	**9,917**	4·2	3·4
Bournemouth	2,787	824	3,611		
Christchurch	326	119	445		
East Dorset	494	220	714		
North Dorset	304	123	427		
Poole	1,515	508	2,023		
Purbeck	258	92	350		
West Dorset	633	306	939		
Weymouth and Portland	1,030	378	1,408		
Gloucestershire	**5,925**	**2,447**	**8,372**	3·7	3·2
Cheltenham	1,377	458	1,835		
Cotswold	392	231	623		
Forest of Dean	861	408	1,269		
Gloucester	1,663	534	2,197		
Stroud	980	481	1,461		
Tewkesbury	652	335	987		
Somerset	**5,644**	**2,412**	**8,056**	4·7	3·8
Mendip	1,059	466	1,525		
Sedgemoor	1,693	705	2,398		
Taunton Deane	1,295	454	1,749		
West Somerset	375	137	512		
Yeovil	1,222	650	1,872		
Wiltshire	**5,571**	**2,443**	**8,014**	3·5	3·0
Kennet	490	255	745		
North Wiltshire	842	486	1,328		
Salisbury	1,008	440	1,448		
Thamesdown	2,142	758	2,900		
West Wiltshire	1,089	504	1,593		
WEST MIDLANDS					
Hereford and Worcester	**8,049**	**3,328**	**11,377**	4·6	3·8
Bromsgrove	1,022	464	1,486		
Hereford	806	361	1,167		
Leominster	348	158	506		
Malvern Hills	816	309	1,125		
Redditch	973	447	1,420		
South Herefordshire	478	209	687		
Worcester	1,534	501	2,035		
Wychavon	751	342	1,093		
Wyre Forest	1,321	537	1,858		
Shropshire	**5,100**	**2,064**	**7,164**	5·0	4·0
Bridgnorth	431	205	636		
North Shropshire	460	232	692		
Oswestry	413	194	607		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,157	463	1,620		
South Shropshire	375	182	557		
The Wrekin	2,264	788	3,052		
Staffordshire	**14,577**	**6,367**	**20,944**	5·3	4·5
Cannock Chase	1,289	590	1,879		
East Staffordshire	1,502	678	2,180		
Lichfield	939	537	1,476		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,674	752	2,426		
South Staffordshire	1,364	698	2,062		
Stafford	1,220	511	1,731		
Staffordshire Moorlands	880	441	1,321		
Stoke-on-Trent	4,408	1,515	5,923		
Tamworth	1,301	645	1,946		
Warwickshire	**5,700**	**2,720**	**8,420**	4·3	3·6
North Warwickshire	727	422	1,149		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,880	877	2,757		
Rugby	1,026	501	1,527		
Stratford-on-Avon	667	343	1,010		
Warwick	1,400	577	1,977		
West Midlands	**75,435**	**26,665**	**102,100**	8·3	7·4
Birmingham	34,579	11,314	45,893		
Coventry	8,609	3,484	12,093		
Dudley	5,775	2,298	8,073		
Sandwell	8,717	3,113	11,830		
Solihull	3,201	1,487	4,688		
Walsall	6,388	2,143	8,531		
Wolverhampton	8,166	2,826	10,992		
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derbyshire	**16,669**	**6,470**	**23,139**	6·1	5·2
Amber Valley	1,453	667	2,120		
Bolsover	1,581	611	2,192		
Chesterfield	2,470	899	3,369		
Derby	5,245	1,804	7,049		
Erewash	1,625	625	2,250		
High Peak	1,082	509	1,591		
North East Derbyshire	1,843	757	2,600		
South Derbyshire	728	297	1,025		
West Derbyshire	642	301	943		
Leicestershire	**13,278**	**5,672**	**18,950**	4·8	4·2
Blaby	632	360	992		
Charnwood	1,452	791	2,243		
Harborough	386	225	611		
Hinckley and Bosworth	852	474	1,326		
Leicester	7,966	2,948	10,914		
Melton	392	180	572		
North West Leicestershire	972	410	1,382		
Oadby and Wigston	426	207	633		
Rutland	200	77	277		
Lincolnshire	**9,701**	**4,108**	**13,809**	6·5	5·3
Boston	1,017	402	1,419		
East Lindsey	2,151	813	2,964		
Lincoln	2,638	941	3,579		
North Kesteven	882	505	1,387		
South Holland	631	330	961		
South Kesteven	1,192	559	1,751		
West Lindsey	1,190	558	1,748		
Northamptonshire	**6,255**	**2,763**	**9,018**	3·7	3·2
Corby	973	413	1,386		
Daventry	423	260	683		
East Northamptonshire	489	233	722		
Kettering	797	343	1,140		
Northampton	2,388	944	3,332		
South Northamptonshire	350	194	544		
Wellingborough	835	376	1,211		
Nottinghamshire	**23,794**	**8,227**	**32,021**	7·2	6·3
Ashfield	2,401	763	3,164		
Bassetlaw	2,133	910	3,043		
Broxtowe	1,529	622	2,151		
Gedling	1,626	712	2,338		
Mansfield	2,570	882	3,452		
Newark	1,819	681	2,500		
Nottingham	10,470	3,116	13,586		
Rushcliffe	1,246	541	1,787		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Humberside	**21,761**	**7,408**	**29,169**	8·6	7·3
Beverley	1,214	656	1,870		
Boothferry	1,064	413	1,477		
Cleethorpes	1,597	551	2,148		
East Yorkshire	1,219	436	1,655		
Glanford	1,007	438	1,445		
Great Grimsby	3,199	869	4,068		
Holderness	700	360	1,060		
Kingston-upon-Hull	10,108	3,230	13,338		
Scunthorpe	1,653	455	2,108		
North Yorkshire	**8,077**	**3,584**	**11,661**	4·4	3·5
Craven	334	189	523		
Hambleton	701	375	1,076		
Harrogate	1,098	541	1,639		
Richmondshire	347	242	589		
Ryedale	653	389	1,042		
Scarborough	1,836	632	2,468		
Selby	929	503	1,432		
York	2,179	713	2,892		
South Yorkshire	**39,202**	**13,610**	**52,812**	10·6	9·1
Barnsley	6,734	2,165	8,899		
Doncaster	8,545	3,008	11,553		
Rotherham	7,450	2,683	10,133		
Sheffield	16,473	5,754	22,227		
West Yorkshire	**47,328**	**16,230**	**63,558**	7·2	6·2
Bradford	12,294	3,865	16,159		
Calderdale	3,718	1,517	5,235		
Kirklees	7,263	2,689	9,952		
Leeds	16,751	5,603	22,354		
Wakefield	7,302	2,556	9,858		
NORTH WEST					
Cheshire	**16,562**	**6,420**	**22,982**	5·8	5·0
Chester	2,186	809	2,995		
Congleton	865	475	1,340		
Crewe and Nantwich	1,601	775	2,376		
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,905	694	2,599		
Halton	3,767	1,177	4,944		
Macclesfield	1,426	614	2,040		
Vale Royal	1,704	775	2,479		
Warrington	3,108	1,101	4,209		
Greater Manchester	**68,490**	**23,541**	**92,031**	7·9	6·9
Bolton	6,723	2,278	9,001		
Bury	2,743	1,150	3,893		
Manchester	20,754	6,112	26,866		
Oldham	5,306	2,128	7,434		
Rochdale	5,292	1,864	7,156		
Salford	7,584	2,124	9,708		
Stockport	4,313	1,714	6,027		
Tameside	4,482	1,762	6,244		
Trafford	4,290	1,509	5,799		
Wigan	7,003	2,900	9,903		
Lancashire	**26,174**	**9,353**	**35,527**	6·5	5·4
Blackburn	3,783	1,161	4,944		
Blackpool	3,448	1,007	4,455		
Burnley	2,057	705	2,762		
Chorley	1,330	669	1,999		
Fylde	588	187	775		
Hyndburn	1,275	479	1,754		
Lancaster	2,509	1,000	3,509		
Pendle	1,256	486	1,742		
Preston	3,688	1,042	4,730		
Ribble Valley	310	206	516		
Rossendale	1,005	423	1,428		
South Ribble	1,258	587	1,845		
West Lancashire	2,356	924	3,280		
Wyre	1,311	477	1,788		
Merseyside	**61,041**	**19,405**	**80,446**	13·7	12·0
Knowsley	8,669	2,498	11,167		
Liverpool	26,737	8,273	35,010		
Sefton	8,865	3,077	11,942		
St Helens	5,392	1,907	7,299		
Wirral	11,378	3,650	15,028		
NORTH					
Cleveland	**21,585**	**6,319**	**27,904**	12·8	11·3
Hartlepool	3,749	1,094	4,843		
Langbaurgh	5,137	1,479	6,616		

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All	Rate †: per cent employees and unemployed	Rate †: per cent workforce
Middlesbrough	6,643	1,813	8,456		
Stockton-on-Tees	6,056	1,933	7,989		
Cumbria	**6,764**	**3,263**	**10,027**	4·8	4·1
Allerdale	1,786	852	2,638		
Barrow-In-Furness	1,222	592	1,814		
Carlisle	1,624	724	2,348		
Copeland	1,397	635	2,032		
Eden	258	153	411		
South Lakeland	477	307	784		
Durham	**14,867**	**5,022**	**19,889**	9·1	7·9
Chester-le-Street	1,104	427	1,531		
Darlington	2,601	884	3,485		
Derwentside	2,617	784	3,401		
Durham	1,815	671	2,486		
Easington	2,518	757	3,275		
Sedgefield	1,950	760	2,710		
Teesdale	353	161	514		
Wear Valley	1,909	578	2,487		
Northumberland	**6,177**	**2,174**	**8,351**	8·2	6·8
Alnwick	568	225	793		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	388	129	517		
Blyth Valley	2,019	671	2,690		
Castle Morpeth	779	307	1,086		
Tynedale	606	303	909		
Wansbeck	1,817	539	2,356		
Tyne and Wear	**41,041**	**12,224**	**53,265**	10·9	9·8
Gateshead	6,598	1,883	8,481		
Newcastle upon Tyne	11,278	3,428	14,706		
North Tyneside	5,547	1,773	7,320		
South Tyneside	6,172	1,782	7,954		
Sunderland	11,446	3,358	14,804		
WALES					
Clwyd	**6,643**	**2,548**	**9,191**	6·1	4·9
Alyn and Deeside	1,024	396	1,420		
Colwyn	890	361	1,251		
Delyn	859	310	1,169		
Glyndwr	516	248	764		
Rhuddlan	1,131	389	1,520		
Wrexham Maelor	2,223	844	3,067		
Dyfed	**6,517**	**2,438**	**8,955**	8·0	5·8
Carmarthen	787	288	1,075		
Ceredigion	907	417	1,324		
Dinefwr	701	300	1,001		
Llanelli	1,685	549	2,234		
Preseli	1,526	597	2,123		
South Pembrokeshire	911	287	1,198		
Gwent	**10,180**	**3,175**	**13,355**	7·7	6·6
Blaenau Gwent	2,210	558	2,768		
Islwyn	1,299	402	1,701		
Monmouth	1,067	428	1,495		
Newport	3,533	1,118	4,651		
Torfaen	2,071	669	2,740		
Gwynedd	**5,444**	**2,006**	**7,450**	9·2	6·9
Aberconwy	896	289	1,185		
Arfon	1,811	616	2,427		
Dwyfor	464	165	629		
Meirionnydd	464	197	661		
Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	1,809	739	2,548		
Mid Glamorgan	**14,337**	**3,816**	**18,153**	9·7	8·2
Cynon Valley	1,980	489	2,469		
Merthyr Tydfil	1,838	450	2,288		
Ogwr	2,924	954	3,878		
Rhondda	2,412	527	2,939		
Rhymney Valley	3,031	746	3,777		
Taff-Ely	2,152	650	2,802		
Powys	**1,172**	**530**	**1,702**	4·4	3·0
Brecknock	483	217	700		
Montgomery	501	209	710		
Radnor	188	104	292		
South Glamorgan	**10,157**	**3,193**	**13,350**	6·9	6·1
Cardiff	7,895	2,368	10,263		
Vale of Glamorgan	2,262	825	3,087		
West Glamorgan	**8,603**	**2,443**	**11,046**	8·1	7·0
Afan	939	241	1,180		
Lliw Valley	1,221	361	1,582		
Neath	1,243	359	1,602		
Swansea	5,200	1,482	6,682		
SCOTLAND					
Borders Region	**1,351**	**610**	**1,961**	4·8	3·9
Berwick	231	120	351		
Ettrick and Lauderdale	446	196	642		
Roxburgh	467	182	649		
Tweedale	207	112	319		
Central Region	**7,214**	**3,531**	**10,745**	10·3	9·0
Clackmannan	1,486	616	2,102		
Falkirk	3,924	2,127	6,051		
Stirling	1,804	788	2,592		
Dumfries and Galloway Region	**2,852**	**1,437**	**4,289**	7·5	6·0
Annandale and Eskdale	499	276	775		
Nithsdale	1,164	530	1,694		
Stewartry	338	192	530		
Wigtown	851	439	1,290		
Fife Region	**8,610**	**3,676**	**12,286**	9·7	8·4
Dunfermline	3,284	1,293	4,577		
Kirkcaldy	4,524	1,889	6,413		
North East Fife	802	494	1,296		
Grampian Region	**6,018**	**3,218**	**9,236**	3·9	3·4
Banff and Buchan	1,039	612	1,651		
City of Aberdeen	3,102	1,309	4,411		
Gordon	448	322	770		
Kincardine and Deeside	275	235	510		
Moray	1,154	740	1,894		
Highlands Region	**4,833**	**1,898**	**6,731**	8·1	6·7
Badenoch and Strathspey	167	86	253		
Caithness	741	265	1,006		
Inverness	1,336	484	1,820		
Lochaber	457	162	619		
Nairn	145	95	240		
Ross and Cromarty	1,303	550	1,853		
Skye and Lochalsh	345	111	456		
Sutherland	339	145	484		
Lothian Region	**18,826**	**6,854**	**25,680**	7·0	6·3
City of Edinburgh	11,690	4,163	15,853		
East Lothian	1,693	648	2,341		
Midlothian	1,821	697	2,518		
West Lothian	3,622	1,346	4,968		
Strathclyde Region	**84,099**	**30,060**	**114,159**	11·7	10·3
Argyll and Bute	1,282	576	1,858		
Bearsden and Milngavie	500	305	805		
City of Glasgow	37,305	11,869	49,174		
Clydebank	1,889	637	2,526		
Clydesdale	1,285	600	1,885		
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,640	750	2,390		
Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,850	583	2,433		
Cunninghame	4,424	1,699	6,123		
Dumbarton	2,331	927	3,258		
East Kilbride	1,730	953	2,683		
Eastwood	681	445	1,126		
Hamilton	3,378	1,200	4,578		
Inverclyde	4,063	1,226	5,289		
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,621	1,104	3,725		
Kyle and Carrick	2,717	1,169	3,886		
Monklands	3,686	1,256	4,942		
Motherwell	4,944	1,706	6,650		
Renfrew	6,050	2,298	8,348		
Strathkelvin	1,723	757	2,480		
Tayside Region	**9,799**	**4,439**	**14,238**	8·4	7·2
Angus	1,624	972	2,596		
City of Dundee	6,264	2,585	8,849		
Perth and Kinross	1,911	882	2,793		
Orkney Islands	**272**	**135**	**407**	5·9	4·2
Shetland Islands	**242**	**124**	**366**	3·5	2·9
Western Isles	**985**	**356**	**1,341**	12·6	9·6
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim	1,503	616	2,119		
Ards	1,758	776	2,534		
Armagh	2,105	832	2,937		
Ballymena	1,847	825	2,672		
Ballymoney	1,101	339	1,440		
Banbridge	948	450	1,398		
Belfast	19,057	5,798	24,855		
Carrickfergus	1,044	498	1,542		
Castlereagh	1,619	809	2,428		
Coleraine	2,382	888	3,270		
Cookstown	1,581	635	2,216		
Craigavon	3,111	1,150	4,261		
Derry	6,886	1,579	8,465		
Down	1,876	852	2,728		
Dungannon	2,309	805	3,114		
Fermanagh	2,579	757	3,336		
Larne	1,158	405	1,563		
Limavady	1,607	473	2,080		
Lisburn	3,406	1,385	4,791		
Magherafelt	1,688	680	2,368		
Moyle	868	223	1,091		
Newry and Mourne	4,740	1,493	6,233		
Newtownabbey	2,428	1,115	3,543		
North Down	1,564	959	2,523		
Omagh	2,059	756	2,815		
Strabane	2,538	616	3,154		

* Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.
† Unemployment rates calculated as a percentage of the workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self- employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) are available in addition to those calculated as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All unemployment rates have been compiled using revised employees in employment estimates, incorporating the results of the 1989 Labour Force Survey.
See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	2,287	683	2,970
Mid Bedfordshire	811	381	1,192
North Bedfordshire	1,653	542	2,195
North Luton	1,283	400	1,683
South West Bedfordshire	984	347	1,331
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	975	406	1,381
Newbury	733	234	967
Reading East	1,095	310	1,405
Reading West	818	194	1,012
Slough	1,513	614	2,127
Windsor and Maidenhead	689	263	952
Wokingham	585	254	839
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	837	340	1,177
Beaconsfield	485	211	696
Buckingham	677	255	932
Chesham and Amersham	448	207	655
Milton Keynes	1,579	573	2,152
Wycombe	1,046	332	1,378
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	588	200	788
Brighton Kemptown	2,039	596	2,635
Brighton Pavilion	1,881	745	2,626
Eastbourne	943	348	1,291
Hastings and Rye	1,665	478	2,143
Hove	1,765	696	2,461
Lewes	807	351	1,158
Wealden	505	220	725
Essex			
Basildon	1,762	703	2,465
Billericay	944	385	1,329
Braintree	1,023	431	1,454
Brentwood and Ongar	706	260	966
Castle Point	925	379	1,304
Chelmsford	1,068	454	1,522
Epping Forest	937	377	1,314
Harlow	1,389	550	1,939
Harwich	1,653	553	2,206
North Colchester	1,249	572	1,821
Rochford	842	335	1,177
Saffron Walden	607	327	934
South Colchester and Maldon	1,242	623	1,865
Southend East	1,681	521	2,202
Southend West	1,170	400	1,570
Thurrock	1,532	572	2,104
Greater London			
Barking	1,401	428	1,829
Battersea	2,484	929	3,413
Beckenham	1,205	486	1,691
Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,088	914	5,002
Bexleyheath	856	382	1,238
Bow and Poplar	3,772	1,127	4,899
Brent East	2,385	933	3,318
Brent North	1,170	556	1,726
Brent South	2,610	1,005	3,615
Brentford and Isleworth	1,416	628	2,044
Carshalton and Wallington	990	322	1,312
Chelsea	929	447	1,376
Chingford	1,023	368	1,391
Chipping Barnet	665	272	937
Chislehurst	754	316	1,070
City of London and Westminster South	1,212	488	1,700
Croydon Central	1,202	413	1,615
Croydon North East	1,325	647	1,972
Croydon North West	1,356	547	1,903
Croydon South	506	214	720
Dagenham	1,234	396	1,630
Dulwich	1,952	753	2,705
Ealing North	1,354	542	1,896
Ealing Acton	1,726	712	2,438
Ealing Southall	1,888	738	2,626
Edmonton	1,953	712	2,665
Eltham	1,441	517	1,958
Enfield North	1,391	575	1,966
Enfield Southgate	1,099	400	1,499
Erith and Crayford	1,443	617	2,060
Feltham and Heston	1,447	569	2,016
Finchley	952	492	1,444
Fulham	1,937	848	2,785
Greenwich	1,918	676	2,594
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,336	1,551	5,887
Hackney South and Shoreditch	5,003	1,585	6,588
Hammersmith	2,896	945	3,841
Hampstead and Highgate	2,021	878	2,899
Harrow East	1,118	505	1,623
Harrow West	719	323	1,042
Hayes and Harlington	788	312	1,100
Hendon North	1,112	466	1,578
Hendon South	949	373	1,322
Holborn and St Pancras	3,162	1,194	4,356
Hornchurch	715	259	974
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,238	1,481	4,719
Ilford North	859	396	1,255
Ilford South	1,381	535	1,916
Islington North	3,691	1,412	5,103
Islington South and Finsbury	3,171	1,267	4,438
Kensington	1,651	720	2,371
Kingston-upon-Thames	735	290	1,025
Lewisham East	1,825	704	2,529
Lewisham West	2,239	858	3,097
Lewisham Deptford	3,466	1,265	4,731
Leyton	2,477	840	3,317
Mitcham and Morden	1,443	485	1,928
Newham North East	2,933	966	3,899
Newham North West	2,615	814	3,429
Newham South	2,596	786	3,382
Norwood	3,309	1,198	4,507
Old Bexley and Sidcup	488	226	714
Orpington	730	298	1,028
Peckham	3,572	1,155	4,727
Putney	1,323	504	1,827
Ravensbourne	570	274	844
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	756	391	1,147
Romford	768	286	1,054
Ruislip-Northwood	418	195	613
Southwark and Bermondsey	3,347	901	4,248
Streatham	2,602	1,082	3,684
Surbiton	446	197	643
Sutton and Cheam	663	285	948
Tooting	2,154	856	3,010
Tottenham	5,037	1,656	6,693
Twickenham	681	287	968
Upminster	728	272	1,000
Uxbridge	918	285	1,203
Vauxhall	4,228	1,424	5,652
Walthamstow	1,761	653	2,414
Wanstead and Woodford	750	353	1,103
Westminster North	2,132	856	2,988
Wimbledon	822	377	1,199
Woolwich	2,725	994	3,719
Hampshire			
Aldershot	846	358	1,204
Basingstoke	908	309	1,217
East Hampshire	658	299	957
Eastleigh	1,293	485	1,778
Fareham	873	353	1,226
Gosport	1,054	470	1,524
Havant	1,670	470	2,140
New Forest	717	264	981
North West Hampshire	557	239	796
Portsmouth North	1,504	514	2,018
Portsmouth South	2,614	921	3,535
Romsey and Waterside	1,024	374	1,398
Southampton Itchen	2,306	704	3,010
Southampton Test	1,986	576	2,562
Winchester	607	213	820
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,020	452	1,472
Hertford and Stortford	606	251	857
Hertsmere	879	318	1,197
North Hertfordshire	1,154	439	1,593
South West Hertfordshire	569	235	804
St Albans	626	221	847
Stevenage	1,077	419	1,496
Watford	989	348	1,337
Welwyn Hatfield	817	324	1,141
West Hertfordshire	880	255	1,135
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	2,245	760	3,005
Kent			
Ashford	1,014	376	1,390
Canterbury	1,360	440	1,800
Dartford	1,130	424	1,554
Dover	1,288	451	1,739
Faversham	1,822	684	2,506
Folkestone and Hythe	1,630	461	2,091
Gillingham	1,309	533	1,842
Gravesham	1,482	595	2,077
Maidstone	849	298	1,147
Medway	1,292	580	1,872
Mid Kent	1,230	488	1,718
North Thanet	1,841	612	2,453
Sevenoaks	665	262	927
South Thanet	1,390	448	1,838
Tonbridge and Malling	742	276	1,018
Tunbridge Wells	580	212	792
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	944	429	1,373
Henley	415	163	578
Oxford East	1,365	432	1,797
Oxford West and Abingdon	904	298	1,202
Wantage	537	234	771
Witney	604	267	871
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	500	197	697
East Surrey	345	156	501
Epsom and Ewell	538	152	690
Esher	383	165	548
Guildford	643	213	856
Mole Valley	375	132	507
North West Surrey	508	226	734
Reigate	562	172	734
South West Surrey	413	170	583
Spelthorne	513	217	730
Woking	640	201	841
West Sussex			
Arundel	927	245	1,172
Chichester	587	209	796
Crawley	764	240	1,004
Horsham	500	192	692
Mid Sussex	447	163	610
Shoreham	442	128	570
Worthing	969	266	1,235
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,278	446	1,724
Huntingdon	980	438	1,418
North East Cambridgeshire	1,392	555	1,947
Peterborough	2,807	788	3,595
South East Cambridgeshire	490	246	736
South West Cambridgeshire	751	376	1,127
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	1,972	648	2,620
Mid Norfolk	820	360	1,180
North Norfolk	943	344	1,287
North West Norfolk	1,583	564	2,147
Norwich North	1,332	438	1,770
Norwich South	2,320	773	3,093
South Norfolk	877	393	1,270
South West Norfolk	1,297	588	1,885
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	980	484	1,464
Central Suffolk	953	408	1,361
Ipswich	1,564	448	2,012
South Suffolk	945	488	1,433
Suffolk Coastal	669	296	965
Waveney	1,525	750	2,275
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	1,559	599	2,158
Bristol East	1,832	690	2,522
Bristol North West	1,734	610	2,344
Bristol South	2,826	958	3,784
Bristol West	2,703	1,086	3,789
Kingswood	1,182	482	1,664
Northavon	963	572	1,535
Wansdyke	786	406	1,192
Weston-super-Mare	1,372	519	1,891
Woodspring	819	393	1,212
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	2,183	702	2,885
North Cornwall	1,397	545	1,942
South East Cornwall	1,175	583	1,758
St Ives	1,871	744	2,615
Truro	1,598	640	2,238
Devon			
Exeter	1,721	651	2,372
Honiton	803	299	1,102
North Devon	1,275	530	1,805
Plymouth Devonport	2,426	818	3,244
Plymouth Drake	2,601	954	3,555
Plymouth Sutton	1,457	723	2,180
South Hams	1,167	475	1,642
Teignbridge	926	353	1,279
Tiverton	722	374	1,096
Torbay	1,776	579	2,355
Torridge and West Devon	1,211	578	1,789
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	1,708	532	2,240
Bournemouth West	1,405	392	1,797
Christchurch	601	235	836
North Dorset	588	255	843
Poole	1,189	408	1,597
South Dorset	1,232	455	1,687
West Dorset	624	293	917
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	1,478	512	1,990
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	666	361	1,027
Gloucester	1,690	558	2,248
Stroud	990	490	1,480
West Gloucestershire	1,101	526	1,627
Somerset			
Bridgwater	1,613	674	2,287
Somerton and Frome	860	446	1,306
Taunton	1,318	468	1,786
Wells	957	385	1,342
Yeovil	896	439	1,335
Wiltshire			
Devizes	832	378	1,210
North Wiltshire	842	486	1,328
Salisbury	976	418	1,394
Swindon	1,800	635	2,435
Westbury	1,121	526	1,647
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	1,022	464	1,486
Hereford	1,162	523	1,685
Leominster	777	344	1,121
Mid Worcestershire	1,369	620	1,989
South Worcestershire	797	307	1,104
Worcester	1,601	533	2,134
Wyre Forest	1,321	537	1,858
Shropshire			
Ludlow	806	387	1,193
North Shropshire	990	499	1,489
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,157	463	1,620
The Wrekin	2,147	715	2,862
Staffordshire			
Burton	1,502	678	2,180
Cannock and Burntwood	1,254	632	1,886
Mid Staffordshire	1,018	468	1,486
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,308	553	1,861
South East Staffordshire	1,526	775	2,301
South Staffordshire	1,364	698	2,062
Stafford	1,041	447	1,488
Staffordshire Moorlands	880	441	1,321
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,867	600	2,467
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,509	537	2,046
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,308	538	1,846
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	1,315	723	2,038
Nuneaton	1,371	629	2,000
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,111	532	1,643
Stratford-on-Avon	667	343	1,010
Warwick and Leamington	1,236	493	1,729
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	1,201	534	1,735
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,133	819	2,952
Birmingham Erdington	3,051	1,020	4,071
Birmingham Hall Green	2,058	754	2,812
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,950	876	3,826
Birmingham Ladywood	4,377	1,301	5,678
Birmingham Northfield	3,084	1,067	4,151
Birmingham Perry Barr	3,099	1,055	4,154
Birmingham Small Heath	4,723	1,261	5,984
Birmingham Sparkbrook	3,987	1,063	5,050
Birmingham Yardley	1,653	629	2,282
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,518	969	3,487
Coventry North East	3,116	1,154	4,270
Coventry North West	1,613	812	2,425
Coventry South East	2,375	825	3,200
Coventry South West	1,505	693	2,198
Dudley East	2,621	961	3,582
Dudley West	1,864	748	2,612
Halesowen and Stourbridge	1,290	589	1,879
Meriden	2,325	914	3,239
Solihull	876	573	1,449
Sutton Coldfield	946	500	1,446
Walsall North	2,641	781	3,422
Walsall South	2,546	828	3,374
Warley East	2,199	802	3,001
Warley West	1,756	668	2,424
West Bromwich East	2,176	817	2,993
West Bromwich West	2,586	826	3,412
Wolverhampton North East	3,255	979	4,234
Wolverhampton South East	2,611	832	3,443
Wolverhampton South West	2,300	1,015	3,315
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	1,268	567	1,835
Bolsover	1,847	725	2,572
Chesterfield	2,213	784	2,997
Derby North	1,824	638	2,462
Derby South	3,000	975	3,975
Erewash	1,562	599	2,161
High Peak	1,148	531	1,679
North East Derbyshire	1,834	758	2,592
South Derbyshire	1,149	488	1,637
West Derbyshire	824	405	1,229
Leicestershire			
Blaby	771	439	1,210
Bosworth	920	509	1,429
Harborough	673	353	1,026
Leicester East	2,031	905	2,936
Leicester South	2,807	1,026	3,833
Leicester West	3,128	1,017	4,145
Loughborough	1,061	571	1,632
North West Leicestershire	1,075	460	1,535
Rutland and Melton	812	392	1,204
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	1,936	705	2,641
Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,405	666	2,071
Grantham	1,334	692	2,026
Holland with Boston	1,314	555	1,869
Lincoln	2,922	1,085	4,007
Stamford and Spalding	790	405	1,195
Northamptonshire			
Corby	1,219	525	1,744
Daventry	587	362	949
Kettering	858	376	1,234
Northampton North	1,310	501	1,811
Northampton South	1,203	502	1,705
Wellingborough	1,078	497	1,575
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	2,106	622	2,728
Bassetlaw	1,994	804	2,798
Broxtowe	1,236	525	1,761
Gedling	1,360	614	1,974
Mansfield	2,225	754	2,979
Newark	1,440	608	2,048
Nottingham East	4,390	1,317	5,707
Nottingham North	3,253	859	4,112
Nottingham South	2,827	940	3,767
Rushcliffe	1,246	541	1,787
Sherwood	1,717	643	2,360
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,155	613	1,768
Booth Ferry	1,285	554	1,839
Bridlington	1,757	698	2,455
Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,204	826	3,030
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,053	618	2,671
Great Grimsby	3,199	869	4,068
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,123	1,001	4,124
Kingston-upon-Hull North	3,584	1,095	4,679
Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,401	1,134	4,535
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	847	354	1,201
Richmond	970	563	1,533
Ryedale	804	464	1,268
Scarborough	1,712	578	2,290
Selby	980	536	1,516
Skipton and Ripon	585	376	961
York	2,179	713	2,892

2·10 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	2,497	694	3,191
Barnsley East	2,264	659	2,923
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,973	812	2,785
Don Valley	2,562	927	3,489
Doncaster Central	3,054	1,107	4,161
Doncaster North	2,929	974	3,903
Rother Valley	2,004	884	2,888
Rotherham	2,824	930	3,754
Sheffield Central	4,473	1,337	5,810
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,140	791	2,931
Sheffield Brightside	3,365	945	4,310
Sheffield Hallam	1,721	876	2,597
Sheffield Heeley	2,811	904	3,715
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,963	901	2,864
Wentworth	2,622	869	3,491
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	1,830	617	2,447
Bradford North	3,411	1,017	4,428
Bradford South	2,456	743	3,199
Bradford West	3,878	1,095	4,973
Calder Valley	1,370	647	2,017
Colne Valley	1,347	582	1,929
Dewsbury	1,805	650	2,455
Elmet	1,127	469	1,596
Halifax	2,348	870	3,218
Hemsworth	2,045	674	2,719
Huddersfield	2,281	840	3,121
Keighley	1,435	604	2,039
Leeds Central	3,670	1,013	4,683
Leeds East	3,209	836	4,045
Leeds North East	1,901	691	2,592
Leeds North West	1,505	637	2,142
Leeds West	2,244	799	3,043
Morley and Leeds South	1,770	577	2,347
Normanton	1,331	548	1,879
Pontefract and Castleford	2,151	719	2,870
Pudsey	1,010	455	1,465
Shipley	1,114	406	1,520
Wakefield	2,090	741	2,831
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	1,853	622	2,475
Congleton	920	518	1,438
Crewe and Nantwich	1,546	732	2,278
Eddisbury	1,461	678	2,139
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,039	782	2,821
Halton	2,921	969	3,890
Macclesfield	941	433	1,374
Tatton	927	377	1,304
Warrington North	2,139	695	2,834
Warrington South	1,815	614	2,429
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	999	466	1,465
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,704	566	2,270
Bolton North East	2,218	704	2,922
Bolton South East	2,697	858	3,555
Bolton West	1,808	716	2,524
Bury North	1,318	492	1,810
Bury South	1,425	658	2,083
Cheadle	752	393	1,145
Davyhulme	1,638	550	2,188
Denton and Reddish	2,028	802	2,830
Eccles	2,256	655	2,911
Hazel Grove	901	438	1,339
Heywood and Middleton	2,245	865	3,110
Leigh	2,070	781	2,851
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,181	636	1,817
Makerfield	1,726	897	2,623
Manchester Central	5,946	1,433	7,379
Manchester Blackley	3,135	922	4,057
Manchester Gorton	3,311	1,040	4,351
Manchester Withington	3,002	1,209	4,211
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,068	701	3,769
Oldham Central and Royton	2,634	925	3,559
Oldham West	1,842	749	2,591
Rochdale	2,696	817	3,513
Salford East	3,688	918	4,606
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,968	773	2,741
Stockport	1,442	504	1,946
Stretford	3,945	1,300	5,245
Wigan	2,693	1,005	3,698
Worsley	2,154	768	2,922
Lancashire			
Blackburn	3,251	895	4,146
Blackpool North	1,801	516	2,317
Blackpool South	1,647	491	2,138
Burnley	2,057	705	2,762
Chorley	1,412	723	2,135
Fylde	716	241	957
Hyndburn	1,275	479	1,754
Lancaster	1,148	508	1,656
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,449	538	1,987
Pendle	1,256	486	1,742
Preston	3,294	849	4,143
Ribble Valley	576	345	921
Rossendale and Darwen	1,537	689	2,226
South Ribble	1,258	587	1,845
West Lancashire	2,274	870	3,144
Wyre	1,223	431	1,654
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	4,879	1,344	6,223
Bootle	5,195	1,388	6,583
Crosby	2,074	962	3,036
Knowsley North	4,454	1,238	5,692
Knowsley South	4,215	1,260	5,475
Liverpool Broadgreen	4,121	1,411	5,532
Liverpool Garston	3,624	1,085	4,709
Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,636	1,325	4,961
Liverpool Riverside	5,623	1,573	7,196
Liverpool Walton	5,306	1,638	6,944
Liverpool West Derby	4,427	1,241	5,668
Southport	1,596	727	2,323
St Helens North	2,410	862	3,272
St Helens South	2,982	1,045	4,027
Wallasey	3,322	1,085	4,407
Wirral South	1,478	592	2,070
Wirral West	1,699	629	2,328
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	3,749	1,094	4,843
Langbaurgh	3,032	1,020	4,052
Middlesbrough	4,582	1,154	5,736
Redcar	3,626	941	4,567
Stockton North	3,638	1,099	4,737
Stockton South	2,958	1,011	3,969
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	1,379	674	2,053
Carlisle	1,351	569	1,920
Copeland	1,397	635	2,032
Penrith and the Border	746	450	1,196
Westmorland	341	236	577
Workington	1,550	699	2,249
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	2,249	777	3,026
City of Durham	1,815	671	2,486
Darlington	2,448	819	3,267
Easington	2,214	672	2,886
North Durham	2,351	796	3,147
North West Durham	2,237	697	2,934
Sedgefield	1,553	590	2,143
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,262	455	1,717
Blyth Valley	2,019	671	2,690
Hexham	726	392	1,118
Wansbeck	2,170	656	2,826
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	1,980	631	2,611
Gateshead East	2,725	799	3,524
Houghton and Washington	2,921	980	3,901
Jarrow	3,050	824	3,874
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,705	1,000	3,705
Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,261	1,009	4,270
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,593	795	3,388
South Shields	3,122	958	4,080
Sunderland North	4,801	1,247	6,048
Sunderland South	3,724	1,131	4,855
Tyne Bridge	4,612	1,077	5,689
Tynemouth	2,425	793	3,218
Wallsend	3,122	980	4,102
WALES			
Clwyd			
Alyn and Deeside	1,136	425	1,561
Clwyd North West	1,717	625	2,342
Clwyd South West	1,063	456	1,519
Delyn	1,084	392	1,476
Wrexham	1,643	650	2,293
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	1,336	528	1,864
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,148	508	1,656
Llanelli	1,837	609	2,446
Pembroke	2,196	793	2,989
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	2,159	530	2,689
Islwyn	1,299	402	1,701
Monmouth	1,022	427	1,449
Newport East	1,778	563	2,341
Newport West	1,956	638	2,594
Torfaen	1,966	615	2,581
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	1,494	482	1,976
Conwy	1,569	543	2,112
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	572	242	814
Ynys Mon	1,809	739	2,548
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	1,416	542	1,958
Caerphilly	2,375	623	2,998
Cynon Valley	1,980	489	2,469
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,494	573	3,067
Ogmore	1,816	482	2,298
Pontypridd	1,844	580	2,424
Rhondda	2,412	527	2,939
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	671	321	992
Montgomery	501	209	710
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	2,526	935	3,461
Cardiff North	958	330	1,288
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,275	536	2,811
Cardiff West	2,557	710	3,267
Vale of Glamorgan	1,841	682	2,523
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	1,259	316	1,575
Gower	1,251	460	1,711
Neath	1,384	392	1,776
Swansea East	2,310	589	2,899
Swansea West	2,399	686	3,085

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at July 12, 1990

	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND			
Borders Region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	698	302	1,000
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	653	308	961
Central Region			
Clackmannan	1,997	834	2,831
Falkirk East	2,020	1,083	3,103
Falkirk West	1,711	933	2,644
Stirling	1,486	681	2,167
Dumfries and Galloway Region			
Dumfries	1,382	651	2,033
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,470	786	2,256
Fife Region			
Central Fife	2,243	999	3,242
Dunfermline East	2,004	734	2,738
Dunfermline West	1,516	630	2,146
Kirkcaldy	2,045	819	2,864
North East Fife	802	494	1,296
Grampian Region			
Aberdeen North	1,567	540	2,107
Aberdeen South	1,086	529	1,615
Banff and Buchan	1,039	612	1,651
Gordon	606	430	1,036
Kincardine and Deeside	566	367	933
Moray	1,154	740	1,894
Highlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,080	410	1,490
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,989	770	2,759
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,764	718	2,482
Lothian Region			
East Lothian	1,693	648	2,341
Edinburgh Central	2,333	889	3,222
Edinburgh East	1,962	595	2,557
Edinburgh Leith	2,951	901	3,852
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,474	558	2,032
Edinburgh South	1,764	690	2,454
Edinburgh West	990	390	1,380
Linlithgow	2,056	721	2,777
Livingston	1,782	765	2,547
Mid Lothian	1,821	697	2,518
Strathclyde Region			
Argyll and Bute	1,282	576	1,858
Ayr	1,940	797	2,737
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,627	955	3,582
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,135	763	2,898
Clydesdale	1,945	825	2,770
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,640	750	2,390
Cunninghame North	2,029	883	2,912
Cunninghame South	2,395	816	3,211
Dumbarton	2,331	927	3,258
East Kilbride	1,730	953	2,683
Eastwood	1,457	714	2,171
Glasgow Cathcart	1,912	715	2,627
Glasgow Central	3,813	1,148	4,961
Glasgow Garscadden	2,941	845	3,786
Glasgow Govan	3,180	1,007	4,187
Glasgow Hillhead	2,615	1,273	3,888
Glasgow Maryhill	4,057	1,380	5,437
Glasgow Pollock	3,632	1,050	4,682
Glasgow Provan	4,097	1,132	5,229
Glasgow Rutherglen	3,183	952	4,135
Glasgow Shettleston	3,538	1,046	4,584
Glasgow Springburn	4,337	1,321	5,658
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,716	1,012	4,728
Hamilton	2,718	975	3,693
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,621	1,104	3,725
Monklands East	2,471	858	3,329
Monklands West	1,823	662	2,485
Motherwell North	2,609	923	3,532
Motherwell South	2,335	783	3,118
Paisley North	2,304	829	3,133
Paisley South	2,088	746	2,834
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,229	668	1,897
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,369	672	2,041
Tayside Region			
Angus East	1,406	821	2,227
Dundee East	3,279	1,234	4,513
Dundee West	2,791	1,217	4,008
North Tayside	894	518	1,412
Perth and Kinross	1,429	649	2,078
Orkney and Shetland Islands	514	259	773
Western Isles	985	356	1,341
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	2,871	1,148	4,019
Belfast North	5,214	1,553	6,767
Belfast South	3,545	1,569	5,114
Belfast West	7,707	1,644	9,351
East Antrim	3,369	1,333	4,702
East Londonderry	5,346	1,895	7,241
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,888	1,562	6,450
Foyle	8,199	1,891	10,090
Lagan Valley	3,480	1,424	4,904
Mid-Ulster	5,196	1,841	7,037
Newry and Armagh	5,368	1,707	7,075
North Antrim	3,816	1,387	5,203
North Down	2,306	1,273	3,579
South Antrim	2,764	1,301	4,065
South Down	3,745	1,635	5,380
Strangford	2,281	1,116	3,397
Upper Bann	3,667	1,435	5,102

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

		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
MALE AND FEMALE															
1989	July 13	11,488	6,040	1,310	3,944	8,081	5,115	9,006	12,962	5,840	6,624	13,853	78,223	6,550	84,773
	Aug 10	12,618	6,993	1,230	3,904	7,677	4,936	8,579	13,037	5,338	6,094	13,949	77,362	6,961	84,323
	Sept 14	13,115	6,856	1,414	4,121	8,392	5,715	9,635	14,362	6,645	7,079	13,204	83,682	7,665	91,347
	Oct 12	1,814	1,230	108	315	850	469	970	1,163	402	501	1,248	7,840	—	7,840
	Nov 9	604	472	24	70	189	111	117	280	68	72	226	1,761	—	1,761
	Dec 14	499	407	23	47	138	80	88	188	62	46	163	1,334	—	1,334
1990	Jan 11	366	300	16	30	96	54	85	139	37	47	119	989	—	989
	Feb 8	319	250	22	26	74	37	68	126	34	38	88	832	—	832
	Mar 8	327	252	28	26	70	40	71	118	35	37	80	832	—	832
	Apr 12	338	248	24	38	77	68	89	146	64	62	160	1,066	—	1,066
	May 10	363	283	17	32	73	59	70	141	55	65	147	1,022	—	1,022
	June 14	596	453	33	85	285	157	245	479	226	163	2,610	4,879	1,506	6,385
	July 12	9,713	5,203	1,259	3,174	6,832	4,265	8,000	10,939	5,066	5,887	11,531	66,666	6,532	73,198

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 vacatio
*Included in South East.

2·14 UNEMPLOYMENT
Temporarily stopped: regions

		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
MALE AND FEMALE															
1989	July 13	214	139	10	22	112	301	279	281	59	127	1,142	2,547	1,053	3,600
	Aug 10	124	56	6	11	98	257	342	176	87	117	842	2,060	916	2,976
	Sept 14	80	49	20	33	164	360	369	350	85	198	1,155	2,814	736	3,550
	Oct 12	87	55	11	17	283	588	438	417	76	139	1,011	3,067	963	4,030
	Nov 9	79	46	11	12	195	453	303	282	196	159	956	2,646	724	3,370
	Dec 14	110	44	36	22	417	1,540	516	352	106	117	1,235	4,451	694	5,145
1990	Jan 11	80	61	69	27	484	1,672	523	232	139	126	2,088	5,440	847	6,287
	Feb 8	173	90	58	20	524	167	860	265	173	154	2,066	4,460	1,408	5,868
	Mar 8	148	81	52	32	391	487	439	297	163	192	1,979	4,180	1,287	5,467
	Apr 12	107	71	43	50	551	508	566	176	128	186	1,287	3,602	944	4,546
	May 10	79	47	36	34	540	252	217	135	91	159	930	2,473	710	3,183
	June 14	88	52	13	9	72	30	195	165	67	78	734	1,451	461	1,912
	July 12	100	54	6	14	193	677	203	129	76	91	802	2,291	467	2,758

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·15
Rates by age

PER CENT

UNITED KINGDOM		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE									
1987	July	17·0	15·4	12·0	8·4	7·0	11·4	4·8	10·4
	Oct	16·4	13·7	11·3	7·9	6·6	11·1	4·4	9·8
1988	Jan	16·2	14·0	11·0	7·9	6·4	11·0	4·1	9·6
	Apr	14·3	12·7	10·3	7·4	6·1	10·6	3·8	9·0
	July	13·0	12·3	9·4	6·7	5·5	9·8	3·4	8·2
	Oct	12·6	11·0	8·9	6·3	5·2	9·6	3·3	7·5
1989	Jan	12·0	11·0	8·5	6·2	5·0	9·2	2·9	7·3
	Apr	10·5	9·9	7·8	5·7	4·6	8·4	2·5	6·6
	July	9·8	9·9	7·4	5·3	4·3	7·6	2·2	6·2
	Oct	9·5	8·6	6·9	5·0	4·0	7·1	2·1	5·7
1990	Jan	9·8	9·0	7·3	5·2	4·1	6·9	2·1	5·9
	Apr	9·3	8·6	7·1	5·0	4·1	6·6	1·9	5·7
	July	9·3	9·2	7·1	5·0	4·0	6·2	1·9	5·7
MALE									
1987	July	19·0	17·2	13·1	10·4	9·0	14·3	6·7	12·3
	Oct	18·2	15·5	12·4	9·8	8·6	14·0	6·2	11·6
1988	Jan	17·8	16·1	12·3	10·0	8·3	13·9	5·9	11·6
	Apr	15·7	14·7	11·5	9·4	7·9	13·2	5·3	10·8
	July	14·2	14·0	10·4	8·5	7·1	12·3	4·8	9·8
	Oct	13·8	12·7	9·9	8·0	6·7	12·0	4·7	9·1
1989	Jan	13·8	13·2	9·9	8·0	6·5	11·8	4·3	9·0
	Apr	12·2	12·1	9·3	7·4	6·0	10·8	3·7	8·3
	July	11·3	11·8	8·8	6·9	5·6	9·7	3·3	7·7
	Oct	10·9	10·6	8·4	6·6	5·3	9·0	3·0	7·2
1990	Jan	11·6	11·3	9·1	7·0	5·6	8·8	3·0	7·6
	Apr	11·0	10·9	8·9	6·9	5·4	8·4	2·9	7·4
	July	10·9	11·4	9·0	6·8	5·3	7·9	2·7	7·3
FEMALE									
1987	July	14·7	13·0	10·3	5·4	4·4	7·2	0·3	7·7
	Oct	14·5	11·4	9·6	5·0	4·2	7·1	0·3	7·3
1988	Jan	14·4	11·3	9·1	4·8	4·0	7·0	0·2	7·0
	Apr	12·6	10·2	8·5	4·6	3·8	6·8	0·3	6·5
	July	11·5	10·2	7·8	4·2	3·6	6·4	0·2	6·1
	Oct	11·2	8·8	7·3	3·9	3·3	6·3	0·2	5·3
1989	Jan	10·0	8·2	6·5	3·6	3·1	5·8	0·2	4·9
	Apr	8·5	7·1	5·7	3·2	2·9	5·3	0·2	4·4
	July	8·1	7·5	5·3	3·0	2·7	4·8	0·2	4·2
	Oct	7·9	6·1	4·8	2·7	2·4	4·5	0·1	3·7
1990	Jan	7·9	6·1	4·7	2·6	2·4	4·3	0·1	3·7
	Apr	7·5	5·7	4·5	2·5	2·4	4·1	0·1	3·5
	July	7·5	6·4	4·4	2·5	2·3	3·9	0·1	3·5

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

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark †	Finland ††	France †	Germany † (FR)	Greece**
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Monthly										
1989 July	1,771	483	113	368	1,008	238	88	2,438	1,973	103
Aug	1,741	469	115	370	971	257	82	2,517	1,940	92
Sept	1,703	501	119	353	901	254	80	2,588	1,881	89
Oct	1,636	457	138	350	906	259	68	2,599	1,874	103
Nov	1,612	447	161	347	985	260	84	2,578	1,950	124
Dec	1,639	502	189	353	1,005	259	83	2,586	2,052	147
1990 Jan	1,687	550	212	362	1,164	293	90	2,601	2,191	164
Feb	1,675	594	200	357	1,131	289	88	2,552	2,153	163
Mar	1,647	549	164	352	1,104	286	79	2,519	2,013	151
Apr	1,626	534	156	343	1,043	274	95	2,431	1,915	133
May	1,578	551	142	. .	1,040	. .	. .	2,367	1,823	109
June	1,555	. .	131	. .	975	. .	. .	2,345	1,808	. .
July	1,623	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,864	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	5·7	6·5	4·3	12·1	7·0	9·7	3·7	8·9	7·1	2·8
latest month: change on a year ago	–0·5	+0·2	+0·5	–1·2	+0·2	–0·1	N/C	N/C	–0·6	+0·1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Annual averages										
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	574	159	395	1,046	242	115	2,570	2,237	. .
Monthly										
1989 July	1,787	507	157	365	1,007	264	89	2,547	2,023	. .
Aug	1,745	492	156	372	1,001	270	92	2,533	2,011	. .
Sept	1,694	505	156	361	987	270	86	2,532	2,004	118
Oct	1,675	491	155	355	1,002	269	67	2,525	2,002	124
Nov	1,652	496	155	354	1,041	262	88	2,522	2,019	123
Dec	1,635	495	152	351	1,047	259	83	2,504	1,987	122
1990 Jan	1,611	514	148	348	1,065	256	77	2,492	1,956	125
Feb	1,610	542	146	345	1,049	256	84	2,494	1,930	128
Mar	1,604	510	136	343	975	257	76	2,504	1,899	128
Apr	1,604	520	154	342	987	259	96	2,481	1,920	128
May	1,611	546	168	. .	1,036	. .	. .	2,480	1,916	. .
June	1,617	. .	176	. .	1,024	. .	. .	2,512	1,919	. .
July	1,629	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,913	. .
Percentage rate: latest month	5·7	6·5	5·7	12·1	7·5	9·2	3·5	9·4	7·3	3·3
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0·1	+0·1	+0·7	–0·3	–0·1	–0·1	+0·1	–0·1	N/C	+0·1
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)										
Latest month	Jun	Jun	. .	Jun	Jun	. .	Apr	May	May	. .
Per cent	6·2	6·6	. .	7·8	7·5	. .	3·6	9·3	5·1	. .

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2·18

THOUSAND

	Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan§	Luxembourg †	Netherlands †	Norway †	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzerland †	United States §§
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Monthly											
1989 July	230	3,945	1,320	2·2	392	86	298	2,475	57	13·8	6,736
Aug	232	3,953	1,400	2·2	394	90	297	2,455	67	13·5	6,352
Sept	224	3,993	1,380	2·3	381	80	298	2,418	66	13·2	6,330
Oct	220	3,898	1,370	2·3	378	79	302	2,431	67	13·4	6,222
Nov	222	3,911	1,330	2·3	365	80	309	2,423	59	14·4	6,495
Dec	231	3,905	1,220	2·4	373	88	309	2,427	58	15·4	6,300
1990 Jan	235	3,925	1,410	2·5	368	102	318	2,444	67	16·5	7,256
Feb	232	3,950	1,420	2·2	370	98	323	2,442	63	16·1	7,134
Mar	223	3,960	. .	2·1	354	94	322	2,412	60	15·2	6,697
Apr	221	3,965	. .	1·9	343	92	318	2,379	57	14·6	6,457
May	215	3,968	. .	1·9	. .	85	308	2,231	53	13·9	6,363
June	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,702
July	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,945
Percentage rate: latest month	16·6	17·2	2·3	1·2	5·0	4·0	6·8	15·6	1·3	0·5	5·4
latest month: change on a year ago	–1·1	+0·5	–0·2	–0·1	–0·7	+0·4	N/C	–2·4	+0·2	–0·1	+0·1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
Annual averages											
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	3,848	1,552	. .	. .	50	304	2,869	. .	19·6	6,692
Monthly											
1989 July	231	3,960	1,390	2·3	. .	92	317	2,562	62	15·1	6,497
Aug	231	3,972	1,400	2·4	. .	88	318	2,548	50	15·2	6,421
Sept	230	3,950	1,400	2·3	. .	85	317	2,476	51	14·9	6,584
Oct	228	3,923	1,420	2·3	. .	85	314	2,440	70	14·5	6,561
Nov	227	4,043	1,410	2·3	. .	84	312	2,392	59	14·5	6,590
Dec	226	4,021	1,350	2·2	. .	86	308	2,373	61	14·3	6,658
1990 Jan	226	3,877	1,380	2·2	. .	85	305	2,348	. .	13·9	6,535
Feb	226	3,839	1,360	2·0	. .	85	308	2,344	. .	14·3	6,594
Mar	219	3,848	. .	2·0	. .	86	311	2,331	. .	14·4	6,495
Apr	221	3,911	. .	1·9	. .	93	315	2,328	. .	14·3	6,770
May	220	3,954	. .	2·1	. .	98	312	2,250	. .	14·3	6,653
June	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,447
July	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,814
Percentage rate: latest month	16·9	17·0	2·1	1·3	. .	4·6	6·8	15·7	1·4	0·5	5·4
latest three months: change on previous three months	–0·5	–0·5	–0·1	–0·1	. .	+0·3	+0·1	–0·4	+0·2	N/C	N/C
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
Latest month	. .	. .	May	. .	Apr	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jun	. .	Jun
Per cent	. .	. .	2·1	. .	7·3	5·6	5·1	16·2	1·3	. .	5·1

† 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.

2·19 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW † Male and Female All	Change since previous year	Male All	Change since previous year	Female All	Change since previous year	Married
1989	July 13	293·8	–53·7	187·6	–27·3	106·2	–26·4	33·9
	Aug 10	276·8	–34·7	180·3	–14·1	96·6	–20·6	35·0
	Sept 14	281·2	–46·2	184·6	–25·2	96·6	–21·0	33·3
	Oct 12	281·1	–38·5	190·5	–15·9	90·6	–22·6	31·6
	Nov 9	273·8	–24·0	188·8	–7·3	84·9	–16·7	30·6
	Dec 14	255·3	–14·6	182·1	–3·0	73·2	–11·6	26·6
1990	Jan 11	270·0	+0·5	180·3	+4·8	89·7	–4·3	33·1
	Feb 8	294·0	+4·0	201·7	+9·4	92·3	–5·4	33·8
	Mar 8	271·4	+7·4	187·4	+8·6	84·0	–1·2	31·5
	Apr 12	269·8	+22·4	184·8	+19·2	85·0	+3·2	32·9
	May 10	236·1	+5·3	165·2	+7·9	70·9	–2·6	26·8
	June 14	246·9	+21·9	172·6	+19·6	74·4	+2·3	27·1
	July 12	328·9	+35·1	216·1	+28·4	112·8	+6·7	32·8

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW † Male and Female All	Change since previous year	Male All	Change since previous year	Female All	Change since previous year	Married
1989	July 13	269·3	–90·4	183·2	–53·9	86·1	–36·4	33·6
	Aug 10	309·6	–40·4	205·4	–21·2	104·2	–19·2	38·0
	Sept 14	314·3	+8·4	201·6	+11·2	112·7	–2·8	42·3
	Oct 12	353·8	–132·3	231·1	–70·8	122·7	–61·6	42·5
	Nov 9	299·2	–54·9	198·2	–29·8	100·9	–25·0	39·2
	Dec 14	232·3	–59·7	154·3	–34·3	78·0	–25·4	28·7
1990	Jan 11	217·9	–27·5	142·8	–13·8	75·1	–13·7	31·3
	Feb 8	306·3	–44·5	209·4	–24·4	96·9	–20·1	38·1
	Mar 8	302·9	–23·8	207·6	–9·7	95·3	–14·2	36·3
	Apr 12	287·4	–26·5	198·1	–9·7	89·3	–16·8	33·8
	May 10	287·9	–30·7	195·7	–19·8	92·2	–11·0	36·3
	June 14	266·8	–22·6	185·3	–11·6	81·5	–11·0	30·7
	July 12	255·3	–14·0	176·3	–7·0	79·0	–7·1	28·2

* 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-we periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ 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 is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.
See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·20
Flows by age (GB); standardised*; not seasonally adjusted computerised records only

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE											
1990	Feb 8	0·6	23·3	48·8	34·0	22·3	32·2	21·6	8·3	4·3	195·5
	Mar 8	0·8	20·8	43·7	31·7	21·1	30·3	20·7	7·9	4·1	181·3
	Apr 12	1·1	19·7	42·7	30·6	20·4	29·8	21·2	8·7	4·7	178·9
	May 10	1·0	17·6	38·4	27·8	18·5	26·9	18·5	7·5	3·8	160·0
	June 14	1·1	19·1	40·9	29·3	19·5	27·5	19·1	7·4	3·9	167·7
	July 12	1·3	24·4	64·0	34·6	22·0	30·5	20·5	8·2	4·3	209·7
FEMALE											
1990	Feb 8	0·6	15·6	24·6	15·0	8·1	12·9	9·4	2·6	—	88·8
	Mar 8	0·6	13·4	21·7	13·3	7·5	12·2	9·4	2·6	—	80·7
	Apr 12	0·8	12·7	21·3	13·4	7·6	12·8	10·0	3·0	—	81·6
	May 10	0·8	10·7	18·1	11·5	6·5	10·3	7·9	2·3	—	68·2
	June 14	0·8	11·6	19·4	11·9	6·6	10·6	8·2	2·4	—	71·5
	July 12	1·0	17·7	39·8	15·3	8·1	13·5	9·4	2·7	—	107·5
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1990	Feb 8	–0·2	—	0·2	2·8	1·9	3·4	1·9	–0·2	–0·5	9·2
	Mar 8	—	0·2	–0·3	2·5	2·0	2·4	1·8	–0·4	–0·5	7·8
	Apr 12	0·4	1·3	3·3	4·1	2·6	3·9	2·6	0·4	0·1	18·6
	May 10	0·3	–0·2	1·1	1·9	1·7	1·9	1·1	0·2	–0·2	7·8
	June 14	0·4	1·7	4·5	4·4	2·9	3·7	2·2	0·3	—	20·2
	July 12	0·6	2·1	6·5	5·5	4·1	5·4	3·4	0·9	0·3	28·7
FEMALE											
1990	Feb 8	–0·2	–0·3	–2·0	–1·2	–1·0	–0·3	0·2	–0·2	—	–5·0
	Mar 8	—	0·3	–0·8	–0·4	–0·4	–0·2	0·5	–0·1	—	–1·2
	Apr 12	0·2	1·1	0·5	—	–0·2	0·4	1·1	0·3	—	3·4
	May 10	0·2	–0·3	–0·8	–0·7	–0·3	–0·3	0·2	–0·1	—	–2·2
	June 14	0·3	0·7	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·7	0·2	—	3·0
	July 12	0·4	1·5	2·2	0·7	0·4	1·0	0·8	0·1	—	7·0

OUTFLOW Month ending		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE											
1990	Feb 8	0·5	18·4	46·2	33·4	22·5	32·9	21·4	8·0	5·4	188·5
	Mar 8	0·5	19·2	47·1	33·7	22·6	32·5	21·4	7·8	5·0	189·7
	Apr 12	0·4	17·7	44·0	31·4	21·0	30·5	20·8	8·1	5·0	178·9
	May 10	0·4	17·3	42·8	30·0	20·1	29·7	20·7	8·4	4·9	174·3
	June 14	0·4	16·9	42·0	29·9	20·0	28·9	19·5	7·4	4·5	169·5
	July 12	0·4	16·2	40·6	27·7	18·6	26·9	18·3	6·9	4·3	159·8
FEMALE											
1990	Feb 8	0·5	12·7	24·9	15·7	8·7	12·9	9·5	2·7	0·1	87·6
	Mar 8	0·4	12·9	24·5	15·4	8·5	12·9	9·8	2·8	0·1	87·3
	Apr 12	0·4	12·2	22·8	14·0	7·6	11·8	9·1	2·7	0·1	80·7
	May 10	0·4	12·1	22·3	14·2	8·1	12·8	9·7	3·1	0·1	82·8
	June 14	0·3	11·0	20·8	13·2	7·1	10·9	8·6	2·7	0·1	74·6
	July 12	—	11·0	20·9	12·4	6·8	9·8	7·8	2·3	0·1	71·5
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1990	Feb 8	–0·4	–1·8	–5·1	–1·2	–1·1	–2·7	–1·2	–1·5	–1·5	–16·4
	Mar 8	–0·2	–0·3	–2·1	0·7	0·4	–0·9	–0·4	–0·9	–1·2	–4·9
	Apr 12	–0·2	–0·5	–2·5	0·5	0·3	–0·7	0·4	–0·9	–1·0	–4·7
	May 10	–0·1	–0·8	–4·1	–1·5	–0·9	–1·8	–0·2	–0·7	–1·1	–11·2
	June 14	–0·1	—	–2·4	–0·1	—	–1·5	–0·7	–0·6	–0·8	–6·2
	July 12	—	–0·1	–1·6	–0·1	–0·1	–0·9	–0·3	–0·1	–0·6	–3·8
FEMALE											
1990	Feb 8	–0·3	–1·7	–5·0	–4·0	–2·4	–2·3	–0·9	–0·4	—	–17·0
	Mar 8	–0·1	–0·9	–3·9	–2·3	–1·8	–1·7	–0·4	–0·3	—	–11·4
	Apr 12	–0·1	–0·6	–4·0	–3·2	–2·2	–2·5	–1·0	–0·5	—	–14·1
	May 10	–0·1	–0·3	–3·2	–2·4	–1·2	–0·6	0·3	0·1	—	–7·5
	June 14	–0·1	–0·3	–2·7	–1·8	–1·4	–1·5	–0·6	–0·2	—	–8·6
	July 12	—	–0·1	–1·8	–1·3	–0·7	–1·2	–0·3	–0·1	—	–5·4

* Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
† The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.
See also footnote ‡ to *table 2·1*.

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1987		19,850	12,246	2,168	13,553	12,648	14,974	15,866	23,244	13,910	116,213	5,089	22,833	144,135
1988		13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,569	3,712	3,767	3,644	7,787	10,081	12,824	19,140	9,850	79,662	8,786	15,350	103,798
1989	Q1	2,537	1,247	157	1,410	1,478	3,325	975	5,312	3,725	18,919	2,765	5,578	27,262
	Q2	2,955	608	621	1,634	1,817	2,624	2,552	6,167	2,627	20,997	2,359	3,615	26,971
	Q3	3,721	1,193	2,216	445	1,977	2,460	4,781	3,784	1,617	21,001	2,623	3,651	27,275
	Q4	3,356	664	773	155	2,515	1,672	4,516	3,877	1,881	18,745	1,039	2,506	22,290
1990	Q1	2,861	462	916	2,101	3,149	1,627	3,533	4,839	2,480	21,506	1,846	3,243	26,595
1989	July	1,235	330	1,449	188	584	469	1,005	1,217	744	6,891	453	1,693	9,037
	Aug	1,251	398	62	231	778	1,496	2,565	1,149	478	8,010	1,647	1,046	10,703
	Sept	1,235	465	705	26	615	495	1,211	1,418	395	6,100	523	912	7,535
	Oct	745	223	328	37	352	271	626	1,161	491	4,011	152	674	4,837
	Nov	591	90	79	23	561	563	1,888	909	526	5,140	184	723	6,047
	Dec	2,020	351	366	95	1,602	838	2,002	1,807	864	9,594	703	1,109	11,406
1990	Jan	988	130	309	626	827	231	1,230	1,457	686	6,354	262	336	6,952
	Feb	602	158	241	876	861	560	1,179	1,820	796	6,935	655	1,428	9,018
	Mar	1,271	174	366	599	1,461	836	1,124	1,562	998	8,217	929	1,479	10,625
	Apr	731	35	193	312	326	180	114	959	501	3,316	551	847	4,714
	May	3,304	217	382	1,248	464	946	1,137	1,945	1,284	10,710	688	491	11,889
	June*	624	107	69	654	1,672	797	755	1,131	342		731	389	7,164
	July*	814	228	485	262	799	280	499	695	142	3,976	333	299	4,608

** Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2·31.

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class	1988	1989	1989 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1990 Q1	1990 May	June *	July *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		169	127	76	0	0	51	51	10	0	0
Coal extraction and coke		11–12	10,933	13,869	4,940	3,395	4,866	668	75	593	546	224
Mineral oil and natural gas		13–14	203	178	55	114	1	8	40	153	0	0
Electricity, gas, other energy and water		15–17	527	495	199	74	193	29	140	31	42	18
Energy and water supply industries	1		11,663	14,542	5,194	3,583	5,060	705	255	777	588	242
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	314	169	9	27	52	81	19	9	0	66
Metal manufacture		22	1,649	1,712	415	270	286	741	942	47	47	181
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	1,501	1,559	330	242	354	633	732	255	113	68
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	1,941	1,516	561	396	287	272	366	95	246	89
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		5,405	4,956	1,315	935	979	1,727	2,059	406	406	404
Manufacture of metal goods		31	2,043	2,338	520	476	631	711	628	328	137	47
Mechanical engineering		32	16,127	8,163	1,966	2,068	1,652	2,477	2,652	290	481	350
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	410	1,574	598	669	295	12	3	0	0	40
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	6,800	7,563	1,550	2,284	1,895	1,834	2,263	878	1,018	527
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	1,517	2,190	492	512	380	806	649	280	163	227
Manufacture of other transport equipment		36	5,200	3,737	2,508	682	429	118	606	355	0	76
Instrument engineering		37	505	1,014	235	323	259	197	281	11	0	11
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3		32,602	26,579	7,869	7,014	5,541	6,155	7,082	2,142	1,799	1,278
Food, drink and tobacco		41–42	10,639	6,782	1,204	2,296	2,207	1,075	2,200	985	578	887
Textiles		43	4,859	6,896	1,483	1,690	1,067	2,656	2,089	792	736	233
Leather, footwear and clothing		44–45	3,969	4,822	1,178	1,662	968	1,014	1,588	602	819	296
Timber and furniture		46	1,610	1,954	286	440	735	493	1,353	134	135	112
Paper, printing and publishing		47	3,983	3,353	634	1,440	628	651	949	165	106	39
Other manufacturing		48–49	2,533	2,729	552	622	485	1,070	970	235	287	104
Other manufacturing industries	4		27,593	26,536	5,337	8,150	6,090	6,959	9,149	2,913	2,661	1,671
Construction	5		7,784	6,426	2,140	1,197	888	2,201	1,090	1,874	413	78
Wholesale distribution		61–63	3,378	2,902	559	1,053	809	481	818	68	331	36
Retail distribution		64–65	6,324	3,953	599	1,389	915	1,050	1,452	470	164	74
Hotel and catering		66	1,234	797	215	186	145	251	95	405	47	0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	84	454	240	21	137	56	0	0	0	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		11,020	8,106	1,613	2,649	2,006	1,838	2,365	943	542	110
Transport		71–77	4,841	4,068	1,707	867	835	659	1,255	249	274	244
Telecommunications		79	197	69	28	20	21	0	20	0	0	0
Transport and communication	7		5,038	4,137	1,735	887	856	659	1,275	249	274	244
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		1,151	1,802	207	642	477	476	783	170	139	44
Public administration and defence		91–94	3,782	7,293	1,086	1,121	4,441	645	1,802	2,286	221	328
Medical and other health services		95	773	1,701	476	189	509	527	533	33	73	196
Other services nes		96–99,00	950	1,593	214	604	428	347	151	86	48	13
Other services	9		5,505	10,587	1,776	1,914	5,378	1,519	2,486	2,405	342	537
All production industries	1–4		77,263	72,613	19,715	19,682	17,670	15,546	18,545	6,238	5,454	3,595
All manufacturing industries	2–4		65,600	58,071	14,521	16,099	12,610	14,841	18,290	5,461	4,866	3,353
All service industries	6–9		22,714	24,632	5,331	6,092	8,717	4,492	6,909	3,767	1,297	935
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0–9		107,930	103,798	27,262	26,971	27,275	22,290	26,595	11,889	7,164	4,608

* Provisional figures as at July 1, 1990; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 6,000 in July.
† 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*.

VACANCIES 3·1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW Level	Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1985	Annual averages	162·1			201·6		200·5		154·6	
1986		188·8			212·2		208·3		157·4	
1987		235·4			226·4		222·3		159·5	
1988		248·6			231·2		232·7		159·0	
1989		219·4			226·0		229·1		158·4	
1988	July	250·3	−3·3	−2·2	231·7	−0·1	232·8	1·2	157·7	−0·3
	Aug	245·2	−5·1	−3·7	229·4	−1·1	234·3	1·5	158·3	−0·1
	Sept	242·4	−2·8	−3·7	228·7	−0·4	230·4	−0·3	157·0	—
	Oct	244·8	2·4	−1·8	231·4	−0·1	230·9	−0·6	155·4	−0·8
	Nov	241·5	−3·3	−1·2	232·1	0·9	239·4	1·7	161·4	1·0
	Dec	237·8	−3·7	−1·5	230·2	0·5	231·5	0·4	157·2	0·1
1989	Jan	230·9	−6·9	−4·6	223·1	−2·8	230·4	−0·2	158·3	1·0
	Feb	229·9	−1·0	−3·9	231·7	−0·1	236·5	−1·0	164·4	1·0
	Mar	224·9	−5·0	−4·3	226·5	−1·2	231·7	0·1	161·1	1·3
	Apr	223·2	−1·7	−2·6	222·5	−0·2	224·3	−2·0	155·6	−0·9
	May	219·5	−3·7	−3·5	223·0	−2·9	224·6	−4·0	155·3	−3·0
	June	224·4	4·9	−0·2	230·4	1·3	223·8	−2·6	156·0	−1·7
	July	220·6	−3·8	−0·9	228·0	1·8	229·4	1·7	158·6	1·0
	Aug	219·5	−1·1	—	228·7	1·9	229·3	1·6	159·0	1·2
	Sept	220·7	1·2	−1·2	232·3	0·6	234·1	3·4	161·0	1·7
	Oct	214·6	−6·0	−2·0	230·2	0·7	236·6	2·4	160·9	0·8
	Nov	209·5	−5·2	−3·3	222·2	−2·2	231·7	0·8	159·5	0·2
	Dec	195·4	−14·0	−8·4	213·4	−6·3	217·1	−5·7	151·5	−3·2
1990	Jan	199·3	3·9	−5·1	205·4	−8·3	205·3	−10·5	143·5	−5·8
	Feb	198·7	−0·7	−3·6	221·1	−0·4	225·9	−2·0	158·6	−0·3
	Mar	195·6	−3·1	0·1	214·6	0·4	217·5	0·1	153·4	0·6
	Apr	200·2	4·6	0·3	224·8	6·4	220·6	5·1	154·0	3·5
	May	195·9	−4·3	−0·9	217·8	−1·1	217·0	−3·0	150·5	−2·7
	June	186·2	−9·7	−3·1	198·8	−5·3	208·3	−3·1	144·1	−3·1
	July	170·8	−15·4	−9·8	195·4	−9·8	211·6	−3·0	149·8	−1·4

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see the October 1985 *Employment Gazette*, p 143.

VACANCIES 3·2 Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

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
1988	July	95·9	30·8	10·4	21·1	24·0	13·8	15·5	23·6	11·2	12·3	19·9	247·6	2·7	250·3
	Aug	93·2	29·9	10·2	20·3	23·5	13·7	15·1	23·3	11·0	12·1	20·1	242·5	2·7	245·2
	Sept	90·2	28·8	10·1	20·4	23·3	14·0	15·3	23·5	10·9	12·2	20·0	239·8	2·7	242·4
	Oct	88·9	28·4	10·0	20·3	24·6	14·3	16·0	24·6	11·2	12·0	20·2	242·1	2·7	244·8
	Nov	86·4	27·9	10·0	20·0	24·7	14·2	15·2	24·8	11·0	12·6	19·9	238·6	2·9	241·5
	Dec	82·7	27·8	9·5	20·2	24·3	14·2	14·9	24·6	11·5	12·5	20·3	234·8	3·0	237·8
1989	Jan	79·9	26·5	9·4	20·0	23·0	14·0	14·5	23·6	11·2	12·4	20·0	227·9	3·0	230·9
	Feb	79·3	26·8	9·2	19·8	22·4	13·5	14·4	24·0	11·0	12·8	19·9	226·3	3·6	229·9
	Mar	76·8	26·1	8·8	19·4	22·2	13·1	13·8	23·6	10·8	13·1	19·8	221·5	3·4	224·9
	Apr	75·5	25·3	8·7	18·7	22·2	12·8	13·6	23·6	10·8	13·5	20·3	219·6	3·5	223·2
	May	72·5	24·2	8·3	19·1	21·2	12·9	13·1	23·5	11·1	13·9	20·5	216·0	3·5	219·5
	June	73·5	24·0	8·6	19·5	20·6	12·8	13·7	24·5	11·5	14·4	21·8	220·8	3·6	224·4
	July	72·5	24·4	8·1	18·6	19·9	12·8	13·2	24·3	11·1	14·6	21·8	216·8	3·7	220·6
	Aug	70·9	24·0	8·0	18·4	19·9	12·8	13·4	24·8	10·6	14·6	22·1	215·7	3·8	219·5
	Sept	69·9	22·7	8·2	18·0	20·4	12·8	13·2	26·1	10·5	14·7	22·6	216·3	4·4	220·7
	Oct	65·7	20·2	8·0	17·3	19·0	12·7	13·0	26·3	10·1	14·7	23·4	210·2	4·4	214·6
	Nov	64·1	20·0	7·6	17·1	18·5	12·4	12·3	25·0	9·6	14·1	24·7	205·3	4·1	209·5
	Dec	60·1	19·3	7·1	16·2	16·4	12·0	11·5	23·1	9·6	12·4	23·4	191·6	3·8	195·4
1990	Jan	61·2	19·3	7·1	16·5	17·5	12·1	12·0	23·6	10·3	12·5	22·8	195·4	3·9	199·3
	Feb	61·6	20·3	7·1	15·6	16·8	12·0	12·1	23·5	11·9	12·2	21·9	194·6	4·1	198·7
	Mar	60·9	20·3	6·5	14·8	16·5	11·6	12·5	22·7	12·1	12·3	21·8	191·6	4·0	195·6
	Apr	58·9	18·9	6·6	16·5	17·2	11·0	13·1	23·2	12·7	13·6	23·0	195·7	4·5	200·2
	May	56·2	17·9	6·6	15·6	16·9	10·8	12·8	22·4	13·2	13·9	22·5	190·8	5·1	195·9
	June	50·5	15·7	6·1	15·2	16·0	10·7	12·6	21·3	12·8	13·5	22·3	180·9	5·2	186·2
	July	45·2	15·0	4·6	13·4	14·6	10·4	11·9	19·6	12·0	12·7	22·0	166·2	4·7	170·8

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

3·3 VACANCIES
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
Vacancies at jobcentres: total †														
1985)	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) Annual	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) averages	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
1989)	71·7	23·6	8·3	18·5	20·5	12·9	13·3	24·4	10·7	13·8	21·7	215·8	2·6	218·4
1989 July	75·0	23·5	8·9	20·5	20·1	13·0	13·2	24·9	11·4	15·5	23·1	225·6	2·7	228·2
Aug	69·6	21·9	8·3	18·4	18·9	12·7	13·4	24·7	10·8	15·1	22·7	214·6	2·6	217·2
Sept	75·8	24·2	9·1	19·4	21·9	14·0	14·5	28·6	11·7	15·6	24·5	235·1	3·1	238·2
Oct	77·6	26·1	9·1	18·8	22·2	14·4	14·9	29·2	11·6	15·6	25·2	238·6	3·5	242·2
Nov	69·5	23·5	7·8	16·9	20·6	13·1	13·4	26·4	10·4	13·9	25·3	217·5	3·1	220·6
Dec	56·9	19·2	6·4	13·4	16·2	11·0	10·8	21·5	9·1	11·3	21·9	178·3	2·7	181·1
1990 Jan	52·8	17·4	6·0	12·5	16·0	10·5	10·6	20·5	9·0	11·1	19·8	168·8	2·6	171·4
Feb	52·2	17·7	5·8	12·3	15·4	10·5	10·6	20·5	10·5	10·9	19·2	167·9	2·8	170·7
Mar	52·9	17·5	5·8	13·4	14·7	10·6	11·4	20·7	11·1	11·3	20·5	172·4	2·9	175·2
Apr	55·8	17·6	6·4	17·3	16·1	11·0	12·5	22·6	12·5	13·1	22·9	190·1	3·5	193·6
May	57·7	17·7	6·7	18·2	16·6	11·3	13·0	23·5	13·1	14·5	23·6	198·1	3·8	201·8
June	56·5	17·0	6·8	18·7	16·2	11·6	13·4	23·2	13·3	14·9	23·8	198·4	4·1	202·4
July	47·7	14·1	5·4	15·3	14·7	10·5	11·9	20·2	12·3	13·6	23·3	174·9	4·8	179·7
Vacancies at careers offices														
1985)	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) Annual	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) averages	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
1989)	14·4	7·5	1·0	1·6	2·7	1·5	1·2	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·8	25·5	1·3	26·8
1989 July	19·3	10·3	1·4	1·9	3·4	2·0	1·3	1·7	0·6	0·5	0·9	33·1	1·2	34·3
Aug	17·2	9·0	1·3	1·9	3·3	1·7	1·4	1·7	0·5	0·5	0·9	30·4	1·3	31·6
Sept	14·9	7·4	1·2	1·7	3·7	1·5	1·5	2·1	0·6	0·5	1·0	28·6	1·5	30·1
Oct	13·2	6·6	0·9	1·6	3·5	1·5	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·4	0·8	25·4	1·5	26·9
Nov	11·5	5·8	0·9	1·3	3·2	1·3	1·1	1·4	0·5	0·3	0·9	22·3	1·5	23·8
Dec	10·4	5·7	0·5	1·1	2·2	1·1	0·9	1·2	0·4	0·2	1·1	19·1	1·3	20·4
1990 Jan	9·9	5·6	0·5	0·9	2·0	1·0	0·9	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·1	18·2	1·2	19·4
Feb	9·6	5·4	0·5	1·0	2·0	1·1	0·9	1·4	0·3	0·2	1·0	18·0	1·1	19·1
Mar	9·5	5·0	0·5	1·1	2·1	1·0	1·2	1·3	0·4	0·2	1·2	18·5	1·1	19·6
Apr	9·7	4·9	0·8	1·3	2·7	1·2	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1·5	20·9	0·6	21·4
May	11·2	5·0	0·9	1·3	2·9	1·2	1·7	1·9	0·5	0·3	1·3	23·2	0·5	23·7
June	13·9	7·3	1·1	1·3	3·8	1·6	1·6	1·9	0·6	0·3	1·4	27·6	0·5	28·1
July	12·6	6·7	0·9	1·3	2·6	1·3	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1·2	23·6	0·4	24·0

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 som for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference betwee the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
* Included in South East.
† Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3·1*.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4·1
Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom / SIC 1980	12 months to June 1989 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to June 1990 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	163	27,400	46,000	121	23,100	56,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	100	1,000	1	200	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	5	1,700	9,000	4	4,600	10,000
Metal processing and manufacture	11	2,300	10,000	8	1,100	20,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	13	2,000	9,000	9	1,600	4,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	6	1,900	20,000	1	300	*
Metal goods nes	19	3,100	19,000	15	1,300	18,000
Engineering	64	31,400	148,000	50	16,200	160,000
Motor vehicles	57	44,300	72,000	51	43,900	559,000
Other transport equipment	28	43,100	591,000	16	18,900	586,000
Food, drink and tobacco	20	7,300	39,000	10	5,200	63,000
Textiles	16	3,200	13,000	3	100	1,000
Footwear and clothing	13	2,700	15,000	6	1,400	21,000
Timber and wooden furniture	7	1,200	5,000	3	200	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	9	400	2,000	11	1,900	35,000
Other manufacturing industries	12	2,700	7,000	9	1,700	16,000
Construction	33	7,400	73,000	29	14,200	61,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	18	2,100	7,000	7	2,400	6,000
Transport services and communication	68	344,500	1,447,000	86	65,000	387,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	19	16,000	35,000	7	9,100	117,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	6	1,500	1,000	2	800	1,000
Public administration, education and health services	146	154,000	235,000	165	404,600	2,728,000
Other services	17	14,400	100,000	6	1,000	68,000
All industries and services	**746 ****	**714,700**	**2,905,000**	**612 ****	**618,800**	**4,920,000**

* 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: June 1990

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	52	25,200	125,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	39	13,300*	33,000
Continuing from earlier months	13	11,900	92,000

* Includes 10,000 directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1990 Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay–wage-rates and earnings levels	204	501,100	3,692,000
–extra-wage and fringe benefits	15	4,100	20,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	27	24,600	767,000
Redundancy questions	31	13,300	116,000
Trade union matters	16	6,400	85,000
Working conditions and supervision	74	16,800	41,000
Manning and work allocation	195	42,300	174,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	50	10,200	26,000
All causes	**612**	**618,800**	**4,920,000**

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1990

Industry and location	Date when stoppage: Began in quarter	Ended	Number of workers involved †: Directly	Indirectly	Number of working days lost	Cause or object
Mechanical Engineering						
Tyne and Wear	20.03.90	04.05.90	900	—	17,000	Suspension & dismissal of shop stewards for misconduct.
Devon	27.04.90	16.05.90	600	—	8,000	In support of pay claim
Motor vehicles						
Tyne and Wear	20.04.90	01.06.90	600	—	18,000	Delay in new wage agreement
Berkshire	23.04.90	06.06.90	1,000	—	33,000	For improved pay award
West Midlands	22.05.90	24.05.90	200	2,000	5,000	Working practices
West Midlands	18.06.90	22.06.90	400	1,300	9,000	Over withdrawal of night shift
West Midlands	20.06.90	22.06.90	3,400	1,000	9,000	Bonus dispute
Other transport equipment						
Various areas in England and Scotland	29.10.89	24.04.90	1,000	—	15,000	Claim for 35 hour working week
Greater London and West Midlands	11.05.90	04.06.90	1,000	—	15,000	Claim for 35 hour week
Food,drink,tobacco						
Lancashire	22.05.90	cont'd	1,500	300	36,000	Over the proposed withdrawal of teabreak
Other manufacturing industries						
West Midlands	20.04.90	11.05.90	700	100	13,000	For improved pay award
Other transport,communication						
Greater London	25.05.90	11.06.90	7,000	—	75,000	Over imposition of new work rotas/shifts
Public administration,education						
Various areas in England, Wales and N. Ireland	04.04.90	04.04.90	28,100	—	28,000	In support of pay claim

† The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

4·2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES †
Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom		Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	Number of stoppages: In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	Number of workers (Thou): All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All manufacturing industries
1980		1,330	1,348	830 *	834 *	11,964	10,896
1981		1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982		1,528	1,538	2,101 *	2,103 *	5,313	1,919
1983		1,352	1,364	573 *	574 *	3,754	1,776
1984		1,206	1,221	1,436 *	1,464 *	27,135	2,658
1985		887	903	643	791	6,402	912
1986		1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	1,069
1987		1,004	1,016	884	887	3,546	595
1988		770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989		693	701	727	727	4,128	751
1988	Jun	73	89	34	43	306	270
	Jul	51	71	18	37	349	307
	Aug	51	62	135	151	431	286
	Sep	53	63	161	163	1,115	45
	Oct	73	83	26	33	53	32
	Nov	70	85	134	152	183	34
	Dec	33	49	12	18	38	8
1989	Jan	53	61	13	13	42	11
	Feb	75	92	26	29	64	30
	Mar	63	75	26	27	80	51
	Apr	56	74	37	46	106	36
	May	83	100	32	55	184	82
	Jun	65	93	76	105	259	28
	Jul	58	89	389	479	2424	25
	Aug	58	67	6	23	99	24
	Sep	69	78	26	26	71	30
	Oct	49	61	61	68	162	52
	Nov	43	55	26	45	341	229
	Dec	21	36	8	51	297	151
1990	Jan	44	54	45	58	443	279
	Feb	51	63	21	43	508	354
	Mar	59	81	16	46	226	126
	Apr	48	63	52	55	104	62
	May	42	59	22	26	123	92
	Jun	39	52	13	25	125	58

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

THOUSAND

United Kingdom		Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries
SIC 1968		(II)	(VI and XIII)	(VII,VIII and IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XIII-XV)	(III-V, XVI-XIX)	(XX)	(XXII)	(I,XXI XXIII-XXVII)
1979		128	1,910	13,341	303	4,836	110	2,053	834	1,419	4,541
1980		166	8,884	586	195	490	44	698	281	253	367
1981		237	113	433	230	956	39	522	86	359	1,293
1982		374	199	486	116	656	66	395	44	1,675	1,301
		Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980		(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43-45)	(23-26,41,42, 44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00)
1982		380	197	538	551	172	61	400	41	1,675	1,299
1983		591	177	507	545	191	32	324	68	295	1,024
1984		22,484	90	422	1,046	497	66	537	334	666	992
1985		4,143	109	155	70	256	31	291	50	197	1,100
1986		143	152	225	108	411	38	136	33	190	486
1987		217	36	197	158	67	50	88	22	1,705	1,007
1988		222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989		52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1988	Jun	3	6	8	—	216	34	6	2	20	10
	Jul	2	—	1	—	281	4	20	1	24	15
	Aug	2	1	8	1	269	1	5	1	134	8
	Sep	6	3	18	4	5	5	10	1	1,036	27
	Oct	1	1	9	7	9	—	5	1	6	14
	Nov	5	3	1	16	8	4	3	—	21	123
	Dec	9	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	15	5
1989	Jan	4	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	17	9
	Feb	2	2	8	5	1	5	9	6	16	10
	Mar	4	4	20	3	8	—	15	6	—	20
	Apr	6	1	10	10	7	—	7	22	20	23
	May	2	7	48	21	—	5	1	15	38	47
	Jun	6	2	16	1	1	2	5	20	154	52
	Jul	10	3	9	1	8	2	2	29	339	2,020
	Aug	4	2	9	—	11	1	1	—	15	57
	Sep	4	—	9	7	—	—	15	14	5	17
	Oct	3	5	4	18	11	—	14	9	2	96
	Nov	8	6	44	49	130	—	2	5	8	89
	Dec	1	2	22	18	101	—	8	—	12	133
1990	Jan	1	—	4	137	132	1	5	—	3	160
	Feb	5	2	13	205	124	1	10	—	7	141
	Mar	12	9	13	48	33	16	6	1	25	62
	Apr	3	5	16	12	18	1	9	1	6	31
	May	2	2	14	41	15	—	19	—	24	4
	Jun	5	1	2	23	3	—	28	—	57	4

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

EARNINGS 5·1
Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 Divisions (1988=100)		Whole economy (0-9): Actual	Whole economy: Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Whole economy: Underlying*	Manufacturing industries (2-4): Actual	Manufacturing: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Manufacturing: Underlying*	Production industries (1-4): Actual	Production: Seasonally adjusted	Production: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Production: Underlying*	Service industries (6-9): Actual	Service: Seasonally adjusted	Service: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Service: Underlying*
1988) Annual		100·0				100·0				100·0				100·0			
1989) averages		109·1				108·7				109·1				108·9			
1988	Jan	95·4	96·5			95·8	96·2			95·8	96·1			95·4	96·6		
	Feb	95·5	96·9			95·6	96·3			95·3	95·9			96·0	97·1		
	Mar	98·3	98·2			98·0	97·9			97·8	97·6			98·6	98·6		
	Apr	97·8	97·9			98·8	99·1			98·9	99·0			97·3	97·6		
	May	98·4	98·5			99·3	99·2			99·5	99·9			98·0	98·3		
	June	99·8	99·2			100·6	99·3			100·4	99·2			99·6	99·8		
	July	101·3	100·2			101·1	100·0			101·3	100·2			101·3	100·0		
	Aug	100·3	100·1			99·5	100·4			99·9	100·6			100·5	99·7		
	Sept	100·9	101·1			100·2	101·2			100·5	101·4			100·6	100·5		
	Oct	101·7	102·2			101·8	102·2			101·9	102·6			101·2	101·7		
	Nov	103·7	103·3			103·6	103·1			103·7	103·1			103·6	103·7		
	Dec	106·9	105·8			105·5	104·6			105·3	104·6			107·9	106·3		
1989	Jan	104·2	105·4	9·2	9	104·2	104·7	8·8	8¾	104·2	104·6	8·8	8¾	104·2	105·5	9·2	9
	Feb	104·6	106·1	9·5	9¼	105·0	105·8	9·9	8½	104·9	105·6	10·1	8¾	104·4	105·6	8·8	9¼
	Mar	107·3	107·3	9·3	9½	105·7	105·6	7·9	8¾	106·0	105·8	8·4	8¾	107·8	107·8	9·3	9½
	Apr	107·3	107·4	9·7	9¼	107·8	108·2	9·2	8½	107·9	108·0	9·1	8¾	107·1	107·3	9·9	9¼
	May	107·5	107·6	9·2	9	108·0	107·9	8·8	8¾	108·1	108·5	8·6	8¾	107·2	107·5	9·4	9
	June	109·1	108·4	9·3	8¾	109·4	108·0	8·8	8½	109·6	108·2	9·1	8¾	108·5	108·7	8·9	8½
	July	110·3	109·1	8·9	8¾	110·3	109·2	9·2	8½	110·8	109·5	9·3	9	109·7	108·4	8·4	8¼
	Aug	109·1	108·9	8·8	8¾	108·3	109·3	8·9	8¾	109·2	110·0	9·3	9¼	108·7	107·8	8·1	8½
	Sept	110·7	110·9	9·7	9	109·5	110·5	9·2	8¾	109·8	110·8	9·3	9	110·4	110·3	9·8	8¾
	Oct	111·7	112·2	9·8	9¼	110·6	111·0	8·6	9	111·0	111·8	9·0	9¼	111·6	112·2	10·3	9
	Nov	113·2	112·8	9·2	9¼	112·2	111·6	8·2	8¾	112·9	112·2	8·8	9	112·7	112·7	8·7	9¼
	Dec	114·7	113·5	7·3	9¼	113·8	112·9	7·9	8½	114·3	113·5	8·5	9	114·3	112·7	6·0	9
1990	Jan	113·8	115·1	9·2	9½	112·7	113·2	8·1	8¾	113·2	113·6	8·6	9¼	113·9	115·2	9·2	9¼
	Feb	114·0	115·6	9·0	9½	113·9	114·7	8·4	9¼	114·3	115·0	8·9	9½	113·7	115·0	8·9	9¼
	Mar	117·4	117·3	9·3	9½	116·8	116·8	10·6	9½	117·0	116·8	10·4	9¾	117·2	117·2	8·7	9¼
	Apr	117·3	117·4	9·3	9¾	117·2	117·6	8·7	9½	117·4	117·6	8·9	9¾	116·9	117·2	9·2	9½
	May	118·5	118·7	10·3	9¾	117·9	117·9	9·3	9¼	118·2	118·6	9·3	9½	118·6	118·9	10·6	9¾
	June P	120·3	119·5	10·2	10	119·9	118·3	9·5	9½	120·2	118·8	9·8	9¾	119·7	120·0	10·4	10

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 (1985=100)		Whole economy (0-9): Actual	Whole economy: Seasonally adjusted	Whole economy: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Whole economy: Underlying*	Manufacturing industries (2-4): Actual	Manufacturing: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Manufacturing: Underlying*	Production industries (1-4): Actual	Production: Seasonally adjusted	Production: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Production: Underlying*	Service industries (6-9): Actual	Service: Seasonally adjusted	Service: Per cent change over previous 12 months	Service: Underlying*
1985)		100·0				100·0				100·0				100·0			
1986) Annual		107·9				107·7				108·0				107·7			
1987) averages		116·3				116·3				116·7				116·0			
1988)		126·4				126·2				126·5				126·2			
1988	Jan	120·4	121·8	8·7	8½	121·1	121·7	8·5	8½	121·3	121·7	8·0	8½	120·0	121·4	9·2	8½
	Feb	120·3	122·0	8·2	8½	120·3	121·1	7·1	8½	119·9	120·7	6·3	8½	120·7	122·1	9·4	8½
	Mar	124·0	124·0	9·5	8½	123·3	123·2	8·8	8½	123·4	123·1	8·6	8¼	124·4	124·4	10·2	8½
	Apr	124·3	124·4	8·9	8½	124·7	125·2	9·4	8¾	125·4	125·6	9·6	8½	123·5	123·8	8·6	8½
	May	124·1	124·2	7·6	8½	124·9	124·9	8·9	8¾	125·5	126·0	9·4	8½	123·2	123·5	6·2	8½
	June	125·9	125·1	8·1	8¾	126·6	125·0	8·0	9	126·8	125·3	8·3	9	125·2	125·5	8·2	8¾
	July	128·3	126·9	8·5	9	127·9	126·6	8·3	9	128·4	127·0	8·6	9	128·1	126·6	8·4	9
	Aug	126·8	126·6	8·1	9¼	125·6	126·7	8·3	8¾	126·4	127·2	8·1	9	126·9	126·0	7·9	9¼
	Sept	127·3	127·6	8·7	9¼	126·4	127·6	8·0	8¾	127·1	128·3	8·2	8¾	126·7	126·6	8·7	9¼
	Oct	128·9	129·5	9·0	9	128·7	129·2	8·2	8½	129·2	130·1	8·5	8¾	127·8	128·4	8·6	9
	Nov	131·2	130·7	8·7	8¾	130·8	130·2	8·7	8¾	131·2	130·4	8·6	8¾	130·9	131·0	8·8	8¾
	Dec	135·7	134·3	11·0	8¾	133·5	132·4	9·1	8¾	133·4	132·5	9·1	9	137·5	135·6	12·4	8¾
1989	Jan	131·8	133·3	9·4	9	132·6	133·2	9·4	9	132·7	133·2	9·4	9	131·2	132·7	9·3	9
	Feb	132·0	133·8	9·7	9¼	132·2	133·2	10·0	9	132·5	133·4	10·5	9¼	131·5	133·0	8·9	9
	Mar	134·9	134·9	8·8	9¼	133·4	133·4	8·3	9	134·2	133·9	8·8	9¼	135·1	135·1	8·6	9
	Apr	135·6	135·7	9·1	9¼	136·0	136·5	9·0	9	136·5	136·7	8·8	9¼	134·8	135·2	9·2	9
	May	135·9	136·1	9·6	9¼	136·1	136·1	9·0	9	136·7	137·2	8·9	9¼	135·2	135·6	9·8	8¾
	June	137·6	136·8	9·4	9	137·5	135·7	8·6	9	138·0	136·4	8·9	9	136·8	137·1	9·2	8¾
	July	139·5	138·1	8·8	9	139·6	138·1	9·1	9	140·4	138·9	9·4	9¼	138·5	136·9	8·1	8¾

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

5·3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100	Agri-culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec-tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process-ing and manu-facturing	Mineral extrac-tion and manu-facturing	Chemi-cals and man-made fibres	Mech-anical engin-eering	Elec-trical, elec-tronic and in-strument engin-eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans-port equip-ment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988) Annual	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1989) averages	108·0	113·3	110·3	109·8	107·2	109·4	109·0	109·8	109·5	109·9	112·7	107·9	109·3
1988 Jan	90·1	94·3	97·3	95·3	97·3	95·6	94·5	95·8	96·5	93·6	98·6	96·2	96·4
Feb	89·2	86·0	95·2	94·7	91·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·1	83·7	98·9	96·8	95·0
Mar	91·8	97·1	96·0	94·9	91·6	97·9	95·3	98·3	99·5	101·7	100·3	96·9	95·6
April	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98·2	98·2	98·7	98·3	98·6	98·9	98·6	99·3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99·8	98·7	99·3	99·0	100·4	99·0	99·8	100·5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100·6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94·9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103·4	101·1	102·8	111·2	100·5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
Aug	109·4	101·8	100·0	103·7	101·3	99·0	99·2	99·3	99·5	100·7	95·4	99·3	98·8
Sept	114·2	103·7	99·0	101·6	96·4	101·0	99·0	99·9	100·4	100·2	100·6	100·8	100·2
Oct	116·3	104·8	101·4	102·4	111·5	101·4	99·8	101·8	101·6	100·5	102·0	101·4	101·6
Nov	98·6	104·5	109·1	102·7	97·0	102·6	108·2	104·0	102·6	105·5	103·9	105·6	104·6
Dec	101·3	103·8	107·6	101·6	104·5	106·6	111·9	105·6	105·1	106·2	110·8	102·6	106·8
1989 Jan	96·4	106·7	106·6	100·7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105·0	105·2	108·1	104·6	104·2
Feb	95·2	107·2	104·0	101·8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105·5	107·1	108·2	105·9	102·7
Mar	98·5	111·0	104·0	106·6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107·2	109·3	112·2	103·9	104·9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105·9	105·4	116·3	107·3	107·0	108·4	108·3	106·8	111·7	106·5	111·6
May	103·6	109·5	110·4	107·3	102·6	110·6	108·1	108·9	107·8	109·4	111·5	107·4	109·6
June	103·2	110·6	107·3	109·8	102·2	111·2	108·8	110·6	109·7	110·8	116·1	107·7	108·7
July	110·5	112·5	114·7	114·7	121·7	109·9	107·3	110·6	110·5	111·8	114·4	110·1	110·6
Aug	119·5	115·6	111·0	118·3	101·2	108·7	109·6	109·1	109·6	107·8	111·3	107·5	108·9
Sept	126·3	115·1	110·0	110·9	103·0	111·1	108·5	110·2	110·7	108·7	112·9	109·2	110·2
Oct	120·4	117·2	110·1	113·0	118·6	110·8	109·6	111·6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109·5	110·9
Nov	111·6	122·2	120·5	114·9	104·2	112·6	117·5	113·2	113·5	112·2	115·5	111·3	113·4
Dec	108·3	119·6	118·9	114·4	109·6	114·2	120·8	115·6	113·6	119·4	115·7	110·8	115·9
1990 Jan	104·3	124·7	123·1	112·6	111·5	112·6	115·7	114·4	113·5	109·3	115·3	112·7	112·7
Feb	103·8	124·5	118·2	113·3	104·9	114·4	117·2	116·2	115·4	109·4	118·1	113·3	114·1
Mar	108·1	124·5	120·4	114·8	107·9	115·7	117·7	118·9	118·4	122·8	123·8	115·5	115·4
Apr	110·8	124·2	121·6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120·2	116·9	116·2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
May	110·6	121·7	123·3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120·9	118·4	117·9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June P	..	123·1	125·3	122·6	119·6	121·4	123·6	120·0	119·1	123·0	127·2	118·3	122·5

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

Previous series (1985=100)

GREAT BRITAIN 1985=100	Agri-culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec-tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process-ing and manu-facturing ing	Mineral extrac-tion and manu-facturing	Chemi-cals and man-made fibres	Mech-anical engin-eering	Elec-trical and elec-tronic engi-eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans-port equip-ment	Metal goods and instru-ments	Food, drink and tobacco
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)
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) Annual	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
1987) averages	112·2	121·6	102·0	115·0	116·5	116·9	116·9	114·7	117·6	118·0	115·7	116·0	116·9
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
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
Feb	105·0	116·8	125·8	115·6	115·7	121·3	120·3	121·4	125·7	102·5	119·0	123·2	121·2
Mar	108·0	131·9	126·9	116·0	117·6	123·5	120·5	124·6	126·1	132·9	119·9	122·7	121·2
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
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
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
July	118·7	139·7	134·2	125·5	141·7	127·9	126·0	126·7	128·7	135·8	114·3	128·0	125·7
Aug	128·8	138·5	131·2	125·8	129·8	124·8	125·9	124·9	127·1	129·5	111·6	127·1	125·0
Sept	134·4	140·9	131·4	124·0	123·4	127·4	126·1	125·4	128·0	128·5	121·8	127·3	126·0
Oct	136·9	141·8	134·6	124·9	142·9	126·1	128·4	127·4	130·7	129·0	124·5	128·2	127·0
Nov	116·1	142·1	147·2	125·3	124·2	127·9	139·2	129·5	131·7	136·3	126·1	131·3	133·2
Dec	119·2	140·7	141·0	124·2	134·1	136·3	138·5	132·6	135·1	139·4	134·0	130·5	135·2
1989 Jan	113·5	144·8	143·7	123·0	138·4	129·6	131·3	132·7	135·3	137·0	131·8	132·8	130·6
Feb	112·1	145·7	141·3	124·2	126·3	131·6	130·6	133·0	134·8	139·8	132·1	133·2	130·4
Mar	115·9	151·1	137·9	129·6	127·8	130·4	130·5	134·8	138·2	141·4	136·7	132·9	134·2
April	120·2	152·6	142·5	128·9	150·0	133·3	135·9	136·3	138·1	137·6	135·0	134·3	138·3
May	121·9	149·6	152·1	131·3	132·1	135·1	136·7	135·1	139·6	141·4	135·6	136·5	138·5
June	121·5	150·6	145·4	134·2	129·8	140·3	136·0	136·9	141·6	143·4	142·1	138·0	137·8
July	130·1	152·6	156·8	139·6	156·5	137·9	137·0	139·2	141·9	145·1	138·1	140·0	139·7

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu-facturing	Con-struction	Distri-bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi-cation ‡	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis-tration	Education and health services	Other services ††	Whole economy	
(43)	(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
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	1985)
107·2	107·4	107·1	107·5	107·9	107·9	107·0	107·3	106·5	110·1	105·6	110·1	107·9	107·9	1986) Annual
116·1	114·5	116·5	116·2	116·9	116·5	114·9	115·7	114·9	121·8	112·8	117·9	115·3	116·3	1987) averages
123·7	123·9	131·9	124·0	126·5	129·1	125·1	126·0	122·0	131·8	124·2	130·2	123·1	126·4	1988)
119·6	120·4	123·3	117·8	121·7	121·2	118·9	121·1	117·7	127·4	118·1	120·4	121·2	120·4	1988 Jan
120·6	121·4	126·0	119·0	122·4	121·9	120·4	119·5	117·4	126·7	120·7	121·5	119·8	120·3	Feb
122·6	124·8	123·5	120·7	123·7	128·1	124·9	121·1	118·7	135·4	122·2	126·5	117·1	124·0	Mar
122·6	123·3	123·2	121·0	123·5	126·3	126·5	122·1	121·5	132·7	120·0	121·5	118·1	124·3	Apr
123·7	124·0	127·5	122·6	127·5	125·4	123·2	123·7	122·0	129·7	121·7	122·4	121·7	124·1	May
125·8	123·2	137·2	126·0	127·6	129·6	125·1	125·7	120·5	131·4	122·6	128·1	123·3	125·9	June
124·8	126·7	135·5	125·1	130·4	130·2	125·2	125·0	122·5	132·9	126·2	135·3	126·8	128·3	July
123·6	122·0	140·0	125·2	124·7	127·9	123·9	126·6	122·5	129·6	124·6	134·3	124·0	126·8	Aug
123·9	124·5	135·2	127·1	126·4	130·3	126·6	124·9	122·1	128·6	124·7	131·5	125·1	127·3	Sept
124·5	123·9	134·2	127·7	127·4	133·5	126·0	129·4	124·4	128·7	128·3	131·6	123·8	128·9	Oct
128·0	124·9	138·3	127·3	131·2	136·4	127·1	132·5	127·0	142·1	131·8	132·8	124·8	131·2	Nov
125·4	127·4	138·3	128·3	131·2	138·8	132·8	139·9	127·5	136·7	129·5	156·6	131·8	135·7	Dec
127·2	128·9	146·4	126·8	131·5	135·2	130·5	133·3	125·2	136·6	130·0	134·1	132·0	131·8	1989 Jan
128·6	129·3	142·9	127·4	132·2	136·8	131·8	133·7	125·1	135·8	131·6	134·2	126·5	132·0	Feb
127·1	130·4	130·1	128·7	133·3	142·7	136·0	137·8	126·2	154·6	131·9	134·9	127·8	134·9	Mar
131·4	130·1	133·0	130·6	133·2	139·9	136·9	135·2	129·9	142·3	131·7	136·3	128·5	135·6	Apr
134·1	132·3	134·8	131·8	136·6	140·3	134·2	136·2	129·3	140·4	132·3	141·2	128·2	135·9	May
135·6	133·0	132·7	133·3	137·5	145·7	137·6	136·0	129·8	141·7	132·7	142·8	131·7	137·6	June
134·6	135·9	129·6	134·0	137·8	143·9	138·0	135·0	133·8	145·5	132·6	144·5	139·4	139·5	July

‡ Excluding sea transport.
†† Excluding private domestic and personal services.

5·4 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980 Class	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)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	156·30	152·57	162·13	139·45	137·78	146·96	146·82	137·93	148·17	120·66
1984	168·84	162·96	173·63	152·37	145·73	159·01	159·05	148·45	161·86	128·59
1985	180·15	172·96	187·19	167·86	160·26	170·94	174·76	156·56	173·18	140·50
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
1989	253·44	229·61	255·71	229·02	217·18	247·11	231·45	212·40	229·59	181·36
Hours worked										
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
1989	42·7	45·0	43·6	43·8	43·3	42·3	42·8	43·3	45·0	42·8
Hourly earnings										Pence
1983	374·7	338·6	379·1	334·3	328·5	358·0	357·6	325·3	327·5	274·7
1984	400·3	361·4	403·5	359·3	347·9	395·1	382·4	347·0	356·9	292·2
1985	429·6	382·2	438·5	390·6	379·2	422·8	414·8	364·9	383·7	317·9
1986	473·6	410·5	469·1	416·1	400·6	457·8	445·9	392·6	415·7	340·0
1987	513·7	439·3	498·3	442·1	420·8	503·5	467·9	422·8	439·2	366·3
1988	556·2	476·4	541·3	479·7	459·5	536·8	492·6	452·7	468·3	392·7
1989	594·0	509·8	586·1	523·4	501·3	584·0	541·3	490·5	509·9	424·1
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	92·82	92·40	101·21	97·96	97·18	109·56	101·72	94·00	99·58	77·56
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
1989	144·26	139·90	164·11	159·79	148·50	197·97	166·95	145·28	156·58	117·87
Hours worked										
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
1989	39·6	38·8	40·0	39·7	39·5	40·5	39·0	39·0	40·1	37·4
Hourly earnings										Pence
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	297·3	316·1	251·4
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
1989	364·2	360·6	410·6	402·6	375·6	489·0	427·7	372·5	390·0	315·3
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	154·05	145·59	149·79	136·85	122·74	144·12	144·76	128·18	134·32	102·01
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
1989	250·12	218·09	237·12	224·52	190·97	243·88	228·53	197·81	209·25	153·67
Hours worked										
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	40·5	41·1	41·4	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	40·1	41·6	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
1989	42·6	44·2	42·9	43·5	41·9	42·2	42·6	42·4	43·7	40·4
Hourly earnings										Pence
1983	370·3	328·8	357·9	329·6	302·8	352·8	353·9	309·0	308·9	246·4
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
1989	587·5	493·0	552·9	516·2	456·0	578·0	536·6	466·9	479·2	380·2

† More detailed results were published in an article in the May 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Previous articles can be found in the April 1989, April 1988, March 1987 issues and in February issues for earlier years.

5·4 EARNING AND HOURS
Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

	Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and 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 Class
MALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1983	113·94	133·35	184·22	140·51	146·19	169·13	139·99	162·43	**148·63**
1984	119·69	139·92	198·43	151·41	157·50	179·77	147·80	173·32	**159·30**
1985	129·72	154·00	214·42	162·57	170·58	193·34	160·37	. .	. .
1986	134·81	163·40	235·17	177·70	182·25	208·70	171·25	. .	. .
1987	142·55	174·76	253·77	190·88	197·92	222·22	180·62	. .	. .
1988	153·01	186·54	269·67	207·04	213·59	237·16	200·01	. .	. .
1989	166·76	193·08	284·81	219·21	229·87	262·63	220·12	. .	. .
Hours worked									
1983	42·0	43·0	42·1	43·1	42·5	40·8	43·6	46·5	**43·3**
1984	41·8	42·9	42·5	43·3	42·8	40·7	43·3	46·7	**43·4**
1985	42·0	44·1	42·4	43·4	43·0	41·1	44·0	. .	. .
1986	41·7	43·6	42·1	43·4	42·7	41·3	44·0	. .	. .
1987	42·0	44·4	43·0	43·7	43·5	41·4	44·1	. .	. .
1988	41·5	43·8	42·9	43·7	43·6	41·7	44·6	. .	. .
1989	41·4	42·4	42·9	43·3	43·4	41·9	45·2	. .	. .
Hourly earnings									Pence
1983	271·6	309·8	437·7	325·9	343·6	415·0	321·2	349·5	**343·5**
1984	286·5	326·3	467·1	349·7	367·7	441·5	341·4	371·2	**366·7**
1985	309·0	348·9	506·1	374·5	397·1	470·0	364·8	. .	. .
1986	323·6	374·7	558·6	409·6	426·8	504·9	389·3	. .	. .
1987	339·7	393·9	590·7	436·3	455·1	536·3	409·4	. .	. .
1988	368·4	425·4	628·1	473·6	489·6	568·1	448·3	. .	. .
1989	403·1	455·7	663·6	506·8	529·6	627·1	487·4	. .	. .
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1983	73·60	97·36	112·07	87·52	90·32	112·46	77·98	118·08	**91·26**
1984	78·58	102·63	119·71	92·48	96·30	126·00	87·81	126·69	**97·34**
1985	85·22	113·18	129·16	98·23	103·21	124·17	95·86	. .	. .
1986	89·55	121·09	139·81	107·39	110·48	157·49	98·55	. .	. .
1987	96·51	128·43	152·00	113·63	118·79	163·79	104·68	. .	. .
1988	102·63	137·79	163·55	123·37	128·82	183·91	107·21	. .	. .
1989	112·31	145·85	179·34	129·52	139·93	188·28	123·40	. .	. .
Hours worked									
1983	37·1	38·4	38·6	38·6	38·1	36·1	39·2	40·8	**38·2**
1984	37·0	38·4	38·8	38·6	38·1	37·5	38·8	41·5	**38·2**
1985	37·1	38·7	38·5	38·6	38·1	36·9	38·3	. .	. .
1986	36·8	38·4	38·7	38·5	38·1	39·4	37·8	. .	. .
1987	37·2	39·1	39·2	38·7	38·4	38·6	38·0	. .	. .
1988	37·0	39·2	39·5	39·3	38·7	39·4	38·4	. .	. .
1989	36·9	38·1	39·8	38·4	38·6	38·8	39·7	. .	. .
Hourly earnings									Pence
1983	198·6	253·7	290·6	226·6	237·2	311·4	199·0	289·4	**239·1**
1984	212·6	267·2	308·3	239·8	252·9	336·1	226·6	305·4	**254·9**
1985	229·9	292·4	335·9	254·5	271·0	336·4	250·4	. .	. .
1986	243·3	315·5	361·3	278·8	289·7	399·4	260·8	. .	. .
1987	259·8	328·3	387·7	293·7	309·5	424·7	275·8	. .	. .
1988	277·7	351·9	414·3	313·7	332·8	466·8	279·5	. .	. .
1989	304·3	383·1	451·0	337·1	362·1	484·8	310·7	. .	. .
ALL (full-time on adult rates)									
Weekly earnings									£
1983	82·96	129·37	170·39	127·29	132·98	168·43	139·80	160·58	**138·74**
1984	88·13	136·00	182·49	136·87	143·09	179·22	147·59	171·39	**148·69**
1985	95·10	149·83	198·21	145·72	155·04	192·65	160·11	181·06	**160·39**
1986	99·31	159·09	215·74	161·91	164·74	208·03	170·99	193·47	**171·02**
1987	106·78	170·20	233·61	171·85	178·54	221·48	180·30	206·73	**184·10**
1988	113·66	181·70	247·94	187·21	192·55	236·44	199·61	218·52	**198·57**
1989	124·62	188·29	262·12	196·60	207·53	261·48	219·74	233·30	**214·47**
Hours worked									
1983	38·2	42·5	41·4	42·0	41·5	40·7	43·6	46·2	**42·4**
1984	38·1	42·4	41·7	42·1	41·7	40·7	43·3	46·5	**42·5**
1985	38·2	43·6	41·6	42·2	41·8	41·1	43·9	46·4	**42·8**
1986	37·9	43·1	41·4	42·3	41·6	41·3	44·0	47·0	**42·7**
1987	38·2	43·8	42·2	42·5	42·2	41·4	44·1	47·0	**43·1**
1988	38·0	43·4	42·2	42·7	42·4	41·7	44·6	48·3	**43·5**
1989	37·9	41·9	42·2	42·0	42·2	41·8	45·1	48·0	**43·4**
Hourly earnings									Pence
1983	217·2	304·2	411·4	303·1	320·5	413·9	320·9	347·3	**327·3**
1984	231·4	320·7	437·2	324·9	343·0	440·5	341·0	368·7	**349·5**
1985	249·2	343·8	476·2	345·7	370·6	468·9	364·4	390·0	**374·7**
1986	262·4	369·4	521·0	382·9	396·1	503·6	388·8	411·3	**400·6**
1987	279·3	388·2	553·3	404·4	422·7	535·0	409·0	439·5	**426·7**
1988	299·4	418·8	587·2	438·7	454·1	566·8	447·7	452·5	**456·3**
1989	328·7	449·0	620·6	467·7	491·6	625·0	486·7	485·9	**493·9**

* Except sea transport.

5·5 EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year / April 1970=100	Manufacturing industries: Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FULL-TIME ADULTS *									
Men	689	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7	776·8	854·3	939·4
Women	311	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4	947·0	1,039·4	1162·5
Men and women	1,000	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4	804·6	883·7	975·9

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

EARNINGS 5·5
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industries and services: Weights	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
FULL-TIME ADULTS *									
Men	575	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2	770·7	853·4	937·8
Women	425	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8	883·9	988·1	1097·4
Men and women	1,000	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1	801·3	889·8	981·0

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

5·6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: full-time manual and non-manual employees on adult rates

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES * Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES * Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES * Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES * Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES * Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	ALL INDUTRIES AND SERVICES Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	ALL INDUTRIES AND SERVICES Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	ALL INDUTRIES AND SERVICES Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	ALL INDUTRIES AND SERVICES Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	ALL INDUTRIES AND SERVICES Hourly earnings (£) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS										
Manual occupations										
1983	130·0	135·0	42·9	3·14	3·07	129·5	132·7	43·1	3·08	3·00
1984	141·0	146·8	43·5	3·37	3·28	139·0	143·0	43·5	3·29	3·20
1985	153·5	159·2	43·7	3·64	3·51	149·1	153·0	43·7	3·51	3·40
1986	163·9	168·6	43·7	3·88	3·75	159·5	163·2	43·6	3·75	3·63
1987	175·2	181·1	43·8	4·13	3·99	169·4	173·5	43·8	3·98	3·85
1988	188·7	195·5	44·3	4·41	4·24	182·2	187·2	44·2	4·25	4·11
1989	204·1	212·1	44·5	4·76	4·58	197·6	203·2	44·4	4·59	4·44
Non-manual occupations										
1983	167·1	168·5	38·5	4·30	4·28	157·7	159·1	37·5	4·16	4·14
1984	184·1	186·1	38·7	4·73	4·71	170·5	172·2	37·6	4·49	4·47
1985	200·0	201·5	38·8	5·11	5·08	182·9	184·6	37·7	4·79	4·76
1986	220·3	221·6	38·7	5·61	5·58	199·1	200·9	37·7	5·22	5·19
1987	235·7	237·6	38·8	5·99	5·97	215·0	217·4	37·8	5·63	5·60
1988	258·4	260·3	38·9	6·52	6·49	237·9	240·7	37·9	6·22	6·19
1989	284·3	286·5	39·0	7·19	7·17	261·9	264·9	37·9	6·89	6·83
All occupations										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	3·52	3·47	144·5	147·4	40·1	3·63	3·60
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	3·81	3·75	155·8	159·3	40·3	3·90	3·87
1985	169·2	174·7	41·9	4·12	4·05	167·4	171·0	40·4	4·17	4·13
1986	183·1	188·6	41·9	4·44	4·38	181·2	184·7	40·4	4·51	4·47
1987	196·0	202·0	42·0	4·74	4·68	194·9	198·9	40·4	4·85	4·81
1988	212·7	219·4	42·3	5·09	5·02	213·6	218·4	40·6	5·29	5·26
1989	231·7	239·5	42·5	5·55	5·48	234·3	239·7	40·7	5·81	5·79
MEN										
Manual occupations										
1983	141·0	145·5	43·6	3·33	3·26	138·4	141·6	43·8	3·23	3·15
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	3·58	3·49	148·8	152·7	44·3	3·45	3·36
1985	167·5	172·6	44·6	3·87	3·74	159·8	163·6	44·5	3·68	3·57
1986	178·4	183·4	44·5	4·12	3·99	170·9	174·4	44·5	3·93	3·81
1987	191·2	195·9	44·7	4·38	4·24	182·0	185·5	44·6	4·17	4·04
1988	206·8	212·3	45·2	4·69	4·52	196·3	200·6	45·0	4·46	4·32
1989	223·8	230·6	45·5	5·06	4·89	212·9	217·8	45·3	4·81	4·66
Non-manual occupations										
1983	191·4	192·9	39·1	4·87	4·87	190·6	191·8	38·4	4·95	4·94
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	5·38	5·37	207·3	209·0	38·5	5·37	5·36
1985	230·7	232·0	39·3	5·82	5·81	223·5	225·0	38·6	5·75	5·73
1986	254·4	255·7	39·3	6·41	6·40	243·4	244·9	38·6	6·27	6·26
1987	271·9	273·7	39·4	6·84	6·84	263·9	265·9	38·7	6·80	6·79
1988	299·1	300·5	39·4	7·45	7·44	292·1	294·1	38·7	7·49	7·48
1989	329·6	331·5	39·6	8·22	8·23	321·3	323·6	38·8	8·23	8·24
All occupations										
1983	156·4	161·2	42·2	3·78	3·75	161·1	164·7	41·4	3·93	3·91
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	4·10	4·06	174·3	178·8	41·7	4·23	4·21
1985	187·2	192·6	42·9	4·44	4·39	187·9	192·4	41·9	4·53	4·50
1986	202·3	207·8	42·9	4·79	4·74	203·4	207·5	41·8	4·89	4·87
1987	217·0	222·3	43·0	5·11	5·07	219·4	224·0	41·9	5·27	5·26
1988	236·3	242·3	43·3	5·50	5·44	240·6	245·8	42·1	5·74	5·73
1989	257·3	264·6	43·6	5·98	5·94	263·5	269·5	42·3	6·28	6·29
WOMEN										
Manual occupations										
1983	86·7	90·4	39·7	2·28	2·25	85·8	88·1	39·3	2·25	2·23
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	2·41	2·38	90·8	93·5	39·4	2·38	2·35
1985	100·1	104·5	40·0	2·62	2·57	98·2	101·3	39·5	2·57	2·53
1986	107·0	111·6	40·0	2·79	2·75	104·5	107·5	39·5	2·73	2·69
1987	113·8	119·6	40·3	2·97	2·92	111·4	115·3	39·7	2·92	2·87
1988	121·2	127·9	40·5	3·16	3·10	118·8	123·6	39·8	3·11	3·06
1989	131·2	138·2	40·4	3·42	3·35	129·7	134·9	39·9	3·39	3·33
Non-manual occupations										
1983	106·2	107·0	37·2	2·85	2·84	115·1	116·1	36·5	3·13	3·12
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	3·11	3·09	123·0	124·3	36·5	3·34	3·33
1985	125·5	126·8	37·4	3·37	3·35	132·4	133·8	36·6	3·59	3·58
1986	135·8	136·7	37·4	3·63	3·61	144·3	145·7	36·7	3·91	3·89
1987	147·7	149·1	37·5	3·92	3·89	155·4	157·2	36·8	4·18	4·16
1988	161·6	163·3	37·6	4·30	4·28	172·9	175·5	36·9	4·68	4·65
1989	181·3	182·8	37·6	4·82	4·80	192·5	195·0	36·9	5·22	5·20
All occupations										
1983	94·7	97·9	38·6	2·53	2·51	107·6	109·5	37·2	2·91	2·90
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	2·71	2·69	114·9	117·2	37·2	3·10	3·09
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	2·94	2·92	123·9	126·4	37·3	3·34	3·32
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	3·16	3·13	134·7	137·2	37·3	3·63	3·61
1987	128·2	133·4	39·0	3·39	3·36	144·9	148·1	37·5	3·88	3·86
1988	138·4	144·3	39·2	3·66	3·62	160·1	164·2	37·6	4·31	4·29
1989	152·7	159·1	39·1	4·04	4·00	178·1	182·3	37·6	4·80	4·78

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

LABOUR COSTS 5·7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs (pence per hour)	Percentage shares of labour costs*: Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs †
Manufacturing	1975	161·68	88·1	6·5	0·6	3·9	1·1	-0·2
	1978	244·54	84·3	8·5	0·5	4·8	1·3	0·6
	1981	394·34	82·1	9·0	2·1	5·2	1·3	0·3
	1984	509·80	84·0	7·4	1·3	5·3	1·3	0·7
	1985	555·90	84·4	6·9	1·6	5·1	1·2	0·8
	1986	597·20	84·2	6·8	2·2	4·7	1·2	0·8
	1987	641·20	84·8	6·9	1·8	4·5	1·2	0·8
	1988	692·35	85·2	7·0	1·6	4·2	1·1	0·9
	1989	751·40	85·3	7·0	1·4	4·2	1·2	0·9
Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	1975	217·22	82·9	6·0	0·6	8·5	1·2	0·8
	1978	324·00	78·2	6·9	0·4	12·2	1·3	1·0
	1981	595·10	75·8	7·0	1·9	13·1	1·3	0·9
	1984	811·41	77·7	5·5	1·9	12·1	1·8	1·1
	1985	847·50	78·4	5·5	2·6	10·7	1·7	1·1
	1986	919·90	75·8	5·3	7·1	9·1	1·6	1·1
	1987	924·80	79·5	5·6	3·8	8·3	1·6	1·2
	1988	937·89	81·9	6·2	1·6	7·4	1·7	1·3
	1989	1,028·60	82·0	6·2	1·5	7·4	1·7	1·2
Construction	1975	156·95	90·2	6·3	0·2	1·7	0·7	0·9
	1978	222·46	86·8	9·1	0·2	2·3	0·8	0·8
	1981	357·43	85·0	9·9	0·6	2·8	0·8	0·9
	1984	475·64	86·0	7·7	0·6	4·1	0·6	1·1
	1985	504·70	86·4	7·7	0·5	3·8	0·6	1·0
	1986	535·90	86·5	7·6	0·7	3·5	0·6	1·0
	1987	566·70	87·1	7·6	0·5	3·3	0·6	0·9
	1988	616·86	87·6	7·6	0·4	3·0	0·6	0·9
	1989	688·70	87·7	7·6	0·3	3·0	0·6	0·8
Distribution	1974	96·54	87·9	6·3	0·2	2·9	1·3	1·4
	1978	192·32	85·1	8·6	0·2	4·3	1·2	0·6
	1981	310·76	83·8	9·2	0·5	4·7	1·1	0·7
	1984	423·07	83·8	7·2	0·3	6·9	1·2	0·6
	1985	444·90	84·7	6·9	0·5	6·2	1·2	0·6
	1986	463·50	85·2	6·8	0·7	5·4	1·2	0·7
	1987	483·10	86·0	6·7	0·7	4·7	1·2	0·7
	1988	511·32	86·8	6·8	0·6	3·9	1·2	0·7
	1989	551·90	87·3	6·9	0·4	3·5	1·1	0·8
Banking, finance and insurance	1974	180·86	73·5	4·3	0·2	15·8	2·0	4·2
	1978	345·65	72·3	6·3	0·1	15·1	5·2	1·0
	1981	581·58	70·3	6·5	0·4	14·7	7·2	0·9
	1984	729·71	73·1	5·3	0·5	13·8	6·2	1·1
	1985	788·78	73·7	5·3	0·9	12·6	6·2	1·3
	1986	864·86	74·4	5·4	1·2	11·4	6·2	1·4
	1987	944·27	75·8	5·6	0·7	10·2	6·2	1·5
	1988	1,011·49	77·1	5·7	0·6	8·8	6·2	1·6
	1989	1,113·52	76·9	5·7	0·9	8·5	6·2	1·8

SIC 1980 WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT †† 1985 = 100		Manufacturing	Manufacturing: Per cent change from a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and construction industries	Whole economy	Whole economy: Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980	80·1	22·3	102·4	86·2	81·3	85·0	76·1	22·7
	1981	87·5	9·3	107·3	92·0	93·4	91·8	83·4	9·6
	1982	91·2	4·2	107·2	94·1	91·3	93·4	87·4	4·8
	1983	91·7	0·5	101·0	92·6	92·6	92·3	90·4	3·4
	1984	94·5	3·1	87·0	95·6	96·7	95·7	94·8	4·9
	1985	100·0	5·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	5·5
	1986	104·2	4·2	99·2	103·6	103·0	103·7	105·5	5·5
	1987	106·0	1·7	100·3	106·1	110·0	107·1	109·9	4·2
	1988	108·9	2·7	107·8	110·3	119·0	112·3	117·4	6·8
	1989	114·3	5·0	..	..	..	..	128·4	9·4
	1988 Q2	109·3	3·9	..	..	..	..	116·2	6·4
	Q3	108·3	2·8	..	..	..	..	118·1	7·1
	Q4	110·3	2·5	..	..	..	..	121·0	7·6
	1989 Q1	111·0	3·2	..	..	..	..	123·0	7·7
	Q2	113·2	3·6	..	..	..	..	127·2	9·5
	Q3	115·2	6·4	..	..	..	..	130·3	10·3
	Q4	117·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	133·3	10·1
	1990 Q1	119·8	7·9	..	..	..	..	135·5	10·2
	Q2	120·6	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1990 Jan	118·8	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	120·6	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	120·1	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	120·3	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	120·2	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jun	121·3	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:	1990 Jan	118·4	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb	119·1	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar	119·8	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr	120·3	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May	120·2	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June	120·6	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

5·9 EARNINGS
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

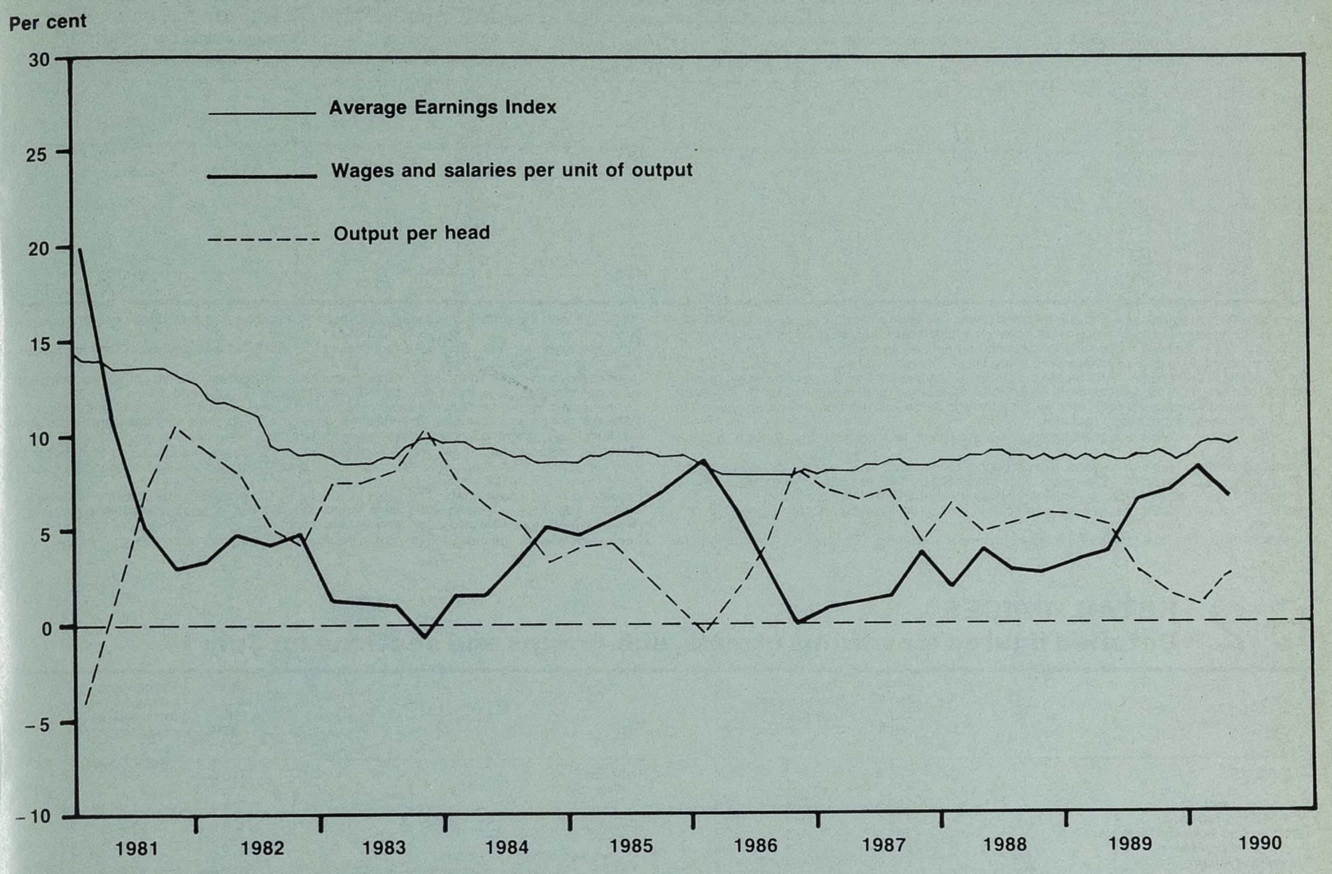
THOUSAND

	Great Britain (1) (2)	Belgium (7) (8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6) (8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2) (5)	Nether-lands (4)	Spain (2) (8) (9)	Sweden (6) (8)	United States (8) (10)
													Indices 1985 = 100	
Annual averages														
1980	61·5	75	70	70·9	59·8	82	33	56	47·0	. .	83	. .	66·0	76
1981	69·6	83	79	77·7	67·2	86	41	65	57·8	. .	86	. .	72·9	84
1982	77·4	88	88	85·4	78·9	90	55	74	67·7	. .	92	. .	78·7	89
1983	84·4	92	92	91·0	87·8	93	66	83	80·9	. .	94	. .	84·9	92
1984	91·7	96	96	95·3	94·6	96	83	92	90·2	97·0	95	90·9	93·0	96
1985	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100
1986	107·7	102	103	104·8	104·3	104	113	107	104·8	101·5	102	110·9	107·4	102
1987	116·3	104	106	114·5	107·6	108	124	113	111·5	103·2	103	119·3	114·3	104
1988	126·2	105	111	122·0	111·0	113	146	118	118·3	107·8	104	129·2	123·4	107
1989	137·2	111	117	128·2	115·3	117	. .	. .	125·6	113·9	106	138·6	135·7	110
Quarterly averages														
1989 Q1	132·8	109	115	125·2	112·8	114	167	120	122·4	111·5	105	135·1	131·6	109
Q2	136·1	109	116	128·5	114·3	117	173	121	124·7	113·1	106	135·6	135·5	109
Q3	138·5	110	117	128·6	115·2	118	. .	123	126·5	114·1	106	138·5	136·5	110
Q4	141·4	116	120	130·3	116·4	119	. .	. .	128·5	115·4	106	144·3	139·2	111
1990 Q1	144·8	113	121	131·0	117·7	120	. .	. .	131·4	116·5	107	147·6	141·6	112
Monthly														
1989 Jun	136·0	110	116	128·3	. .	. .	. .	121	125·8	114·6	106	. .	135·1	110
July	138·2	. .	116	130·6	115·2	118	. .	. .	126·3	113·1	106	. .	137·3	110
Aug	137·9	. .	117	126·6	. .	. .	. .	. .	126·5	115·6	106	. .	135·1	109
Sept	139·4	110	118	128·7	. .	. .	. .	123	126·8	113·5	106	. .	137·3	111
Oct	140·4	. .	119	129·5	116·4	119	. .	. .	126·8	113·4	106	. .	138·3	110
Nov	141·0	. .	120	129·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	129·1	115·3	106	. .	138·5	111
Dec	142·9	116	120	131·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	129·7	117·5	106	. .	140·9	112
1990 Jan	143·2	. .	121	131·3	117·7	120	. .	. .	131·3	119·4	107	. .	140·1	111
Feb	144·3	. .	121	130·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	131·4	114·6	107	. .	141·5	111
Mar	147·0	113	122	131·5	. .	. .	. .	. .	131·5	115·5	107	. .	143·3	112
Apr	148·5	. .	123	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	131·5	116·5	108	. .	147·1	113
May	148·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	108	. .	. .	112
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1980	18	9	9	11	15	6	27	22	22	. .	4	. .	9	9
1981	13	11	13	10	12	5	24	16	23	. .	4	. .	10	11
1982	11	6	11	10	17	5	34	14	17	. .	7	. .	8	6
1983	9	5	5	7	11	3	20	12	19	. .	2	. .	8	3
1984	9	4	4	5	8	3	26	11	11	. .	1	. .	10	4
1985	9	4	4	5	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1986	8	2	3	5	4	4	13	7	5	2	2	11	7	2
1987	8	2	3	9	3	4	10	6	6	2	1	8	6	2
1988	8	1	5	7	3	5	18	4	6	4	1	8	8	3
1989	9	6	5	5	4	4	. .	. .	6	6	2	7	10	3
Quarterly averages														
1989 Q1	9	6	6	6	3	4	20	4	6	5	1	9	10	3
Q2	9	5	5	5	4	4	20	5	6	6	2	7	9	3
Q3	9	5	5	4	4	4	. .	5	6	6	1	6	10	3
Q4	8	6	6	4	4	4	. .	. .	7	5	1	8	10	3
1990 Q1	9	4	5	5	4	5	. .	. .	7	4	2	9	8	3
Monthly														
1989 June	9	4	5	5	. .	. .	. .	5	6	6	2	. .	10	3
July	9	. .	5	4	4	4	. .	. .	6	7	1	. .	10	3
Aug	9	. .	6	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	5	1	. .	11	3
Sept	9	5	5	4	. .	. .	. .	5	6	5	1	. .	11	4
Oct	9	. .	5	4	4	4	. .	. .	6	4	1	. .	10	3
Nov	8	. .	6	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	5	1	. .	10	3
Dec	8	6	7	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	7	1	. .	10	3
1990 Jan	8	. .	5	5	4	5	. .	. .	8	6	2	. .	10	2
Feb	8	. .	5	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	4	2	. .	6	3
Mar	11	4	6	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	4	2	. .	7	3
Apr	9	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	4	2	. .	9	4
May	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	4

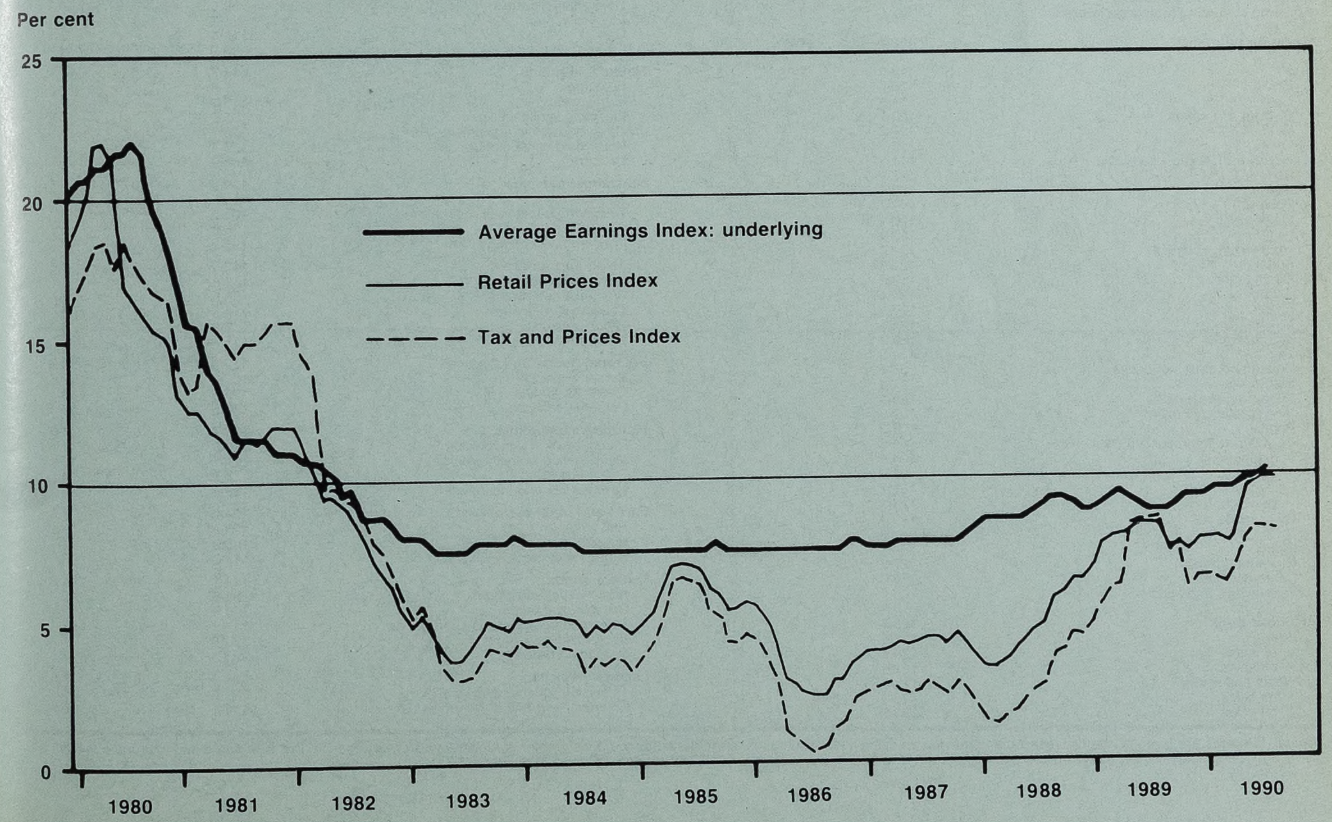
Source: OECD–Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings.
6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

Earnings and output per head: manufacturing industries—increases over previous year



Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



6·1 RETAIL PRICES
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods

(*Source:* **Central Statistical Office**)

		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
1989	July	115·5	0·1	4·1	8·2	115·9	0·3	4·2
	Aug	115·8	0·3	3·6	7·3	116·2	0·3	3·8
	Sept	116·6	0·7	3·8	7·6	117·0	0·7	4·1
	Oct	117·5	0·8	2·8	7·3	117·9	0·8	3·1
	Nov	118·5	0·9	3·0	7·7	118·9	0·8	3·3
	Dec	118·8	0·3	2·9	7·7	119·0	0·1	2·9
1990	Jan	119·5	0·6	3·5	7·7	119·6	0·5	3·2
	Feb	120·2	0·6	3·8	7·5	120·3	0·6	3·5
	Mar	121·4	1·0	4·1	8·1	121·4	0·9	3·8
	Apr	125·1	3·0	6·5	9·4	125·1	3·0	6·1
	May	126·2	0·9	6·5	9·7	126·3	1·0	6·2
	June	126·7	0·4	6·6	9·8	126·9	0·5	6·6
	July	126·8	0·1	6·1	9·8	127·3	0·3	6·4

Price increases between June and July included higher prices for alchoholic drinks and some rises in housing and motoring costs. There were, however, sharp falls in seasonal food prices and various summer sales reductions particularly for clothing and household goods.

Food: Between June and July there were sharp falls in the prices of seasonal foods, notably for fresh vegetables and some fruit. The seasonal food prices index fell by 8·6 per cent in the month. Among non-seasonal food, prices were up for some meats, and other processed foods. The index for non-seasonal foods rose by 0·3 per cent; but for food as a whole the index fell by 1·0 per cent to stand 7·9 per cent higher than a year ago.

Catering: There were price increases throughout this group. Its index rose by 1·0 per cent in the month.

Alcoholic drinks: There were price rises throughout the group, most notably for pub beer and off sales of wines and spirits. The group index increased by 1·2 per cent in the month.

Housing: The increase of 0·8 per cent in the housing index reflected the continuing rise in owner occupiers' housing costs, as well as increases in rent, dwelling insurance and prices of DIY materials.

Fuel and light: The final phase of this year's increase in electricity charges fed through into the index, although there was some reduction on heating oil prices. The index for the group increased by 0·6 per cent.

Household goods: There were sales reductions for furniture, furnishings and electrical appliances. The group index fell by 0·7 per cent.

Household services: There were some price rises for domestic services and for fees and subscriptions. The group index rose by 0·8 per cent between June and July.

Clothing and footwear: Summer sales reductions caused a fall of 2·4 per cent in the index.

Personal goods and services: Chemists' goods and some personal services increased in price and the group index rose by 0·7 per cent between June and July.

Motoring expenditure: There was a slight fall in petrol prices, but increases in the cost of purchasing and maintaining motor vehicles, including MOT charges and insurance meant that the group index rose by 0·7 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: The index increased by 0·3 per cent between June and July.

Leisure goods: There were some price reductions, notably for audio-visual equipment. As a result the group index fell by 0·2 per cent over the month.

Leisure services: The index for this group rose by 0·2 per cent over the month.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 17

	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over (months) 1	12
ALL ITEMS	**126·8**	**0·1**	**9·8**
Food and catering	**120·6**	**–0·6**	**8·1**
Alcohol and tobacco	**122·4**	**0·9**	**10·7**
Housing and household expenditure	**141·4**	**0·5**	**15·2**
Personal expenditure	**116·0**	**–1·3**	**4·8**
Travel and leisure	**119·6**	**0·4**	**5·2**
All items excluding seasonal food	**127·3**	**0·3**	**9·8**
All items excluding food	**128·4**	**0·3**	**10·1**
Seasonal food	**108·1**	**–8·6**	**7·5**
Food excluding seasonal	**120·7**	**0·3**	**7·9**
All items excluding housing	**119·1**	**0·0**	**6·7**
All items excluding mortgage interest	**122·6**	**0·1**	**8·3**
Consumer durables	**109·7**	**–1·6**	**3·0**
Food	**118·8**	**–1·0**	**7·9**
Bread	120·7		5
Cereals	124·2		7
Biscuits and cakes	120·1		8
Beef	124·3		2
Lamb	112·7		6
of which, home-killed lamb	111·7		6
Pork	127·9		12
Bacon	129·6		15
Poultry	117·7		13
Other meat	120·1		13
Fish	119·9		12
of which, fresh fish	131·4		21
Butter	122·5		2
Oil and fats	117·0		8
Cheese	120·4		7
Eggs	116·1		9
Milk fresh	121·6		8
Milk products	125·3		9
Tea	134·0		22
Coffee and other hot drinks	90·1		–8
Soft drinks	137·8		12
Sugar and preserves	128·4		9
Sweets and chocolates	109·2		4
Potatoes	104·2		4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	84·5		–10
Vegetables	104·5		4
of which, other fresh vegetables	95·2		4
Fruit	121·7		12
of which, fresh fruit	123·3		12
Other foods	119·5		7
Catering	**127·1**	**1·0**	**8·8**
Restaurant meals	127·9		9
Canteen meals	126·0		9
Take-aways and snacks	126·4		9
Alcoholic drink	**125·8**	**1·2**	**11·4**
Beer	127·8		12
on sales	128·6		12
off sales	121·4		9
Wines and spirits	123·0		11
on sales	126·0		12
off sales	120·8		11
Tobacco	**115·0**	**0·0**	**8·7**
Cigarettes	115·3		9
Tobacco	113·1		9
Housing	**169·0**	**0·8**	**23·7**
Rent	139·6		13
Mortgage interest payments	215·9		32
Rates and community charges	171·8		34
Water and other payments	148·4		13
Repairs and maintenance charges	123·7		8
Do-it-yourself materials	122·7		8
Dwelling insurance and ground rent	177·6		5
Fuel and light	**116·7**	**0·6**	**7·7**
Coal and solid fuels	99·6		3
Electricity	126·2		9
Gas	112·4		7
Oil and other fuels	98·0		8
Household goods	**114·7**	**–0·7**	**4·3**
Furniture	115·3		5
Furnishings	115·2		4
Electrical appliances	105·0		1
Other household equipment	118·7		6
Household consumables	124·4		7
Pet care	108·9		4
Household services	**119·3**	**0·8**	**6·3**
Postage	112·6		6
Telephones, telemessages, etc	106·2		5
Domestic services	128·8		9
Fees and subcriptions	128·7		6
Clothing and footwear	**112·5**	**–2·4**	**3·6**
Men's outerwear	113·0		3
Women's outerwear	106·5		2
Children's outerwear	114·5		2
Other clothing	117·9		6
Footwear	115·8		5
Personal goods and services	**122·8**	**0·7**	**6·9**
Personal articles	107·0		2
Chemists' goods	125·6		8
Personal services	136·5		9
Motoring expenditure	**120·7**	**0·7**	**4·6**
Purchase of motor vehicles	119·0		2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	129·1		10
Petrol and oil	114·8		4
Vehicles tax and insurance	128·9		5
Fares and other travel costs	**124·2**	**0·3**	**7·2**
Rail fares	128·2		9
Bus and coach fares	126·3		5
Other travel costs	119·3		8
Leisure goods	**112·1**	**–0·2**	**4·2**
Audio-visual equipment	88·8		–2
Records and tapes	100·4		2
Toys, photographic and sport goods	113·8		5
Books and newspapers	130·6		7
Gardening products	123·9		7
Leisure services	**124·4**	**0·2**	**8·0**
Television licences and rentals	109·9		4
Entertainment and other recreation	134·1		10

Notes: 1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under *table 6·7*.)

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on July 17 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for 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.

Average prices on July 17, 1990

Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed			
Best beef mince	309	154	98–199
Topside	264	263	219–318
Brisket (without bone)	234	191	159–210
Rump steak *	315	377	300–419
Stewing steak	296	176	156–220
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	304	243	198–308
Shoulder (with bone)	285	122	98–158
Leg (with bone)	291	206	169–248
Lamb: imported (frozen)			
Loin (with bone)	158	190	159–209
Shoulder (with bone)	163	97	78–129
Leg (with bone)	171	178	148–194
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	266	139	112–196
Belly *	280	113	90–129
Loin (with bone)	273	181	159–216
Shoulder (with bone)	221	160	128–189
Bacon			
Streaky *	249	137	112–162
Gammon *	245	217	175–269
Back, vacuum packed	198	219	168–265
Back, not vacuum packed	223	209	178–258
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	260	78	59– 96
Sausages			
Pork	298	104	85–125
Beef	224	98	75–115
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	165	55	51– 69
Corned beef, 12oz can	191	97	82–109
Chicken: roasting, oven ready			
Frozen, oven ready	207	80	68– 99
Fresh or chilled 3lb,	239	101	86–159
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	224	261	208–305
Haddock fillets	221	286	225–345
Mackerel, whole	188	100	70–135
Kippers, with bone	243	108	90–140
Canned (red) salmon, half size can	180	173	159–195
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	308	50	44– 65
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	254	65	59– 70
White loaf, unsliced, 400g	281	42	39– 46
Brown loaf, sliced, small	277	43	41– 48
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	232	68	60– 72
Flour			
Self raising, per 1·5kg	196	54	49– 59
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	274	62	58– 69
New Zealand, per 250g	269	61	58– 64
Danish, per 250g	268	71	68– 75
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	275	38	31– 75
Low fat spread	519	49	39– 57
Lard, per 250g	246	17	17– 25
Cheese			
Cheddar type	272	151	129–194
Eggs			
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen	242	121	99–138
Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	200	105	89–122
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	313	30	26– 30
Skimmed, per pint	269	29	25– 30
Tea			
loose, per 125g	277	54	39– 65
Tea bags, per 250g	294	127	92–140
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	589	128	89–169
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	251	142	109–209
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	293	63	59– 65
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	0	0	0
Red	0	0	0
Potatoes, new loose	256	13	9– 20
Tomatoes	309	47	39– 59
Cabbage, greens	282	35	20– 49
Cabbage, hearted	275	30	20– 42
Cauliflower, each	299	49	38– 59
Brussels sprouts	0	0	0
Carrots	308	26	18– 34
Onions	316	33	18– 49
Mushrooms, per 4oz	308	31	25– 35
Cucumber, each	305	52	39– 70
Lettuce - iceberg	300	56	45– 65
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	204	58	40– 69
Apples, dessert	301	55	45– 65
Pears, dessert	283	55	44– 79
Oranges, each	285	20	12– 25
Bananas	317	53	40– 58
Grapes	280	140	99–169
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	617	110	95–120
Draught lager, per pint	636	123	108–135
Whisky per nip	640	84	75– 95
Gin, per nip	638	84	75– 95
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,688	166	136–175
Coal, per 50kg	362	542	430–665
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	422	721	600–850
4–star petrol, per litre	622	43	42– 45
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	583	40	39– 42

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

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

(*Source*: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food: All	Food: Seasonal † food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
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 87 Dec–Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75
1985	1,000	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75
1986	1,000	815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb–Nov 60 Dec–Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82
1974 Annual averages	108·5	109·3	108·4	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	390·2	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 15, 1974 = 100	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
Weights 1974	43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
1975	46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
1976	46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
1977	46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
1978	48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
1979	44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
1980	40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
1981	36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
1982	41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
1983	39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
1984	36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
1985	37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
1986	40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58
1974 Annual averages	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8
1975	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5
1976	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5
1977	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3
1978	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0
1979	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9
1980	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7
1981	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8
1982	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6
1983	440·9	367·1	465·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
1984	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
1985	532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
1986	584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
1975 Jan 14	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8
1976 Jan 13	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0
1977 Jan 18	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	176·2	178·9	166·8
1978 Jan 17	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·6	198·7	186·6
1979 Jan 16	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0
1980 Jan 15	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9
1981 Jan 13	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2
1982 Jan 12	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6
1983 Jan 11	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6
1984 Jan 10	450·8	382·6	469·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6
1985 Jan 15	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7
1986 Jan 14	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1
1987 Jan 13	602·9	502·4	506·1	265·6	230·8	413·0	399·7	408·8

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	Nationalised industries **	Consumer durables	Food: All	Food: Seasonal †	Food: Non-seasonal food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
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
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
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	106·9	107·3	107·0	105·8	106·6	106·7	103·7	104·6	102·4	105·0	109·6	106·9
1989	115·2	116·1	115·5	111·5	112·9	—	107·2	110·5	105·0	111·6	116·5	112·9
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
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
1988 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	111·0	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
Mar 14	112·3	113·0	112·4	109·4	110·4	110·9	105·8	108·3	104·8	108·9	114·1	110·9
Apr 18	114·3	115·2	114·4	110·6	112·2	114·2	107·0	109·6	108·0	109·9	115·0	111·5
May 16	115·0	115·9	115·1	111·3	112·9	114·7	107·5	110·3	109·9	110·4	115·6	111·9
June 13	115·4	116·3	115·6	111·6	113·2	115·9	107·6	110·7	109·3	111·0	116·2	112·2
July 18	115·5	116·6	115·9	111·6	113·2	116·5	106·5	110·1	100·6	111·9	116·8	112·9
Aug 15	115·8	116·9	116·2	111·8	113·4	116·8	106·7	110·6	100·8	112·3	117·4	114·0
Sept 12	116·6	117·6	117·0	112·5	114·1	116·9	107·9	111·3	100·7	113·2	118·0	114·7
Oct 17	117·5	118·5	117·9	113·3	114·9	117·2	108·8	112·4	101·5	114·4	118·9	115·5
Nov 14	118·5	119·5	118·9	113·8	115·3	117·4	109·3	113·5	106·2	114·8	119·5	115·4
Dec 12	118·8	119·7	119·0	114·0	115·5	—	109·5	114·5	111·1	115·1	120·1	115·5
1990 Jan 16	119·5	120·2	119·6	114·6	116·1	—	108·0	116·0	116·3	116·0	121·2	116·3
Feb 13	120·2	120·9	120·3	115·3	116·7	—	109·1	117·0	118·7	116·7	121·8	117·1
Mar 13	121·4	122·1	121·4	115·9	117·3	—	109·9	117·7	119·6	117·3	122·4	117·8
Apr 10	125·1	126·3	125·1	117·6	121·1	—	111·0	118·8	123·4	118·0	123·9	121·5
May 15	126·2	127·4	126·3	118·8	122·1	—	111·6	120·1	123·6	119·4	125·0	123·8
June 12	126·7	128·0	126·9	119·1	122·5	—	111·5	120·0	118·3	120·3	125·9	124·3
July 17	126·8	128·4	127·3	119·1	122·6	—	109·7	118·8	108·1	120·7	127·1	125·8

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods *	Household services *	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services *	Motoring expenditure *	Fares and other travel *	Leisure goods *	Leisure services *
Weights 1987	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
1988	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
1989	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
1990	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
1987 Annual averages	100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101·6
1988	103·4	112·5	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
1989	106·4	135·3	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1
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
1988 Jan 12	101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105·0	101·1	104·3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6
1988 July 19	103·4	110·2	103·6	105·9	107·1	103·3	107·1	109·2	107·9	104·4	108·3
Aug 16	103·6	115·8	103·4	106·5	107·4	103·3	107·5	109·5	108·6	104·7	108·5
Sept 13	103·7	116·5	103·6	107·2	107·8	104·8	107·8	109·7	108·8	104·5	110·6
Oct 18	104·2	120·7	103·7	107·6	108·2	106·9	108·1	110·2	109·2	105·0	110·5
Nov 15	105·1	122·1	103·9	107·9	108·7	107·6	108·8	110·1	109·5	104·9	111·6
Dec 13	105·2	122·5	104·1	107·9	108·8	107·9	109·1	109·8	109·6	105·0	111·7
1989 Jan 17	105·6	124·6	104·2	107·5	110·3	105·9	110·4	110·6	112·9	105·1	112·1
Feb 14	105·7	127·0	104·2	108·3	110·8	107·2	110·9	111·0	113·2	105·5	122·2
Mar 14	105·8	127·7	104·3	108·9	110·9	107·7	111·1	111·8	113·3	105·7	112·3
Apr 18	105·8	134·0	105·4	109·5	111·7	109·8	113·1	114·2	113·4	106·0	113·5
May 16	105·8	134·7	106·4	109·9	111·8	110·5	113·7	115·2	114·6	107·2	114·3
June 13	105·9	135·5	107·6	110·1	111·8	110·6	114·0	115·5	115·6	107·4	114·5
July 18	105·8	136·6	108·4	110·0	112·2	108·6	114·9	115·4	115·9	107·6	115·2
Aug 15	105·8	137·4	108·7	110·5	112·2	108·7	115·3	114·6	116·1	107·6	115·6
Sept 12	106·4	138·2	109·0	110·9	113·2	111·0	115·6	115·1	116·3	107·8	117·2
Oct 17	107·7	139·6	109·4	115·5	114·2	112·3	116·3	115·4	116·6	108·7	117·4
Nov 14	108·1	143·9	109·7	111·8	115·1	113·0	116·7	115·0	117·0	109·9	118·4
Dec 12	108·2	144·8	110·0	112·2	115·2	113·2	117·3	114·0	117·1	110·0	118·4
1990 Jan 16	108·3	145·8	110·6	112·0	116·3	110·8	118·6	115·0	117·5	110·1	119·6
Feb 13	108·4	146·7	109·9	112·8	116·7	112·4	119·4	115·4	121·4	110·5	119·9
Mar 13	108·4	151·0	110·1	113·9	116·8	113·3	120·2	116·0	121·5	111·0	120·0
Apr 10	112·4	165·4	111·7	114·5	117·1	115·0	121·1	118·8	121·8	111·5	122·8
May 15	114·8	166·7	114·3	115·1	117·9	115·6	121·7	119·4	122·4	112·2	123·4
June 12	115·0	167·6	116·0	115·5	118·4	115·3	122·0	119·9	123·8	112·3	124·1
July 17	115·0	169·0	116·7	114·7	119·3	112·5	122·8	120·7	124·2	112·1	124·4

† For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights for seasonal and non–seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home–killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non–seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about their relative shares of household expenditure.
** The Nationalised Industry index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6·7*.

* These sub-groups have no direct counterparts in the index series produced for the period up to the end of 1986 but indices for categories which are approximately equivalent were published in the July 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 332-3) for the period 1974-86 (using the January 1987 reference date). These historical indices may be helpjul to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement. (See General Notes below *table 6·7*).

6·5 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

(*Source:* Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel-laneous 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

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3·3	2·9	6·4	3·7	1·4	3·9	–1·7	3·3	5·0	1·1	4·3	5·1	5·1	2·8	3·6
1988 July 19	4·8	3·6	6·6	5·3	3·7	6·2	4·5	4·2	5·0	4·1	5·1	4·6	5·6	2·8	6·8
Aug 16	5·7	3·7	6·6	5·5	4·1	11·2	4·4	4·5	4·9	3·5	5·0	4·5	6·2	2·9	7·0
Sept 13	5·9	4·4	6·5	5·4	4·0	11·6	5·2	4·4	4·8	2·9	5·8	4·4	6·4	2·6	8·5
Oct 18	6·4	3·8	6·7	5·4	3·7	15·1	5·8	4·2	4·8	4·5	5·4	4·6	6·4	2·3	7·0
Nov 15	6·4	4·0	6·5	5·6	4·0	15·6	5·7	3·6	4·7	4·6	4·7	4·5	6·2	1·7	7·6
Dec 13	6·8	4·0	6·2	5·6	4·0	17·9	6·0	3·5	4·6	4·4	4·8	4·6	6·2	1·7	7·8
1989 Jan 17	7·5	4·4	6·3	6·0	4·1	19·9	6·0	4·1	5·0	4·7	5·8	5·2	7·4	2·2	8·2
Feb 14	7·8	4·0	6·0	6·0	4·0	21·8	6·3	4·2	5·2	5·2	5·9	5·7	7·1	2·1	8·2
Mar 14	7·9	4·2	6·1	6·0	4·1	22·0	6·6	4·2	5·2	4·7	5·7	5·9	7·3	2·3	8·2
Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21·9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4
June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23·4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3·1	5·6
July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5·4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3·9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5·8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3·8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5
Sept 12	7·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3·5	5·0	5·9	7·2	4·9	6·9	3·2	6·0
Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5·9	3·4	15·7	5·5	3·6	5·5	5·1	7·6	4·7	6·8	3·5	6·2
Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5·8	2·9	17·9	5·6	3·6	5·9	5·0	7·3	4·5	6·8	4·8	6·1
Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6·1	2·9	18·2	5·7	4·0	5·9	4·9	7·5	3·8	6·8	4·8	6·0
1990 Jan 16	7·7	8·0	7·2	5·8	2·6	17·0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4·6	7·4	4·0	4·1	4·8	6·7
Feb 13	7·5	8·6	7·3	6·0	2·6	15·5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4·9	7·7	4·0	7·2	4·7	6·9
Mar 13	8·1	8·7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3·8	7·2	5·0	6·9
Apr 10	9·4	8·4	7·7	9·0	6·2	23·4	6·0	4·6	4·8	4·7	7·1	4·0	7·4	5·2	8·2
May 15	9·7	8·9	8·1	10·6	8·5	23·8	7·4	4·7	5·5	4·6	7·0	3·6	6·8	4·7	8·0
June 12	9·8	8·4	8·3	10·8	8·6	23·7	7·8	4·9	5·9	4·2	7·0	3·8	7·1	4·6	8·4
July 17	9·8	7·9	8·8	11·4	8·7	23·7	7·7	4·3	6·3	3·6	6·9	4·6	7·2	4·2	8·0

Notes: See notes under *table 6·7*.

6·6 RETAIL PRICES
Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	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
1989	108·0	110·0	111·0	113·2	108·2	110·4	111·3	113·4	109·0	111·2	112·0	113·7
1990 *	115·3	118·1			115·4	118·3			115·2	118·5		

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*.
* The previous figures for Q1 1990 were printed incorrectly. The correct figures are shown this month.

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	Miscel-laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
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	263·0	215·5	417·3	438·3	321·3
1985	370·1	330·7	406·8	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											
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	405·8	407·0	331·1
1985	367·6	325·1	406·7	425·5	531·6	503·1	275·8	232·4	438·1	429·9	353·8
1986	379·2	334·6	432·9	445·3	584·4	511·3	281·2	239·5	456·0	428·5	368·4
1987 January	384·2	338·8	448·8	456·0	602·3	512·2	..	240·5	..	..	..
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	..	..	..

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi-ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR 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	103·5	100·4
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	109·3	103·3
1989	110·6	110·8	116·7	111·9	106·5	106·8	110·9	109·1	109·3	119·3	115·1	114·9	116·2	106·1
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	103·4	100·5
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	109·4	103·7
1989	110·9	111·0	116·5	112·4	106·4	106·8	110·5	107·9	109·4	118·3	114·2	115·2	116·3	106·7
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	101·6	101·6
1988	105·8	104·6	109·6	106·9	103·4	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108·1
1989	111·5	110·5	116·5	112·9	106·4	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115·1

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

6·8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (FR)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg
Annual averages											
1985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·4	103·5	101·3	103·6	99·9	123·0	108·8	102·7	103·8	105·8	100·3
1987	107·7	106·9	102·9	107·8	100·1	143·2	114·5	105·9	107·1	110·9	100·2
1988	113·0	110·7	104·1	112·7	101·4	162·5	120·0	108·7	109·4	116·5	101·7
1989	121·8	116·4	107·3	118·1	104·2	184·9	128·2	112·5	113·9	123·8	105·1
Monthly											
1989 June	122·0	116·3	107·1	117·9	104·4	183·9	127·0	112·5	. .	123·7	105·0
July	122·1	116·6	107·5	117·9	104·3	183·6	129·0	112·8	. .	123·9	105·3
Aug	122·4	116·8	107·8	118·6	104·2	184·1	129·3	113·0	114·8	124·2	105·5
Sept	123·3	117·4	108·4	119·0	104·3	190·7	130·7	113·2	. .	124·8	105·8
Oct	124·2	118·1	108·5	119·7	104·7	194·6	131·2	113·7	. .	125·8	106·4
Nov	125·3	118·5	108·4	120·2	104·9	196·3	131·5	114·0	115·6	126·5	106·6
Dec	125·6	118·9	108·8	120·2	105·2	199·9	132·0	114·1	. .	127·0	106·7
1990 Jan	126·3	119·6	109·2	119·5	105·8	201·3	133·2	114·4	. .	128·2	107·5
Feb	127·1	120·2	109·4	119·7	106·2	201·4	134·0	114·6	116·7	129·2	107·6
Mar	128·3	120·8	109·7	120·2	106·3	209·0	134·5	115·0	. .	129·7	107·6
Apr	132·3	121·8P	110·2	120·2R	106·5	212·6	134·9	115·4	. .	130·2P	108·1
May	133·4	122·3P	110·2	121·0P	106·7	218·9	134·9	115·6P	. .	130·6P	108·3
June	133·9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1985	6·1	6·1	4·9	4·7	2·2	19·3	7·8	5·9	5·4	9·2	4·1
1986	3·4	3·6	1·3	3·6	–0·3	23·0	8·8	2·7	3·8	5·8	0·3
1987	4·2	3·3	1·6	4·1	0·3	16·4	5·2	3·1	3·2	4·8	–0·1
1988	4·9	3·6	1·2	4·5	1·2	13·5	4·8	2·6	2·1	5·0	1·5
1989	7·8	5·1	3·1	4·8	2·8	13·8	6·8	3·5	4·1	6·3	3·3
Monthly											
1989 June	8·3	5·3	3·0	4·5	2·9	13·4	7·1	3·6	. .	6·5	3·6
July	8·2	5·3	3·0	5·0	2·8	13·5	7·5	3·5	. .	6·5	3·4
Aug	7·3	5·1	3·2	4·9	2·8	13·6	6·7	3·4	4·5	6·3	3·4
Sept	7·6	5·1	3·5	4·7	2·8	14·3	6·8	3·4	. .	6·3	3·6
Oct	7·3	5·2	3·6	5·1	3·2	13·8	7·1	3·6	. .	6·3	3·9
Nov	7·7	5·3	3·6	4·8	3·0	14·0	7·4	3·7	4·6	6·1	3·8
Dec	7·7	5·3	3·6	4·8	3·0	14·8	6·9	3·6	. .	6·3	3·9
1990 Jan	7·7	5·3	3·6	3·7	2·7	15·9	6·8	3·4	. .	6·6	4·0
Feb	7·5	5·2	3·4	3·2	2·7	16·5	7·3	3·4	4·2	6·5	3·8
Mar	8·1	5·3	3·4	3·0	2·7	17·8	7·0	3·4	. .	6·3	3·5
Apr	9·4	5·4P	3·2	2·4	2·3	17·9	7·0	3·2	. .	6·2P	3·6
May	9·7	5·4P	3·1	2·4P	2·3	21·0	6·8	3·0P	. .	6·0P	3·4
June	9·8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

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

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	
										Annual averages
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1985
100·2	111·7	101·9	100·6	100·8	101·7	107·2	104·2	103·6	104·1	1986
99·8	122·2	105·7	100·7	102·2	103·1	116·5	108·6	107·1	108·7	1987
100·6	133·9	110·0	101·4	104·2	105·1	124·3	114·9	112·6	113·1	1988
101·7	150·8	115·3	103·7	107·4	107·8	130·0	122·3	120·0	118·7	1989
Monthly										
101·5	149·5	115·4	104·2	107·1	107·6	130·6	122·2	120·6	118·9	1989 June
101·7	151·0	115·7	104·0	106·9	108·9	130·7	122·2	120·5	119·7	July
102·0	153·6	115·9	103·9	107·3	109·3	130·3	122·7	120·6	119·8	Aug
102·5	153·9	116·2	104·8	107·8	108·5	131·4	123·7	121·9	120·0	Sep
102·6	154·7	116·8	105·6	108·1	108·5	131·6	124·7	122·4	120·4	Oct
102·6	156·3	117·1	104·5	109·4	108·1	131·6	125·0	122·3	120·8	Nov
102·6	158·0	117·3	104·6	110·2	108·5	131·5	125·4	123·0	120·7	Dec
102·4	160·7	118·5	104·8	110·8	109·2	132·5	129·4	124·8	121·8	1990 Jan
102·8	164·4	119·0	105·1	111·2	110·0	133·0	130·0	125·3	122·5	Feb
103·2	165·5	119·7	105·5	111·6	110·1	134·5	133·6	125·7	122·9	Mar
103·7	167·4	119·9	106·3	111·8	110·4	134·5R	133·5	126·4	123·0	Apr
103·8	169·2	120·1	106·9P	112·3	110·6P	134·8	134·2	127·0	123·6	May
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	June
										Increases on a year earlier
Per cent										**Annual averages**
2·3	19·6	3·5	2·0	3·4	3·3	5·5	7·4	6·3	4·2	1985
0·2	11·8	1·9	0·6	0·8	1·7	7·2	4·2	3·6	4·2	1986
–0·4	9·3	3·7	0·1	1·4	1·4	8·7	4·2	3·7	4·4	1987
0·8	9·6	4·1	0·7	2·0	1·9	6·7	5·8	4·9	4·0	1988
1·1	12·6	4·8	2·3	3·1	2·6	4·6	6·4	6·6	5·0	1989
Monthly										
1·0	13·2	5·2	3·0	3·0	2·5	4·7	6·6	6·8	5·4	1989 June
1·1	13·3	5·0	3·0	3·0	2·6	4·8	6·1	6·7	5·4	July
1·1	13·7	4·7	2·6	3·0	2·7	4·6	6·3	6·6	5·2	Aug
1·3	12·7	4·3	2·6	3·4	2·5	4·2	6·4	6·7	5·2	Sept
1·3	12·3	4·5	2·9	3·7	2·8	4·2	6·4	7·1	5·1	Oct
1·2	11·7	4·7	2·3	4·5	2·5	4·3	6·5	6·8	5·2	Nov
1·3	11·6	4·6	2·6	5·0	2·9	4·2	6·6	6·6	5·1	Dec
2·0	12·1	5·2	3·0	5·0	2·9	4·2	8·7	7·6	5·5	1990 Jan
2·1	13·1	5·3	3·6	4·9	3·1	4·3	8·6	7·5	5·4	Feb
2·1	12·8	5·2	3·5	5·0	3·1	4·5	11·2	6·6	5·3	Mar
2·1	12·9	4·7R	2·5R	4·7	3·1	4·0R	10·0	6·1	5·0	Apr
2·2	14·0	4·4	2·5P	5·0	3·1P	3·9	10·2	6·3	4·5	May
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	June

8·1 TOURISM
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	Hotels and other tourist accommodation 665, 667	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services 977, 979	All tourism-related industries
Self-employed * 1981		48·0	51·7	1·6	36·4	18·4	156·1
Employees in employment							
1984	Mar	200·5	239·5	136·6	202·1	311·2	1,089·9
	June	213·1	251·7	137·6	265·7	333·6	1,201·7
	Sept	216·2	259·8	137·0	262·0	330·1	1,205·1
	Dec	209·5	258·1	138·6	226·3	313·3	1,145·8
1985	Mar	207·5	254·8	136·2	221·6	316·6	1,136·7
	June	222·8	266·4	139·7	268·5	373·0	1,270·4
	Sept	226·1	259·3	139·3	270·1	364·3	1,259·2
	Dec	220·8	258·5	141·2	231·4	325·8	1,177·8
1986	Mar	215·3	249·9	137·1	226·5	322·0	1,150·8
	June	229·2	259·8	138·2	270·5	370·9	1,268·6
	Sept	227·7	264·3	138·5	268·4	362·0	1,260·9
	Dec	225·2	263·4	139·2	232·3	331·2	1,191·2
1987	Mar	223·8	257·0	138·4	220·9	328·5	1,168·6
	June	240·4	263·1	136·9	265·4	375·1	1,280·9
	Sept	242·2	264·1	139·9	270·1	367·0	1,283·3
	Dec	243·7	266·7	143·6	243·5	350·9	1,248·4
1988	Mar	240·9	258·8	139·9	236·9	357·8	1,234·3
	June	258·6	266·1	141·4	275·2	381·3	1,322·6
	Sept	257·2	273·6	140·6	279·3	384·7	1,335·4
	Dec	258·9	274·4	146·3	241·7	359·2	1,280·5
1989	Mar	255·2	269·9	141·6	247·1	358·7	1,272·6
	June	272·4	279·8	141·8	283·9	393·6	1,371·5
	Sept	273·1	282·9	144·3	288·3	401·2	1,389·8
	Dec	271·2	287·0	145·9	257·3	369·0	1,330·2
1990	Mar	270·1	278·2	142·8	254·9	372·2	1,318·2
Change Mar 1990 on Mar 1989							
Absolute (thousands)		+14·9	+8·3	+1·2	+7·8	+13·5	+45·6
Percentage		+5·8	+3·1	+0·8	+3·2	+3·8	+3·6

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

1981	163	1986	211
1983	159	1987	200
1984	187	1988	204
1985	190	1989 P	191

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

8·2 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ MILLION AT CURRENT PRICES

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
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	6,260	7,280	–1,020
1988	6,184	8,216	–2,032
1989	6,877	9,290	–2,413
Percentage change 1989/1988	+11	+13	

		Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1989	Q1	1,187	1,716	1,591	2,375	–404	–659
	Q2	1,495	1,613	2,122	2,152	–627	–539
	Q3	2,532	1,690	3,703	2,273	–1,171	–583
	Q4	1,663	1,858	1,874	2,490	–211	–632
1990 P	Q1 (e)	1,305	1,967	1,725	2,584	–420	–617
1989	Jan	411	535	486	749	–75	–214
	Feb	304	552	527	879	–223	–327
	Mar	472	629	579	747	–107	–118
	Apr	435	537	597	728	–162	–191
	May	483	536	637	674	–154	–138
	June	577	540	887	750	–310	–210
	July	871	577	1,031	724	–160	–147
	Aug	906	557	1,364	776	–458	–219
	Sept	754	556	1,308	773	–554	–217
	Oct	637	575	939	794	–302	–219
	Nov	470	597	506	803	–36	–206
	Dec	556	686	428	893	+128	–207
1990 P	Jan (e)	465	611	595	928	–130	–317
	Feb (e)	380	687	495	827	–115	–140
	Mar (e)	460	669	635	829	–175	–160
	Apr (e)	500	477	715	779	–215	–302
	May (e)	575	596	750	776	–175	–180

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

TOURISM 8·3
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSAND

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
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		15,566		3,394	9,317	2,855
1988		15,799		3,272	9,669	2,859
1989		17,204		3,448	10,626	3,130
1989	Q1	3,344	4,430	550	2,201	593
	Q2	4,119	4,109	941	2,515	664
	Q3	5,957	4,145	1,229	3,531	1,197
	Q4	3,784	4,520	728	2,380	676
1990 P	Q1 (e)	3,400	5,001	650	2,120	630
1989	Jan	1,134	1,445	190	711	233
	Feb	872	1,416	140	562	169
	Mar	1,338	1,569	220	928	191
	Apr	1,262	1,382	200	893	168
	May	1,340	1,394	314	783	243
	June	1,518	1,333	428	839	253
	July	2,070	1,397	461	1,240	369
	Aug	2,255	1,358	420	1,397	439
	Sept	1,632	1,390	348	895	389
	Oct	1,450	1,447	313	850	288
	Nov	1,186	1,528	222	744	219
	Dec	1,148	1,545	192	786	169
1990 P	Jan (e)	1,210	1,635	240	720	250
	Feb (e)	990	1,688	160	660	170
	Mar (e)	1,200	1,678	250	740	210
	Apr (e)	1,400	1,336	230	950	220
	May (e)	1,480	1,535	380	780	320

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

TOURISM 8·4
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
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		919	19,371	1,781
1985		21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986		24,949		1,167	21,877	1,905
1987		27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1988		28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1989		30,831		2,195	25,991	2,645
1989	Q1	5,420	8,182	330	4,327	763
	Q2	7,694	7,449	531	6,564	599
	Q3	11,649	7,516	819	10,120	710
	Q4	6,067	7,684	515	4,980	572
1990 P	Q1 (e)	5,270	8,364	330	4,170	770
1989	Jan	1,728	2,775	128	1,324	276
	Feb	1,631	2,780	85	1,314	232
	Mar	2,060	2,627	117	1,689	254
	Apr	2,136	2,467	146	1,737	253
	May	2,399	2,491	167	2,073	159
	June	3,160	2,491	219	2,754	187
	July	3,361	2,427	207	2,974	180
	Aug	4,402	2,585	284	3,862	256
	Sept	3,886	2,504	328	3,284	275
	Oct	3,015	2,559	263	2,532	219
	Nov	1,650	2,451	137	1,333	181
	Dec	1,401	2,674	116	1,114	172
1990 P	Jan (e)	1,810	2,998	110	1,400	300
	Feb (e)	1,540	2,686	90	1,260	190
	Mar (e)	1,920	2,680	130	1,510	280
	Apr (e)	2,580	2,810	160	2,410	280
	May (e)	2,510	2,596	180	2,090	240

Notes: See *table 8·2*.

9·1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
YTS entrants: regions

THOUSAND

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants April 1989-March 1990	29·7	18·8	20·8	33·2	33·5	31·0	40·0	20·6	17·4	40·5	285·5
Entrants to training April 1989 - March 1990	29·7	17·9	20·3	31·9	32·6	31·5	42·8	20·4	17·8	35·5	280·4
Total in training March 31 1990	38·6	20·7	28·0	39·4	42·6	41·2	53·4	27·8	22·7	45·1	359·5

Note: All figures include YTS and Initial Training.

9·2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	65,563	66,955	6,337	6,143	4,514	4,510
Job Release Scheme	2,663	2,858	131	146	115	126
Jobshare	114	110	11	12	7	8
Jobstart Allowance	2,655 *	2,688 †	435 *	427 †	307 *	299 †
Restart interviews **		435,863 **		68,682 **		27,350 **

* Live cases as at July 27, 1990.
† Live cases as at June 29, 1990.
** Cumulative figures for the period April 2 1990 to June 29 1990.

9·3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, June 8 1990 to July 6 1990 †	3,043
Placed into open and sheltered employment by jobcentre advisory service, April 9 1990 to July 6 1990 †:	
into open employment	8,677
into sheltered employment	794
Registered as disabled on April 17, 1990 ‡	355,591

† Not including placings through displayed vacancies.
‡ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

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 disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)
Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
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.

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
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.

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
——	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition
EC	European Community

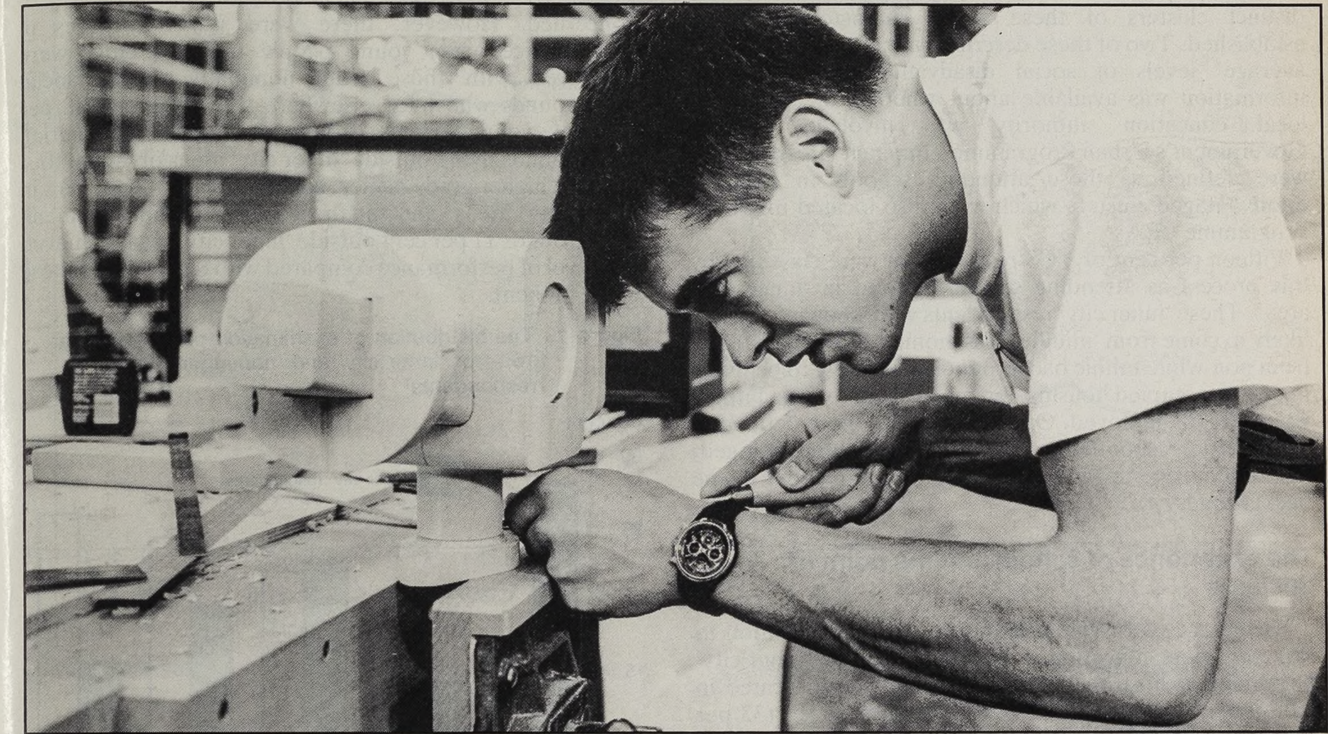
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Frequency*	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Sept 90:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 90:	186
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Aug 90:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	Sept 90:	1·2
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Sept 90:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 89:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 90:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Aug 90:	1·5
Self-employed: by region		Apr 90:	224
: by industry		Apr 90:	222
Census of Employment			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1987)		Oct 89:	540
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1987)		Nov 89:	624
International comparisons	M	Aug 90:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees			
Manufacturing industries: by industry	A	Aug 89:	1·14
by region:	A	Aug 89:	1·15
Employment measures	M	Sept 90:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 90:	79
Labour turnover in manufacturing	D	Apr 90:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	May 90:	259
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Sept 90:	2·1
: GB	M	Sept 90:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Sept 90:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	Sept 90:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Sept 90:	2·2
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Sept 90:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	Sept 90:	2·6
Age: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 90:	2·7
: estimated rates	M	Sept 90:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sept 90:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Sept 90:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Sept 90:	2·4
: counties, local areas	M	Sept 90:	2·9
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Sept 90:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 90:	2·6
Flows			
UK, time series	M	Sept 90:	2·19
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
Age time series	M	Sept 90:	2·20
Regions and duration	D	Oct 88:	2·23/24/26
Age and duration	D	Oct 88:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Sept 90:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Sept 90:	9·3
International comparisons	M	Sept 90:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Mar 90:	125
Temporarily stopped			
Latest figures: by UK region	M	Sept 90:	2·14
Vacancies			
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Sept 90:	3·1
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Sept 90:	3·2
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Sept 90:	3·3
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB time series	M	Sept 90:	2·30
Regions	M	Sept 90:	2·30
Industries	M	Sept 90:	2·31
Advance notifications	S (M)	May 90:	287
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index	M	Sept 90:	5·1
Main industrial sectors	M	Sept 90:	5·3
Industries	Q (M)	June 90:	326
Underlying trend			
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Nov 89:	600
Time series	M (A)	Sept 90:	5·6
Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Normal weekly hours	A	May 90:	245
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 90:	228
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Sept 90:	5·4
Detailed results	A	May 90:	244

Earnings and hours *(cont.)*	Frequency*	Latest issue	Table number or page
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Sept 90:	5·9
Agriculture	A	May 90:	253
Coal-mining	A	May 90:	253
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Sept 90:	5·5
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Sept 90:	1·11
Regions: summary	Q	Sept 90:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sept 90:	1·12
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Sept 90:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sept 90:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Sept 90:	5·7
Labour costs			
Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sept 90:	431
Per unit of output	M	Sept 90:	5·7
Retail prices			
General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sept 90:	6·2
: percentage changes	M	Sept 90:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sept 90:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Sept 90:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sept 90:	6·5
Annual summary	A	May 89:	242
Revision of weights	A	Apr 89:	197
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sept 90:	686
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Sept 90:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	July 89:	387
Food prices	M	Sept 90:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Sept 90:	6·8
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	June 90:	7·
: per person	Q	June 90:	7·
Composition of expenditure			
Quarterly summary	Q	June 90:	7·
In detail	Q (A)	Feb 90:	7·
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Feb 90:	7·
Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Summary: latest figures	M	Sept 90:	4·
: time series	M	Sept 90:	4·
Latest year and annual series	A	July 89:	34
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Sept 90:	4·
Annual: Detailed	A	July 90:	33
: Prominent stoppages	A	July 90:	34
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Sept 90:	4·
Latest year for main industries	A	July 90:	34
Size of stoppages	A	July 90:	34
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 90:	33
International comparisons	A	June 89:	30
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: by industry			
Time series GB	M	Sept 90:	8·
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Sept 90:	8·
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Sept 90:	8·
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Sept 90:	8·
Overseas travel and tourism			
Visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Aug 90:	8·
Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Aug 90:	8·
Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 90:	8·
Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	July 90:	8·
Visitor nights	Q	July 90:	8·
YTS			
Entrants: regions	M	Sept 90:	9·
Regional aid			
Selective Assistance by region	Q	July 90	9·5
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	July 90	9·6
Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 90	9·7
Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 90	9·8

* 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.



No substantial differences were found in the take up of vocational courses between 'inner city' groups and those elsewhere. Photo: Jacky Chapman

The inner city dimension in Britain's youth labour market

by John Gray, David Jesson, Charles Pattie and Nicholas Sime
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What is distinctive about growing up, leaving school and seeking work or training in the 'inner city'? This article looks at some of the education, training and initial labour market experiences of 16–19 year olds who were educated in such areas. It also compares these with the experiences of other, potentially similar, young people living elsewhere in England and Wales.

The Youth Cohort Study (YCS) of England and Wales is one of the largest studies of 16–19 year olds ever undertaken in this country.[1]

To date, four successive nationally representative cohorts of 16 year olds have been followed up at three time-points until the age of 19. This article concentrates, in particular, on data the Youth Cohort Study provides on some 14,000 young people who were first in a position to leave secondary school, if they wished, in the summer of 1985.

[1] Funded by the Training Agency, the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Employment since its inception in 1984 and conducted jointly by Social and Community Research and the QQSE Research Group at Sheffield University.

Defining the 'inner city'

Data from the 1981 Census were used to determine the social characteristics of the areas in which the YCS respondents had attended school. These schools were classified according to six measures of potential social 'disadvantage' (relating to adult unemployment, ethnic background, household amenities, family structure, family size and 'low' social class) and one measure of potential social 'advantage' (relating to 'high' social class).

Using a procedure known as cluster analysis, four distinct clusters of these social characteristics were established. Two of these described areas suffering 'above average' levels of social disadvantage. In addition, information was available about whether the particular local education authority was involved in the Government's Urban Programme. 'Inner city' respondents were defined as those attending schools in the two disadvantaged clusters which were also located in Urban Programme LEAs.

Fifteen per cent of YCS respondents were classified by this process as attending schools located in 'inner city' areas. These 'inner city' respondents were shown to be less likely to come from 'middle class' homes, more likely to be from non-white ethnic backgrounds, less likely to be living in owner-occupied housing and more likely to have fathers who were unemployed. Of course, not all those defined as 'inner city' respondents were uniformly disadvantaged; just under one in five came from non-manual home backgrounds.

The experience of school and the point of decision

At the age of 16, when they were first in a position to leave full-time education if they wished, more 'inner city' respondents chose to leave school than those located in 'non-inner city' areas. Just over three out of ten (33 per cent) stayed on compared with over four out of ten (42 per cent) elsewhere; indeed, many had already left by the Easter of their fifth year. Fewer entered full-time jobs, more went on the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) and more became unemployed (see *table 1*).

Surprisingly, perhaps, 'inner city' young people were no more or less positive in their attitudes towards the schooling they had received than those elsewhere.

In both cases only just over one in ten thought their schooling had been 'a waste of time' and about half, in both cases, thought their school had 'made them more confident', had 'prepared them for life' and had 'taught them things that would be useful in a job' (see *table 2*). Looking back about nine months later at the decisions they had made at the end of their fifth year, 25 per cent of 'inner city' young people said they had not made the 'right' decision or were 'not sure' about it, compared with 18 per cent elsewhere.

In contrast to the evidence on attitudes towards school, there were some sharp differences between those in the 'inner city' and those elsewhere in terms of performance in public examinations at the end of the fifth year of compulsory schooling. Only 17 per cent of 'inner city' young people had obtained four or more higher grade passes compared with 26 per cent elsewhere; 36 per cent had obtained one or more higher grade passes compared with 50 per cent elsewhere; and 28 per cent had obtained no exam passes (at any grade) whatsoever compared with 16 per cent elsewhere (see *figure 1*).

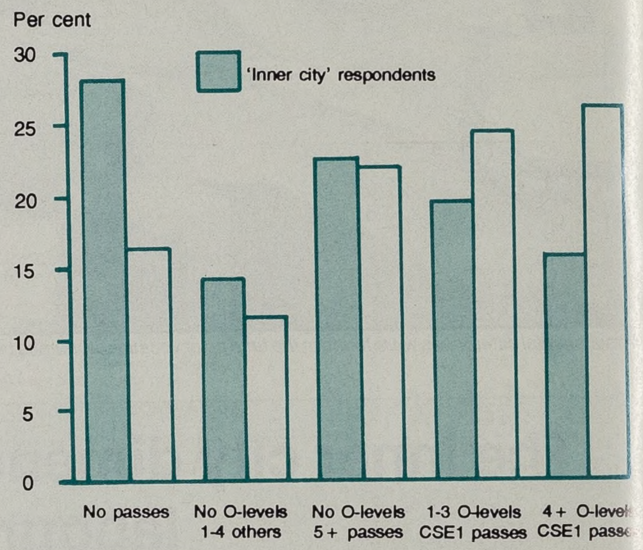
Of course, a substantial part of the differences in performance levels was potentially attributable to differences in the social backgrounds of the young people

Table 1 The post-16 destinations of 'inner city' young people in September 1985 Per cent

Destination (September 1985)	Non-Inner	Inner	All
Unemployed	8	14	9
Youth Training Scheme	28	34	29
Full-time job	18	14	18
Full-time education	42	33	41
Other/don't know/ Not answered	3	5	4
All	99	100	101

concerned. However, there were still differences in performance when young people in inner cities were compared with those from nominally similar social backgrounds who lived elsewhere. For example, 48 per cent of young people from 'professional/managerial' backgrounds living outside 'inner city' areas obtained four or more higher grade passes, compared with 42 per cent in 'inner city' areas; and for those from 'unskilled manual' backgrounds 11 per cent outside 'inner city' areas achieved this level of performance compared with 8 per cent of those living in them.

Figure 1 The distribution of examination performance at 16+ for 'inner city' and 'non-inner city' respondents



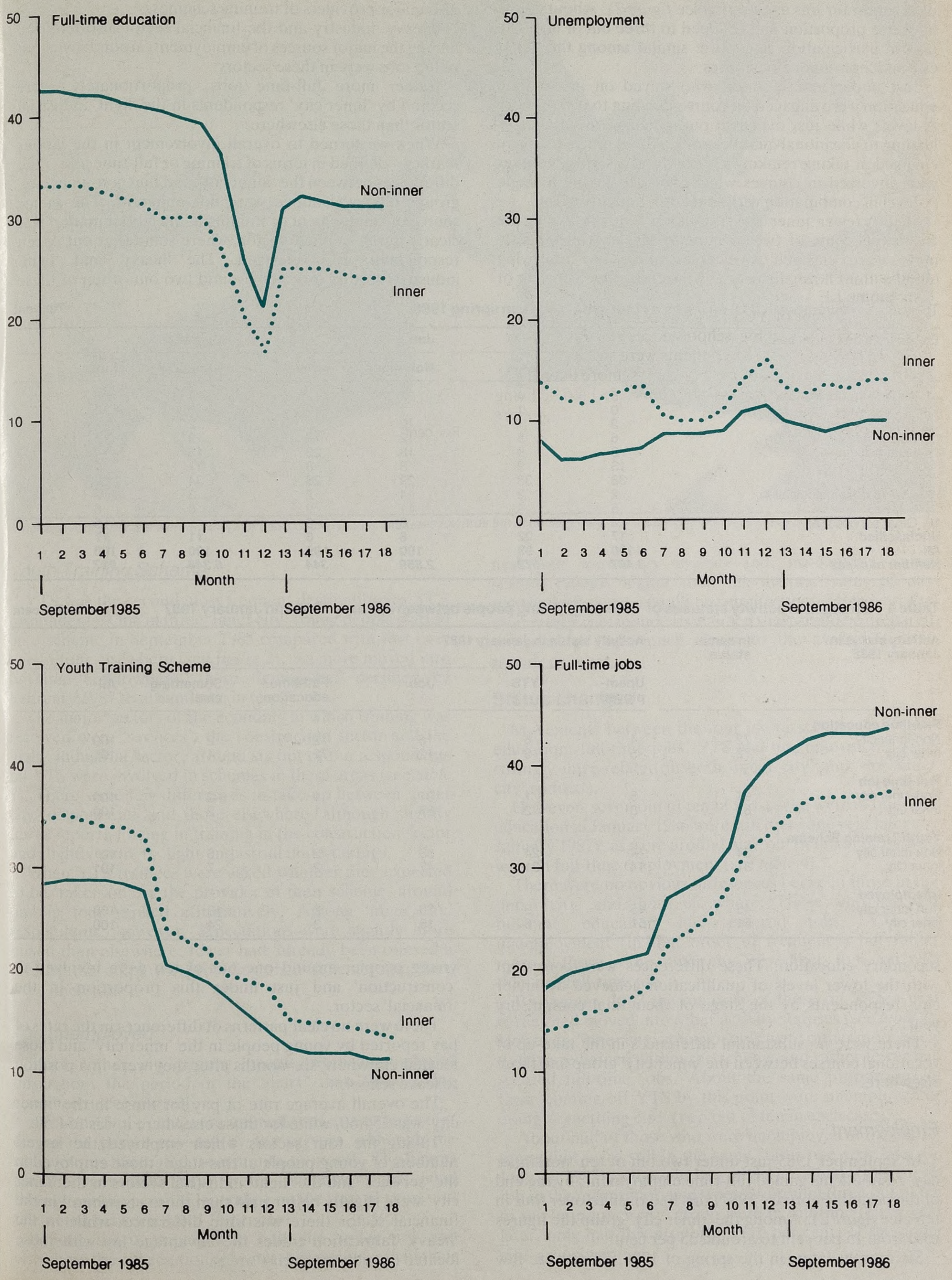
Pattern of post-16 experiences

The YCS surveys ask young people to fill out a detailed diary of their experiences over the ensuing months in full-time education or in the labour market. This information can be used to construct a picture of the 'route' they have taken through the system of education, training and work-related opportunities. The four main 'routes' were: staying on in full-time education, obtaining a full-time job, going on a Youth Training Scheme and being unemployed.

Table 2 Attitudes of 'inner city' young people to their education Per cent

Attitude statement	Non-Inner	Inner	All
School has helped to give me more confidence	53	53	53
School has been a waste of time	11	13	11
School has prepared me for life when I left school	54	56	54
School has taught me things that would be useful in a job	56	56	56

Figure 2 The reported status of respondents in the 'inner city' and 'non-inner city' groups over the period September 1985 to February 1987



Full-time education

About four out of ten YCS respondents had stayed on in full-time education—the single most frequent post-16 destination for this age-group (see *figure 2*). About a year later this proportion had dropped to three out of ten. The falls in participation rates were similar among the 'inner city'and 'non-inner city' groups.

Just under half of those who stayed on in full-time education were engaged on courses leading to two or more A-levels while just over two out of ten were on courses leading to vocational qualifications. About one in ten were engaged in taking/retaking O-levels and a similar number were involved in courses which included taking a single A-level in combination with some other qualification.

Slightly fewer 'inner city' respondents were following the 'academic' route of two or more A-levels, while slightly more were engaged in courses aimed at improving qualifications normally taken by the end of the fifth year of secondary education. These differences were consistent with the lower levels of qualification achieved by 'inner city' respondents by the stage of their final compulsory year.

There were no substantial differences in the take-up of vocational courses between the 'inner city' group and those elsewhere.

Employment

In September 1985 just under two out of ten 'non-inner city' respondents gained full-time employment; by the end of the period (February 1987) this had risen to over four in ten (see *figure 2*). Among the 'inner city' group the figures rose from 15 per cent to around 35 per cent.

Six months later, in the spring of 1986, there were few differences between the 'inner city' group and those elsewhere in terms of the type of employment secured. The major sectors in which these young people had found jobs included the 'service' and 'light' industrial areas which were also major providers of training schemes.

'Heavy' industry and the financial sector also featured among the major sources of employment; around seven out of ten jobs were in these sectors.

Rather more full-time jobs, proportionately, were secured by 'inner city' respondents in the 'light' industrial sector than those elsewhere.

When we turned to overall involvement in the labour market—defined in terms of training or full-time jobs—the differences between the 'inner city' and the 'non-inner city' groups observed above were not apparent. The major source of employment or training in the labour market was clearly in the 'service' sector, where some four out of ten respondents were engaged. The 'heavy' and 'light' industrial sectors involved around two out of ten of these young people; around one out of ten were involved in 'construction' and just under this proportion in the 'financial' sector.

There were no clear patterns of differences in the rates of pay reported by young people in the 'inner city' and those located elsewhere six months after they were in a position to leave school.

The overall average rate of pay for those in the 'inner city' was £54.60, while for those elsewhere it was £54.50.

Taking the four sectors which employed the largest numbers of young people at this stage, those employed in the 'services' and the 'light' industrial sectors in the 'inner city' were slightly better paid than those elsewhere; in the financial sector there was little difference; while in the 'heavy' fabrication trades the advantage lay with those located outside 'inner city' areas.

Table 3 Involvement in YTS and jobs by industrial sector in spring 1986 — Per cent

Employer's industrial sector	YTS		Job		Overall	
	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner
1 Agriculture/horticulture	5	4	3	2	4	3
2 Energy/water	0	1	1	0	0	0
3 Extractive industry	2	1	2	3	2	2
4 Heavy industry	6	5	12	12	9	8
5 Light industry	8	9	18	23	13	14
6 Construction	13	9	8	8	11	9
7 Services (a)	38	38	29	28	34	34
8 Transport/communication	2	2	4	2	3	2
9 Finance	5	4	11	9	8	6
10 Other services (b)	4	4	6	6	5	5
Unclassified	**17**	**22**	**6**	**6**	**11**	**17**
All	**100**	**99**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**100**
Number of cases	***3,487***	***573***	***2,859***	***344***	***6,346***	***917***

Table 4 Changes in activity statuses of 'inner city' young people between January 1986 and January 1987 — Per cent

Activity status in January 1986	In same status	Activity status in January 1987					
		Unem-ployed	YTS	Job	Full-time education	Something else	All
Full-time education							
Non-inner city	72	4	6	16	72	2	100
Inner city	72	5	8	12	72	4	101
Full-time job							
Non-inner city	91	5	1	91	1	2	100
Inner city	87	8	2	87	1	2	100
Youth Training Scheme							
Non-inner city	24	14	24	55	2	6	101
Inner city	31	14	31	47	2	7	101
Unemployed							
Non-inner city	45	45	9	30	3	13	100
Inner city	51	51	6	16	3	24	100

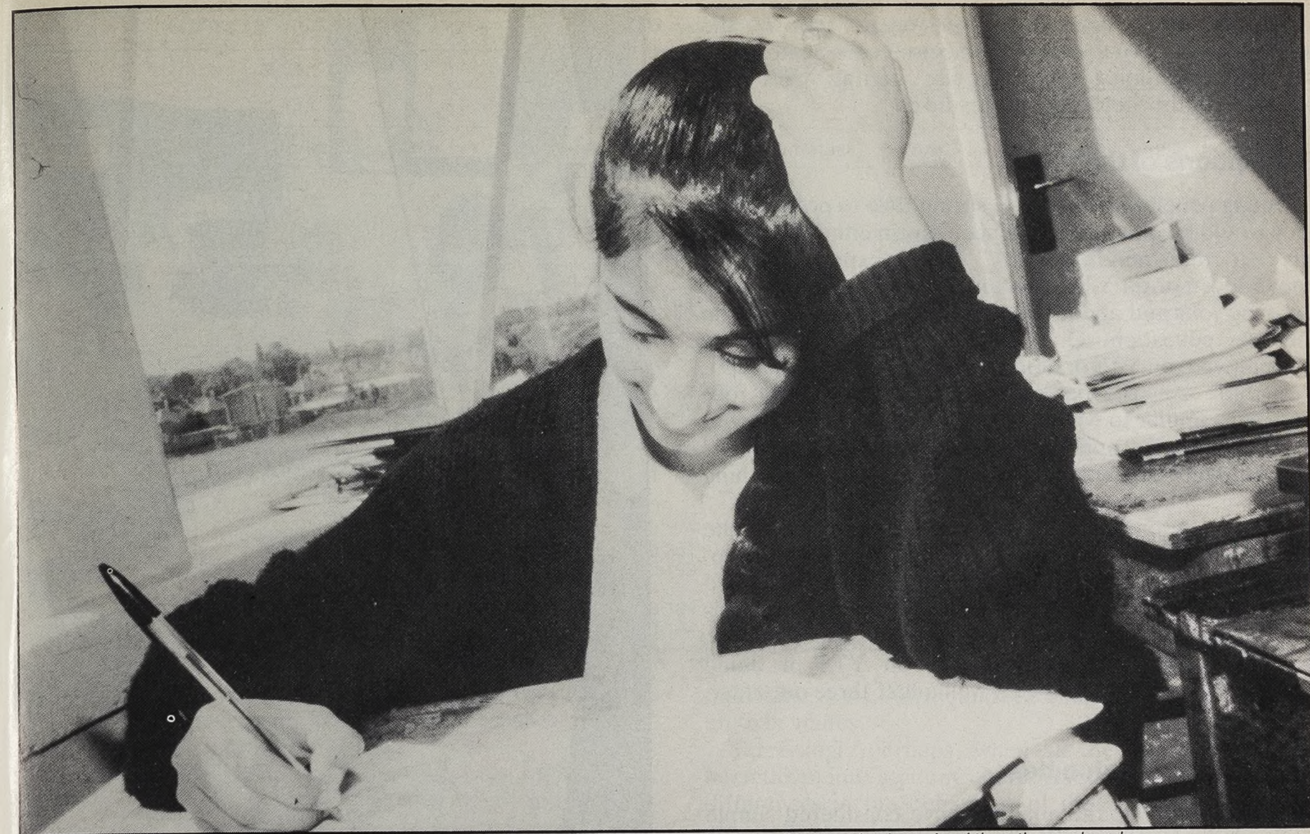


Photo: Industrial Society

Inner city young people were no more or less positive in their attitudes towards the schooling they had received than those elsewhere.

Youth Training Scheme

YTS was the second most frequent destination for YCS respondents. One in three 'inner city' young people started on a scheme in September 1985 compared with just over one in four elsewhere (see *figure 2*). As more moved into full-time employment, these figures had declined by February 1987 to around one in ten.

The major sectors of the economy in which training was received were 'services', the construction sector and the 'light' industrial sector; around six out of ten respondents on YTS were involved in schemes in these areas (see *table 3*). There were few differences in take-up between 'inner city' respondents and those elsewhere, although slightly fewer reported being in training in the construction sector and slightly more in 'light' industrial undertakings.

When YTS trainees were asked whether they expected to be 'taken on' by the provider of their scheme, around one in four replied affirmatively. Among 'inner city' respondents, however, expectations were slightly more mixed than elsewhere; fewer had 'already been offered a job' by the employer providing their scheme and more were uncertain.

The unemployed

More 'inner city' young people were unemployed throughout the period of the 'diary' than those living elsewhere (see *figure 2*).

Around 15 per cent were unemployed at any one point during the period covered by the surveys, although the exact figures fluctuated from month-to-month. The figures for the 'non-inner city' group ran below this level throughout the period (depending on the time of year) and fluctuated between 8 and 10 per cent.

Among the unemployed in both the 'inner city' and elsewhere the expectations of what they would earn in their next jobs were very similar—and, incidentally, some several pounds higher than the average rates of pay reported by those actually in employment. However, the minimum pay respondents claimed they would be prepared to 'consider' was much closer to the average figures reported above.

Status changes

Movements between the four major statuses (full-time education, full-time jobs, YTS and unemployment) were strongly inter-related in both 'inner city' and 'non-inner city' contexts.

However, seven out of ten of those who were in full-time education in January 1986 were still there one year later (by January 1987), as were around nine out of ten of those who were in full-time employment (see *table 4*).

There were no obvious differences between those in the 'inner city' and those elsewhere. Those who had left full-time education had entered jobs, YTS or unemployment (in that order of frequency) but rather more of those in the 'inner city' were likely to be on YTS than in a full-time job.

By January 1987 the majority of those on YTS a year earlier had moved into other activity statuses (see *table 4*). However, 'inner city' young people were rather more likely to have remained within the scheme and rather fewer had secured full-time jobs. About the same proportions of those coming off YTS by this point were unemployed or doing 'something else' (two out of ten in each case).

About half of those who were unemployed at the earlier time-point were still in the same status one year later (in January 1987), although they might have had a short-term job in the meantime. And whereas around three out of ten of the 'non-inner city' group were in full-time jobs a year later, only half this proportion (16 per cent) of the 'inner city' group were.

Furthermore, while around six out of ten of the 'non-inner city' group described themselves as being either unemployed or doing 'something else', getting on for eight out of ten of the 'inner city' group did so.

Perceptions of the future

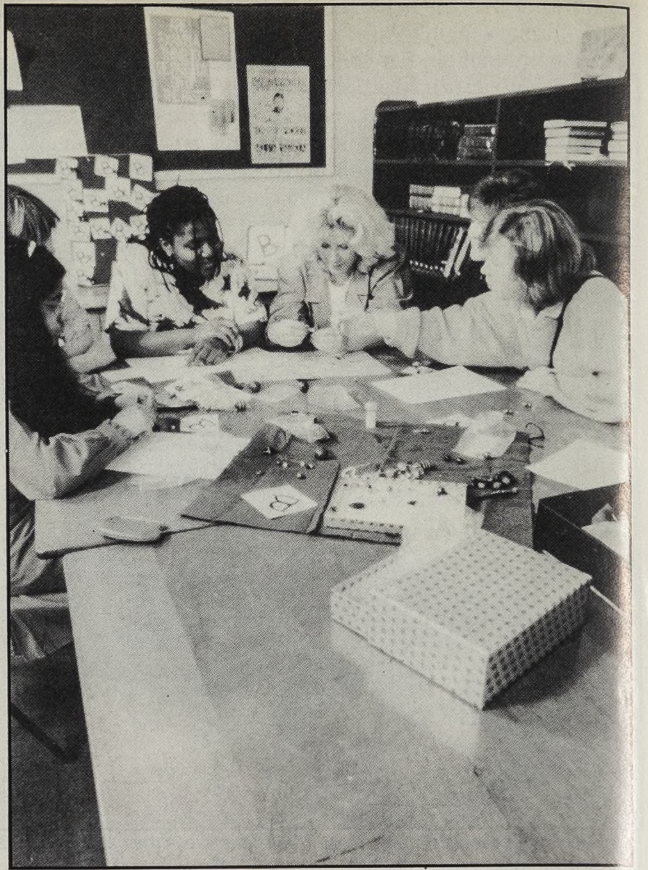
Young people were asked in spring 1986 to predict what they would be doing a year hence. Few in either the 'inner city' or the 'non-inner city' group expected to be unemployed or on YTS. Just under half expected to be in full-time jobs and about four out of ten expected to be in full-time education. Only 14 per cent expected to be unemployed, on YTS or doing something else (see *table 5*).

In the event, the percentages actually obtaining jobs were very similar to what had been predicted by them but rather more had dropped out of full-time education and 27 per cent were unemployed, on YTS or doing something else.

There were some marked contrasts between those in the 'inner city' and those elsewhere. In the 'inner city' group, fewer had moved into full-time jobs and more had dropped out of full-time education than had predicted that this would happen. And almost four out of ten (37 per cent) in the 'inner city' were unemployed, on YTS or doing something else, compared with well under three out of ten (26 per cent) elsewhere.

Explaining the outcomes

Up to this point, the analyses have considered simple contrasts between those located in the 'inner city' group and those in the 'non-inner city' areas. But the question of whether the observed differences in the types of



Only 17 per cent of inner city young people in the study had obtained four or more higher grade passes compared with 26 per cent elsewhere.

Table 5 Actual and expected statuses of 'inner city' young people Per cent

	Non-inner			Inner			All		
	Actual (April '86)	Expected (Spring '87)	Actual (March '87)	Actual (April '86)	Expected (Spring '87)	Actual (March '87)	Actual (April '86)	Expected (Spring '87)	Actual (March '87)
Unemployed	7	3	11	13	5	15	8	3	11
YTS	19	5	10	24	8	15	20	5	11
Full-time job	28	46	44	24	45	39	28	46	44
Full-time education	39	40	30	30	35	24	38	40	29
Something else	6	6	5	9	7	7	6	6	5
All	**99**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 6 Whole cohort: probability of being in full-time education, September 1985 (Logit Main Effects Model)

	Male				Female			
	South		North		South		North	
	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner
High exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·726	0·726	0·694	0·694	0·791	0·791	0·765	0·765
Manual	0·540	0·540	0·501	0·501	0·672	0·672	0·590	0·590
Black								
Non-manual	0·886	0·886	0·870	0·870	0·918	0·918	0·906	0·906
Manual	0·775	0·775	0·748	0·748	0·832	0·832	0·809	0·809
Middle exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·331	0·331	0·298	0·298	0·415	0·415	0·378	0·378
Manual	0·180	0·180	0·158	0·158	0·239	0·239	0·212	0·212
Black								
Non-manual	0·593	0·593	0·556	0·556	0·676	0·676	0·642	0·642
Manual	0·392	0·392	0·356	0·356	0·481	0·481	0·442	0·442
Low exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·100	0·100	0·087	0·087	0·137	0·137	0·120	0·120
Manual	0·047	0·047	0·041	0·041	0·066	0·066	0·057	0·057
Black								
Non-manual	0·247	0·247	0·219	0·219	0·320	0·320	0·287	0·287
Manual	0·127	0·127	0·111	0·111	0·172	0·172	0·151	0·151

Table 7 Labour market entrants: probability of being in a job, September 1985 (Logit Main Effects Model)

	Male				Female			
	South		North		South		North	
	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner
High exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·573	0·503	0·383	0·319	0·494	0·424	0·311	0·254
Manual	0·499	0·429	0·316	0·258	0·420	0·353	0·251	0·202
Black								
Non-manual	0·474	0·405	0·295	0·239	0·396	0·331	0·233	0·186
Manual	0·402	0·336	0·237	0·190	0·328	0·269	0·184	0·145
Middle exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·454	0·385	0·278	0·224	0·376	0·312	0·218	0·174
Manual	0·381	0·317	0·222	0·177	0·310	0·252	0·172	0·135
Black								
Non-manual	0·358	0·296	0·205	0·163	0·289	0·234	0·158	0·124
Manual	0·293	0·238	0·161	0·126	0·232	0·185	0·122	0·095
Low exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·490	0·420	0·308	0·251	0·412	0·345	0·245	0·196
Manual	0·417	0·350	0·249	0·199	0·342	0·281	0·194	0·153
Black								
Non-manual	0·393	0·328	0·230	0·184	0·320	0·262	0·179	0·141
Manual	0·325	0·266	0·182	0·144	0·259	0·208	0·139	0·109

experiences of the two groups were uniquely attributable to 'inner city' factors was difficult to resolve because a variety of factors were confounded.

A further series of statistical analyses were undertaken (known as logit modelling) in an attempt to model and explain the differences. The concern was to compare the experiences of young people from similar sorts of backgrounds and levels of fifth year attainment in the two groups. In addition to: (a) the inner city/non-inner city dichotomy, five further factors were considered. These were: (b) the levels of respondents' fifth year examination attainments (categorised as high, middle and low); (c) ethnic background (black, white); (d) social class (manual, non-manual); (e) sex (female, male); and (f) region (South, North).

In this way, the experiences of groups of young people who were 'alike' in five respects but differed in terms of one, namely whether they were from 'inner city' backgrounds or not, could be compared with respect to their propensity to stay on or enter the labour market.

Table 6 shows the results. The probabilities listed are virtually identical to percentages and, for convenience we shall treat them as such. Those figures which are listed in the first four rows of the table all represent a high likelihood that such pupils with these characteristics will stay on (probabilities of 0·700 and upwards); those in the last four rows all represent a small likelihood that such pupils will stay on (probabilities of around 0·200 and lower).

To what extent did living in the 'inner city' make a difference?

Staying on

With respect to the likelihood of respondents staying on in full-time education post-16, the analysis showed that several factors were quite influential. The most important, not surprisingly, was the level of young people's examination attainments by the end of their fifth year (see *table 6*).

Social background was also important. Within any one exam attainment group: those from non-manual backgrounds were more likely to stay on than those from manual backgrounds; females were more likely to stay on than males; those in the South were more likely to stay on than those in the North; and blacks were more likely to stay on than whites.

Surprisingly perhaps, when all these five factors had been taken into account, there were apparently no further differences in the behaviour of those in the 'inner city' group compared with those elsewhere. For example, about seven out of ten high-attaining, white males from non-manual home backgrounds living in the South in 'non-inner city' areas stayed on but so did the same proportion from 'inner city' areas. And only about one in 20 low-attaining, manual white males living in the North stayed on; whether they were located in the 'inner city' or not did not seem to make a difference.

Entering the labour market

Three aspects of the experiences of labour market entrants were considered: the probabilities of being in a job, of being unemployed or of being on the Youth Training Scheme.

When young people from similar backgrounds were compared in terms of their probabilities of being in a full-time job, we found that whether they were located in the 'inner city' or not did, indeed, make some differences (see *table 7*). For example, 57 per cent of high-attaining, non-manual white males living in the South who came from 'non-inner city' areas were likely to be in full-time jobs, compared with only 50 per cent of their 'inner city' counterparts.

Similarly, 42 per cent of low-attaining, manual white males living in the South in 'non-inner city' areas were likely to be in full-time jobs, compared with only 35 per cent of those in the 'inner city'. There were equivalent differences for almost all the other comparisons between 'similar' groups in the two locations.

Turning next to the probability of being unemployed, a difference was again found that was associated with being from the 'inner city' (se *table 8*). For example, about 13 per cent of high-attaining, non-manual black females from 'inner city' areas were likely to be in this category, compared with under 10 per cent of their 'non-inner city' counterparts. Similarly, 36 per cent of low-attaining, manual black females from 'inner-city' areas were unemployed compared with only 29 per cent of those elsewhere.

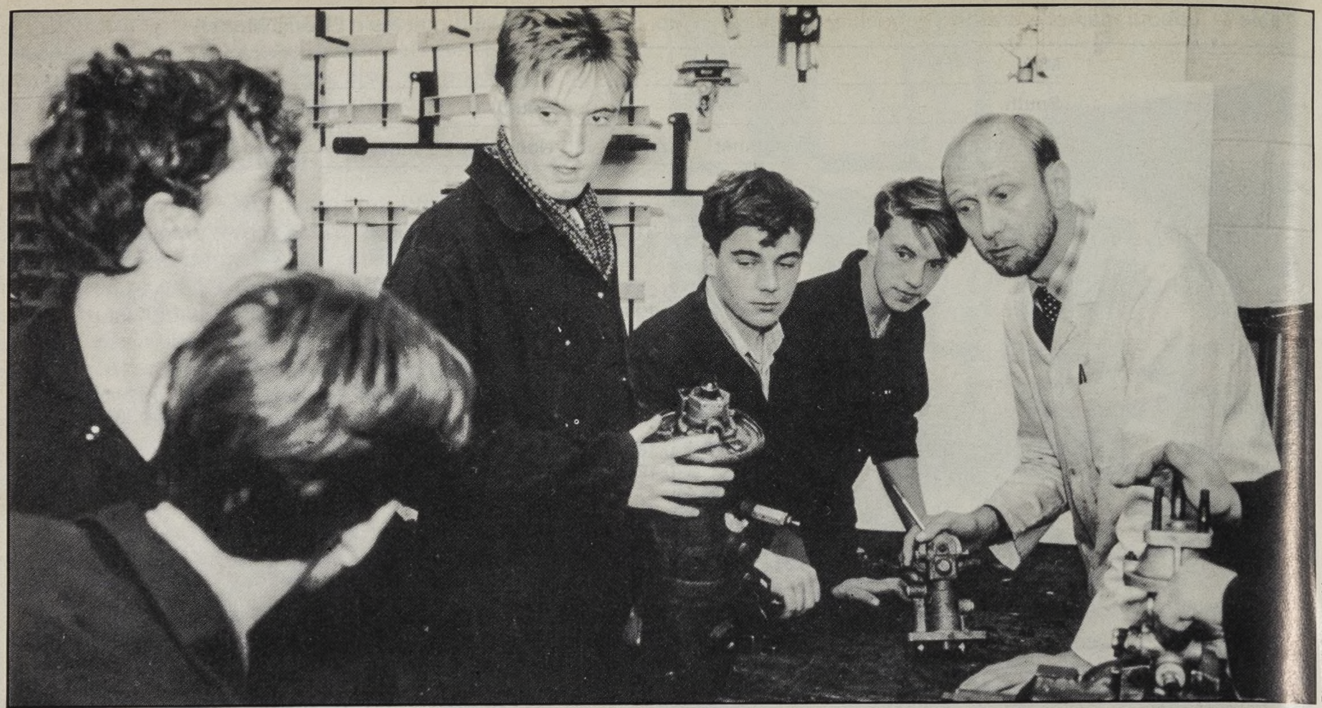


Photo: Ian Berry/Magnum

Looking back at the decisions they had made at the end of their 5th year at secondary school, 25 per cent of inner city young people said they had not made the 'right' decision or were 'not sure' about it, compared with 18 per cent elsewhere.

Table 8 Labour market entrants: probability of being unemployed, September 1985 (Logit Main Effects Model)

	Male				Female			
	South		North		South		North	
	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner
High exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·065	0·088	0·065	0·088	0·065	0·088	0·065	0·088
Manual	0·080	0·107	0·080	0·107	0·080	0·107	0·080	0·107
Black								
Non-manual	0·095	0·126	0·095	0·126	0·095	0·126	0·095	0·126
Manual	0·115	0·153	0·115	0·153	0·115	0·153	0·115	0·153
Middle exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·097	0·130	0·097	0·130	0·097	0·130	0·097	0·130
Manual	0·118	0·157	0·118	0·157	0·118	0·157	0·118	0·157
Black								
Non-manual	0·140	0·183	0·140	0·183	0·140	0·183	0·140	0·183
Manual	0·168	0·219	0·168	0·219	0·168	0·219	0·168	0·219
Low exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·181	0·234	0·181	0·234	0·181	0·234	0·181	0·234
Manual	0·215	0·275	0·215	0·275	0·215	0·275	0·215	0·275
Black								
Non-manual	0·249	0·315	0·249	0·315	0·249	0·315	0·249	0·315
Manual	0·292	0·364	0·292	0·364	0·292	0·364	0·292	0·364

There were no differences between the sexes nor between respondents of similar characteristics living in the North or the South in this respect. However, further contrasts did emerge which were related to differences in attainment, social and ethnic backgrounds: those with lower attainments, from manual backgrounds or who were black had a greater likelihood of being unemployed.

Finally, when modelling the take up of YTS, although more young people from 'inner city' locations took this route, the difference between 'inner city' and 'non-inner city' locations did not appear to be sustained in the detailed comparisons (see *table 9*). For example, 67 per cent of middle-attaining black females from manual home backgrounds living in the North were likely to be on YTS, whether they were from 'inner city' backgrounds or not. Equivalent 'similarities' were found for all other comparisons of 'inner city' and 'non-inner city' groups.

What differences there were in the take-up of YTS related to:

- differences in attainment, with the middle-attainment group being the most, and the low-attaining group the least likely to be on YTS;
- differences in social background, with manual groups being generally more likely to be involved than those from non-manual backgrounds;
- differences in ethnic background, with whites being more likely than blacks to be involved; and
- differences in sex, with females being more likely than males to be on YTS.

Finally, there were substantial regional differences, with young people living in the North being more likely to be on YTS than their southern counterparts.

Table 9 Labour market entrants: probability of being on YTS, September 1985 (Logit Main Effects Model)

	Male				Female			
	South		North		South		North	
	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner	Non-inner	Inner
High exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·356	0·356	0·527	0·527	0·396	0·396	0·570	0·570
Manual	0·406	0·406	0·580	0·580	0·448	0·448	0·621	0·621
Black								
Non-manual	0·311	0·311	0·477	0·477	0·350	0·350	0·520	0·520
Manual	0·359	0·359	0·530	0·530	0·399	0·399	0·573	0·573
Middle exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·410	0·410	0·584	0·584	0·452	0·452	0·625	0·625
Manual	0·462	0·462	0·634	0·634	0·505	0·505	0·673	0·673
Black								
Non-manual	0·362	0·362	0·534	0·534	0·403	0·403	0·577	0·577
Manual	0·413	0·413	0·587	0·587	0·455	0·455	0·628	0·628
Low exam								
White								
Non-manual	0·259	0·259	0·413	0·413	0·293	0·293	0·456	0·456
Manual	0·302	0·302	0·466	0·466	0·339	0·339	0·509	0·509
Black								
Non-manual	0·222	0·222	0·366	0·366	0·254	0·254	0·407	0·407
Manual	0·261	0·261	0·416	0·416	0·296	0·296	0·459	0·459

Conclusion

Two areas of provision and take-up (full-time education and YTS) did not appear to be particularly affected by whether the young people lived in the 'inner city' or not. Instead, this factor was tied up with a variety of other factors that seemed to influence staying on rates and YTS take-up, wherever young people were located. However, being in the 'inner city' did appear to matter with respect to gaining a full-time job or being unemployed. ■

This article is based on a longer report by J Gray, D Jesson, C Pattie and N Sime entitled *Education and Training Opportunities in the Inner City*, Training Agency Research and Development Series no 51 (Youth Cohort Series no 7) ISBN 0 863 392 3305, price £5 from: The Sales Manager, Training Agency, Dept PP2, Freepost, PO Box 161, Bradford BD9 4BR.

Special Feature

Photo: Maggie Murray/Format

'Concierges' at the Hotel Cosmos, Moscow: many of the technical committee felt night work was indispensable in some occupations and industries and could help raise productivity and create jobs.

International Labour Conference 1990

by Matilda Hartwell

International Relations Branch Employment Department

The environment and the world of work, the safe use of chemicals, night work and self-employment were just some of the issues discussed at this year's conference of the International Labour Organisation staged in Geneva in June.

When Michel Hansenne, Director General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), visits the UK this month he will be continuing discussions with UK Employment Secretary Michael Howard, begun in June at the ILO Conference. They are looking at the key issues of training, enterprise, assistance to Eastern Europe, and value for money within the ILO itself.

This year's Conference attracted many world figures—including Nelson Mandela, Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and Lech Walesa; leading employer and trade union representatives; and some 120 Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs.

Among these was Michael Howard, who took the opportunity to speak about recent developments in the UK labour market. M. Hansenne should have the opportunity during his visit to see some of these developments for himself.

The ILO Conference, held in Geneva every year, brings together employer, worker and government delegates from member states across the globe to draw up new labour standards, discuss current employment issues, and agree future priorities.

This year's 77th session of the Conference met from June 6 to 27, and was attended by more than 2,000 government, employer and worker delegates and advisers from 139 of the member states.

Year of change

In a year which had seen the most rapid and remarkable political changes worldwide the stage was set for an historic conference. Capturing the spirit of the occasion in a highly charged keynote speech, Alberto Jorge Triaca, the Argentine Minister of Labour and Social Security who was elected President of Conference, dwelt particularly on the pace of international change. As someone who had himself served time in prison for active trade unionism, he had special reason to welcome the spread of democracy in Latin America, Southern Africa and Central and Eastern Europe. But he pointed too to the difficulties of tackling the continuing problems of poverty, the environment, Third World debt, drugs and AIDS. All called for international co-operation: and he emphasised the unique tripartite contribution that the ILO had to make to this within the United Nations system.

"Environment and the World of Work" was the main theme chosen by the Director General, former Belgian Minister Michel Hansenne, for consideration by the Conference plenary this year. In addition to the plenary and the usual Conference standing committees there were also technical committees considering possible new instruments on night work, safety in the use of chemicals, and working conditions in hotels and restaurants; and discussing the key issue of self-employment. All these were areas of considerable interest to the UK, and the UK delegates and advisers were therefore very actively involved in the work of all these committees.

The UK was represented by four delegates—Peter Brannen and Matilda Hartwell from the Employment Department's International Division and Anne Mackie and John Morton representing the CBI and TUC respectively—supported by a group of specialist government, employer and worker advisers. These included representatives from Northern Ireland, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and Hong Kong.

Environment and the world of work

Setting an agenda for Conference of 'world problems world solutions'—the Director General concentrated on his chosen theme of "Environment and the World of Work". Recognising that 'green' issues were now on the political agenda in all countries, he nevertheless stressed that there were no easy solutions and that just jumping on the environmental bandwagon was not enough. Instead he called for a realistic approach which would recognise both the costs of environmental protection policies, particularly for developing countries, and the limitations on the ILO's own role in the matter. The main responsibility lay with other international agencies: but the inter-relationships were growing ever closer between environmental problems and policies, on the one hand, and world of work issues on the other. This was particularly true of the issues of employment and poverty, the working environment, and environmental training and awareness. He asked the Conference delegates to explain what their countries were doing to protect the environment, so that the ILO could decide how to play a more active and effective part in helping them in the future. The ILO's role, he suggested, might be particularly concerned with ensuring that environmental policies were not developed without due regard being paid to their social and employment effects.

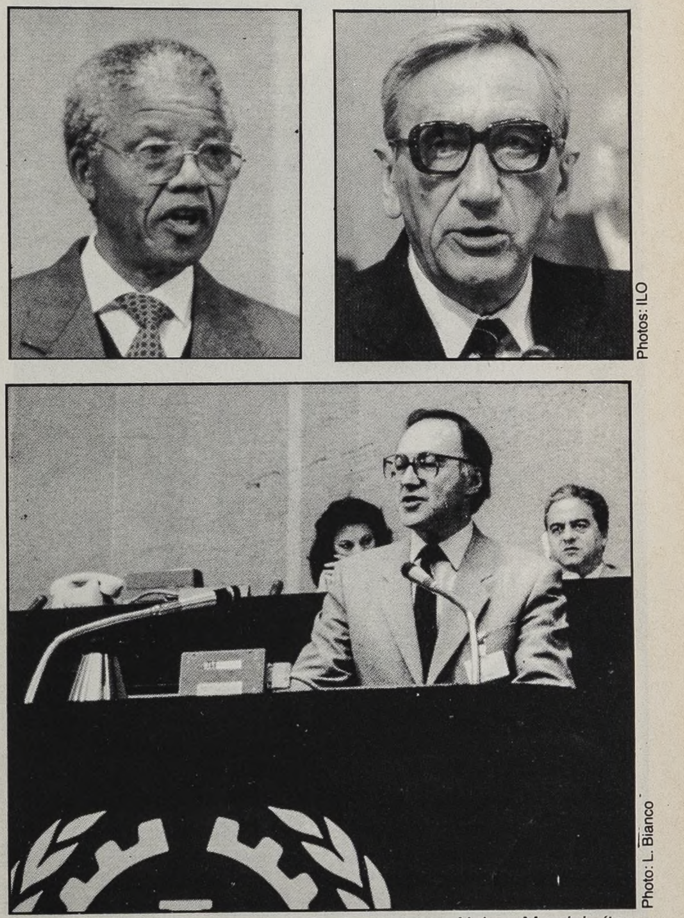
In the ensuing debate, the delegates responded to this appeal by suggesting broad strategies for the future. The industrialised countries were keen to point to policies they had developed for environmental protection and health and safety, with many admitting that growing public pressures had led them to introduce new measures to reinforce existing protection. The governments, employers and workers from the developing countries focused not only on the severe environmental problems they faced but also on the economic costs of holding back development which might be environmentally harmful.

Summing up, the Director General noted that three main priorities had been identified: the need to improve both the general and working environment, since mistakes in one could so easily impact upon the other; the need for training to cope with new technologies and new hazards; and the need to exploit the employment-creation potential of environmental policies. The ILO, too, needed to be more flexible in responding to such new needs as they arose. But he also registered an ardent collective plea from the developing countries for a further mobilisation of funds from the developed world, and assured them of the ILO's readiness to play its part.

UK achievements

Michael Howard, the UK Secretary of State for Employment, welcomed the realism of the Director General's report. He outlined some of the UK's achievements in the environmental field, including a new strategy of integrated pollution control for industry covering all the major emissions to air, land and water, which represented an environmental first in Europe.

On the health and safety front, he pointed to the new Regulations for the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health, the issuing of guidance to employers on the treatment of AIDS at the workplace, and the renewal of



Photos: ILO

Photo: L. Bianco

Among world figures at this year's Conference were Nelson Mandela (top left), Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki (top right) and UK Employment Secretary Michael Howard (below).

outdated mines and quarries legislation, as examples of the way in which member states needed constantly to renew and update their provisions to take account of new technologies and other developments. He stressed also however the increasingly international nature of such problems and the co-operative role the UK was playing in a number of international agencies including the ILO.

Enterprise

Mr Howard also referred to another theme being addressed by the Conference, that of self-employment. He described the achievements of the UK in the last decade in encouraging a rebirth of enterprise and stressed the importance of encouraging the entrepreneurial spirit throughout the countries of the ILO, but particularly in the new democracies of Eastern Europe. UK assistance was now being channelled to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, while also being maintained to developing countries. In concluding, he noted the formidable tasks ahead and the need for all to work together in making their contribution.

During his visit Mr Howard began talks with the Director General, which he will be continuing when Michel Hansenne visits the UK this month. He also met many of the other Employment and Social Affairs Ministers at the Conference.

Photo: ILO

Swiss worker making Swiss rolls: a technical committee considered possible new instruments on working conditions in hotels and restaurants.

Industry and unions

Both the CBI and TUC delegates also took the opportunity to address the plenary session of Conference. The CBI delegate, Anne Mackie, highlighted two themes in particular: the need for the ILO to set an example to the world in the way it managed its own affairs, particularly its staff; and the need for all its constituents to be responsive to the remarkable pace of international change. Old barriers, which had to some extent become comfortable, were breaking down and new problems were being released as a result. Industry, she stressed, was anxious to play its part in areas such as environmental protection but others, including not only governments and workers but also consumers, had to play their part also.

The TUC representative, John Morton, hailed the courage shown by trade unionists across the world in taking on totalitarian governments and winning, particularly in Namibia and Eastern Europe. He stressed the role the ILO had to play in helping such countries make a successful transition to market-based economies while ensuring freedom of association and appropriate social protection for workers. He also reminded governments of the key goal of full employment and the need for international tripartite co-operation in tackling global problems, such as those facing the environment, with due regard to their employment implications.

World stage

Marking the historic nature of world events in the last year, the Conference plenary was also punctuated by a series of special appearances by guest speakers from the world stage. Perhaps chief among these were Nelson Mandela, Vice-President of the African National Congress, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Polish Prime Minister.

Mr Mandela, only recently released from nearly 30 years of captivity in South Africa, began his hour-long speech by thanking the ILO for the part it had played in bringing about his own release and that of other political prisoners. He also welcomed the political changes taking place in the region, including the establishment of a new independent Namibia—attending the Conference for the first time in its own right as a new ILO Member State. While renewing calls for the international community to maintain sanctions until—as stipulated by the UN General Assembly —profound and irreversible changes had taken place, he nevertheless acknowledged President de Klerk and his colleagues as men and women of integrity and emphasised the importance of looking to the future. In doing so, he stressed the need for further help both from the ILO and from individual member states. Mr Mandela received a standing ovation from a packed plenary session of Conference.

Mr Mazowiecki also thanked the ILO for its continuing support for the forces of political change in his country and in particular for the independent trade union Solidarnosc. He outlined Poland's plans for economic reforms but noted also the need for expert advice, including that of the ILO, on how best to ensure the social protection that would have to accompany these. In supporting the tripartite principles of the ILO he stressed the particular need in Poland to establish proper employer representation. He also emphasised that help for Central and Eastern Europe should not be at the expense of the Third World.

Application of standards

On a more routine but nonetheless important level, the Conference's usual work continued, including the work of its standing committees which meet every year. Of these, the most important are probably the Committee on the Application of Standards, and the Resolutions Committee. The former looks at member states' compliance with ILO Conventions and Recommendations, including any particularly serious cases of violation of human rights. The latter considers possible resolutions for Conference to adopt, which will then influence the shape of the ILO's work in future years.

The Committee on the Application of Standards started off with a general discussion on the application of ILO Conventions and Recommendations, and whether Member States were discharging their obligations under the ILO Constitution. It then discussed the application of those Conventions and Recommendations relating specifically to labour standards on merchant ships, on the basis of a special survey carried out by its international Committee of Experts. Finally it considered a number of individual cases where member states either seemed to be in breach of ratified Conventions, or had not reported on them.

This year there were two cases which caused such serious concern that they warranted a 'special paragraph' in the Committee's report. The first involved the Dominican Republic's failure over several years to put an end to forced labour of immigrant Haitian workers on sugar plantations, and to interference with the proper payment of their wages. The second related to the gravest violations in Colombia of the right to freedom of association, including arbitrary arrest, physical assault and even murder of many trade unionists. In both cases the governments of these countries were urged to take immediate action to stop these abuses of basic human rights; and both will be required to report major improvements before the Conference next year.

The only UK case discussed by the Committee related to non-submission of reports from the Isle of Man. The UK's response, which highlighted the practical and resourcing difficulties which can beset the authorities in a small island, was well received by the Committee.

Global themes

The Resolutions Committee adopted two resolutions, both mirroring the global themes which dominated Conference as a whole. The first, echoing Mr Mandela's speech and Conference's welcome for the progress that had been made in Southern Africa over the previous year, celebrated the establishment of the new independent state of Namibia and recommended that the ILO give it further assistance. The second, on the environment, echoed themes in the Director General's report and called on governments, employers, workers and the ILO itself to take full account of environmental issues in developing employment policies, but also to have regard to the employment implications of environmental policies. The Committee held a general discussion on a third resolution dealing with the encouragement of enterprise, though it did not have time to consider this in detail; unfortunately it did not have enough time either for even a general discussion of a fourth resolution, on assistance to Central and Eastern Europe. Both these themes are however likely to return in future years.

This vast committee of nearly 200 government, employer and worker members, with both the workers' and the employers' groups being led by members of the UK delegation, worked throughout with a remarkable spirit of consensus. This is borne out by the way in which the Committee was able to negotiate its way through a veritable forest of amendments and secure agreement on final texts without a single vote being called.

Night work no risk

Two of the four technical committees meeting this year were continuing discussions from the previous year on proposals for new Conventions and Recommendations. The first of these was the committee discussing night work, which focused on three new draft Instruments—a Convention and Recommendation to set minimum standards for night workers; and a Protocol to the existing Convention No. 89 on Night Work (Women) prohibiting night work by women in industrial undertakings.

The ILO's initial proposals were based on the grounds that night work and shift work entailed a greater intrinsic risk to health than day work. Discussions last year had revealed however that this view was not shared by all, and that the scientific evidence was ambiguous. Many felt night work was indispensable in some occupations and industries, and could help raise productivity and create jobs. This was the starting point in the discussions for the second year.

Flexible

The outcome was a Convention based on agreement to a far more flexible approach. In debate with governments, both the employers' and workers' groups were content to drop elements of the drafts which had caused particular controversy in the previous year's discussion. References to the detrimental health effects of night work were removed. The final text of the Convention was generally

Historical note

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a United Nations agency which deals specifically with employment and labour issues. It aims to improve standards and conditions of work and to encourage productive employment throughout the world.

Founded in 1919 on a joint British/French initiative, as part of the League of Nations, it was brought into the United Nations family after the Second World War. Its membership of 151 states includes nearly all the members of the United Nations. It is, however, unique among United Nations agencies in being tripartite: governments, employers and workers all participate in its work, and in its decision-making processes.

Standards

The ILO works principally through the establishment of agreed international labour standards. These consist of instruments which are either legally binding (Conventions) or voluntary (Recommendations), and which lay down minimum standards to be achieved in areas like health and safety, equal pay, and freedom of association. It is up to individual member states to decide whether or not they formally ratify these instruments. But they are in any case required to report from time to time on whether they are achieving the kinds of standards that the most important instruments are designed to embody.

An international forum

The ILO also provides a forum for international debate on employment issues and, increasingly, a source of technical assistance to developing countries in the labour field—for example, in the form of development projects, training courses, and dissemination of information. In addition to helping the least developed countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, it is now turning its attention to providing assistance for the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. It operates through a worldwide network of regional offices, but its headquarters are in Geneva.

far more flexible, confining itself largely to basic principles and leaving details on what should constitute normal hours of work and provisions on overtime to the non-binding Recommendation.

The measures contained in the final text of the Convention, which could be applied progressively, were: health assessments; first-aid facilities; transfers on health grounds; maternity protection; compensation in the form of working time, pay or similar benefits; appropriate social services; and consultation with workers' representatives. The Recommendation contained guidance on hours of work and rest periods; financial compensation; health and safety; social services such as transport; and other measures such as training. It also advocated further research on the effects of different forms of night work. The Protocol was designed to allow member states which had ratified Convention No. 89 to make exemptions from the prohibition on women doing night work, after consultations with both sides of industry.

Although the UK has not ratified the existing Convention, government, employer and worker delegates were agreed that the Protocol represented a useful step in the direction of equal opportunities for men and women. When the final instrument came up for formal adoption by the plenary session of Conference, all therefore voted in favour of it, and it was adopted by a large majority. The Convention and Recommendation were also adopted by large majorities overall: but despite the welcome flexibility introduced to both these texts, their basic implications remained problematic for the UK government and employer delegates. The UK government therefore made a statement to the plenary session of Conference explaining why it could not actively support the two instruments, and in common with the US government abstained from the formal vote of adoption.

The UK employer, with some other employers, voted against; while the UK worker, in common with other workers, voted in favour.

Night work: Italian worker assembling electronic components.

Photo: ILO

Safer use of chemicals

The other second year of discussions was on safety in the use of chemicals and was again concerned with a new draft Convention and Recommendation. The main issues of concern outstanding from the previous year related to the scope of the Convention: to what extent non-hazardous chemicals should be covered, and whether the transport of chemicals (as opposed to their treatment at the place of work) should be included.

In this area of agreed European Community competence, the UK government worked closely with its EC partners on the Committee, and with the European Commission, in negotiating acceptable final texts for the Convention and Recommendation. These applied to all chemicals and established a regime based on classification and labelling by suppliers, and duties on employers to adopt exposure control measures. Non-hazardous chemicals were covered to the extent that all chemicals had to be classified to determine which were hazardous. There was also a general requirement that all chemicals be marked with their identity. It was decided that the transport of chemicals should be within scope, but given that there were already a number of existing international instruments on this subject, a reference was inserted to the need to avoid conflict with the requirements that were already in these.

Steady improvement in health and safety standards

Both the spirit, and the detailed provisions, of the two instruments were fully in line with the UK's philosophy on the control of hazardous chemicals and were fully supported by both the TUC and CBI expert advisers on the Committee. The UK government, employer and worker delegates therefore all voted in favour of both Convention and Recommendation, which were both adopted unanimously by the plenary session of Conference. Together they set important new international standards in the health and safety field, and if generally ratified—particularly in developing countries—should lead to a steady improvement in working conditions and a reduction in ill health and disease among workers exposed to chemicals.

Regulation

A third technical committee met for the first of two sessions to consider a proposal for a Convention and Recommendation on minimum standards for working conditions in hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments.

Views varied considerably among different governments, and even more markedly between the employers and workers on the Committee, with the result that a large number of compromises had to be agreed to help carry the Committee's work forward. Over 200 amendments to the ILO's initial texts were tabled, reflecting the difficulty of formulating general standards for a specific industry, and of encapsulating the wide variety of legislative and other national practices in this industry across the world.

The discussion will continue next year; but much remains to be done before texts acceptable to a substantial majority of the Committee are likely to be agreed.

More enterprise

The fourth technical committee was not concerned with producing new Conventions or Recommendations, but with a general discussion and exchange of views and information on the key issue of self-employment. This focused on a report produced by the ILO Office which attempted to describe the role self-employment might have to play in economic and employment generation in the very different circumstances of different member states, highlighting both advantages and possible dangers.

The UK government particularly welcomed the ILO's growing interest in this important topic. Echoing themes raised in the Secretary of State's speech to the plenary session, and in the Resolutions Committee, the UK government emphasised the crucial role enterprise had to play in economic growth and job creation. Interestingly, the Eastern European countries also took a very positive approach to enterprise and self-employment, which they clearly saw as crucial in alleviating the negative effects of structural adjustment.

Further work

There were, however, difficulties in actually defining the areas of self-employment which were of most interest to the Committee. The employers and governments from the developed nations were keen to talk in positive terms about enterprise; while the workers and governments of the developing countries were more concerned about the problems of the marginal and pseudo-self-employed, such as unpaid family workers. After a long and interesting debate, the Committee's final Conclusions recommended that the ILO do further work in this key area, including formulating appropriate policies; undertaking further studies and research in member states; helping in the design of promotional programmes based on successful initiatives in different member states; and encouraging labour standards for self-employment and representative organisations for the self-employed.

The themes of enterprise and self-employment seem likely, therefore, to return to the fore in the ILO's future work programme.

Conclusion

This year's ILO Conference was a remarkable historical occasion, marked not only by the attendance of world figures and the celebration of world events, but also by the consistently positive spirit of consensus which prevailed at all levels, from the grand set-pieces of the plenary session to the daily work of the Committees. It adopted two important resolutions; it continued its task of monitoring the application of standards in all member states; it addressed four technical items of particular interest to the UK; and it adopted important new instruments on night work and safety in the use of chemicals. In addition, it was a very successful event for the UK delegation as a whole. Government, employer and worker delegates and advisers were all able to play a constructive role in key Committees and to secure important improvements to many of the texts under consideration. ■

Photo: ICI

Transportation of chemicals through the mountains of Argentina; final texts for the Convention and Recommendation brought the transport of chemicals within scope.

Special Feature

A common reason for leaving a job was that it was seasonal or temporary.

Photo: Farmers Weekly

The changing characteristics of unemployed men

by Andrea Garman and Gerry Redmond

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This article presents some of the findings of a study to examine the characteristics, incomes in and out of work, and employment histories of the newly unemployed. It also compares these findings for unemployed men with the results of a similar study conducted nearly ten years earlier.

The first findings from The Survey of Incomes In and Out of Work show that the newly unemployed men who started a spell of unemployment in spring 1987 share some characteristics with newly unemployed men in 1978:

- **Unemployed men are younger and less likely to be married than the economically active population.**
- **They are more likely to have held semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs and less likely to have held jobs as employers, managers or in a professional occupation.**
- **Their earnings are below the national average.**
- **The partners of these men are less likely to be in work, particularly part-time work.**

A comparison of the result from these two studies has shown the following changes:

- **Owner occupation among the unemployed has increased since 1978.**
- **Part-time work activity and self-employment has increased since 1978.**
- **The unemployed reported being more likely to have entered unemployment from redundancy than in 1978, and less likely to have left their jobs voluntarily.**
- **Fewer of the unemployed reported having health problems, or gave this as the reason for leaving their last jobs.**
- **Fewer respondents returned to work than in 1978, and the proportion continuously signed on during the follow-up year has increased.**

The Survey of Incomes In and Out of Work is a study of newly unemployed men and women claiming benefit on grounds of unemployment. It is funded by the Department of Social Security (DSS), the Employment Department Group including the Training Agency and the Employment Service. The study is similar to one carried out in 1978, by the Department of Health and Social Security—the DHSS Cohort Study[1], although that study did not include women. Both studies took a sample from the inflow—that is, those signing on at the start of a spell of unemployment—and followed the experiences of that sample for approximately a year.

As with the earlier study, far more detailed information has been collected on the financial circumstances of the unemployed (and their dependents) prior to unemployment, during unemployment, and on return to employment, than has been attempted elsewhere. The new study is therefore an exceptional source of information on the incomes of both men and women in and out of work, and their employment histories.

This article concentrates on the personal characteristics, earnings and work histories of the newly unemployed and their partners, drawing on results from interviews, and compares these with the findings of the earlier study. Because the earlier study did not include women, this article is confined to the men.

A report[2] published by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), who carried out the fieldwork for this study, provides a description of the data obtained from the two interviews for both men and women. Further work, including analyses of replacement ratios and of the determinants of unemployment durations, will be carried out by the DSS and by a team drawn from the Universities of Oxford and Warwick.

The study

The study was based on a nationally representative sample of men and women drawn from records of people starting a spell of unemployment in spring 1987. This sample thus represents the flow into unemployment over a short period rather than the stock of unemployed. Data were collected from two personal interviews—the first shortly after unemployment began, and the second about nine months later. If a respondent was married (or living as married) the partner was also interviewed[3].

Although the actual levels of unemployment were very different, both studies were carried out at a time of falling unemployment. Unemployment had peaked at almost one million just prior to the 1978 study, and at three million prior to 1987. *Table 1* shows the male unemployed flow expressed as a percentage of male employees in employment in Great Britain.

The male unemployed flow expressed in this way has not changed very much over this period.

Table 1 Male unemployed flow as a percentage of male employees in employment*

	Male (per cent)
1978†	1·8
1987**	2·0

* Data from the Employment Department for Great Britain published in *Employment Gazette*.
† Flow figures for month ending November 9, figures for employees in employment for December quarter published in *Employment Gazette*. These data have not been adjusted to take account of changes in coverage of the count so figures are not directly comparable with 1987.
** Flow figures for month ending April 9, figures for employees in employment for March quarter published in *Employment Gazette*.

Personal characteristics

Age

It can be seen from *table 2* below that the 1987 male unemployed flow, has a younger age profile than the male unemployed stock, which in turn is younger than the male economically active population.

Table 2 Age: comparison of survey flow, unemployed stock and economically active figures for males Per cent

Age (years)	Survey flow sample*	Unemployed stock†	Economically active**
16–24	37	30	22
25–44	39	42	49
45+	23	29	30

* Figures for Great Britain in spring 1987 based on male survey sample.
† Figures for male claimants in Great Britain in April 1987 taken from the July 1987 *Employment Gazette*.
** Figures for Great Britain from spring 1987 Labour Force Survey for economically active men of working age (16–64 years), based on ILO/OECD definition which includes all those in employment and those without a job who were available to start work and had looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview.

The age profiles of the 1978 and 1987 study samples are very similar, although the 1978 sample has a slightly younger age profile (41 per cent under 25 years) than the current sample (37 per cent under 25 years). The previous study's sample was drawn in autumn and the current study sample in spring 1987. It is likely that some of this difference reflects seasonal variations in the inflow, with a higher inflow of school leavers in the autumn than in the spring.

Marital status and dependent children

Age is closely associated with marital status and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that, as in 1978, a substantially lower proportion of the sample was married than in the economically active population. However, even when age is allowed for, the flow contains fewer married people than the economically active population.

About a quarter (26 per cent) of the married men had dependent children living in their household; 6 per cent had three or more dependent children.

Tenure

Just over half of the men were householders (56 per cent), those who were not being predominantly the young. The unemployed are less likely to be householders than the economically active, or to live in owner occupation. Of those who were householders, over half (57 per cent) owned their accommodation either outright or with a mortgage, nearly a third rented from the local authority (29 per cent) and the remainder (13 per cent) rented in the private sector.

Owner occupation among the unemployed householders increased from 35 per cent in 1978 to 57 per cent in 1987, a proportionate increase of 63 per cent. The General Household Survey (GHS) has shown, however, that among the general population, owner occupation increased proportionately by only 22 per cent over the same period. The GHS figure includes pensioners; the owner occupier base will be higher among this population compared with the unemployed population. We might, therefore, expect the proportionate increase in owner occupation to be greater for the unemployed compared to

[1] *See For Richer, for Poorer? DHSS Cohort Study of Unemployed Men*. S Moylan, J Millar and R Davies, HMSO 1984.
[2] *Survey of Incomes In and Out of Work* by B Erens and B Hedges, SCPR 1990. Copies of this report can be obtained from SCPR, 35 Northampton Square, London EC1V 0AX. Price £20.
[3] Data were also collected from DSS administrative records on actual benefit payments during the year, and local labour market information was drawn from the National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS). However, these information sources are not reported on in this article.

the figure shown by the GHS; however, it is unlikely that this base effect could explain more than a part of the much greater proportionate increase in owner occupation among the unemployed.

This increase has been accompanied by a decrease in local authority renting. The increase in owner occupation may partly reflect local authority tenants taking up the option to buy their homes.

Health

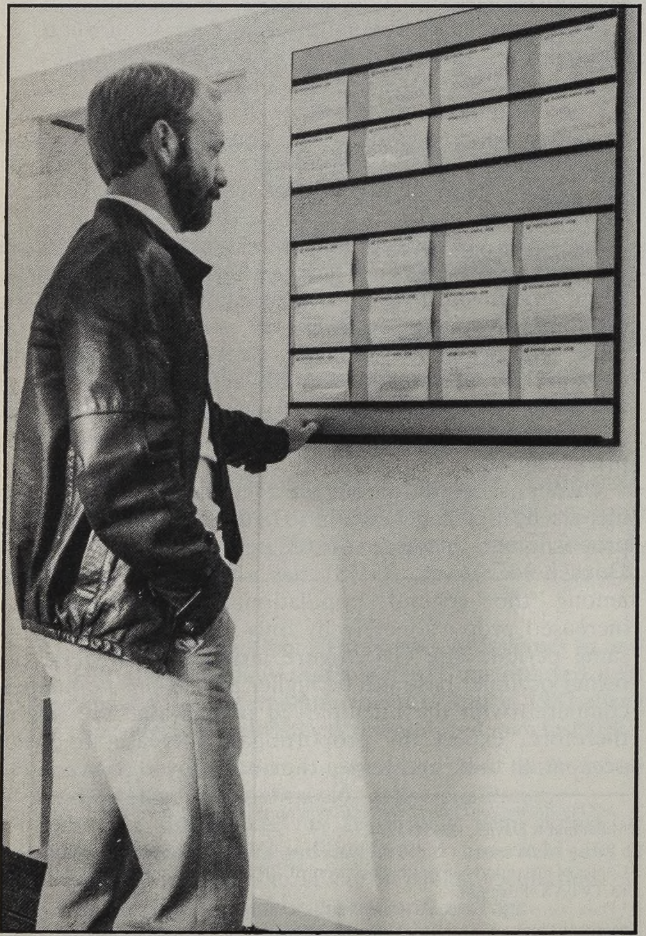
About one in seven of the sample (14 per cent) reported either a disability or health problem that affected the kind of work they could do. This is a smaller proportion than in 1978, when about one in five (19 per cent) reported these sorts of problems. Those with these problems are perhaps now more likely to become inactive (take early retirement or receive sickness or invalidity benefits) than in 1978. There is, for example, evidence that a rise in unemployment is associated with a rapid growth in Invalidity Benefit receipt[1].

Qualifications

Just under two-thirds of the men had qualifications (academic, technical or vocational). The unemployed men were less likely to have qualifications than the male economically active population in general[2].

Work history before signing on

Members of the sample were asked for details of their employment status in the year before signing on, enabling a picture to be built up of the time spent in the various possible activity statuses; for example, in full-time work, in part-time work, unemployed and signed on, etc.



Half of the unemployed men interviewed spent six hours or more a week looking for a job.

Just under half of the men (45 per cent) had had some experience of signing on in the year before they were sampled. Going back over five years, 65 per cent of the men had had at least one unemployed spell signing on. The proportion with some previous experience of unemployment appears to have decreased since 1978. In 1978 half (49 per cent) reported some period of unemployment in the year before the study, and over three-quarters (78 per cent) had had at least one spell in the previous five years. This may be a consequence of the fact that when unemployment is high, people tend not to go into and out of unemployment, and durations tend to increase.

The majority (79 per cent) of the men had held a full-time job in the year before signing on. This can be compared with the higher figure of 88 per cent with a full-time job in this period in 1978. However, part-time work activity had increased since 1978; few had spent any time in part-time work in 1978. In 1978 only one in 20 respondents had spent any time in part-time work in the year before the study, compared to one in ten in 1987. It is perhaps more appropriate to compare the figure of 88 per cent for 1978 with the figure of 86 per cent for men who had been in work (full-time or part-time) at some point during the year before they were sampled in 1987.

A significant minority of the men with a last job (10 per cent) had held self-employed jobs in the year before signing on, although the unemployed were less likely to be self-employed than the population in employment. Self-employment among the unemployed men has increased since 1978 when only 2 per cent of those with a last job were self-employed.

As can be seen in *table 3*, the jobs the men held were less likely to have been as professionals, employers or managers, and were much more likely to have been semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs. This pattern was also observed in 1978.

Table 3 Socio-economic group of last job compared with all males in employment — Per cent

	Last job*	Males in employment†
Professional, employers and managers	9	26
Intermediate and junior non-manual workers	14	18
Skilled manual and own-account workers	41	37
Semi-skilled manual workers	23	13
Unskilled manual workers	10	4
Armed forces/unclassifiable	3	2

* All males with jobs in year before signing on.
† All males of working age in Great Britain in employment from Labour Force Survey, spring 1987.

Earnings in last full-time jobs

Information on the earnings received from the last job, whether full- or part-time, was collected for the sample. Only 10 per cent of the men last worked in part-time jobs. This section on earnings is limited to those with full-time jobs, as information on part-time jobs was not collected in 1978.

The mean gross weekly pay of the men who were full-time employees in their last job was £158. These figures were lower than for all full-time male employees; the April 1987 New Earnings Survey reported average earnings of £220. Those in full-time jobs were earning about 70 per cent of the corresponding average for all male employees. The fact that the unemployed sample is young and less skilled, appears to account for some but not all of this difference. This difference in earnings was greater than in 1978 when the unemployed sample's earnings represented about 80 per cent of the corresponding average for all full-time employees. This may reflect the widening of the earnings distribution over this period, or differences in characteristics.

[1] "Why Social Security expenditure in the 1980s has risen faster than expected: the role of unemployment", R Disney and S Webb, *Fiscal Studies*, vol 11, no 1, February 1990.
[2] Qualifications of the unemployed in the survey were classified according to criteria similar to those used in the GHS.

Leaving these last jobs

A comparison of the reasons given by the men in 1978 and 1987 for leaving their last jobs is shown in *table 4*. The two most common reasons given in the current study are redundancy (33 per cent) and that the job was seasonal/temporary (24 per cent).

It appears that the proportion being made redundant had increased since 1978, when only 15 per cent gave redundancy as the reason for leaving the last job. Some of this difference may have been due to the way respondents replied, and were categorised, in each of the surveys; however, it is unlikely that this can explain more than part of this difference. The proportion who decided to leave their jobs had decreased since 1978 (from 26 per cent in 1978 to 18 per cent in 1987), as had the proportion giving health reasons as the reason for leaving (from 7 per cent in 1978 to 1 per cent in 1987). The high level of unemployment may have acted as a deterrent to voluntary leaving.

Special payments received on leaving the last job

Nearly two-thirds (61 per cent) of the men in full-time work had received special payments on leaving their last jobs compared to just under half (47 per cent) in 1978. Holiday pay was still the most common special payment received (37 per cent in 1987 and 32 per cent in 1978). The increase since 1978 in the numbers getting special payments was largely accounted for by increases in the receipt of redundancy and severance pay. The proportion getting redundancy pay had increased from 8 per cent in 1978 to 21 per cent in 1987, which is not surprising considering the increases in numbers giving this as the reason for leaving their last job. The proportion in receipt of severance pay had also risen, from 22 per cent in 1978 to 33 per cent in 1987.

Table 4 A comparison of reasons given in 1978 and 1987 for leaving last full-time job* — Per cent

	1978†	1987**
Firm closed down	4	5
Laid off/redundant	15	33
Dismissed	10	13
Decided to leave	26	18
Retired/early retirement	3	3
Seasonal, temporary, etc	21	24
Ill health	7	1
Other	10	3
Not stated	5	1

* Information on reasons for leaving the last job was collected and categorised in slightly different ways in the two studies. Thus care must be taken when making direct comparisons, particularly where the differences are small.
† Figures for 1978 are only available for employees and the self-employed combined; however, the majority were employees (only 2 per cent were self-employed).
** Figures for 1987 are presented for employees only for comparative purposes.

Work histories after signing on

Members of the sample were asked for details of their employment status in the period after signing on; some of this information would have been collected in the first interviews and some in the second, follow-up, interviews about nine months later. We do not have a full 12 months work history for the period after signing on, for the whole 1987 sample. The follow-up period in 1987 is thus, on average, slightly shorter than in 1978 when all respondents were followed-up for at least 12 months after registration as unemployed. In 1978 the men were interviewed three times, at about six weeks, 16 weeks and at least one year after the date they had first registered.

In 1987, 63 per cent of the men had held a job (full-time or part-time) during the period that respondents were followed-up. Two-fifths of those who had gone back to work had left again; the main reason given for leaving these jobs was that they were seasonal or temporary (40 per cent). One in three (30 per cent) of those who had returned to work had had more than one job between signing on and the second interview; a similar proportion of those who had returned to work (33 per cent) had held more than one job during the follow-up year in 1978.

Over a quarter reported that they were continuously signed on (29 per cent). It is worth emphasising that this is reported information and there is a possibility that respondents were confusing periods of unemployment when they were and were not signed on. A preliminary analysis of the DSS administrative benefit data for those in the current study, indicates that a smaller proportion—under a fifth—of the men were continuously signed on for the year after the study started.

Respondents in the current study were less likely to have returned to work than in 1978, when 79 per cent found full-time work during the follow-up year. They were also more likely to have reported that they were continuously signed on (29 per cent compared to 12 per cent in 1978). We might have expected some difference in these figures because the follow-up period in 1987 was shorter than in 1978. This would reduce slightly the probability of a return to work, and increase that of being continuously signed on; but this is unlikely to account for all of this difference.

The return to work jobs

The methods used by the men to find the return to work jobs had not changed, the commonest methods still being word of mouth, through government agencies, the press and by making direct approaches to employers.

In both studies the jobs found by the men were very similar to the jobs held before signing on, with some evidence of de-skilling. In 1987, 15 per cent of the men were self-employed in their return to work jobs. This is a higher proportion than for the jobs held before signing on (10 per cent); and further analysis of those who had jobs both before and after signing on showed that there had been a real increase in self-employment. 10 per cent of all the return to work jobs were part-time; this is a similar proportion to the jobs held before signing on.

Earnings in the return to work job

Information on the earnings received in the return to work job was collected for the sample, and a comparison made with earnings in the job held before signing on. A slight overall increase in pay on return to work in line with inflation during the period was observed. This pattern was also seen in 1978.

Job search

The sample were asked questions at both interviews about their job seeking activities. 14 per cent of the men who were not in work said they were not looking for work at the first interview. This was very similar to the proportion not looking for work in 1978. However, comparisons of the second interview data from the current study, and the third interview data in 1978, show differences. In 1978, 13 per cent of those not in work were not looking, compared to the higher figure of 22 per cent in the current study.

Table 5 shows the reasons given a year after signing on by those not in work and not looking for work. Nearly a half (46 per cent) of the men who were not looking were waiting to take up or in, a job, education, training or government schemes. Indeed, the increase since 1978 in the proportion not looking for work may be partly explained by changes in the availability of government training schemes over this period.

Table 5 Reasons given at the second interview by those not in work and not looking for work

	Per cent
Waiting to take up/in education, training or government schemes	26
Waiting to start a job already obtained/already have a part-time job	20
Health reasons	15
Retired	10
Do not want or need a job	8
'No jobs available'	5
Looking after family/keeping house	4
Other	11

At both the first and second interviews, respondents who were looking for work were asked how much time they spent each week on looking for a job. At both interviews about half the men spent six hours or more looking each week. Similarly in 1978, half of the unemployed reported that they had spent six hours or more looking.

Sample members were asked at both interviews about their wage expectations when looking for work. A close correspondence was observed between the men's expected pay and the actual pay of those who returned to work.

Experience of unemployment did not lead to a decrease in wage expectations. Wage expectations given by the men at the second interviews were higher than those given at the first interview (for both the second interview sample and when looking just at the continuously unemployed). Wage expectations rose in line with inflation. This pattern was also observed in 1978.

Savings and debt

Sample members were asked about their savings and debts during the last job, the unemployed period and when they returned to work.

Just over half the unemployed men reported that they (and their partners) had no savings (57 per cent) during the unemployed spell. Those that had savings generally had small amounts. Only 16 per cent of the men said they had savings of £1,000 or more, and only 10 per cent had more than £3,000. A similar pattern was seen in 1978. In the current study, respondents reported having, on average, higher savings during the unemployed spell than when in their last job. This probably reflects redundancy or other special payments received on termination of their last job.

Respondents were asked whether they had any debts or owed money to, for example, a friend or relative, a money lender, a pawnbroker, a credit card company or whether they had a bank loan or overdraft. About three in five respondents did not owe any money during the unemployed spell. Those who did owed small amounts. A study of credit and debt by the Policy Studies Institute[1] shows that, a much higher proportion—three-quarters of all households—use consumer credit of this sort, but those not working use credit far less than the employed.

A comparison over the three periods showed that there was an increase in the number of respondents who said they owed money, from about three in ten during the last job period to about four in ten during the signing on period. Overall, the amount of money the men owed increased over time. On average, debts increased from £435 during the last job period to £525 during the return to work period. This increase in average debts is in line with findings from the OPCS Living Standards Survey[2] that showed a fall in net financial assets of families of the continuously unemployed 15 months after first signing on.

Working partners

Almost half of the men described themselves as either married or living as married. Under half of their female partners (40 per cent) were working—21 per cent in full-time work and 19 per cent in part-time work. This proportion working is much lower than among married women in general. Estimates using the spring 1987 Labour Force Survey show that 60 per cent of married women of working age were in work (28 per cent full-time, 32 per cent part-time).

A lot of this difference can be accounted for by the fact that the female partners were less likely to be in part-time work; there is also, however, a decrease in the proportion working full-time. One explanation for this difference may be the characteristics of the unemployed families compared to the general population. For example, if they are more likely to have pre-school children than families in general, then a lower economic activity rate might be expected.

A similar pattern was observed in 1978, and further analysis work showed that the higher likelihood of the families to have children, especially young children, accounted for some but not all of this difference.

Conclusions

The first findings from The Survey Of Incomes In and Out of Work presented in this article have shown that the characteristics of the male inflow sample differ from the economically active population in a number of ways. This has confirmed some of the differences found by the previous study in 1978, and has shown that some of the characteristics of the unemployed men have not changed since 1978.

Unemployed men are younger and less likely to be married than the economically active population. They are more likely to have held semi-skilled or unskilled manual jobs and less likely to have held jobs as employers, managers or in a professional occupation. Furthermore, their earnings when in the last job held before signing on, are below the national average, at about 70 per cent. The partners of these men are less likely to be in work, particularly part- time work, than the general population.

Comparisons made with the earlier study have, however, shown some interesting changes in characteristics since 1978.

Owner occupation among the unemployed has increased since 1978, and has been accompanied by a decrease in local authority renting. Part-time work activity and self-employment have also increased since 1978. The unemployed men reported being more likely to have entered unemployment from redundancy than in 1978, and less likely to have left voluntarily. Fewer of the unemployed reported having health problems, or gave this as the reason for leaving their last jobs. The proportion who returned to work during the follow-up year has decreased since 1978; a reverse trend was seen for those who were continuously signed on. ■

[1] First findings of the PSI survey *Credit and Debt in Britain*. R Berthoud and E Kempson, 1990.
[2] *Living standards during unemployment*. vol 1. The results. P Heady and M Smyth, HMSO 1989.

Questions in QA Parliament

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

Department of Employment Ministers
Secretary of State: **Michael Howard**
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State:
Robert Jackson, Eric Forth and Viscount Ullswater

Efficiency scrutinies

James Pawsey (Rugby and Kenilworth) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he intends to publish the report of the efficiency scrutiny of take-up of his department's programmes.

Michael Howard

Michael Howard: I have today placed copies of the report on the scrutiny of take-up of Employment Department programmes in the libraries of this House and of another place. Copies of the report have also been sent to members of the Select Committee on Employment. Further copies are available on request from my department.

My predecessor set up the scrutiny because of his concern—which was shared by the Select Committee on Employment and other honourable members—about the failure of a significant number of long-term unemployed people to take up places on our programmes after they had expressed an interest in doing so, and the tendency of others to leave programmes prematurely after very brief participation. The scrutiny team was asked to recommend cost-effective methods of substantially increasing both levels of take-up and length of participation on the programmes most affected.

We welcome the scrutiny team's report, which we believe contains some practical suggestions to deal with the problem. Overall, we have accepted the great majority of the scrutiny report's 22 main recommendations in full or in part. Most people who enter our programmes for the long-term unemployed are referred by the Employment Service, in particular as a result of Restart interviews. The majority of the recommendations in the scrutiny report are therefore addressed to the Employment Service. Since receiving the report, we have already taken a number of important steps to implement the main recommendations.

First, we have announced a package of measures to improve the Employment Service's claimant advice functions. These include particularly the introduction of 'back to work' plans recording specific agreed action at the end of advisory interviews which can be followed up on a regular basis; the adoption of a caseload approach to claimant advice, so that unemployed people are, where possible, seen and followed up by the same person; and systematic follow up of everyone who agrees at a Restart interview to take up a place on one of the department's programmes but fails to attend.

Second, we have introduced an intensive programme of guidance and advice over a six-week period for the minority of unemployed people who are still unemployed after two years, designed to put them back on the road to a job.

Third, we have announced that we plan to require attendance at a Restart course for those who have been unemployed for two years or more and who at subsequent Restart interviews refuse to participate in any of my department's employment and training programmes. Our experience suggests that many people who are initially reluctant to go on these courses find that in fact the courses give them positive support and help in getting back into work. We shall continue to keep the situation in this area under review.

Other recommendations in the report are directed at the Training Agency and TECs or more generally at the way the Department organises its programmes. We are taking steps to implement these, including the following action:

- in response to the report's recommendation that we should reorganise the way in which we deliver assessment services for long-term unemployed people, we have decided that TECs should be encouraged to develop the services that they are offering, in close co-operation with the Employment Service. We shall be asking them to explore ways of improving and making more widely available the kind of assessment and action planning which now takes place within ET;
- encouraging TECs and the Employment Service to use the new programme flexibilities which are available to TECs and other programme development funds to adjust our programmes to meet the needs of as wide a range of long-term unemployed people as possible. This is in response to the report's recommendation that ministers should consider whether the present range of programmes is adequate to meet the needs of all long-term unemployed people;
- drawing to the attention of TECs those recommendations which are aimed at them, and encouraging the closest possible co-operation between TECs and the Employment Service to ensure that we maximise the contribution that each can make to helping long-term unemployed people.

My rt hon and learned friend the Secretary of State for Scotland will be taking similar action in Scotland in respect of Local Enterprise Companies.

This series of measures should have a significant impact on improving take-up of our programmes and reducing drop-out. We shall monitor this closely. But it is important to keep the problem in perspective. Existing levels of take up on Employment Training, for example, are already an improvement on previous programmes and, on the scrutiny's own findings, well ahead of performance in those other countries on which the scrutiny could obtain information. The measures which we are now putting in place will enable us to do even better.

(July 25)

Training providers

Phillip Oppenheim (Amber Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement about the arrangements for approving training providers under new Youth Training and Employment Training.

Michael Howard: In April 1986, three years after its introduction, the Youth Training Scheme was extended into a two-year programme. At the same time all YTS training providers were required to achieve Approved Training Organisation status. The purpose of the approval process was to ensure that all providers developed and maintained training of the highest possible quality. By October 1988 all providers delivering YTS met the required standards. These arrangements have been carried forward into new Youth Training which I launched on June 28.

Drawing on the YTS experience a similar stringent approval process was introduced into Employment Training from its outset in September 1988. In April 1990 the approvals process was streamlined so that seven common criteria now apply to both Employment Training and new Youth Training. These are:

Stage 1

1. Recruitment, selection and competence of staff;
2. Equal opportunities;
3. Health, safety and suitability of premises and equipment;
4. Financial viability.

Stage 2

5. Identification of training needs;
6. Training designed and delivered to national standards;
7. Effective quality management.

Good progress has been made in extending approval to Employment Training providers. At June 13, 90 per cent had achieved stage 1 approval. The stage 2 approval process is still under way and I expect it to be completed not later than April 1991.

During this period, Training and Enterprise Councils will progressively take over the responsibility for contracting with training providers and for completing the approval process. They will be required to ensure that providers achieve and maintain the standards necessary for approval under each of the seven criteria, or to set and enforce equally or more exacting quality standards to be agreed with my department.

(July 20)

Hong Kong

Michael Stern (Bristol North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many work permits were issued to Hong Kong nationals in the latest available year.

Robert Jackson: The number of work permits issued to Hong Kong nationals during the 12-month period ending on June 30, 1990 was 868.

(July 24)

Employment Training

Cecil Franks (Barrow and Furness) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many students have completed training under the Employment Training scheme; and if he will make a statement.

Robert Jackson: Since its launch over 700,000 people have benefited from the opportunities provided by Employment Training. It is currently helping about 200,000 unemployed people to obtain the skills and experience they need to get and keep jobs. Under Training and Enterprise Councils it will become even more responsive to local needs.

(July 24)

Jobclubs

Majorie Mowlam (Redcar) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how he intends to improve the work of Jobclubs.

Robert Jackson: The Jobclub programme is working well and continues to be very popular.

Current initiatives to improve the programme further includes a new guide for external contractors; improvements to Jobclub leader training; and pilots of special help for people with severe literacy or language difficulties.

(July 24)

Part-time jobs

Donald Thompson (Calder Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of jobs in the United Kingdom are part-time.

Eric Forth: Part-time employment in Great Britain constituted 24 per cent (6,369,000) of the workforce in employment in March 1990, the latest date for which information is available. Figures for part-time workers in Northern Ireland are not available.

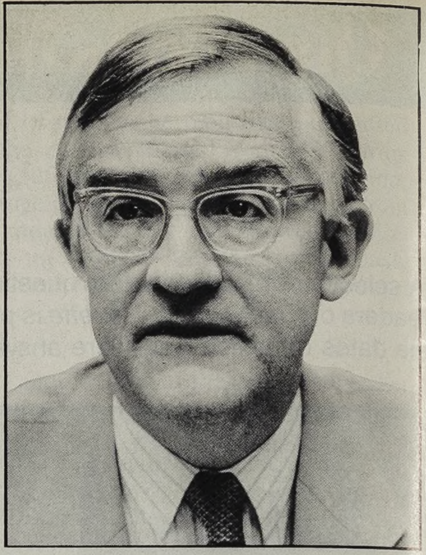
(July 24)

TVEI

Kenneth Hind (West Lancashire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on his proposals for the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative for the next three years.

Robert Jackson: By September 1990, 103 education authorities will be in their five year extension phase of TVEI. The remaining 29 authorities will come into extension when resources permit, provided the authorities' plans meet the appropriate standards. The total budget available for TVEI in 1990–91 is £134 million. Planned expenditure for 1991–92 and 1992–93 is £133 million and £141 million respectively. The total cost of the extension phase will be about £900 million as envisaged in 1986 when TVEI extension was announced.

(July 24)



Robert Jackson

Employment totals

Paul Flynn (Newport West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is his latest estimate of the total number of employees who are counted twice in the employment totals.

Eric Forth: The exact number of employees with two or more jobs included in the published employees in employment estimates is not known, since the estimates are based on figures collected from employers, who will not generally know if an employee is filling the post as an additional job.

However, evidence on the number of people with two jobs can be derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is estimated from the preliminary results of the 1989 LFS that 623,000 employees (2·8 per cent of the total) in Great Britain had a second job as an employee in spring 1989.

(July 24)

Employment rehabilitation

Timothy Kirkhope (Leeds North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he is now able to make a statement on plans to transfer the Employment Rehabilitation Service to the Employment Service.

Robert Jackson: My rt hon and learned friend has decided that the Employment Rehabilitation Service will transfer from the Training Agency to the Employment Service on August 1, 1990 where it will be located alongside the other specialist disability services. Longer-term issues about the organisation of employment assessment and rehabilitation are discussed in the consultative document "Employment and Training for People with Disabilities" which was published on June 29 and on which comments are invited by December 31.

(July 25)

People with disabilities

John Hannam (Exeter) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his department has carried out any studies into the operation and effectiveness of the German quota levy system for disabled people.

Robert Jackson: No formal studies of the German system have been carried out by this department. However, my officials are in regular contact with their European counterparts about all aspects of provision for people with disabilities, including the operation of quota/levy systems.

Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his department has carried out any studies of the operation and effectiveness of the new 6 per cent French quota system for disabled people.

Robert Jackson: No formal studies of the French system have been carried out by this department. However, my officials are in regular contact with their European counterparts about all aspects of provision for people with disabilities, including the operation of quota/levy systems.

(July 26)

Football training

David Evennett (Erith and Crayford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what assessment he has made of the effectiveness of the football training made available under YTS in recent years.

Michael Howard: Football training has been provided under YTS and now under Youth Training since the introduction of YTS in 1983. All 92 Football League clubs are involved in Youth Training.

The effectiveness of the training is evident from the substantial number of ex-trainees now playing regular first team football at clubs throughout the four divisions of the Football League and at international level. The last four Young Players of the Year, including this year's winner, Matthew Le Tissier, were trained on YTS, as were Paul Gascoigne and David Platt, who excelled in England's World Cup team in Italy this year.

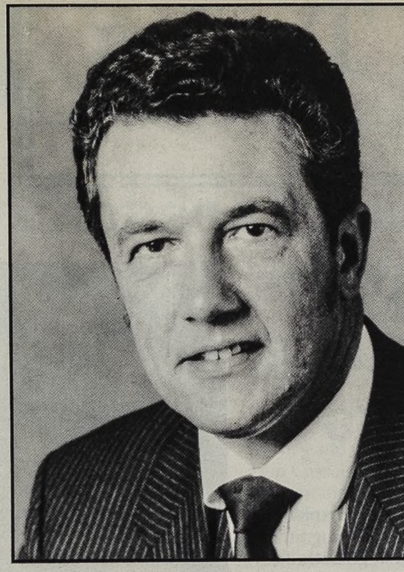
(July 24)

Footwear and textiles industries

Keith Vaz (Leicester East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a further statement about job losses in the footwear and textile industries.

Eric Forth: The unprecedented job growth achieved under this Government is testimony to the success of its policies, which have allowed industry and workers to adapt to changing circumstances and seize new opportunities; it would be counter-productive to try to bolster uncompetitive sectors.

(July 24)



Eric Forth

Agricultural work

Robin Corbett (Birmingham Erdington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures he intends to introduce to prevent deaths due to agricultural work.

Eric Forth: No legislative proposals are planned. However the Health and Safety Executive will continue with its programme of strategies aimed at helping the agricultural industry to achieve reductions in fatal accident levels.

These include: targeting inspection at those workplaces that present the greatest risk to employees, the self employed, their families and the general public including children; carrying out advisory and publicity work to promote an increased awareness of health and safety in the industry; and liaising with all sides of industry to improve the health and safety aspects of products.

In seeking compliance with health and safety legislation, inspectors will also use innovative inspection techniques including blitz initiatives targeted at specific farming operations. They will also pay more attention to the management of health and safety.

Inspectors will pursue their enquiries and any enforcement action to the highest levels at workplaces which do not measure up to the standards expected of them.

(July 24)

Unemployment figures

Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what are the latest unemployment figures; and what were the most nearly comparable figures for June 1979.

Eric Forth: In June 1990 the level of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, in the United Kingdom, was 1,617,100 compared with 1,069,000 in June 1979 on the consistent basis.

(July 24)

Construction sites

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how he intends to improve health and safety on construction sites.

Michael Howard: The prime legal responsibility to bring about improvements rests with the industry itself. As part of a continuing process to promote long-lasting change in the industry, the Health and Safety Commission is to take forward proposals for new legislation to strengthen the legal requirements relating to the management of health and safety on construction sites.

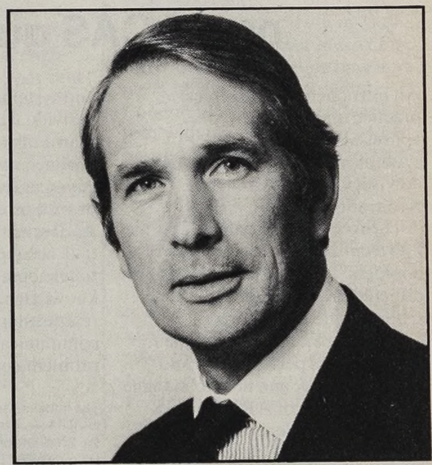
(July 24)

Voluntary sector projects

Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when he will forward plans submitted to his department from voluntary sector projects to the European Social Fund for approval.

Eric Forth: Operational Programmes, which represent aggregated bids from all interested organisations, including those representing the voluntary sector, were submitted to the European Commission on June 15. No individual project applications have as yet been made by the voluntary sector.

(July 24)



Viscount Ullswater

Maternity leave

Jimmy Dunnachie (Glasgow Pollok) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to harmonise female employees' entitlement to maternity leave related to pay with the practice in other countries in the European Community: and if he will make a statement.

Eric Forth: My Rt hon and learned Friend has no such plans. The Government believes that member states should be free to make their own arrangements for maternity, in accordance with national traditions and practices.

(July 24)

Health authority plans professional re-launch for career breaks

Photo: Barnet Health Authority

Jackie Franks, held by her mother Miriam, is being helped by occupational therapy. Head of unit Margaret Gallagher keeps an eye on her sister Katie.

A local health authority plans to aid recruitment with the launch of a free returners' course, aimed at encouraging professionally qualified staff back to work.

Barnet Health Authority is initially targeting occupational therapists who think they would like to return to work. A five-day course is followed by a two-week attachment with currently employed OTs.

The aim is to enable participants to update their knowledge of current occupational practice and to allow a more relaxed atmosphere in which to explore the issues involved in returning to work. In addition, it gives the health authority an opportunity to assess potential applicants for its vacant posts. □

Pay and performance—new ACAS guide

An introductory guide to good practice in setting up appraisal-related pay (ARP) systems has been published by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

The free-33 page pamphlet is the fourteenth in a series of advisory booklets. It discusses benefits and difficulties associated with such schemes; the key factors to consider when introducing them; how to assess performance and relate it to pay, and how to manage certain aspects of ARP schemes.

The booklet deals only with payment systems linked to regular and systematic appraisal of individual performance, rather than with purely work-measured or productivity-based systems (such as payment by results or piecework) or with profit-sharing schemes. ARP schemes, therefore, often take account of factors like timekeeping and attendance, job knowledge, forward planning, relationships with others, communications and problem-solving. □

The booklet, *Appraisal-Related Pay*, is available free from any ACAS office or from the Press Office, ACAS Head Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ.

10,000 get new skills—thanks to loans scheme

Driving instructor, software researcher and BBC radio journalist are just some of the jobs which people have been able to train for by taking out Government-guaranteed Career Development Loans.

More than 10,000 people from all walks of life have now used the loans to acquire new skills and expertise.

The loans of up to £5,000 are available from Barclays, Co-operative and Clydesdale banks and are backed by the Department of Employment.

They cover up to 80 per cent of vocational course fees, plus, where appropriate, the full cost of books and living expenses. The Department meets interest payments for the length of the trainee's course and for up to three months afterwards.

Spending on training supported by the loans amounts to £30 million so far. The scheme is expected to grow by 65 per cent in the current financial year.

The scheme has been running nationally since July 1988, following successful two-year pilots in selected areas of the country. □

Management buy-outs and buy-ins

Management buy-outs exemplified the enterprise culture of the 1980s. They breathed "new life into many sleepy corners of the economy by the liberating force of managerial independence and performance related rewards," claims David Marlow, chief executive of Investors in Industry (3i) in the company's latest annual report.

In the year to March 1990, 3i funded 116 management buy-outs; since 1979 it has invested in more than 1,000 of them. David Marlow now regards buy-outs as an established feature of the financial scene but also warns that careful and prudent structuring is essential if they are to survive their first few heavily geared years.

His chairman, John Cuckney, referred to the inability of many large corporations to develop a high level of entrepreneurial spirit among their staff or to develop reward systems capable of achieving similar results to those of the more successful management buy-outs. "I view the properly financed management buy-out as a positive gain to the economy in its more effective use of scarce human resources," he said.

Other initiatives by 3i last year included investment in 114 greenfield start-ups and 64 management 'buy-ins'—where complete management teams have been introduced to companies whose owners wished either to retire completely or simply to rejuvenate and strengthen their management.

These management buy-ins seem to be a growth area, accounting for £97 million of 3i investment compared to just £15 million the previous year. □

Using recruitment agencies

How to make the best use of recruitment agencies is described in a leaflet published by the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services Ltd.

It also includes advice on the steps needed before starting the recruitment process, direct advertising for staff and the use of recruitment consultants. □

Successful Recruitment: A Guide for Employers is available free to all employers from FRES, 36-38 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RB.

New body to choose UK skills champion

Photo: Jacky Chapman

A Skills Olympic trainee in action in Birmingham in 1989.

A new body, UK Skills, has been set up to handle the selection and final preparation of the UK team to compete at the 31st International Youth Skill Olympics in Amsterdam next June.

UK Skills will get £100,000 in start-up funding from the Training Agency and will be chaired by Sir John Cassels. Patricia Snell, assistant director of operations at the City and Guilds of London Institute, has been appointed as chief executive. Other members of the nine-member board will be drawn mainly from industry and commerce, but will include professional trainers and a government representative. Premises and administrative support will be provided by City and Guilds.

The Skills Olympics are held once every two years, and were hosted by Birmingham in 1989. The event is open to trainees under 23 years old, and consists of practical tests in 34 crafts and services ranging from hairdressing to heavy engineering. The UK finished in eighth place in Birmingham, with nine medals including one gold. Korea was the runaway winner, followed by Taiwan, Austria, West Germany and Japan. □

Changes in average earnings—2nd quarter 1990

Average earnings for the whole economy in the second quarter of 1990, as measured by the average earnings index, showed an increase of 10·0 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is above the underlying increase for the quarter of about 9¾ per cent mainly because of the large amount of arrears of pay appearing in earnings during the latest quarter. With the influence of higher settlements, the growth rate of 9¾ per cent is ¼ percentage point above the rate for the previous quarter, and ¾ per cent higher than the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1989.

The underlying increase in manufacturing industries was about 9¼ per cent in the second quarter—the same as in the first quarter of 1990 but over ½ per cent higher than the 8½ to 8¾ per cent increases which had prevailed since the first quarter of 1988. Previously, reduced overtime working had largely counter-balanced increases in earnings from higher settlements. In the first and second quarters of 1990 overtime working was still lower than a year earlier but settlement levels and bonus payments were higher than in 1989. In service industries the increase was about 9¾ per cent (½ per cent higher than the underlying rate in the first quarter of 1990).

It is estimated that changes in overtime earnings made a negative contribution of ¼ percentage point to the increase in average earnings in manufacturing during the second quarter of 1990, and a negative contribution of between zero and ¼ percentage point to average earnings in the whole economy. □

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the second quarter of 1990.

The table sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes, and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period during 1989 and 1990.

The derived underlying index and the recent restructuring exercise were described in the November 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 606–612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of *Employment Gazette*, p 674.

These notes appear quarterly.

Whole economy average earnings index: 'underlying' series (1988=100)

		Seasonally adjusted	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying increase (per cent) over latest 12 months
			Arrears	Timing* etc		
1989	Jan	105·4	−0·2	−0·4	104·8	9
	Feb	106·1	−0·3	0·2	106·0	9¼
	Mar	107·3	−0·4	−0·4	106·5	9½
	Apr	107·4	−0·3	0·4	107·5	9¼
	May	107·6	−0·4	0·3	107·5	9
	June	108·4	−0·7	0·1	107·8	8¾
	July	109·1	−0·5	0·5	109·1	8¾
	Aug	108·9	−0·5	1·5	109·9	8¾
	Sept	110·9	−0·6	0·6	110·9	9
	Oct	112·2	−1·1	0·7	111·8	9¼
	Nov	112·8	−0·4	0·4	112·8	9¼
	Dec	113·4	−0·3	1·2	114·3	9¼
1990	Jan	115·1	−0·3	−0·1	114·7	9½
	Feb	115·6	−0·2	0·6	116·0	9½
	Mar	117·3	−0·5	−0·1	116·7	9½
	Apr	117·4	−0·4	1·0	118·0	9¾
	May	118·7	−0·8	0·2	118·1	9¾
	[June]	119·5	−0·9	0·0	118·6	10

[ ] Provisional.
* Includes the effect of industrial action.
Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

London weighting 'losing favour'

Many firms are abandoning London weighting as a mechanism for compensating staff for the extra cost of living in the capital in favour of alternative strategies, say pay and performance consultants The Reward Group.

In a survey carried out in May this year, it found that the average Inner London weighting payment was £1,980 a year, and in Outer London £1,185. But for a family of four with one breadwinner which has recently moved to the London suburbs from a provincial city and lives in a three-bedroomed semi-detached house, the extra cost of living can range from nearly £7,000 to almost £11,000 a year.

Even if the same family had moved to London in 1985 and so was unaffected by house price rises since then, the extra costs it faces today would still range from nearly £3,000 to almost £5,000, the survey found.

The most popular alternative to London weighting, says Reward, is to pay the 'market rate' for the job prevailing locally. This helps to reduce labour turnover and hence recruitment costs, but may increase the wages bill. The second alternative is to set salary levels and structures for the main office and then apply percentage differences for other areas. The third and fourth options are to relocate out of Greater London or to employ more staff at home, working as telecommuters. Both of these are set to increase in the 1990s but telecommuting in particular will expand dramatically, The Reward Group forecasts. □

The *London Weighting Survey 1990* is available, price £60, from The Reward Group, Reward House, Diamond Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 0SD.

Arbitration helps voluntary settlements

Complaints to the Central Arbitration Committee (CAC) increased during 1989. There were 15 new references compared to 13 the previous year; all were complaints by trade unions against employers under section 19 of the Employment Protection Act 1975, claiming that employers were failing to disclose information relevant to collective bargaining. However, of the 15 cases dealt with during the year, 14 were withdrawn by the unions concerned—a measure of the CAC's success in obtaining voluntary settlements.

The CAC is an independent body that provides boards of arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes and adjudicates on claims made under the disclosure of information provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The majority of complaints to the CAC concerned the failure to disclose financial information, but its annual report also highlights other topics that are assuming greater significance. These include the effect on employees if an employer decides to transfer part of the business, and employers' failure to disclose information about merit-based or personal payment systems.

The CAC concludes that both employers and trade unions may well need to change their perspectives and allow for a more informal and rational atmosphere if collective bargaining is to continue constructively. □

Copies of the Annual Report 1989 are available from the Central Arbitration Committee, 39 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7BD.

Complete list of NVQs published

A leaflet listing all of the 214 training qualifications so far accredited by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) has been published by the Council.

The qualifications have been created by some 150 lead bodies—mainly industrial training organisations—working in cooperation with awarding bodies like the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC). A qualification is accredited only when a contract has been signed between the awarding body and the NCVQ.

The NCVQ expects its 'National Framework' of qualifications covering almost all occupational areas to be nearly complete by the end of 1992.

- The NCVQ has also produced a set of three videos explaining what National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) have to offer industry. The first is aimed at chief executives and board members and considers the strategic implications of the "training revolution"; the second looks at NVQs from the viewpoint of line managers, personnel staff and trainers; and the third explains the benefits for the individual.

The videos feature key figures from national and multinational companies, the CBI and the TUC. They each come with a supporting booklet and are available from the NCVQ at the address below. Price £60 for the set or £12 separately. □

The leaflet, *NVQ Framework: Progress to Date*, is available free from the NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ.

Evaluating secondment

A guideline document published by Action Resource Centre (ARC) explains how companies and other seconding organisations can evaluate the secondments they make.

A recent survey of secondment practice among major UK companies by ARC revealed how many were missing opportunities and benefits presented by secondment simply through a lack of assessment of its impact on the secondee, the community and on the company itself.

Evaluating secondments, says ARC, enables companies to:

- measure whether the company is achieving corporate responsibility goals;
- 'sell' secondment to senior management internally;
- involve staff and increase morale;
- tell customers about community involvement;
- plan for future training of staff and future secondments.

In the guideline ARC suggests a number of ways in which the impact of a secondment can be measured.

Companies are also being invited to send in examples of secondments they have evaluated which will be publicised by ARC in the near future. □

For further information contact Tracey Adamson at ARC on 071-383 2200.

First aid in the workplace—questions answered

Answers to many of the most common questions asked by employers about first aid in the workplace, have been revised and updated in a leaflet available from the Health and Safety Executive. The release follows the publication of the recently revised Approved Code of Practice and guidance notes on the Health and Safety (First Aid) at Work Regulations 1981. Subjects include:

- the number of first aiders an employer requires—emphasising the need for employers to assess hazards particular to their workplace;
- advice to employers on the role and responsibilities of appointed people;
- information on specific hazards for which provision for additional first aid training is required;
- training of first aiders and appointed people;
- guidance on the contents of first aid boxes and travelling first aid kits; and
- the provision of first aid rooms and first aid records. □

First Aid Needs in Your Workplace IND(G)3L (revised) is available free from HSE public enquiry points (tel 071-221 0870, 0742 752539 or 051-951 4381).

Feeling the strain?—use an armrest!

Many office, shop and factory workers could gain from using a new armrest which, its designers claim, will prevent the onset of Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI).

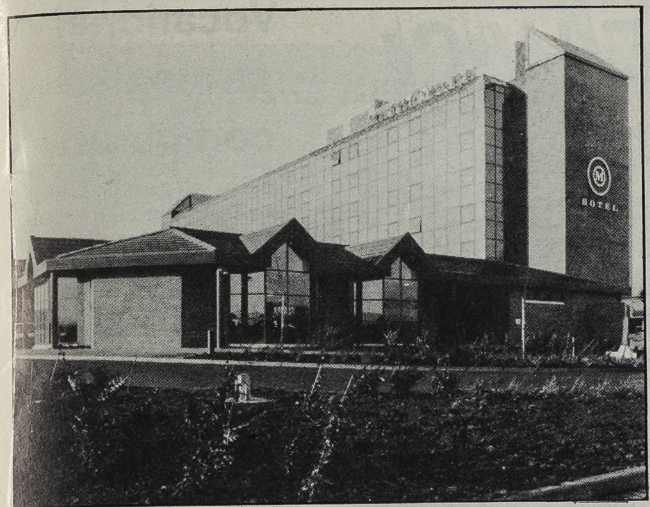
RSI is a crippling form of arthritis caused by working situations where the arms are held out from the body, without support, for long periods.

It is caused by tension in the shoulders and its first symptom is often a tingling sensation in the fingers.

Those most at risk include VDU operators, typists, assembling operatives, and supermarket cashiers.

Manchester-based ergonomic and working environment consultants European Direct Partnership (EDP) has produced the rest, which is attached to the worker's desk and supports the wrist, allowing natural movement of the arms (see picture). It is based on a model introduced in Sweden some ten years ago, and is manufactured there. The rests can be fitted to over 90 per cent of modern office furniture, and cost £144 per pair. EDP advises many of its customers to use the rest in combination with a footstool.

The rests are available from EDP Consulting Group Ltd, 65 Peter Street, Manchester M2 5PB. □



Metro Park Hotel Gateshead which was nominated for an 'England for excellence' award for its theme bedrooms.

Boomtime for hotel investment

Investment in England's hotel industry continues to hit record levels—now topping £1,400 million—despite high interest rates damaging the property market generally, says the English Tourist Board.

According to the Board's *Investment in Tourism* report, 105 new hotels were under construction at the end of June—more than at any time in the previous 15 years.

The report, which gives detailed information on tourism investment by region and category, shows that the total value of tourism projects with a capital cost of over £500,000 under construction in England at the end of June was £2,900 million.

While investment in new hotels is spread throughout the country, nearly 20 per cent of these hotels are associated with golf course developments, and many also incorporate extensive leisure facilities.

Investment in Tourism, published half-yearly by the ETB, covers a wide range of tourism and leisure developments including attractions, self-catering projects, and marinas as well as hotels. It is available, price £50, from the English Tourist Board, 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0ET. □

New guidance published on dangerous sites

The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990 came into operation on September 1, and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has now published practical guidance to site operators on how to comply with them.

The regulations cover on-site storage of all dangerous substances, other than a few exempt specified substances.

Except for petrol filling stations, all sites having 25 tonnes or more of dangerous substances must carry suitable access warning signs.

By October 1, operators of these sites should have notified their enforcing authority under the Health and Safety at Work Act and the local fire authority, unless their activity is one which is specifically exempted (ie: because it is already subject to certain other licensing or notification requirements). The guidance booklet contains the regulations in full and gives a commentary on each provision; gives full details of the exceptions from the regulations; and covers the requirements for the erection of access signs and for notification in detail, including a suggested form of notification. □

'Notifiction and marking of sites—The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990: Guidance on the Regulations', HS (R) 29 is available from HMSO and booksellers. Price £3.50. ISBN 0 11 885435 6.

HSE agrees computerised accident report forms

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has decided to approve the use of computer-generated accident and ill-health report forms.

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 require written reports of injuries, dangerous occurrences and cases of ill health to be sent to the relevant enforcing authority (usually the HSE or a local authority) on an approved report form.

Until now the HSE has approved two forms, one for reporting injuries and dangerous occurrences and another for ill-health reports. These forms, F2508 and F2508A, are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO). Now the HSE will approve any computer-generated report form having the same format and requiring the same information to be recorded as the HMSO versions.

Organisations wishing to take advantage of the new approval should note, however, that the existing report forms are Crown Copyright and that it will be necessary to negotiate contract copyright terms with HMSO. □

Diary dates

- *Contemporary Trends in Assessment* (September 17-19, University of Warwick). A conference for personnel managers on ways to identify, assess and develop employee skills. Speakers will include Sir John Harvey-Jones and psychologist Professor Hans Eysenck. Subjects will range from leadership qualities to stress in the workplace. Conference fee: £517.50. Inquiries to Karen Bailey or Lance Mager, Saville and Holdsworth Ltd, 3 AC Court, High Street, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 0SR.
- *Managing Men and Women Managers* (September 18-19, Vanderbilt Hotel, London). A workshop for both men and women middle managers to explore assumptions about gender in the workplace, the implications these can have, and how to change behaviour. Fee from £320 to £635. Details from Rowena Palser, Women and Training, Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester GL1 3PL.
- *The Strategic Role of Training and Development* (The Oxford Seminar, September 20, Worcester College, Oxford). Designed for senior personnel staff. Speakers will include Post Office chairman Sir Bryan Nicholson. Fee £322 including VAT. Inquiries to Consultancy Services, Delegacy of Local Examinations, Ewart House, Summertown, Oxford OX2 7BZ.
- *Effective Training and Development Strategies in Financial Services* (September 24-25, Cavendish Conference Centre, London. Fee: £545 plus VAT. Inquiries to: Institute for International Research Ltd, 28th Floor, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DD.
- *Work Experience and the National Curriculum* (September 25-27, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge). A conference to explore collaboration between education and industry to achieve quality in pupil placements; and to examine the scope for work experience within the National Curriculum. Organised by the Careers Research and Advisory Council (CRAC). Residential fee: £217.35. Details from Projects Office, CRAC, Sheraton House, Castle Park, Cambridge CB3 0AX.
- *Jobs '90* (October 3–7, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham). The first-ever exhibition and series of seminars organised by the Institute of Careers Officers for pupils and students aged 16–21, their parents and teachers. Aims to inform about career openings in industry and commerce, and the further and higher education required to exploit them. Wide range of 'blue-chip' companies exhibiting. Details from: Exhibitions Division, National Exhibitions Centre, Birmingham B40 1NT.
- *How to be Fair and Reasonable . . . and Avoid Tribunals* (October 4, Kensington Close Hotel, London). A one-day seminar for personnel specialists, line managers and directors of small businesses. Fee: £235.75. Details from: Croner Conferences and Training, Croner House, London Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 6SR.
- *New Career* (October 5–6, Novotel, London). Recruitment fair/career advice aimed specifically at women returners, career changers and the over-35s. Inquiries to: Intro UK Ltd, 70 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

REVIEWS

The smaller company and 1992

Guidance for the smaller company is what Dr David Stoker and Vincent Benson of Durham University Business School provide in their book. *The Smaller Company and 1992*.

The European Community has recognised that small firms—with their growth potential, their ability to innovate and flexibility to cope with change—should be encouraged and supported. To this end the Commission has promoted its Small and Medium Enterprise Task Force (SME) to a full Directorate-General (DG23). Nevertheless, with the single market, an economic environment is being created which presents greater threats to SMEs than to larger companies, say the authors. They warn that the challenges of the the single market for SMEs are not those of a multi-national company but smaller—they are inherently different.

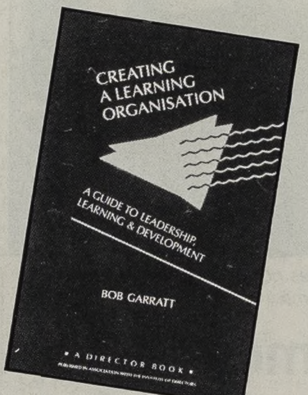
The book is aimed at owner-managers, business studies students, economists and, in particular, those people who advise small companies.□

The Smaller Company and 1992 by David Stoker and Vincent Benson is available from Dower House Publications, 7a Westminister Street, Yeovil, Somerset GA20 1AF. Price £4.95 plus 65p p and p.

Learn and prosper

According to this short book, the new concept of the 'learning organisation' is having a profound impact on current management thinking. To survive, companies and organisations must be able to learn and develop. The learning process starts with directors, and the book sets out to show how they can train both themselves and their staff to create a forward-looking, adaptable and effective organisation.

The role of a director, says the author, is to lead and give direction and not simply to problem-solve, but many fail in this respect. Ways of tackling this problem are discussed, followed by an evaluation of the resources for staff development, including self-study and distance-learning. Later chapters look at issues like the need for a sound development process for the whole organisation, intellectual property rights and branding, and how people can be encouraged to feel committed to the organisation they work for.



A grounding in management theory would certainly be helpful in following the author's argument. □

Creating a Learning Organisation: a Guide to Leadership, Learning and Development, by Bob Garratt, is published by Director Books, Fitzwilliam Publishing Ltd, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY, 96 pages, Price £25. ISBN 1 870555 24 4.

Vocational strategies compared

Both Britain and Germany now face similar problems of structural unemployment, combined with a looming skills shortage.

Germany has a well developed system of vocational education while Britain is trying to move to a system under which the majority of school-leavers receive vocational training to a high standard.

Training Without Trainers compares the way in which young workers are currently trained in Germany with the system now being introduced in Britain. It also contrasts the way in which vocational training has evolved in each country.

The book points out that, unlike Britain, Germany has a cadre of valued front-line production supervisors known as 'Meister' who take responsibility for the delivery of training.

The authors emphasise that high quality training cannot be delivered by low quality trainers and in consequence improving Britain's supply of qualified trainers should be a priority over the next few years. □

Training Without Trainers by Professor Richard Rose and Gunter Wignanck, is published by the Anglo-German Foundation. Price £11. ISBN 0 905492 66 8.

Helping to pay for training

Just published is a new, fourth edition of *Paying for Training*—the guide to the 101 official schemes providing grants or subsidies to help employers and training providers meet the costs of adult training. Endorsed—and originally funded by—the Department of Education and Science's Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating (PICKUP) programme, the guide is claimed by its publishers to be the only comprehensive reference work on the subject, with every entry checked by the relevant government department, local authority and development agency. Some of the schemes listed are run by the European Community.□

Paying for Training is published by the Planning Exchange, Publications, 186 Bath Street, Glasgow G2 4HG. Price £48. ISBN 0 905011 38 4.

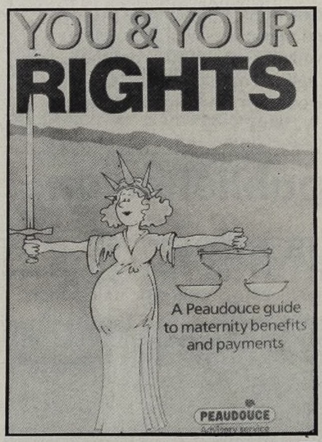
Maternity update

A revised and updated guide to maternity rights has been produced by nappy manufacturers, Peaudouce.

Set out clearly in sections and written in an easy, uncomplicated style, *You and Your Rights* has been updated with all the new information and revised figures resulting from the 1990 budget.

The Peaudouce guide has been approved by the Health Visitors Association and the information agreed with the Employment Department, the DSS and the Inland Revenue.□

Copies of *You and Your Rights* are available free from Peaudouce Advisory Service, Dept P, PO Box 497, Telford, Shropshire.



'Snuff it out' training guide

Fire extinguishers are a fact of life. They are on every office and factory wall; but how many people know which type to use and how to use them effectively? This knowledge could save countless lives.

John Burder Films has produced a 14-minute training video on precisely this subject. *Common Sense Guide to Fire Extinguishers* is a practical guide showing the main types of extinguisher and how they should be used.

It demonstrates the difference between water, powder, foam, CO_2 and foam spray and the use of hosereels. Although vaporising liquid extinguishers are included, there is environmental concern over this particular method and consequently the description is brief. □

For further information on how to hire or purchase *Common Sense Guide to Extinguishers*, contact Guild Sound and Vision Ltd, 6 Royce Road, Peterborough, PE 5YB (tel 0733 315315).

Free employment law

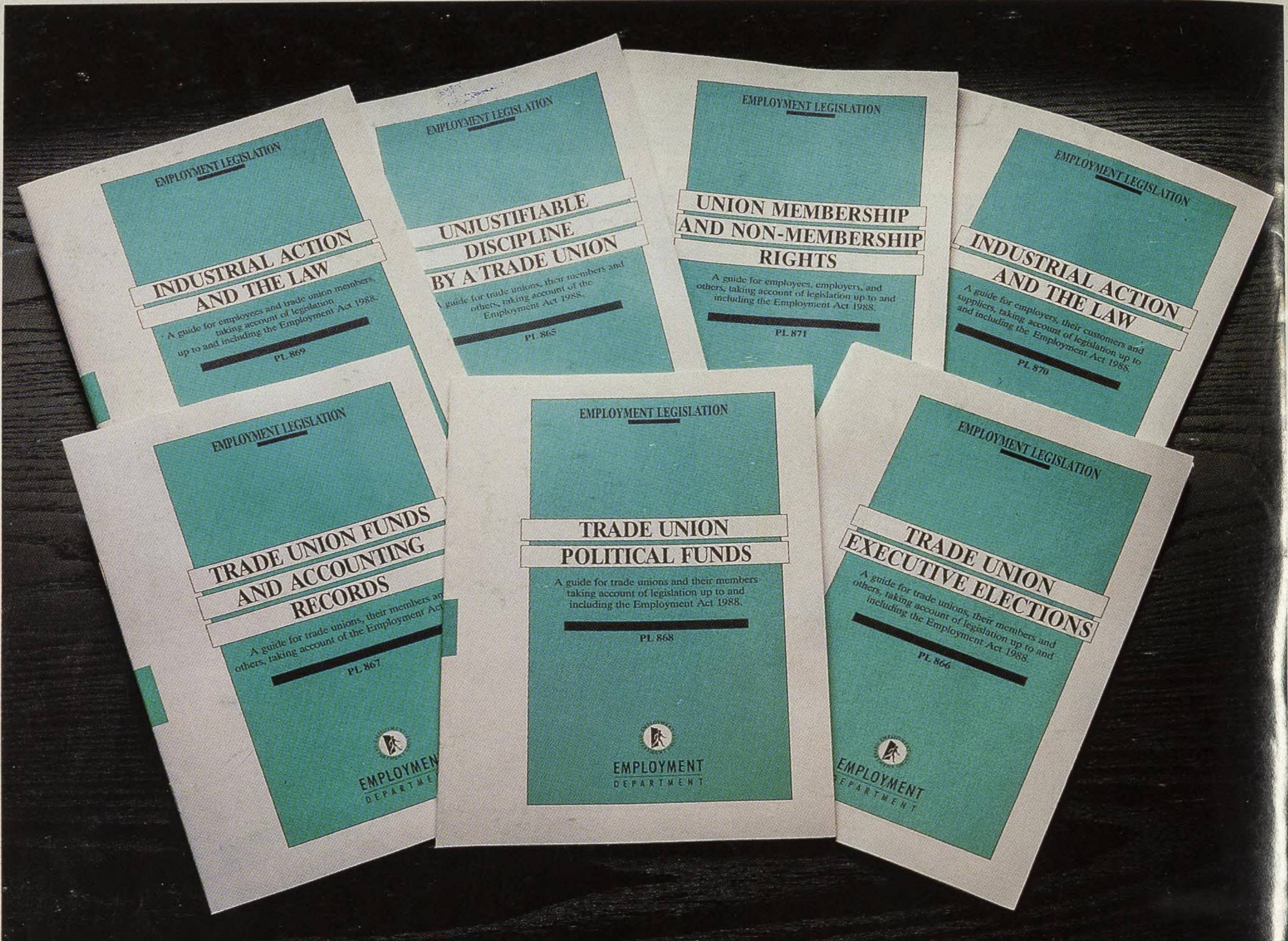
A brief review of the main developments in employment law over the past year has been published by solicitors Frere Cholmeley.

The leaflet examines changes such as the Employment Act 1989, developments in equal pay and sex discrimination law, and the Wages Act 1986.

Frere Cholmeley also looks at some of the changes likely in 1990, and the leaflet covers relevant European legislation and recent decisions of the European Court of Justice.□

Free copies of *Changes in Employment Law Affecting Your Business 1989-90* are obtainable from Gill Costin, Frere Cholmeley, 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3HH.

Printed in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty's Stationery Office



New guidance booklets on Industrial Relations and Trade Union Law

These new guidance booklets take account of changes made to industrial relations and trade union law by the Employment Act 1988. In some cases they replace guidance booklets that were previously available.

- **Industrial action and the law: a guide for employers, their customers and suppliers (PL 870)**
- **Industrial action and the law: a guide for employees and trade union members (PL 869)**
- **Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union (PL 865)**
- **Union membership and non-membership rights (PL 871)**
- **Trade union executive elections (PL 866)**
- **Trade union funds and accounting records (PL 867)**
- **Trade union political funds (PL 868)**

Booklets are obtainable free of charge from any office of the Employment Service or from any regional office of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

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