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TIME FOR ENTERPRISE

White Paper - Education and Training for the 21st Century

Employment Department Free leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies, orders should be sent to Dept IB, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (TEED) or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department

General information

Employment and Training Services for you

Details of the extensive range of ED employment and training programmes and business help

Employment legislation

Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700
Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)
Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)
Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (2nd rev)
Suspension on medical grou health and safety	unds under
regulations	PL705 (2nd rev)

Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PL703

Union membership and

Unfairly dismissed?

non-membership rights

Itemized pay statement PL704 (1st rev) PL724 (3rd rev) Guarantee payments Employment rights on the

PL871

PL712 (5th rev)

PL867

PL868

PL699 (2nd rev) transfer of an undertaking Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL711 Time off for public duties PI 702

Rights of notice and sons for dismissa PL707 (2nd rev) Union secret ballots PL701 (2nd rev)

Redundancy payments PI 808 Limits on payments PL827 Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union PL865

Trade union executive elections PL866 Trade union funds and

accounting records Trade union political funds The Employment Act 1988 and trade union law provisions PI 854

A guide to the Employment Act 1989 PL888 A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

Industrial action and the law A guide for employees and trade union members

The Employment Act 1990 Industrial action and the law

and suppliers Fair and unfair dismissala guide for employers

Individual rights of employeesa guide for employers

A guide for employers, their customers

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—trade union ballots on industrial action

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

A simple leaflet for employers, summarising employment law

Fact sheets on employment law
A series giving basic details for employers and

Health and safety

AIDS and the workplace PL893 A guide for employers Alcohol in the workplace PL859 A guide for employers Drug misuse and the workplace PL880 A guide for employers

Wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 A summary of part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 in six languages

Industrial tribunals

ndustrial tribunals procedure for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, ITI 19 (1983)

ITL1 (1989)

PL720

PL743

PL748

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards-a

Sex equality

PI 869

PI 870

PL714

RPLI (1983)

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970

Equal pay for women-what you should know about it Information for working women

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Employers' guide to the work perr OW5 (1987)

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience OW21 (1987)

Miscellaneous

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

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment PL594 (4th rev) business services

The United Kingdom in Europe People, Jobs and Progress Fact pack on British government concerns about the 'Social Charter

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



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June 1991

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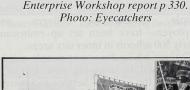
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COVER PICTURE

Keith Forbes at the Chimes Clock and

Sundial Cabin. See Small Firms and

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An analysis of trade union membership in 1989 p 337



An updating of weights for the Retail Prices Index for 1991 p 351

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Education and Training — The Key to

Major's blueprint for 21st century training

by Andrew Opie

A radical strategy to boost the numbers of young people continuing in work-related education and training and to raise standards has been announced by the Prime Minister, John Major.

Launching the White Paper Education last month, Mr Major was joined by Employment Secretary Michael Howard, Education Secretary Kenneth Clarke, Scottish Secretary Ian Lang and Welsh Secretary David Hunt.

Post-16 education and training will be overhauled as the barriers between are removed and business leaders are given mixture. a greater say in the way schools and colleges prepare young people for working life.

The aim is to build on existing reforms. like the National Curriculum, to ensure that high-quality further education or training becomes the norm for all 16 and 17 year olds who can benefit from it.

Motivation

"In the past," said the Prime Minister, "too many 16 year olds have been made to feel that further education or training is not for them. As a result, we have too many young people without the skills or strengthened by allowing new forms of motivation to get off to a good start in their working life.

"We are committed to overcoming this distinction."

Employment Secretary Michael Howard said that the White Paper would "transform the prospects" of 16 to 19 year olds.

These proposals will open doors for all our young people, whatever their background and aspirations. They will strengthen the foundation of skills that the economy will need in the future.'

To cater for the large proportion of young people who currently leave full-time education before the age of 18, the training credit pilot scheme, launched in eleven areas in March, is to be extended across

By 1995 every 16 and 17 year old not in school or college full-time will be given a credit worth typically at least £1,000 to spend on training towards National Vocational Qualifications at level II (broadly equivalent to craftsman or GCSE)

For those staying on at school or college, new qualifications offering students a general preparation for the world of work will be developed alongside National Vocational Qualifications in specific subjects, like those already offered by City and Guilds and BTEC.

To promote equality of status for academic and vocational qualifications, two and Training for the 21st Century in London new diplomas—one Ordinary and the other Advanced—will be created after wide consultation.

The Ordinary diploma may recognise the achievement of five GCSEs, their equivalent in vocational qualifications, or a mixture of the two, while the Advanced diploma could be awarded for attaining two traditional academic and vocational courses A levels, their vocational equivalent, or a

A levels and AS (Advanced Supplementary) levels will be retained as the measure of high-level achievement in academic subjects.

The worlds of work and of education and training will be brought closer together by extending the Compact scheme nationwide. So far 51 highly successful Compacts-'performance agreements' between young people, schools or colleges, and employers—have been set up embracing nearly 500 schools in inner city areas.

Careers advice for young people will be managing the Careers Service to emerge. These could include direct management by TECs and contracting out to the private

IN BRIEF

- Every 16 and 17 year old leaving full-time education will be offered a training credit by 1996.
- NVQs will be introduced as quickly as possible and colleges will be required to adopt them quickly.
- Two new Diplomas—one Ordinary and the other Advanced—will combine academic and work-related qualifications.
- Compacts—performance bargains between youngsters, employers, schools and colleges-will be extended nationwide.
- The National Record of Achievement, a burgundy folder enabling individuals to summarise their achievements in education and training, will be used by the great majority of school leavers next year.
- New ways of managing the Careers Service will be encouraged, including partnerships between local education authorities and
- Business leaders will be given more influence in post-16 education through TECs. TECs will have an expanded role in running training credits, compacts, the careers service, and colleges.



Prime Minister John Major at the launch of the White Paper in London. Too many young people lack the skill and motivation needed for a good start in life,

Credits

careers advice, strengthening careers libraries in schools and colleges and improving in-service training for Careers Service advisers.

The National Record of Achievement, a folder summarising an individual's achievements in education and training and launched only three months ago, is to be used by the great majority of school leavers next year.

Employers are to be given more influence in post-16 education through the TECs. Apart from their new role in developing the Careers Service, in training credits and Compacts, TECs will also be represented on the governing boards of further education colleges and sixth-form colleges when these are freed from local authority control from April 1993.

The White Paper welcomes an initiative from the CBI to set training targets for employers to raise attainment levels of both 16 to 19 year olds and older employees.

"We look forward to seeing the conclusions of the CBI's consultation, and to discussing with them how the One of the 11 training credit 'passports' currently Government can be associated most being piloted.

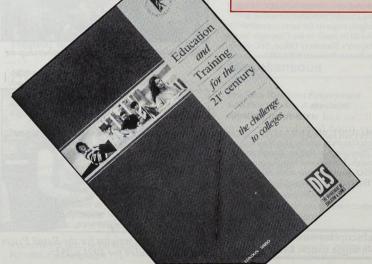
fully-skilled employees are widened.

Rewards

In such a scheme run by the chemical industry, young people are given special trainee status and clear progression, from initial trainee pay to higher rewards when new skills can be put to use.

The White Paper has been welcomed by, among others, Eric Dancer, chairman of the TEC 'Group of 10'. "All these proposals point to a significantly increased role for TECs in the vital task of improving skill levels in this country. This is very welcome. and is confirmation of the trust which the Government has in the TECs.

Education and Training for the 21st Century (two volumes) is available, price £11, from HMSO, ISBN 0 10 1153627. Another White Paper, Access and Opportunity: A Strategy for Education and Training, outlines the parallel changes being introduced in Scotland; it is also available, price £5.50, from HMSO, Cm



'Don't stifle initiative!'

Employment Secretary Michael Howard • to draw on the skills and knowledge of has launched a major new European initiative on employee involvement, as well as a joint Government-CBI campaign targeted at British companies and

Referring to the proposal he had put to his fellow Employment Ministers in the to encourage the development of company policies for informing and, where appropriate, consulting employees, Mr Howard said

"I believe that the best way for the European Community to ensure the development of effective employee countries can claim a comparable diversity involvement is by spreading awareness of the variety of models which have proved successful both in this country and elsewhere.

Boost

He explained that his proposal, which might ultimately take the form of a recommendation or a resolution from the Council of Ministers, would have five specific aims:

- to generate the commitment of all employees to the success of the business;
- to enable the business to adapt to changing markets and improve its prospects;
- to increase employees' job satisfaction;

all employees to boost performance and productivity; and

• to provide all employees with the chance to contribute to their company's development.

"This five-point initiative underlines the European Community for a new initiative importance of allowing a diversity of approaches to employee involvement in line with the law and practice in each Member State," Mr Howard said.

"The best British companies are now among European leaders in the field of employee involvement. Few other or flexibility of approach to this issue," he

The new joint Government-CBI describing how effective employee involvement helps to achieve benefits such as improved quality, rising productivity and better customer care, while at the same time increasing employees' job satisfaction.

Getting employers to abandon outdated practices and attitudes to consulting their employees, said Mr Howard, was central to the 'unfinished revolution' in industrial relations begun in 1979.

consultative arrangements and too little willingness on the part of managers to deal 071-379 7400.

with their employees as individuals," he

This was why imposing compulsory consultation arrangements on the UK, as the European Commission proposed, would be a major mistake, added Mr

"They would stifle the imagination and initiative which many British employers have displayed and bring to an end many of the most promising experiments in employee involvement in this country," he

The new campaign will aim to get the message of the benefits of best practice across to every company.

"Too often in the past we have preached campaign will promote a set of guidelines the message to those who are already converted," said Mr Howard, "and we have not reached beyond the magic circle of companies which already understood its importance.

> The next in a series of conferences and seminars being held as part of the campaign is expected to take place in London in July

The first guideline, dealing with the issue of quality, has already been published. Copies and further information are "In some sectors of the economy there is available from Employee Relations still too much reliance on formalised Group, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, tel:

JIG goes nationwide

More than 80,000 long-term unemployed people will receive extra job help this year as the Employment Department's Job Interview Guarantee (JIG) scheme goes nationwide.

JIG involves an agreement between an employer and the Employment Service where the firm guarantees to interview for its vacancies all candidates submitted through any one of five paths. These paths include screening interviews, work trials and training courses.

The scheme, launched as a pilot programme in 20 inner city areas in March 1989, has involved 3,000 employers and has helped to find jobs for nearly 5,000 people. Now the programme is being extended to 200 locations.

More than 82,000 JIG places are planned and the scheme aims to place 24,000 people

Speaking at the nationwide launch which took place at Liverpool Street Station in London, Mr Howard said:

"Effective recruitment is one of the hardest tasks any company faces—even in areas where many of the local workforce are unemployed. JIG has been very successful in bridging the divide by giving individuals and employers the chance to see each other



Full steam ahead! Employment Secretary Michael Howard greets Ian Dobbs of Network Southeast at Liverpool Street station for the national launch of JIG. Conductor Patrick Morgan (right) is one of 12

Employment Service told, 'Find 5,000 jobs a day!'

The task of placing 5,000 unemployed people into jobs every working day has been set for the Employment Service by **Employment Secretary Michael Howard.**

The target is just one of the objectives agreed between Mr Howard and ES chief executive Mike Fogden for the year ahead as part of the Annual Performance Agreement for 1991-92.

Targets for finding jobs for long-term unemployed people, for people with disabilities and people in inner city areas have also been set to reflect the importance. attached to helping those at greater disadvantage.

The aim is to place in jobs 1.3 million people including:

- 208,000 long-term unemployed (those unemployed for six months or more);
- 442,000 inner-city residents;
- 31,200 people with disabilities.

The overall target has been slightly reduced from last year's 1.65 million, reflecting the downturn in the labour market and the anticipated reduction in vacancies notified to the ES.

The agreement also requires that at least 91 per cent of new claims for unemployment benefit are processed into the national benefit service computer within six days of receiving the claim—the same target as last year, while the accuracy target for the payments is being increased slightly to 95.5 per cent.

With the number of new claims now increasing, the ES management believes the new benefit target will be particularly stretching

Progress on integrating jobcentres and benefit offices has been good, and the ES was successful in reaching its target of nearly 500 integrated offices by the end of the 1990-91 financial year.

The aim for the current year is to bring the total up to 660 integrated offices.

Don't make it a barrier

Employers should recognise that mental illness need not be a barrier to productive employment, said Employment Minister Robert Jackson last month

"New recruits who have recovered from a mental illness can be successfully integrated into the workforce," he stressed.

Speaking at the launch in London of the Action Pack on Mental Health and Employment—a Guide to Good Practice by MIND, the mental health charity, Mr Jackson said, "I would like to emphasise how much I welcome this initiative.

"It is an important addition to the advice and guidance available to employers in the area of mental health.

Mr Jackson said that the Employment Department encourages people with disabilities and those with mental health problems to make full use of its general schemes and services, and also offers a range of specialist help.

For copies of the Action Pack and further information, contact MIND South East, 4th Floor, 24-52 Stephenson Way, London NW1 2HD Tel: 071-387 9126.

Million up for NRA!

More than one-and-a-quarter million copies of the new National Record of Achievement have been ordered in the three months since its launch.

The record, called a 'passport to life' by Employment Secretary Michael Howard, is a burgundy-coloured folder which people of all ages can use to record their qualifications and achievements, experience in education, training and personal development.

Most of the folders will go to schools, but 100,000 have been ordered by employers and trainers.

Mr Howard commented: "The NRA is a document which every individual maintains throughout life, from school to retirement, and which records their accumulated achievements.

"People thought it might take a while to catch on, as we have never had anything like this in the country before. How wrong they were!

Revised code of practice issued

A revised statutory Code of Practice, Trade Union Ballots on Industrial Action came into operation on May 20, 1991. The Code is issued by the Secretary of State for Employment under section 3 of the Employment Act 1980, and replaces the original Code which came into operation on April 11, 1990.

The Code has been revised to take account of changes made to the relevant law on industrial action balloting by the Employment Act 1990. The only changes made to the Code are those which are necessary to bring it up to date with the law as it now stands. Like the original Code, the revised Code gives guidance to promote desirable practices in relation to the conduct by trade unions of industrial action ballots.

The statutory status of the Code means that it canot impose any legal obligations, and failure to follow its recommendations does not render anyone liable to proceedings. But any provisions of the Code are to be admissible in evidence, and to be taken into account in proceedings before any court where it considers them relevant

The revised Code of Practice, Trade Union Ballots on Industrial Action, is available free of charge from Employment Service local offices or (single copies only) from regional offices of ACAS.

Fuelling the engine of the economy

Despite difficult trading conditions over the past year, the number of small firms in Britain has continued to grow, contributing significantly to the economy as a whole.

Flair, adaptability and initiative are key characteristics of the small firms sector, and it is just these attributes that the Government aims to encourage to maintain the UK's momentum of growth in enterprise.

"Small firms," says Employment Secretary Michael Howard, "can be seen very much as the engine of the economy."

Mr Howard was addressing an audience of business people at a Small Firms and Enterprise Workshop, held last month in London—the first time representatives from TECs, LECs and small firms have come together to discuss a common policy agenda for developing small firms.

It was also the occasion for the launch of the Government's second report on small businesses. Small Firms in Britain 1991 provides a snapshot of the performance and composition of this sector, and describes the wide range of measures offered by both the Government and private sector agencies to encourage self-employment and support new and growing businesses.

The report reveals that small firms form a huge and growing sector of the economy, with an important role in job creation:

- firms employing fewer than 20 people account for some 96 per cent of UK businesses, and produce 21 per cent of IJK turnover.
- between 1979 and 1989 a total of 373,000 new firms registered for VAT;
- in the same period self-employment rose by over 70 per cent to 3.25 million, and the figures for self-employed women
- between 1985 and 1987 small firms created more than half a million new jobs, compared with 20,000 created by larger companies.

The task now, said Mr Howard, is to ensure that small firms have the expertise, information, advice and support which they will need to meet the challenge of a Single European Market in

A key part of the Government strategy to support self-employment and small firms will be played by the TECs and LECs, which have taken over responsibility for training and enterprise to meet local needs.

The report, Small Firms in Britain 1991, is available from HMSO, price £4.



Eric Forth, Small Firms Minister speaking at the conference.

Two new task forces

Job and training prospects for the people of and Industry, Hackney (East London), Hull and South Environment, and people from outside Tyneside are to get a boost this year with the bodies, and they work together with TECs, setting up of three new inner-city task

officials from the Departments of Trade keep the total number of forces at 16.

Employment and local councils, business and colleges.

Task forces will close in Hartlepool, The forces comprise small teams of Leeds' and Spitalfields (East London) to

Decision-making made easy!

A new information network designed to keep key decision-makers abreast of the latest data and research on the labour market has been launched by the Employment Department.

Called Skills and Enterprise Network, the free service will include brief summaries of all the latest British research and detailed reports on the more important work, mailed out eight times a year.

There will be annual conferences, regional skill seminars, a 'bulletin board' for information exchange, and from December access to a new computer database.

The service is aimed at people in training, education and enterprise such as TEC staff, company personnel officers, and researchers whose decisions could be influenced by new data on subjects like demographics or women returners.

Network members can opt for one of three levels of service to suit the degree of detail they require.

An information pack on the Network is available from the Employment Department, Room W801, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593118. Members will receive the first publications in July.

Greener tourism plans announced

Action to protect the environment from problems like overcrowding and traffic congestion associated with the growth of tourism is to be taken by the English Tourist

The measures follow publication of the report of the Tourism and the Environment Task Force, set up by Employment Minister Michael Howard in August last year to advise on ways of ensuring that the environment is protected from the pressures of Britain's growing tourist industry.

The report says that tourism and the environment must be managed to achieve long-term sustainability and harmony between the needs of the visitor, the place and the community.

Pilots

It identified a pressing need for better management of visitors at tourist attractions, including more guidance and dissemination of good practice, more assessment of the effects of tourism, more innovation and more co-ordination between the various tourism and environmental agencies.

To implement the findings, the English Tourist Board (ETB) will mount a series of pilot projects to promote better management of visitors, including a scheme to establish US-style 'urban rangers' in the good practice, ETB will publish two

developing tourist area of Castlefields in Manchester, and another to fund environmental improvements and maintain 'countryside features in upland Cumbria.

To spread information and guidance on

manuals of good practice—one for tourism operators in National Parks, due out this summer, and the other on 'green tourism' for tourism operators and developers.

The Board also plans a European forum to exchange and publicise good practice through the continent, and a new, improved Green Tourism Award for England.

ETB chief executive John East says that he expects the tourism industry to contribute to the cost of the new projects.

"We plan to launch a simple mechanism to enable the industry to respond to the challenge. This might take the form of a fund designed to help projects agreed with local operators and co-ordinated at national and local level," he told a conference to mark the launch of the report.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard called the Task Force's report "the first systematic attempt to look at real experience and to set out practical guidance"

The industry's glittering prospects would be tarnished unless its responsibilities to the environment were taken seriously. Mr Howard said.

Tourism and the Environment-Maintaining the Balance is available free from the ETB, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL or from Tourism Branch, Employment Department, Room 121, Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H9NF

Britain's chance to win back tourists

Britain's tourism industry has a unique opportunity this year to win back its share of the domestic market lost to overseas destinations, said Tourism Minister Viscount Ullswater last month.

"Our own residents who opt for overseas holidays need to be made much more aware of the tremendous range and quality of new attractions which this country and its capital now offer", he said.

New auides

Launching four new tourist guides from London Transport, the Minister commented that the provision of useful, interesting and up-to-date information enabled all visitors to make the most of their time in the capital and encouraged them to return for future holidays.

"With over 60 per cent of overseas visitors to this country staying in, or passing through, London, the capital is still, and

will continue to be, Britain's key tourism

"The thematic nature of the guides will suit the particular needs of different visitors—from those who have to watch the pennies to those who have to watch the children.

"They also acknowledge and cater for the needs of people with disabilities which is most welcome and ensures that tourism is indeed for all, not just for those for whom mobility and access are not a problem", he

The Minister stressed that long-term success on both the domestic and international fronts depended upon the availability of a helpful and reliable service.

"Grass roots staff play a role here by dealing with people totally new to London in a helpful and pleasant way".

Tourism Minister Viscount Ullswater



Attack of the verbals

No one should feel afraid to come to work because they run the risk of violence or

Employees should naturally look to their employer to do everything possible to reduce such risks. So said Employment Minister Eric Forth at the latest in a series of HSE seminars on the issue of violence in the workplace.

The seminar looked at the specific problem of harassment of staff by members of the public. The HSE defines 'harassment' in this instance as covering all sorts of verbal abuse and threats (including racial and sexual abuse) to staff, which stop short of physical violence.

The aim of the seminar was to bring together employer and employee representatives from various industries where abuse can be a problem (that is, retail, transport, education and social services) to stimulate discussion and search for practical solutions

The speakers included representatives from the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, and Diane Lamplugh of the Suzy Lamplugh Trust, who stressed that it is time that "harassment is seen as a people, rather than a gender, problem"

The main theme was that good the safety of one's staff. Therefore, companies. employers should take claims of harassment seriously and link a strategy for preventing or dealing with harassment with their harassment, including:

standard health and safety policies.

Failure to do so, said Mr Forth, could have widespread, long-lasting consequences: "Abuse can affect not only the person assaulted but the whole organisation. It generates resentment, fear and stress and can lead to illness and absenteeism, a decline of morale and productivity, and can upset good industrial

Moreover, a recent survey by the Alfred Marks recruitment agency has revealed that one in four women in the UK has had to quit a job at some time because of sexual harassment, causing personal suffering for management involves a legal duty to ensure the individual and recruitment costs for the

A number of suggestions were made for positive management action on

• creating a harassment-free working environment;

- anticipating potential difficulties and implementing preventative measures;
- training staff in how to defuse difficult
- setting up clear, recognised procedures for dealing with claims of harassment;
- developing staff welfare to offer support if necessary;
- encouraging staff to report incidents and keeping full records;
- analysing reports and monitoring procedures; and, above all,
- listening to staff views on the issue.

An HSE booklet, Violence to Staff, which offers strategies for dealing with abuse or physical assaults, is available, free of charge, from HSE Public Enquiry Points on 071-221 0870 (London) and 0742 752539 (Sheffield).

Getting the data on training

Employed in administration, business, clerical or agricultural work? Two new occupational areas over the next 18 months. computer databases just launched can help you find out how to upgrade your skills.

The databases, available on floppy disks list open-learning materials available from suppliers across Britain to help people achieve standards at NVQ level II. The materials are given one of four gradings rating their relevance to the NVQ

Apart from individual learners, potential customers for the database will include jobclubs, careers officers, libraries, colleges, commercial providers of open learning, and employers.

With its use of television, radio and other distance-teaching techniques, open learning appeals to many people such as those with disabilities or heavy work commitments, who would find it difficult to attend a conventional course.

The database is the first of a series of

some 40 to be developed for different Launching it. Employment Secretary Michael Howard said:

"Recent studies show that the costs of for IBM-compatible personal computers, open learning are, on average, 60 per cent of conventional programmes. Benefits include higher pass rates in exams, a better promotion record for open learners, and in one steel factory an increase from 43 per cent to 75 per cent in the number of employees working towards National Vocational Qualifications.

"This is the first stage of a programme to assess flexible learning material against the various industry standards and to discover how well the material currently available meets industry's requirements.

Copies of the databases—one covering admin, business and commerce and the other agriculture—are available from the Scottish Council for Educational Technology, 74 Victoria Crescent Road, Glasgow G12 9JN, price £15 plus VAT each.

Cut the red tape!

Simplifying work permits and ending the Dock Labour Scheme are just two of the measures taken by the **Employment Department recently to** make life easier for business.

These and many more are listed in the new booklet Cutting Red Tape for Business, published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Measures listed for future action in the booklet include making flexible forms of work (part-time working, job sharing, tele- and home-working) easier to arrange for both employers and individuals by providing more information about them.

Cutting Red Tape for Business is available free from the Deregulation Unit, DTI, 1-19 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel 071-215

Strikes at record low



The number of official strikes in Britain was at its lowest level last year for 55 years, according to the annual report of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

The figure of 588 official stoppages in 1990 compares with an average of 2,361 each year in the 1970s. The number of days lost through disputes last year—at just under two million-was also the lowest

ACAS chairman Douglas Smith said the decline in strike action was partly explained by the growing realism of trade unions, the declining influence of shop stewards and the effects of recent employment legislation.

"Trade unions are very much more pragmatic nowadays in what needs to be accepted or avoided to preserve jobs. They are very meticulous in seeking to ensure that industrial action being contemplated is lawful, and a further incentive to ensure that is the 1990 Act," he said.

The report welcomes evidence that employers are becoming more aware of the 071-210 3643.

need to consult and inform employees and to involve them more fully in discussions about developing business needs. It notes that firms pursuing a more open policy were more successful in achieving lower wage settlements.

Mr Smith echoed recent warnings from Employment Secretary Michael Howard that rising unit labour costs were 'unsustainable'. Though the economic downturn would help to correct this, there was also a need for more capital investment by industry and more investment in skills,

Other points from the report are that:

- The number of requests to ACAS for conciliation between an employer and a union rose by 8 per cent to 1,260, with a growing proportion (some 15 per cent) concerned with redundancy or changes in working practices.
- Individual conciliation cases received by ACAS rose from nearly 49,000 to 52,000. Over seven in ten cases concerned unfair dismissal, while sex discrimination cases increased by a quarter as women became more willing to seek remedy. Cases concerning racial discrimination increased nearly 18 per cent.
- ACAS public enquiry points dealt with more than 418,000 enquiries, 19 per cent more than in the previous year.
- ACAS completed nearly 1,000 in-depth advisory exercises and nearly 7,000 shorter visits. These tackled a wide variety of issues and problems, including handling grievances and disciplinary establishing matters: reforming pay systems; and improving the deployment of manpower.

ACAS Annual Report 1990 is available free from any ACAS office or for £1 p&p from the ACAS Reader, PO Box 797, London SE8 4JX, tel

Women managers narrow the gap

Women managers still lag behind their male colleagues in pay and perks but are starting to catch up, says a new survey.

This year's British Institute of Management National Management Survey reveals that female managers received rises averaging 9.9 last year compared to 9.5 per cent for male managers.

However, both male and female executives saw the first drop in the real value of their wage packets for eight years.

Women are continuing to increase their representation in management positions at every level, as they have done since the survey began 18 years ago: in 1990 they comprised almost 9 per cent of the BIM sample compared with only 1.8 per cent in

Nonetheless, the disparity in wages continues, with male managers earning an average salary of £28,311 while women managers command an average of £23,769.

Female directors lag even further behind, earning on average £40,660—nearly £24,000 less than a male director. In 1990 they received a pay increase of just 4.9 per cent as compared to 11.5 per cent for their male counterparts.

But women managers and directors are on average six years younger than their male counterparts and have been employed by their current companies for seven years less, according to the survey.

There are very few women directors working in big multinational companies. The survey shows that women directors better almost always work for smaller communication and consultation; organisations, which give lower pay increases last year than larger ones.

Copies of the survey are available, price £325, from Remuneration Economics, Survey House, 51 Portland Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 2SH. tel: 081-549 8726.

A guide to the services on offer to help unemployed people find work plays the starring role in a new £2.25 million advertising campaign by the **Employment Department.**

Called Just the Job, the bright vellow booklet sets out the various jobsearch, training and enterprise options-from jobclub to career development loans—available through jobcentres. It is available free from jobcentres or the freephone number 0800 250 200.

A five-week television and press

Just the job! plays starring role

advertising campaign launched last month features a series of situations in which unemployed people might find themselves, and relates these to actual pages from the booklet. People who have recently become unemployed for the first time are the campaign's main target audience.



Norfolk and Waveney

Norfolk and Waveney TEC has become the Herts TEC plans to join forces with business chamber of commerce and the county and first in the country to fund after-school care for the school-age children of working

The TEC has given £30,000 to pump-prime the development of six clubs catering for some 200 children aged up to 14. Part of the funding will go on training courses for club leaders. The first club is about to open and the other five will start up from September. The clubs will be run by the Bright Horizons after-school charity

Norfolk and Waveney is also running a redundancy advisory network for local firms in partnership with the county and city councils. Some 20 different organisations are part of the network, including the Norfolk Guidance Service, colleges, adult education institutes, and the citizens' advice bureaux.

So far some 400 people have been helped by the service, and the TEC has now appointed a full-time officer to run it.

Oldham

Oldham TEC has launched a membership scheme for local employers who want to develop good practice in recruitment. training and retention.

The £25 annual fee entitles them to a regular supply of information on the local labour market, health and safety, equal opportunities and training. Members will also have access to 'piggyback' training, where large firms share their facilities with smaller ones, and discounts on the cost of training courses run by the TEC.

Sandwell

Sandwell TEC's 'Ten Company Venture' to develop equal opportunities for people disadvantaged because of gender, race or disability has enjoyed considerable success in its first year, says project leader Mike Shiels

The venture is a consortium of local and national companies, training providers and other agencies like the Disabled Advisory Service. Its activities include disseminating good equal opportunities practice, forging links between special schools and employers, and working with local crime reduction programmes.

"The people on our week-long residential courses often have horrendous problems," says Shiels. "The change in their behaviour patterns-towards both training and staff—has often been overwhelming.

Hertfordshire

and local government leaders to fight the district councils. The new body would work economic downturn in the county.

organisation in partnership with the local investors generally.

to develop closer links between the county It aims to set up a regional development and EC countries and to promote it to



HAPPY BIRTHDAY! Staff at Hertfordshire TEC celebrate their successful first year. Seated are managing director Chris Wright, board member Gareth Osborne and finance administration officer

TECs and their partners

Apart from the formal sessions at this year's HRD Conference at the Barbican, there was a selection of smaller discussion groups designed to allow delegates to exchange views and hear speakers from their particular areas of interest.

One such seminar was that conducted their funds. They should be accountable for jointly by Pat Richards, Chief Executive of North Nottinghamshire TEC, which has now been live for 12 months, and Mike Webber, Chair of the National Council of Industry Training Organisations, on the country have been diverging significantly subject of TECs, their future and their ever since their inception. Generally likely partners.

Training is now a high profile issue, brought into even higher relief by the and those north of that became more publication of the White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century, see p 326. Now that the National Training Task Force is being restructured the real need, according to Richards, is to prioritise and focus more on labour market issues.

of TECs. One was to gain sufficient stability to improve rather than constantly changing to new initiatives. The other was to achieve greater visibility within the system, so that the public could more easily see what becomes of young people when they leave school. At present, she said, there is no comprehensive, readily understood pool of North Nottinghamshire TEC they have knowledge of what training is available and how to gain access to it.

On the subject of resources for TECs, Richards considers that the actual amount of funding is not the main problem. In her improving the environmental aspects of opinion the real need is for TECs to be TEC work, and the TEC has partnerships given greater freedom in the way they spend with industry training boards.

the way they earn their money, but would like to be solely responsible for their expenditure.

In Richards' eves, TECs around the speaking, those based south of Watford Gap became more interested in enterprise, interested in unemployment issues. The recession has slowed this divergence down. but, obviously, some areas still have skill shortages while others have job shortages.

According to Mike Webber, TECs "carry an enormous burden of expectations to Richards outlined two major aspirations deliver a dauntingly wide number of programmes". It would be extremely difficult for TECs to do so without help. Pat Richards also touched on the need for TECs to establish effective partnerships.

> The most commonly recognised partnerships involving TECs are education/business partnerships, but in three other highly important partners. The local district council is involved in helping with technological development, an environmental group is engaged in

'UK needs allies on Social Charter'

Other countries must back Britain in opposing proposals in the European Commission's Social Charter if the outcome is to be acceptable to business, the head of the 'European CBI' has warned.

Mr Zigmunt Tyszkiewicz, secretarygeneral of UNICE, said the Commission's 'Big Brother' approach to employment favouring issues. centralisation. harmonisation, union control and 'industrial democracy' would repeat the error of COMECON, where everyone looked to the centre and initiative was stifled.

The Commission should not try to regulate industrial relations issues like pay and contracts of employment which are best conducted 'face-to-face' between employers and staff, he said.

It should act only in those areas—like labour mobility, improving foreign language training and linking employment offices in different countries-where regulation was needed to ensure the proper functioning of the Single Market.

"The real issue is power. This is a naked power game-of union power against management power and of member state power against Brussels power," he said.

"It is absolutely vital that Britain finds allies around the Council table on this issue. Only then will it be acceptable to business."

Resistance

Eight of the 27 legally-binding measures in the Social Action Programme needed 'strong resistance', he said.

One was the proposal on the organisation of working time, setting a maximum of eight hours for night shifts for every industry

Accident rates in British industry in 1986–88

were well below those in Italy in all sectors

and much lower than in France and Spain

except in agriculture, says a new report from

British rates were also marginally lower

than those of the former West Germany in

manufacturing and services, the report

Workplace Health and Safety in Europe

says that these trends applied to both fatal

and non-fatal accidents. Only in agriculture

the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).



Zygmunt UNICE. Tvszkiewicz. secretary-general.

anywhere in the EC: "You cannot fix these things by diktat from the centre, and this is what they're doing," he warned.

Criticising the proposed directive to require large companies to set up trans-European work-councils, he said: 'We don't object to the principle of consultation and information, provided companies are allowed to find their own best means of achieving it.

"Companies should be ringing up the Department of Employment and their own about good and bad practice, we can adjust federations asking them to put pressure on our own policies," he said.

those of France and Spain, in part reflecting

the higher level of mechanisation on British

The report suggests that differences in

the pattern of economic development since

the last war and in the various national

regulatory systems may be factors in

explaining the contrasting accident records.

features of the health and safety systems in

France, West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Workplace Health and Safety is available from HMSO, Price £9, ISBN 011 8856146.

The report also describes the main

the Council to reject this," he said.

Other proposals criticised by Mr Tyszkiewicz included those covering 'atypical' work contracts for part-time, fixed-term and some other types of worker; access to training; and proof of a work

Agreement

He said that UNICE was in full agreement with the Community taking measures to prevent disloyal, unfair or 'dirty' competition based on health and safety or discrimination. "We're quite prepared to see sensible harmonising measures there, and we have been very positive.

He predicted that the removal of trade barriers would lead to better, not worse industrial relations in the more backward EC countries.

Employers did not believe that there would ever be a single European labour market, and the underlying logic of harmonisation therefore disappeared. Nor would there be great labour mobility except in certain skill areas.

"The Community will come to accept in the end that Europe's strength lies in diversity and that convergence should not be by decree but by natural evolution," Mr Tyszkiewicz said.

"Such a process mustn't be stifled by premature legislation, and the social partners must be allowed to solve their own problems without Brussels intervention.

"Brussels should be encouraged to act as information broker because when we learn

Sir/Ms invade Europe

Alfa Romeo executives and Euro-politicians could soon become used to a new shadow—in the shape of a British teacher.

The new European Teacher Placement Service (ETPS) aims to open up a new horizon of Continental career and training opportunities for pupils thanks to the eyes, ears and experience of their teachers.

More than 500 teachers will get the opportunity to experience the EC's private and public sectors at first hand through fiveto ten-day workshadow placements. As well as encouraging personal and professional development, the programme aims to develop new curricular materials, enhance language skills and foster cultural awareness

EPTS plans to build on the record of the Employment Department's UK Teacher Placement Service, which has already placed more than 20,000 teachers with employers in its first year.

were British accident rates on a par with News releases and pictures should be sent to:

The News Editor, Employment Gazette, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Britain leads on

workplace safety

International

OECD to study Employment Service

take part in an Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) review, along with the public employment services of three other countries.

This was one of the main outcomes of the April meeting of the OECD's Manpower and Social Affairs Committee in Paris.

The OECD is a grouping of 24 free market industrialised economies—the USA, Japan, the countries of the European Community, the Nordic countries, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Switzerland and Turkey.

Its overall objective is to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member and non-Member countries, through comparing and contrasting the differing approaches of Member States to similar problems. The meeting. importance of labour market flexibility is increasingly being recognised as a key ingredient in delivering sound economic

As part of its drive to integrate its work more firmly into the overall OECD strategy of comparison, analysis and assessment, the OECD's Manpower and Social Affairs Committee decided to take the Public Employment Service as the subject of its first cross-country thematic review

Since this area is of real interest at present, and links well with the there was a great deal of competition to take Manpower and Social Affairs Committee, part in the review

Very much on its merits as having an separating, then reintegrating, its benefit and placement functions, its close links with training of the unemployed, its recent move with Japan, Norway and Spain.

to take part that there may well be a second round, with the United States, the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden as the front runners. The Secretariat team will visit all four countries with the aim of producing a some arm-twisting) in the margins, the draft report by the April 1992 Committee Committee agree to call itself 'the

at Ministerial level on labour market policy October 1991. on January 14-15, 1992, with two main themes relating to the Committee's new framework for labour market policies—skills for the future, and a matching theme, linking market needs and access to jobs

Ministers from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary will be invited to the meeting as observers. This will enable Ministers to take stock of the current extensive programme of work aimed at facilitating the Committee's new framework for labour transition of the countries of Central and market policies, which emphasise active Eastern Europe to market economies.

The April meeting was the last one for the which had become increasingly uneasy with the word 'manpower', considering it interesting story to tell-its history of outdated and narrow, not to mention sexist.

But what to change it to? The alternative preferred by most of the Committee was 'labour market', but some delegations to Agency status inter alia—the United regarded this as reducing human beings to Kingdom was selected to take part along supermarket products; 'employment' on its own seemed to ignore the unemployed and Such was the eagerness of other countries to lean towards the employer' side of the contract; 'labour' on its own appeared too narrow and leant towards the employee side of the equation.

In the end, after much discussion (and Employment, Labour and Social Affairs There will be a meeting of the Committee Committee'. Its first meeting will be in



have secured for our country over the last 12 Two of a kind! Dr Gyula Kiss, the Hungarian of Labour, met Employment "I and Snr Noval agreed that great Secretary Michael Howard in London for talks on caution is called for in considering Treaty UK assistance for the development of

> In addition to visiting a London TEC, Dr Kiss's three-day mission included a visit to Yorkshire. where he visited a Jobclub in Batley and a Jobcentre in York.

He was also briefed by the Employment the Confederation of Spanish Employers' Department's Open Learning Unit on a seminar Organisations, who told him of their to be held in Budapest this June, which will show concerns about aspects of the Social Action how open learning works and how it might assist

Anglo-Spanish common ground on EC social affairs

After meeting his Spanish counterpart, and dilution of voting requirements in the Senor Martinez Noval in Madrid last month, **Employment Secretary Michael Howard** observed that they had found much common ground in their approach to the European Commission's Social Action Programme.

"I emphasised to Snr Noval," said Mr Howard, "that the UK's resolve and principled approach to EC social affairs remain as firm as ever.

"Like the UK, Spain is concerned about a number of difficult proposals under the EC's Social Action Programme.

"Snr Noval and I were in full agreement that the provisions of the Treaty must be strictly observed, notably on the proposals concerned with the protection of pregnant women and with working time.

The two ministers discussed the current Inter-Government Conference concerned employment and social affairs field.

Mr Howard said, "I explained that the UK Government will not accept Treaty changes which would undo the major improvements to industrial relations, productivity and competitiveness which we

changes. There has to be respect for the *employment services*, retraining and enterprise vital diversity and differences between the initiatives in Hungary. Member States of the Community, and we must ensure that industry remains competitive.'

Mr Howard also met representatives of with extensions of Community competence Programme and the IGC discussions.

Special Feature



Membership of trade unions in 1989

by Derek Bird

Statistical Services Division, Employment Department and Mark Stevens and Anthony Yates

Employment Market Research Unit, Employment Department

An analysis of trade union membership based on information from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey.

- At the end of 1989 there were 309 unions in the United Kingdom with a total of 10.2 million members.
- Two-thirds of the total membership were men and one-third women.
- There were six fewer unions and 2.1 per cent fewer members than in 1988.
- This is the tenth consecutive fall in membership from the peak level of 13.3 million in 1979.
- Union membership is now 24 per cent below the peak
- Union density, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, declined from 38.8 per cent to 38.0 per cent over the year

Table 1 Trade unions numbers and membership 1979-1989

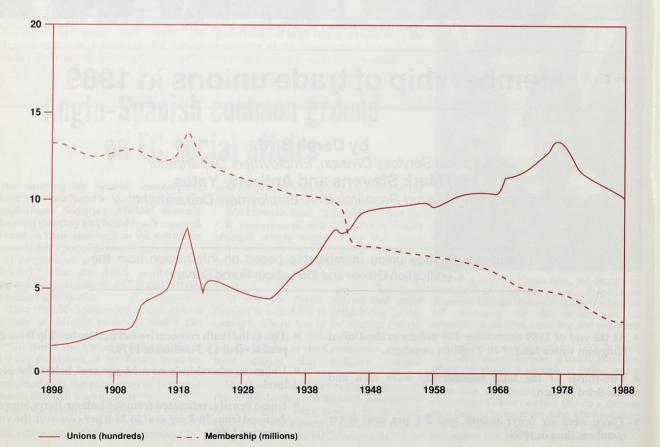
Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1979	453	13,289	+1.3
1980	438	12.947	-2.6
1981	414	12,106	-6.5
1982	408	11,593	-4.2
1983	394	11.236	-3.1
1984	375	10,994	-3.2
1985	370	10.821	-1.6
1986	335	10,539	-2.6
1987	330	10,475	-0.6
1988	315	10,376	-0.9
1989	309	10.158	-2.1

Table 2 Trade unions numbers and membership end

Number of members	Number of unions	Member- ship (thousands)	Number of unions (per cent)	Member- ship of all unions (per cent)
Under 100	48	2	15.5	0.02
100-499	73	19	23.6	0.2
500-999	19	14	6.1	0.1
1,000-2,499	49	81	15.9	0.8
2,500-4,999	27	93	8.7	0.9
5,000-9,999	18	123	5.8	1.2
10,000-14,999	5	61	1.6	0.6
15,000-24,999	12	230	3.9	2.3
25,000-49,999	24	876	7.8	8-6
50,000-99,999	7	496	2.3	4.9
100,000-249,999	13	2,032	4.2	20
250,000 and more *Membership	10	6,131	3-2	60-4
unknown	4		1.3	
All	309	10,158	100	100

^{*} There were four unions whose membership was not reported, two of which were newly formed in

Figure 1 Trade unions 1898 - 1989



Information about trade union membership from the Certification Officer

Number of trade unions

The total number of trade unions at the end of 1989 was 309, six fewer than the 1988 total and less than a quarter of the peak number of 1,384 recorded in 1920. There has been a steady fall in the number of unions since 1920 with the exception of two years, 1973 and 1977, when small increases were recorded.

This decrease reflects the continuing process of union mergers and transfers of membership. Despite the net decrease in numbers, new unions have still been formed in most years, including 10 during 1989. Figure 1 shows the number of unions and membership for the period 1898 to

Size of unions

Many unions are relatively small. 140 unions, just below half the 1989 total, had fewer than 1,000 members, but together accounted for less than one half of 1 per cent of the total membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale the 10 largest unions, which all had in excess of 250,000 members, accounted for 60 per cent of the total membership. The largest union at the end of 1989 was the Transport and General Workers union with a total membership of 1,270,776 (12.5 per cent of all union members). The smallest union was the Johnson Matthey Headquarters staff association, with just four members. An analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1989 is given in table 2 and figure 2. Tables 3 and 4 give analyses of trade unions and trade union membership respectively, by size of union for the period 1984 to 1989.

Table 3 Trade unions analysis by size 1984-1989

Size	Number of unions	Per cent									
	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989			
Under 100	66	17-6	16-8	18.5	16-1	17.5	15.5	48			
100-499	94	25.1	25.1	24.2	25.8	24.1	23.6	73			
500-999	38	10-1	10	9	7.9	8.3	6.1	19			
1,000-2,499	56	14.9	14.9	14.9	15-8	14.9	15.9	49			
2.500-4,999	33	8.8	7.3	6.6	6.7	8.3	8.7	27			
5,000—9,999	16	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.8	18			
10,000-14,999	3	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	5			
15,000-24,999	15	4	3	3	3.3	3.5	3.9	12			
25,000-49,999	19	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.8	24			
50,000-99,999	13	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	7			
100,000-249,999	13	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	13			
250,000 and more	9	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	10			
*Membership unknown		0	3.2	0.9	1.2	0	1.3	4			
All		100	100	100	100	100	100				
Number of unions at											
end of year	375	375	370	335	330	315	309	309			

* See footnote to table 2.

Table 4 Trade unions membership by size 1984–1989

Size	Members of unions (thousands)										
	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	(thousands)			
Under 100	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
100-499	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	19			
500-999	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	14			
1,000-2,499	88	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	81			
2,500-4,999	110	1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	93			
5,000-9,999	110	1	1	0.8	1	1	1.2	123			
10,000-14,999	33	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	61			
15,000-24,999	297	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2	2.3	230			
25,000-49,999	660	6.0	7.5	8.6	8-4	8.5	8.6	876			
50,000-99,999	978	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.9	496			
100,000-249,999	2,456	22.3	22.8	25.2	20.3	20.2	20.0	2,032			
250,000 and more	6,216	•56·5 100	58·4 100	55·6 100	60·3 100	60·1 100	60·4 100	6,131			
Total membership at											
end of year (thousands)	10,994 1	0,994	10,821	10,539	10,475	10,376	10,158	10,158			

Figure 2: Membership and number of unions by size 1989

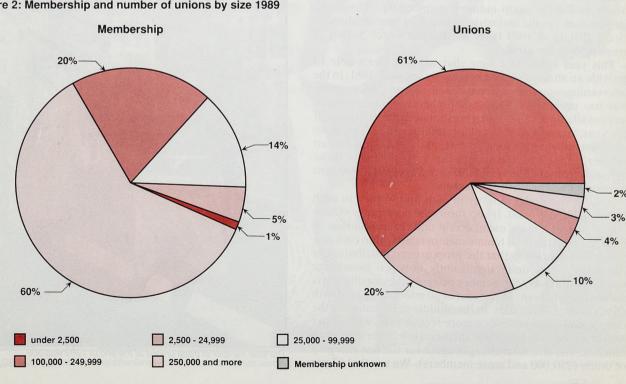


Table 5 1989 Membership by sex

Number of members	Thousan	ds	Per cent			
	Women	Men	Of all women	Of all men		
Under 100	0.3	2	0	0		
100-499	6	12.9	0.2	0.2		
500-999	2.8	10.7	0.1	0.2		
1,000-2,499	28	52.8	0.7	0.8		
2,500-4,999	41.6	51.4	1.1	0.8		
5,000-9,999	51.7	71.7	1.4	1.1		
10,000-14,999	26.2	34.7	0.7	0.5		
15,000–24,999	38.1	191.8	1	3		
25,000–49,999	385.8	489.7	10.3	7.6		
50,000–99,999	213	283.2	5.7	4.4		
100,000–249,999	888-4	1,143.8	23.7	17.9		
250,000 and more	2,070.9	4,060.3	55.2	63.4		
All	3,752-9	6,405	100	100		
Broad classifications	White Party	ibers Mill	members	Sp and		
0-49.999	580-6	917-8	15	14		
50,000-249,999	1.101.4	1,427	29	22		
250,000 and more	2,070.9	4,060-3	55	63		

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1989, which was 10.158 million and includes members in branches outside the UK, fell 2.1 per cent (218,000 members) from the total for 1988. This is a continuation of the downward trend which has reduced trade union membership by over three million since 1979, see table 1.

The fall in membership was in line with movements in employment between 1979 and 1986, when the number of employees in employment fell from 23·1 million to 21·4 million. However, while the number of employees in employment increased by 1.4 million between 1986 and 1989, trade union membership continued to fall, by more than one-third of a million in the same period. Thus, contrary to the situation prior to 1986, the decline in trade union membership since then cannot be attributed to a fall in employee numbers. The decline is probably due to an increase in employment in areas with low union density.

It is not possible to derive an accurate pattern of union membership by industry using the Certification Office returns, as over four million members belong to unions which now have multi-industry membership. However, information on the industrial pattern of unionisation in Great Britain in 1989 from the Labour Force Survey is given later in this article.

This year is the first time that we have been able to provide an analysis of membership by sex since 1981; in the intervening years it was considered that the information was too unreliable. More comprehensive union returns were available for 1989 and it is estimated that at the end of the year, out of the 10.2 million total membership, there were 6.4 million men (63 per cent) and 3.8 million women (37 per cent). These estimates are very similar to those obtained from the 1989 Labour Force Survey of 61 per cent for men and 39 per cent for women.

Table 5 shows the number of men and women in each membership size band. It also shows the percentage of men out of the total male membership and the percentage of women out of the total female membership within each size band. The data show that the proportional distribution of the sexes varies quite significantly between broad size bands. In the 0-49,999 member category the distribution is approximately even, 14 per cent of all males compared with 15 per cent of all females. In the 'middle sized' category the distribution shifts towards a more female bias, with 22 per cent of all males belonging to this band but 29 per cent of all females. The situation changes again for the last category of union (250,000 and more members). We see that 63 per cent of all men are located in these very large unions compared with 55 per cent of all women.

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Employment Department. Since 1975 they relate to organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union in accordance with Section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. They are based on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Assocaitions, which comprises those unions, branches and sections on his lists at December 31. This is supplemented by information obtained by the Employment Department, from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions. They include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are situated in the United Kingdom, but do not include any members of trade unions whose head offices are elsewhere. Categories of membership are not obtained and the figures may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures previously published for earlier years have been revised in accordance with the latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; however, this is believed to be relatively insignificant.



The total number of trade unions at the end of 1989 was 309

Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are maintained by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in accordance with Section 8 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. To be entered in the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition of Section 28 of the 1974 Act; the essential requirement being that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The Certification Office also maintains records of other bodies which appear to satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but which have not applied for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is entirely voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations (unless they consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or they have been in existence for less than 12 months) are required under Section 11 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act to submit annual returns, which include membership figures, to the Certification Officer. The Employment Department, with the co-operation of the Certification Office, has been able to use this information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except for those unions with their head office in Northern Ireland.

The figure of 309 unions for 1989, given in this article, does not correspond with those in the Certification Officer's annual report, similarly the estimates of union membership differ. The main reason for this is that sections of certain federations and unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office, whereas the Employment Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Office figures do not.

Information about trade union membership from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The 1989 Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried out by the Employment Department included for the first time a question about trade union membership. The particular strength of the LFS derives from its ability to map the characteristics of the union members themselves, rather than the particular unions to which they belong or the nature of the establishments in which they work. The LFS thus complements results from the other main sources in this area, respectively, the Certification Office Returns and the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey (WIRS) Series.



Two-thirds of total membership of unions were men and one-third women

Industry	SIC Class	All employees	Occupations								
			Managerial and pro- fessional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual	Craft and similar	General labourers	Other manua			
All industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.	39 13	42	31	20	50	54	39 12			
Coal extraction, solid fuels Coke, oil, gas extraction, nuclear	11 12–15	90 34	* 24	‡81 *	*	94 49	96	82 60			
Electricity and gas: production and distribution	16	85	83	82		92	not usogajak d riulena watask	77			
Water supply Metal extraction and manufacture	17 21–22	82 64	81 40	*		88 77	ication*ilfone	88 70			
Mineral extraction and manufacture Chemicals and fibres	23–24 25—26	48 38	25	‡21 *	***************************************	61 57	associé tions reproté man	56 54			
Metal goods Mechanical engineering	31 32	39 39	25	‡16 19	*	49 50	d gödi mögar örálpaglara.	46 50			
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	12	T	‡8	*	*	‡20	*			
Electrical and electronic engineering Vehicles	34 35	36 63	21 42	20	*	51 71	*	47 71			
Transport equipment	36	62	47	46	*	72	n of the loan	69			
nstrument engineering	37	20	uni⊈ bilo	* 1917	* 11/15	* 1100	‡28	mi*ana			
ood, drink and tobacco	41-42	47	29	30	*	59	*	54			
extiles	43	43	*	*	*	46	*	59			
eather, clothing and footwear imber and furniture	44–45 46	33 22	*	*	*	40 24	*	39 33			
Paper, printing and publishing	47	43	33	22	*	66	*	47			
Rubber, plastics and other	48–49	24	0.7			44		40			
manufacturing Construction	48–49 50	34	27 24	14	*	44 38	*	40 31			
Wholesale distribution Retailing of food, clothing and household	61-63	16	7	9	†	30	*	28			
goods	64	17	15	24	12	23	*	25			
Retailing of vehicle, fuel, stationery and non-food	65	5	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Hotels and catering	66	11	11	*	*	*	*	11			
Repairing	67	11	*	*	*	14	*	*			
Rail transport	71	94	96	91	*	94	*	95			
Other transport	72-77	47	37	23		67	*	56			
Postal services Felecommunications	7901 7902	84 80	75 69	67 74		92		92			
Banking and finance	81	49	46	52	*	92	*	*			
nsurance	82	36	33	30	69	*	*	*			
Business services	83 84	8	8	5	* /		*	21			
Renting of moveables	04	12									
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	44	51	48	*	*	‡32	*			
National government	9111	63	69	60	*		*	59			
ocal government Fire, police, justice, defence, social	9112	69	75	67		92		54			
security	912-919	49	38	55	57	40	*	44			
Sanitary services	92	41	49		*	*	*	37			
ligher education	931	56	60	46	*	*	*	49			
Schools Other education	932 933–936	63 53	77 61	44	*	*	*	42			
				*	*	*	+56	*			
Research and development Hospitals, nursing homes etc	94 951	44 67	42 75	38	*	84	‡56 *	54			
Other medical	952–956	41	59	14	*	*	*	43			
Other services	96,98,99,00		43	35	*	*	*	26			
Intertainment and leisure	97	38	45	26	*	58	*	39			

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.
† Sample size too small for reliable estimate but we can be confident of a density of less than 10 per cent.
* The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment not on the number of hours usually worked.
‡ Figures marked thus are combined densities covering the elements indicated by the brackets.

Preliminary results from the 1989 LFS, including an account of the differences between the sources, were published in the August 1990 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 403-413). The union membership question was repeated in the 1990 LFS, and preliminary results, published in the April 1991 issue of Employment Gazette, show a decline in union density in Great Britain from 38.8 per cent to 38.0 per cent over the year since spring 1989, indicating that the downward trend evident from the Certification Officer's data presented above has continued.

The preliminary results from the 1989 LFS are now 'final' as no adjustments were necessary on the basis of the population estimates for mid-1989 (preliminary results are based on population projections). Given the general interest expressed in the union membership results from the 1989 LFS, a much more detailed breakdown of the results is given in table 6. It is intended that next year's article on union membership in 1990, based on the Certification Officer's information, will also include final estimates from the 1990 (and 1989) LFS using this industry

Workplace	size		Full-time	e/part-time	Sex	nd k	Base	SIC Class	Industry
Less than six employees	employees	More than 25 employees	time	**Part- time	Men	Women	All employees		
11	23	48 24	43 15	22	44 15	33	22,049,149 264,411	- 0	All industries Agriculture, forestry and fishing
*	*	92 35	90 34	*	90 37	*	134,111 111,783	11 12–15	Coal extraction, solid fuels Coke, oil, gas extraction, nuclear
*	80	85	86	*	87	76	248,226	16	Electricity and gas: production and distribution
*	‡84 *	82 71	84 65	*	87 67	*	65,830 199,309	17 21—22	Water supply Metal extraction and manufacture
*	*	56 41	50 40	*	49 46	43 23	235,369 342,913	23–24 25–26	Mineral extraction and manufacture Chemicals and fibres
*	19 13	47 46	41 41	*	42 43	32 22	291,745 646,977	31 32	Metal goods Mechanical engineering Office machinery and data processing
* * * *	* 19 * *	13 39 69 65	12 38 65 63	* * *	12 39 68 65	† 31 31 44	182,172 585,536 336,106 279,265	33 34 35 36	equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Vehicles Transport equipment
*	*	23	21	*	22	*	96,389	37	Instrument engineering
* * * *	‡16 * † 22	51 50 40 29 51	48 46 37 23 47	41 * * * * * *	51 46 32 24 54	40 40 34 *	547,349 196,518 320,957 273,968 543,991	41—42 43 44–45 46 47	Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, clothing and footwear Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing
* 1 *	* 19 9	41 39 22	36 32 17	* † *	42 33 19	16 13 9	355,007 1,171,399 811,107	48–49 50 61–63	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing Construction Wholesale distribution Retailing of food, clothing and househo
4	9	28	20	13	17	16	2,206,020	64	goods
* † * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* 8 * 94 23 65 75 56 34 6 *	† 16 24 95 58 91 80 46 37	6 12 12 94 49 90 80 51 38 9	9 44 44 38 †	† 8 12 95 54 91 84 49 45 11	* 12 * 24 64 71 49 26 5 *	251,174 939,209 173,753 113,312 863,619 223,728 248,138 637,361 295,542 1,159,151 112,994	65 66 67 71 72–77 7901 7902 81 82 83 84	Retailing of vehicle, fuel, stationery and non-food Hotels and catering Repairing Rail transport Other transport Postal services Telecommunications Banking and finance Insurance Business services Renting of moveables
* * * *	41 58 64 47	57 64 71 50	51 64 76 51	58 40 36	46 66 76 49	43 61 63 51	159,550 474,765 344,870 674,796	85 9111 9112 912–919	Owning and dealing in real estate National government Local government Fire, police, justice, defence, social
* * 14 *	35 * 58 *	49 57 66 58	57 65 81 68	* 32 37 29	58 63 81 68	17 49 58 42	220,662 269,197 1,199,487 153,807	92 931 932 933–936	security Sanitary services Higher education Schools Other education
* * 10	* 40 32 28 32	45 69 67 50	45 76 55 38 48	54 26 24 19	50 76 65 34 48	30 65 37 30 29	104,735 975,676 278,557 1,226,704 470,713	94 951 952–956 96,98,99,	Research and development Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical Other services Entertainment and leisure

breakdown. Thus, information on union membership for the same year from two complementary sources will then be in the same place.

Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer was published in April 1991. It contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 31, 1990, and a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1989. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ and, in the case of organisations having their head office in Scotland, the Office of the Assistant Certification Officer. 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

Finally, there is a Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc, giving names, office addresses, telephone numbers, and other information, published by HMSO.

Special Feature



Reviving the inner cities—the CAT way

Shanti Rebello

London City Action Team

A look at how employment prospects for people living in seven London boroughs are being developed by the London City Action Team.

The problems of inner cities are all too well-known: poor housing, derelict buildings; high unemployment levels; high crime rates. These are usually inter-related; one helps to perpetuate another and all combine to create a cycle of decline.

For example, lack of investment in an area perpetuates low skill levels among local people; employers are unlikely to move or expand into an area where potential employees do not have the required skills. Therefore, unemployment persists and skills become more outdated, making inward investment even less likely. This all serves to decrease motivation and increase the despair of the local residents.

Any one programme designed to overcome a specific inner city problem can certainly help but cannot usually provide the whole solution. What has been found to be more helpful is a co-ordinated strategy, linking a group of programmes designed to tackle a variety of problems. Hence the formation of the national network of City Action Teams (CATs).

The City Action Teams have now been running for just over five years. They cover inner city areas of: Manchester/Salford; Birmingham; Tyne and Wear; Leeds/Bradford; Nottingham/Leicester/Derby; Cleveland; London; and Liverpool (for further information on these,

see 'Reclaim, rebuild and revive', Employment Gazette,

Each CAT comprises the regional directors of the Departments of Environment, Trade and Industry, and Employment (including the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate), along with representatives from other government departments and the private and public sectors. They meet on a regular basis, and the leadership alternates between the three main departments.

Responsibility for co-ordinating the nationwide inner city policy rests with Michael Portillo, Minister for Local Government and the Inner Cities, and since 1989 each CAT has been allocated a sponsor minister to offer advice and support for its activities.

The work of CATs is directed towards the objectives of the Government's Action for Cities Initiative. This was set up in March 1988 to co-ordinate the plethora of government department programmes and initiatives aimed at regenerating inner cities. The overall aims are to encourage:

- the creation of jobs;
- training for employment;
- the development of enterprise; and
- environmental improvements.

CATs aim to respond positively to the individual needs of different inner city communities. Rather than present them with a package of ready-made government measures, the emphasis is very much on the active involvement and collaboration of CAT officers working in the field, local government, private business, voluntary organisations, and—most importantly, if the results are to be lasting and effective—the local communities themselves. These interested parties and experts are invited to work jointly on a voluntary basis to come up with a shared view on how to tackle priority problems.

The London City Action Team

The London CAT was one of the first to be set up. Its task is somewhat different and more complex than that of the other CATs as it co-ordinates a very broad range of government departments and private/public sector organisations over the largest UK metropolitan area.

The London Inner City Action Team is currently led by the Department of the Environment. A small secretariat, drawn from the Employment Service in London and its South East Regional Office, provides the day-to-day administrative support for the Team's activities, and is responsible for developing the projects in the field.

The Team's activities are laid down in an Action Plan which is agreed by the sponsor Minister (currently, Employment Minister Robert Jackson) and the Inner Cities Minister each year. It has a budget of £1 million for 1991–92. This is devoted to work done in the seven priority boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Islington, Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth. It also has a co-ordinating role in the DOE's Urban Programme in 13 London boroughs, and in projects funded by the European Regional Development Fund initiative for London.

All the interested parties (the proposed project's managers, government departments, local authorities, and private sector partners) contribute to the development of the various projects. Each project is considered by sub-groups who then present the proposal to the CAT leader (at present, the London Regional Director of the Department of the Environment) for approval. Large CAT projects involving a contribution of more than £200,000 are referred to Robert Jackson and Michael Portillo for

The following examples illustrate the range of projects covered by the London CAT, and how the various bodies and interest groups work together to tackle complex

The Estates Initiative

As with many inner city areas, the major areas of need in London are to be found around the large housing estates, many of which are situated adjacent to relatively prosperous areas offering opportunities for employment

Over the past year the London CAT has chosen three housing estates on which to focus particular attention. It has brought together the Urban Programme, Estate Action, and Homelessness Initiative (run by the DOE) and local authority and police schemes. Also involved are the Safer Cities Teams, set up by the Home Office to help reduce crime and the fear of crime in police divisions which have particularly high crime rates, and the DTI-led Task Forces, part of the Action for Cities initiative to help regenerate severely deprived wards within the Urban Programme boroughs. Moreover, local residents are also invited to participate in the development and management of these schemes.

The Milton Court Estate in Deptford, south-east London, is one of these projects. The estate houses a large number of single parents, many of whom are unemployed. With no cheap, reliable childcare available and no jobcentre nearby, there was an inevitable poor take-up of any training and employment opportunities.

So the CAT is busy developing two initiatives on the estate: a one-stop Employment Resource Centre to offer residents advice and access to training and job opportunities, with back-up help from the Department of Social Security and the Careers Service; and local childcare provision (including a full-time nursery for under-fives, training and support for childminders, and a creche for trainees' children) so that unemployed residents with young children are able to start jobsearch options or training courses.

Gateway to jobs

Another major area of concern in the capital is the large number of people living rough on the city streets. In response to this problem, and in partnership with the private sector and the Employment Service, London CAT is assisting homeless people to find training and employment through a number of small-scale but promising initiatives.

One of these is a project called GATE, which offers Guaranteed Accommodation and Training for Employment. Currently being piloted by the London Enterprise Agency, it is an innovative training project which seeks to address the vicious circle of 'no job—no address—no job' faced by the growing number of homeless people in London.

The project is financed by the private sector with matching funding from London CAT. It offers guaranteed job interviews for candidates who complete short customised training packages. They receive hostel accommodation during the training period, followed by the guarantee of more permanent accommodation once they

Eleven out of the 12 trainees successfully completed the first course, held earlier this year, and they now hope to take up jobs with British Rail. As the trainees start getting regular wages from the jobs, they will be able to find permanent accommodation so freeing up places in the hostel for other people.

London CAT is also setting up a special group to consider further the problem of homelessness. The group will aim to develop projects including training, jobs with linked accommodation, and secured hostel places. Again, this sort of initiative benefits from the umbrella approach of 'Action for Cities' with input from the private and voluntary sectors, the local authority, the Metropolitan Police as well as the Employment Service and TECs.

Jail jobclub

The Pentonville Employment Activity Centre was established in February 1991 by the Apex Trust, the national charity for ex-offenders. It combines the elements of training assessment and Jobelub facilities under one roof—Pentonville Prison.

The project offers inmates the opportunity to improve their chances of finding work or training upon release through a mixture of counselling, job preparation, advocacy and help with jobsearch. The aim is to help reduce the percentage of ex-offenders who re-offend through lack of opportunity to find legitimate employment. The project operates with support from the Employment Service, the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate, and the prison staff on-site.

Brixton Against Robbery

With the help of local schools and colleges, police liaison units, employers, and community projects, Brixton Against Robbery (BAR) aims to reduce street crime in this south London area by helping young people at risk from involvement in crime into alternative 'occupations'.

The young people (aged 11–18) are referred either by the police, youth organisations or, in some cases, themselves. They are given individual counselling to encourage them either to return to school to get qualifications, or start YT or ET training, and generally take up new interest such as sports or music, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, Operation Raleigh and so on.

The success of the project relies not only on gaining the confidence of the young people but also on asking for the



Employment Minister, Robert Jackson meets staff at the Hackney Business Centre.

fullest support and involvement from their parents and teachers. To date, BAR has helped over 20 perennial truants (up to 17 months out of school) back to school.

Inner city enterprise

Boosting enterprise is another important task for London CAT, as illustrated by two examples. A new company, set up with £19,000 funding from London CAT, is having twofold success—in creating jobs for long-term unemployed people and in helping the environment.

The Paper Recycling Company, based in Hackney, has been set up by Bootstrap Enterprises, a charity experienced in developing community-based projects, with the aim of creating jobs for local people in a self-sustaining and viable business. It provides a free paper recycling service for local businesses.

When it was launched last February, the firm employed one person full-time and had 30 clients. It now has 90 clients—including Islington Borough Council, Lloyds Bank, and IBM offices in the City, as well as Hackney Council and many smaller local organisations—and two new jobs have been created.

The Hackney Business Centre has been running for two years now. London CAT paid £100,000 for the conversion and refurbishment of a empty building. Twenty-two units were created, which are now let to local firms or businesses providing services to local firms. The centre includes a training and conference centre, and a company which specialises in counselling and business advisory services. Overall, the centre has the potential to offer around 100 jobs to local people.

Monitoring the projects

The above descriptions give some indication of the range of projects currently under way in London and the mode of work being used. The chief role of the London CAT, like others in the network, is to start the ball rolling, and encourage local organisations and businesses to develop the schemes further. The CATs supply the Action for Cities Co-ordinating Unit with details of their project outputs annually, and there are regular meetings in the network to discuss good practice.

It is not always easy to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the projects, as it may take years to alleviate or overcome long-standing social and economic problems. However, a sure sign of success is the fact that some projects have been used as models for similar schemes in other places.

Future plans

Overall, London CAT plans to continue working to help people in priority boroughs to benefit fully from the wide range of opportunities available for employment and self-employment. It plans to expand on the success of the Estates Initiative by targeting joint programmes in specific locations in those boroughs which are in urgent need of social and economic regeneration.

In line with the theme of the co-ordinated approach, London CAT looks forward to the newly-formed Training and Enterprise Councils and CAT departments (including those of Transport, Education and Science, and Social Security) continuing to take an active role in developing CAT projects.

With their assistance, London CAT proposes to address specific issues such as homelessness, transport infrastructure and its impact on regeneration, ways of underpinning childcare provision in key areas, and crime-related issues.

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators Jun-Aug 1991

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

June 13, Thursday July 18, Thursday August 16, Thursday Retail Prices Index

June 14, Friday July 12, Friday August 15, 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

Labour market commentary

Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 26,667,000 in December 1990. This represents a fall of 163,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990 and a fall of 177,000 over the year to December 1990.

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4.872.000 is estimated to have fallen by 45,000 between February and March 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 209,000 over the year to March 1991, compared with a fall of 33,000 in the previous 12 months

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 84,100 between March and April to 2,175,000. This is the thirteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 568,500 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in

Index

124

120

116

112

108

104

100

1985 = 100

OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom

April increased by 0.2 percentage points from the rate for March to 7.6 per cent of the workforce.

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to March 1991 was 9 per cent (provisional estimate). This is 1/4 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate for February 1991 and 11/4 per cent lower than the July 1990 peak.

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending March 1991 was 5 per cent lower than the three months ending March 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to March 1991 were 11 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 6-4 per cent in April 1991, compared with 8-2 per cent for the year to February 1991.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.8 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to March 1991. This

Gross domestic product (output measure)

..... Production industries

Manufacturing industries

compares with 5.1 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending March 1990 of 6-4 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 770,000 visits to the United Kingdom in February 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 1,470,000 visits abroad.

Economic background

The latest estimates for the United Kingdom economy show that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fourth quarter of 1990 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, and was 11/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1989. GDP rose by 1/2 per cent between 1989 and 1990.

Output of the production industries in the first quarter of 1991 is provisionally estimated to have changed little compared with the previous quarter, but was 3 per cent lower than in the same period a vear earlier

Seasonally adjusted

1991

1990

estimate of the volume of retail sales has changed little from the level in January and February but is well below the March figure. Over the period February 1991 to April 1991, sales were 1 per cent higher than in the previous three

months (after seasonal

The provisional April 1991

adjustment) but 3/4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier New credit advanced to consumers in March 1991

(excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, by insurance companies and by retailers) was estimated to have been £3.8 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with £3.6 billion in February and £3.9 billion in January 1991. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the first quarter of 1991 is estimated to have been £51.5 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0.8 billion less than at the end of the fourth quarter of 1990.

Fixed investment (capital expenditure, see Table 0.1 note 8 for definition), in the first quarter of 1991 at constant prices, was estimated to have been 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 61/2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional estimate for fixed investment by the manufacturing industries (including leased assets and seasonally adjusted) for the

and tobacco, and of textiles and clothing. 4 per cent in the output of other minerals, 2 per cent in the output of "other manufacturing"

and 5 per cent in the output of the metals industry. The output of the chemical industry and of engineering and allied industries was little changed.

Interruptions to oil extractions,

Manufacturing output in the first

quarter of 1991 was 1 per cent

lower than in the previous quarter

same period a year earlier. Within

manufacturing, between the latest

two quarters, there were falls of 1

per cent in the output of food, drink

and 5 per cent lower than in the

starting with the loss of production from Piper Alpha, have been affecting energy sector output since July 1988. In the first quarter of 1991 output was 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Latest estimates suggest that in the fourth quarter of 1990 consumers' expenditure was £67-1 billion (at 1985 prices and seasonally adjusted), 11/2 per cent below the level of spending of the previous quarter and 11/2 per cent lower than the same period a year

> Sterling's effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) for April 1991 was 92.3 (1985 = 100) 1/2 per cent lower than March 1991. The currency fell by 41/2 per cent against the Japanese yen and by 4 per cent against the US dollar but rose by 11/2 per cent against the deutschemark. ERI was 6 per cent higher than in April 1990; over the period sterling rose by 8 per cent against the deutschemark, by 7 per cent against the US dollar but fell

by 71/2 per cent against the ven. On April 12 1991 the UK base lending rate was reduced from 121/2 per cent to 12 per cent which

first quarter of 1991 indicates a

11 per cent lower than in the

The revised estimate of

fourth quarter of 1990 (at 1985

prices and seasonally adjusted) indicates a fall of £1.182 million

from the third quarter of 1990.

previous quarter. Wholesalers'

by £91 million following an

increase of £180 million.

stocks fell by £53 million following

a rise of £65 million in the previous

quarter while retailers' stocks rose

Visible trade in the three months

to March 1991 was in deficit by

surplus on trade in oil was £0-2

previous three months. The

by £0.1 billion to £3.2 billion.

£2.9 billion, little changed from the

billion in the three months to March

while the deficit on non-oil trade fell

The volume of exports in the

11/2 per cent lower than in the

cent lower than a year earlier

three months to March 1991 was

previous three months and 1/2 per

Import volume in the three months

to March 1991 was 1/2 per cent

lower than in the previous three

months and 51/2 per cent lower

The current account of the

months to March 1991 was

balance of payments in the three

estimated to have been in deficit by

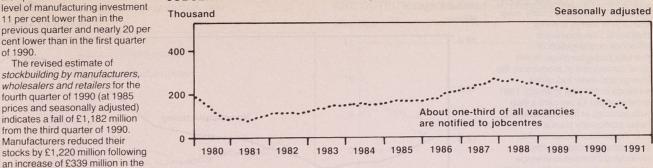
£1.4 billion, compared with a deficit

of £0.8 billion in the previous three

than a year earlier.

Manufacturers reduced their

JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



follows the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on March 22.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in April 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been £2.1 billion, bringing the total for the first month of 1991-92 to £2.1 billion compared with 2.8 billion in the same period of 1990-91. Privatisation proceeds were £1.1 billion for April 1991. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £3.2 billion in the first month of 1991–92, compared with £2.0 billion in the same period of 1990-91.

Employment

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries (including manufacturing) in Great Britain in March 1991. The number of employees employed in manufacturing industries fell by 45,000 in March 1991 to 4,872,000. This follows falls of 32,000 in February, 20,000 in January and 38,000 in December 1990. Over the year to March 1991, employment in manufacturing industries fell by 209,000 compared with a fall of 33,000 in the previous year.

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain fell by 4,000 in March 1991 to 441,000. This follows a falll of 1,000 in February and a rise of 2,000 in January

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in

employment, self-employed, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) decreased by 163,000 in the fourth quarter of 1990 and by 177,000 in the year to December 1990 to reach 26,667,000

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries increased to 10.36 million hours per week worked in March 1991 but the trend remains downward

The number of hours lost through short-time working in manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased in March 1991 to 1.02 million hours per week compared with 0.40 million hours in March 1990. The level is now at its highest since 1983.

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) rose to 98-9 in March 1991, compared with 98-8 in February 1991.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom rose by 84,000 between March and April 1991 to 2,175,100. This is the highest level since August 1988, (2-201 million).

This is the thirteenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall seen over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 568,500

higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began. The unemployment rate in April 1991 was 7.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the rate for March.

Total unemployment increased in all regions between March and April 1991. The sharpest rises in the unemployment rate were in the West Midlands and the Northern region, both up 0.4 percentage points. The rises this month in Yorkshire and Humberside, the Northern region and Scotland were the largest since the upward trends began.

The unemployment rate was higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There was an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to April 1991 of 1.9 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 56,382 between March and April 1991 to 2,198,455 or 7.7 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the rate for March

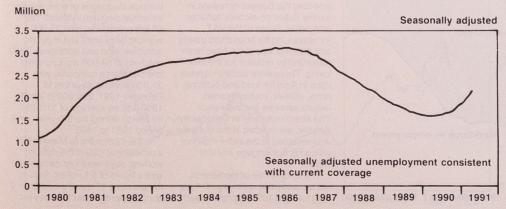
The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell by 18,400 between March and April 1991 to 125,100. However, the sharp fall this month is partly the result of vacancies relating to the 1991 Census of Population having begun to be filled

Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to March 1991 was provisionally estimated to be 9 per cent. This is 1/4 percentage point below the rate for February, and 11/4 percentage points below the peak rate of 101/4 per cent recorded in July 1990.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March 1991 was 83/4 per cent. This is 1/4 percentage point lower than the corresponding rate in February 1991 which has been revised down from 91/4 to 9 per cent. Within the production sector, the underlying increase for manufacturing was 81/4 per cent, 1/4 percentage point below the rate in February (revised down from 83/4 to 81/2 per cent) and the lowest underlying rate of

UNEMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



1983

1986

1985

growth for manufacturing since December 1987. Overtime working continued to be substantially lower than a year earlier and this maintained the downward influence on the growth of manufacturing earnings. In the other component of production, the energy and water industries, earnings in the year to March 1991 grew at about 13 per cent a year with earnings in the oil industry being particularly buoyant.

In the service industries the provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the year to March 1991 is 91/4 per cent, unchanged from the February figure. March maintained its position as the most popular month for the payment of bonuses, and indeed some firms have moved the date for paying bonuses to March from other months of the year.

Productivity and unit wage costs

For the three months ending March 1991, manufacturing output was 5 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1990. With employment levels falling by 3 per cent over the last year. productivity in output per head terms showed a fall of nearly 2 per cent, the largest rate of decline since March 1981

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to March 1991 were 11 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Average earnings in manufacturing (seasonally adjusted) for this three month period were 9 per cent higher than a year ago and this, combined with the 2 per cent fall in productivity produced a unit wage cost rise of 11 per cent.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the fourth quarter of

1990 show that output per head was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1989. Output fell by over 1 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1990 but this was accompanied by a slight fall in

United Kingdom

18.0

17.0

16.0

15.0

8.0

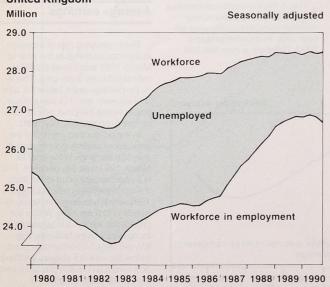
7.0

6.0

5.0 -

the employed labour force. Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the fourth guarter of 1990 show an increase of 111/4 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1989. This is 1/4 percentage point higher than the rate in the previous quarter, and is

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



1983 1984 1985 1986 1981 | 1982 the result of wages and salaries per head quarter rising at almost

101/2 per cent a year and output

per head falling at nearly 1 per

Manufacturing

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT:

Prices

The 12-month rate of increase in the "all-items" retail prices index for April was 6.4 per cent down from 8.2 per cent recorded for March giving the largest fall in the rate for any month since January

Between March and April 1991 the level of the "all-items" retail prices index rose by 1.3 per cent compared with 3 per cent at the same time last year. Price increases reflected the higher VAT and also the Budget increases in excise duties on alcohol, tobacco and petrol. Some of the VAT increases, eg for household goods and clothing, appear to have been absorbed by retailers for the time being. There were additional price rises in April for food and catering, rents, utilities, motoring costs, leisure services and insurance. The sharp reduction in Community Charge, announced in the Budget, was reflected in the index together with a fall in mortgage interest rates

The annual rate of increase in the tax and price index was 6-1 per cent for April 1991, compared with

7-8 per cent for March. The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 6.4 per cent for April 1991, up from the 6.2 per cent recorded for March reflecting the changes in excise duty announced in the Budget. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.4 per cent over the year by April 1991, compared with 12-month fall of 2.5 per cent for march

1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990

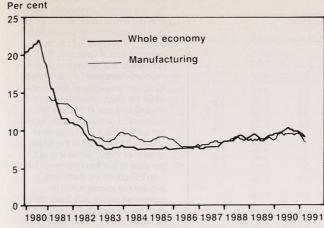
Seasonally adjusted

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 54,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in March 1991. Of this provisional total 39,000 working days were lost in public administration and education. The estimate of 54,000 working days lost this March compares with 31,000 working days lost in February 1991, 236,000 in March 1990 and an average of 515,000 for March during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990.

In the 12 months to March 1991 a provisional total of 0.8 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 5.1 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year

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



RPI AND TPI: United Kingdom, increases over previous year

period ending March 1990 of 6.4 million days

During the 12 months to March 1991 a provisional total of 536 stoppages has been recorded as being in progress: this figure is expected to be revised upwards because of late notifications. The figure compares with 697 stoppages in the 12 months to March 1990 and an annual average in the ten year period ending March 1990 of 1,119 stoppages in progress

Overseas travel and tourism

Per cent

It is provisionally estimated that there were 770,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in February 1991, which was 21 per cent lower

1981

1982

1983

1984 1985

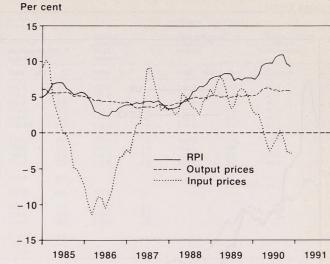
than the figure for February 1990. There were falls of 14 per cent in visits from Western Europe, 40 per cent from North America and 30 per cent in visits from other parts of the world. Of the total number of visits, 550,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 90,000 by residents of North America and 130,000 by residents of other parts of the world.

UK residents made an estimated 1,470,000 trips abroad in February 1991, a fall of 5 per cent compared with February 1990. There was a small fall of 2 per cent in visits to Western Europe but there were larger falls of 11 per cent, and 17 per cent in visits to North America and other parts of the world respectively. Western Europe remains the most popular destination with an estimated 1,210,000 visits being made in February 1991. There were 90.000

RP

1986 1987 1988 1989

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



visits to North America and an estimated 170,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £490 million abroad in February 1991, while overseas residents spent an estimated £275 million in the UK. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit on the travel account of £215 million for the

During the first two months of 1991 overseas visitors to the UK decreased by 18 per cent compared with the same period of 1990, to 1,800,000. The number of visits by UK residents going abroad during the first two months of 1991, at 3,200,000, was 5 per cent lower when compared with the same period a year earlier. Overseas residents' expenditure in

the UK decreased by 25 per cent to £670 million, whilst UK residents expenditure abroad decreased by 2 per cent compared with the previous year, to £1,045 million.

In the 12 months ending February 1991, both the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents and the number of visits abroad by UK residents remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous 12 months, at 17,600,000 and 30,900,000 respectively. Expenditure by overseas residents in the 12 months to February 1991 rose by 5 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to £7 505 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 4 per cent to £9.800 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the 12 month period ending in February 1991 remained unchanged at £2,300 million.

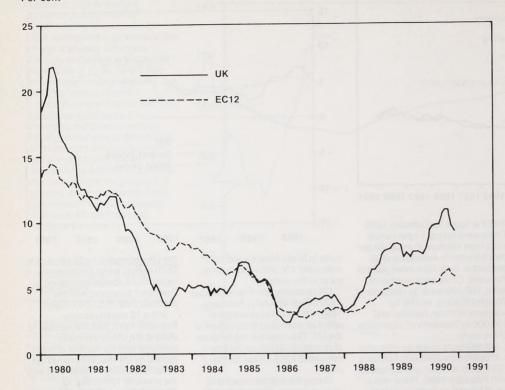
The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than that in a number of our European Community partners (Spain. Ireland, Italy, and France) and is also lower than in Canada and Australia.

The recent performance of the major industrial countries in respect of unit wages costs has been mixed, with three of the seven countries showing improvement but the other four having worsening figures. Comparisons of the change in unit wage costs in the fourth quarter of 1990 with the annual rate of change in the equivalent quarter in 1989 show that in Canada the rate of increase in unit wage costs fell from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, in Japan from a 2 per cent increase to

International comparisons

1990





a 1 per cent decrease, and in Italy from 8 per cent increase to a 6 per cent increase. On the other hand the rate for unit wage costs rose in France from a 1 per cent to a 3 per cent increase, in the United States from no change to a 1 per cent increase and in Germany from a 1 per cent to a 2 per cent increase. Productivity growth in the United Kingdom slowed over this period while earnings growth continued, leading to a rise in the rate of increase of unit wage costs from 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1989 to 11 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1990, remaining at 11 per cent in the first quarter of 1991.

In EC countries there was a provisional average rise in consumer prices of 5.2 per cent over the 12 months to March 1991, compared with 8-2 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 3-2 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.5 per cent, while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 4.9 per cent in the United States, 6.3 per cent in Canada and 3-8 per cent in Japan (provisional).

It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* ().

		GDP		Output	Salasania.						Manual Control	Income				
		average measure ^{2,1}	5	GDP ^{3,4,15}		Index of	output UK			Index of		Real personal disposable income ** 1985 = 100 100-0	al	Gross trac	ding	
			"IT all sold			Producti	Production industries ^{1,5,15}		Manufacturing industries 1,6		production OECD countries ¹				profits of companies ⁷	
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 1	00 %	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	%	
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		100·0 103·6 108·1 112·6 114·5 115·1	3·8 3·6 4·3 4·2 1·7 0·5	100·0 103·2 107·7 112·4 114·5 115·3	3·4 3·2 4·4 4·4 1·9 0·7	100·0 102·4 105·8 109·6 109·9r 109·1	5.5 2.4 3.3 3.6 0.3 -0.7	100-0 101-3 106-6 114-2 119-0 118-3R	2·7 1·3 5·2 7·1 4·2 -0·6	100-0 101-0 104-8 110-7 114-8 116-9	1·1 3·7 5·6 3·7 1·8	104·5 107·8 113·7 119·8	2·7 4·5 3·2 5·5 5·4 3·2	36·4 42·1 47·7 57·9 59·0 57·6	31·9 15·7 13·3 21·4 1·9 -2·4	
	21 22 23 24	116·0 116·2 114·7 113·6	1·4 1·9 0·2 -1·4	116·0 116·4 114·8 113·8	1·5 2·1 0·3 -1·2	109·9r 111·9 108·2 106·5	2·5 -2·1 -3·4	119-5r 120-6 118-3 114-7	0·3 1·3 -0·8 -3·3	115-9 116-7 118-0 117-0	1.9 1.8 2.6 1.5	123·1 124·2	3.9 2.0 3.5 3.2	14·2 15·2 13·9 14·4	-7·2 1·3 0·7 -3·4	
1991	21					106-4	-3.2	113-4	-5.1							
990 5	Sep					107-7r	-2.1	117-2r	-0.8	117-9	2.6					
1	Oct Nov Dec					107·8 106·0 105·7	-2·6 -2·9 -3·5	115·7 114·0 114·6	-1·7 -2·5 -3·4	118·0 116·8 116·2	2·6 2·2 1·5					
F	lan eb Mar			::		105·2 106·9 107·1	-4-0 -3-5 -3-2	114-2 112-6 113-5	-3·8 -4·5 -5·1					::		

		Expenditu	re		100			100 110 150					Base	Effective		
		Consumer		Retail sales	3	Fixed inve	estment8			General		Stock	lending rates † 11	exchange rate † 1,1	2	
			1985 prices		1014		All industries 1985 prices		Manufacturing industries 1985 prices ^{6,9}		government consumption at 1985 prices					
		2 billion	%	1985 = 100	%	2 billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 1	100 %	
1985		217-9	3.5	100-0	4.7	45-5	7.1	10.3	15-1	73.9		0.82	12	100-0	-0.6	
1986		231.7	6-3	105-3	5.3	45-6	0.2	9.7	-6-0	75-2	1.8	0.75	11	91.5	-8-5	
1987		243.5	5.1	110.7	5.1	50-6	11-0	10.3	6.7	76-2	1.3	1.17	11	90.1	-1.5	
1988		260-3	6-9	117-7	6.3	58.0	14-6	11.5	11.7	76.7	0.7	3.73	10-25-10-5	95.5	6.0	
989		270-3	3-8	119-9	1.9	62-7	8-1	12-4	8.0	77.1	0.5	2.25	13.75-14	92.6	-3.	
990		272-9	1-0	120-4	0.4	62-9	0.3	11.9	-4.1	78-4	1.7	-0.68	15	91.3	-1-	
990	Q1	68-5	2.4	120-8	1.0	16-4	4.5	3.2	10-3	19-5	2.1	-0.26	15	88-1	-9-	
	Q2	69-1	1.9	121-3	1.3	16-1	2.5	3.0	-5.3	19.9	4.7	-0.41	15	88-6	-5-	
	Q3	68-2	1-0	120-3	0.5	15-4	-0.6	2.8	-12-5	19-5	-0.5	0.07	15	94.2	2.	
	Q4	67-1	-1.6	119-1	-1.2	15-0	-4.5	2.9	-6.5	19.5	0.5	-0.08	14	94.1	6.	
991	Q1			120-1	-0.6		18	-				133	13	93-8	6.	
990	Oct			119-0	-0.5								14	94-8	4.	
	Nov			118-4	-0.8				1000				14	94.2	5-	
	Dec			119-7	-1.2								14	93.3	6.	
991	Jan			118-6	-1.3			Maria Maria	117		61		14	94-1	7.	
	Feb			118-5	-1.8		-					Name of Street, or other Designation of the Owner, where the Parket of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner	13	94.3	6.	
	Mar			122-8	-0.7		11			1000	998 (J.)	Charles and he ho	12.5	92.9	6-3	
	Apr			118-5P	-1.1	SEAL RESIDENCE	s method	nioring a su	mendus bu				12	92-3	6-	

		Visible trad	е			Balance of	of payments	Competitive	eness	Prices						
		Export volu	ime ¹	Import volu	me ¹	Visible balance	Current	Normal unit labour costs ¹³		Tax and pr	rice	Producer prices index† ^{1,6,14}				
			STAN W	es trisliganti Atl	Tri Well	Dalance	Dalatice	laboul cost		index1		Materials and fuels		Home sales		
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		100·0 104·2 109·7 111·8 117·3 125·3	5·6 4·2 5·3 1·9 4·9 6·8	100-0 107-4 115-3 131-0 141-5 143-4	3·2 7·4 7·4 13·6 8·0 1·3	-3·3 -9·5 -11·2 -21·1 -24·0 -17·9	2·8 0·0 -4·3 -15·3 -19·9 -12·8	100·0 94·6 94·8 100·8 99·8 101·0	-1·0 -5·4 0·2 6·3 -1·0 1·2	96·1 97·9 100·4 103·3 110·6	5·3 1·9 2·6 2·9 7·1	100·0 92·4 95·3 98·4 104·0 103·8	-7·6 3·1 3·2 5·7 -0·2	100·0 104·3 103·3 113·2 119·0 126·0	5·3 4·3 -1·0 9·6 5·1 5·9	
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124·8 126·6 123·7 125·8	10·2 11·3 5·2 1·6	146·5 146·4 142·0 138·9	3·5 3·4 -0·4 -0·6	-5·9 -5·3 -3·7 -3·0	-4·8 -4·7 -2·4 -0·8	97·4 97·8 104·6 104·2	-5·7 -2·9 5·7 8·3	114·8 119·2 121·4 123·5	6·4 8·0 8·8 9·8	105·7 103·5 102·4 103·7	2·8 -0·9 -0·7 -2·0	123·1 125·7 126·8 128·3	5·4 6·3 5·9 5·9	
1991	Q1	124-0	-0.6	138-2	-5.7	-2.9	-1-4					103-1P	-2.5	130-8P	6.3	
1990	Oct Nov Dec	126·4 126·8 124·3	5·3 3·9 1·0	142·7 140·3 133·6	-0·8 -0·8 0·6	-1·1 -1·0 -0·9	-0·4 -0·3 -0·1	::	::	123-8 123-4 123-3	9·7 9·9 9·8	103·4 103·0 104·7	-0·4 -1·0 -2·0	127-9 128-4 128-7	5·9 5·9 5·9	
1991	Jan Feb Mar	120·3 125·7 126·0	-1·4 -2·4 -0·9	141·5 132·7 140·5	-2·3 -3·9 -6·4	-1·3 -0·7 -0·9	-0.8 -0.2 -0.4			123-6 124-3 124-9	8·9 8·6 8·3	104-4 102-3 102-5P	-2·7 -2·6 -2·5	130·2 130·7 131·5P	6·1 6·2 6·3	
	Apr	126-0	0-2	140-5	-6.9	-0.9	-0.4			125-4	7-4	103-2P	-2.0	133-1P	6.3	

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) New adjusted series. For details of the adjustments see *Economic Trends*, December 1990.
(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.

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Quarter	Employees	in employmen	nt †			Self-emp persons	loyed	HM Forces ±	Work-related government	Workforce in employment ‡‡	Workforce *
	Male	0 (1895) 131(8)	Female		All	(with or w		roices +	training programmes †		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	September 1		3)				
UNITED KINGDOM	25 001										
Unadjusted for sea	sonal variation		10.500		00.500	3,126		313	408	26,413	28,460 §
1988 Dec	11,986		10,580		22,566	3,120		313	400	20,410	20,400 9
1989 Mar	11,948		10,599		22.547	3,190		312	448	26,496	28,457 §
June	11,992		10,668		22,661	3,253		308	462	26,684	28,427 §
Sept	12,074		10,689		22,762	3,264		308	468	26,802	28,505 §
Dec	12,080		10,807		22,887	3,274		306	450	26,917	28,556 §
1990 Mar	12,015		10,701		22,716	3,284		306	436	26,742	28,387 §
June	12,050		10.806		22,855	3,298		303	424	26,881	28,436 §
Sept R	12,069		10,755		22,824	3,298		303	413	26,838	28,512 §
Dec	11,919		10,796		22,715	3,298		300	427	26,741	28,591 §
UNITED KINGDOM											
Adjusted for seaso	nal variation										00 000
1988 Dec	11,975		10,521		22,496	3,126		313	408	26,343	28,369
1989 Mar	11.995		10.640		22,635	3,190		312	448	26,584	28,490
June	11,999		10.671		22,670	3,253		308	462	26,693	28,486
Sept	12,022		10,706		22,728	3,264		308	468	26,767	28,454
Dec	12,066		10,748		22,814	3,274		306	450	26,844	28,482
1990 Mar	12.061		10.740		22,802	3,284		306	436	26,828	28,436
June	12,057		10,807		22,864	3,298		303	424	26,889	28,509
Sept R	12,019		10,775		22,794	3,298		303	413	26,808	28,481
Dec	11,904		10,737		22,641	3,298		300	427	26,667	28,512
GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for sea	sonal variation			10						05.005	07.740.0
1988 Dec	11,712	904	10,328	4,439	22,040	3,054		313	398	25,805	27,743 §
1989 Mar	11,675	898	10,348	4,458	22,024	3,118		312	438	25,891	27,743 §
June	11,718	912	10,416	4,494	22,134	3,182		308	452	26,076	27,714 §
Sept	11,798	882	10,436	4,474	22,234	3,192		308	456	26,190	27,787 §
Dec	11,804	930	10,550	4,604	22,354	3,202		306	438	26,300	27,840 §
1990 Mar	11,742	900	10.446	4,559	22,188	3,212		306	423	26,129	27,677 §
June	11,775	944	10,550	4,647	22,325	3,222		303	412	26,263	27,723 §
Sept R	11,793	915	10,499	4,572	22,292	3,222		303	398	26,215	27,790 §
Dec	11,644	924	10,535	4,662	22,179	3,222		300	411	26,113	27,868 §
GREAT BRITAIN											
Adjusted for seaso			19.00		01.070	0.054		040	000	05 707	07.654
1988 Dec	11,701	902	10,271	4393	21,972	3,054		313	398	25,737	27,654
1989 Mar	11,722	912	10,388	4469	22,110	3,118		312	438	25,977	27,774
June	11,725	911	10,417	4481	22,143	3,182		308	452	26,084	27,771
Sept	11,747	915	10,452	4521	22,199	3,192		308	456	26,155	27,739
Dec	11,791	959	10,493	4558	22,284	3,202		306	438	26,230	27,768
1990 Mar	11,787	948	10,485	4570	22,272	3,212		306	423	26,213	27,723
June	11,782	971	10,551	4634	22,333	3,222		303	412	26,270	27,793
Sept R	11,744	972	10,518	4621	22,262	3,222		303	398 411	26,185 26,042	27,762 27,790
Dec	11,630	951	10,478	4617	22,108	3,222		300	411	20,042	21,190

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

**Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.
†*Estimates of employment for periods after September 1989 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample inquiries (See the article on page 175 of the April 1991 issue of the **Employment Gazette**). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1990 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the Labour Force Surveys carried out between 1981 and 1990. The figures for June 1990 are carried forward for later dates pending the results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey. A detailed description of the derivation of the estimates is given in the article on page 197 of the April 1991 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 or 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 one VTS (up to September 1988) and Employment Training participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some traines participants and other management training scheme participants in vork-related government training programmes. See page 86 of the August 1988 issue of **Employment Gazette.

Employees in employment. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

Employees in employment. The self-employee, HM Forces a

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain*

GREAT BRITA		All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	ndustries	Productio (1-4)	on industries	Production and of industries (1-5)	construction
SIC 19 Division	ons	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All emplo	yees Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
1972	June	21,650	21,648	7,621	7,621	8,371	8,371	9,565	9,565
973	June	22,182	22,182	7,673	7,673	8,396	8,396	9,665	9,665
974	June	22,297	22,296	7,722	7,722	8,429	8,429	9,652	9,652
975	June	22,213	22,209	7,351	7,351	8,069	8,069	9,276	9,276
976	June	22,048	22,039	7,118	7,118	7,830	7,830	9,033	9,033
977	June	22,126	22,124	7,172	7,172	7,880	7,880	9,048	9,048
78	June	22.273	22,246	7,138	7,143	7,845	7,850	9,006	9,007
79	June	22,638	22,611	7,107	7,113	7,819	7,825	9,020	9,022
980	June	22,458	22,432	6,801	6,808	7,517	7,524	8,723	8,727
981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7.907
982	June	20,916	20.896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
		20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6.057	6,070	7,072	7,087
983	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
984	June	20,920	20,731	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
985	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6.622	6,639
986	June			5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
987	June	21,080	21,081			5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
988	June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,300	5,567	0,307	0,000
989	May			5,069	5,103	5,531	5,564	0.504	0.010
	June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
	July			5,103	5,096	5,557	5,549		
	Aug			5,133	5,110	5,585	5,562		
	Sept	22,234	22,199	5,144	5,109	5,591	5,557	6,657	6,621
	Oct			5,131	5,100	5,580	5,549		
	Nov			5,131	5,101	5,581	5,550		
	Dec	22,354	22,284	5,123	5,098	5,572	5,547	6,639	6,616
				F 000	F 000	F F00	FFAC		
990	Jan			5,083	5,096	5,533 5,513	5,546		
	Feb			5,063	5,086		5,535	0.500	0.500
	Mar	22,188	22,272	5,055	5,081	5,502	5,528	6,569	6,596
	Apr			5,032	5,072	5,480	5,520		
	May			5,033	5,067	5,479	5,514		
	June	22,325	22,333	5,046	5,068	5,489	5,511	6,550	6,569
	July			5,073	5,065	5,519	5,511		
	Aug			5,077	5,053	5,524	5,500		
	Sep	22,292 R	22,262R	5,075	5,041	5,519	5,484	6,571	6,536
	Oct			5.058	5,028	5,504	5,474		
	Nov			5.037	5,007	5,483	5,453		
	Dec	22,179	22,108	4,994	4,969	5,437	5,412	6,475	6,453
991	Jan R			4.936	4,949	5,382	5,395		
331	Feb R			4,895	4,917	5,339	5,361		
	Mar			4,846	4,872	5,286	5.313		
	IVIdI			4,040	4,012	3,200	0,010		

GREA BRITA	T IN	Service industr (6-9)	ies	Agriculture forestry	Coal, oil and natural gas	other energy	Metal manufact- uring, ore and	and man-	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
SIC 19		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	— and fishing	extraction and processing	and water supply	other mineral extraction	made fibres		engineering and instruments
Division class				(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34 37)
1972	June	11,667	11.667	416	383	367	788	428	1,057	992
973	June	12,096	12,096	421	368	355	790	429	1,048	1,008
974	June	12,240	12,240	404	352	355	782	440	1,061	1,043
975	June	12,545	12,545	388	356	361	753	432	1,050	972
976		12,624	12,624	382	350	361	716	424	1,020	925
	June					356				939
977	June	12,698	12,698	378	352	356	729	431	1,019	
978	June	12,895	12,859	373	357	349	707	434	1,032	941
979	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	13,465	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985	June	13,769	13,731	321	273	309	430	339	756	780
986		13,954	13,918	310	234	302	392	328	741	755
1986	June	13,954	13,918					328		
1987	June	14,247	14,220	302	203	297	365	320	737	740
1988	June	14,860	14,841	293	182	296	356	324	757	737
1989	May				171	290	363	328	769	729
	June	15,261	15,242	280	167	290	372	329	763	733
	July				166	288	381	332	761	740
	Aug				164	288	389	334	758	743
	Sept	15,273	15,294	304	160	288	399	333	757	745
	Oct				161	287	398	331	757	742
	Nov				162	288	399	332	757	740
	Dec	15,436	15,386	280	161	288	398	332	761	740
990	Jan				163	288	396	328	755	735
000	Feb				163	287	392	326	753	735
	Mar	15,346	15,392	273	160	286	396	326	749	734
	A				161	286	393	324	747	729
	Apr May				161	286	393	323	747	729
		15 107	45 477	070						
	June	15,497	15,477	279	157	286	392	326	744	728
	July				160	287	391	328	747	734
	Aug				159	288	391	329	746	733
	Sep	15,423 R	15,448R	298	156	287	392	329	750	734
	Oct				158	288	390	327	745	728
	Nov				158	289	387	325	741	724
	Dec	15,436	15,385	268	154	290	384	325	736	720
1991	Jan				156	289	374	321	733 R	715R
	Feb R				155	289	372	318	723	709
	Mar				151	290	372	318	717	700

^{*} See footnote to table 1-1.
** Excludes private domestic service.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain*

										THOUSAN
GREA	AT BRITAIN	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber,	Paper products, printing and	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution and repairs
Divisi	ons						plastics, etc	publishing		(61-63
or cla		(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)	67)
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	601 597	527	1,167	1,042
1978	June	472	379	515	712	819	597	531	1,161	1,070
1979	June	464	376 365	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	268	232	333	541	546	517	478	1,021	1,168
1989	May	265	225	334	528	516	526	487		
	June	262	228	333	530	514	531	487	1,056	1,206
	July	- 258	231	335	532	508	537	489		
	Aug	257	236	333	538	510	545	491		
	Sept	253	240	331	538	508	549	490	1,066	1,223
	Oct	252	240	331	535	507	548	491		
	Nov	249	242	330	539	506	548	490		
	Dec	248	243	329	533	502	547	490	1,067	1,229
1990	Jan	248	243	328	522	499	544	485		
	Feb	248	244	323	520	497	542	483		
	Mar	246	247	320	515	494	542	485	1,067	1,221
	Apr	242	248	319	515	494	541	482		
	May	243	248	321	517	492	544	483		
	June	245	248	319	520	491	549	484	1,061	1,229
	July	246	249	319	532	491	550	486		
	Aug	246	249	318	536	490	550	488		
	Sep	249	247	320	533	487	547	487	1,053	1,228
	Oct	249	247	320	534	488	544	485		
	Nov	245	247	319	535	487	543	483		
	Dec	242	248	314	527	482	535	481	1,038 P	1,218
1991	Jan	239 R	247	310	520	475 R	527R	476		
	Feb	235	245 R	305	515	474 R	524R	473		
	Mar	232	244	300	511	468	517	468		

SIC 1	AT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommuni- cations	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc †	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
Divisi or cla	ions	(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	(95)	(94 96-98)
	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		1,053
		2,051	804	1,035	435	1,472	1,861	1,464	1,007 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	1,937 1,935	1,581	1 141	1,161
1977	June	2,052	862	1,020	411	1,495	1,934	1,562	1,141 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	1,546 1,622	1,947	1,605	1 100	1,200
1980	June	2,135	959	1,036	428	1,669	1,925	1,005	1,190 1,214	1,262
1981	June	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,923	1,586 1,559	1,214	1,286
1982	June	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,844 1,825	1,559	1,247	1,282
1983	June	1,964	949	902	424		1,825	1,541	1,258 1,247 1,252	1,305
1984	June	2,012	995	897	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1985	June	2,038		097	424	1,941	1,879	1,544 1,557	1,252	1,403
1986	June	2,054	1,027	889	419	2,039	1,862	1,557	1,301 1,312	1,489
1007			1,026	867	412	2,136	1,868	1,592	1,312	1,553
1987 1988	June	2,057	1,028	852	413	2,250	1,910 1,924	1,641	1,337 1,388	1,620
1900	June	2,132	1,105	870	430	2,428	1,924	1,691	1,388	1,723
1989	May									
	June	2,234	1,198	902	438	2,594	1,870	1,721	1,418	1,680
			.,,	002	100	2,004	1,070	1,721	1,410	1,000
	July									
	Aug									
	Sept	2,242	1,221	922	432	2,650	1,886	1,651	1,412	1,633
						_,000	1,000	1,001	1,712	1,000
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	2,329	1,204	928	429	2,662	1,886	1,752	1,415	1,601
						2,002	1,000	1,752	1,415	1,001
1990	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	2,249	1,184	930	423	2,684	1,870	1,763	1,417	1,604
								.,,	','''	1,004
	Apr									
	May									
	June	2,248	1,252	927	426	2,699	1,887	1,745	1,418	1,666
	1.1									1,000
	July									
	Aug									
	Sep	2,252	1,264	932 R	424 R	2,698	1,894	1,652	1,419	1,660
	Oct									
	Nov	0.040	1.010							
	Dec	2,310	1,219	927	425	2,648	1,891	1,738	1,422	1,639
1991	Jan									
1001	Feb									
	Mar									

† 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.

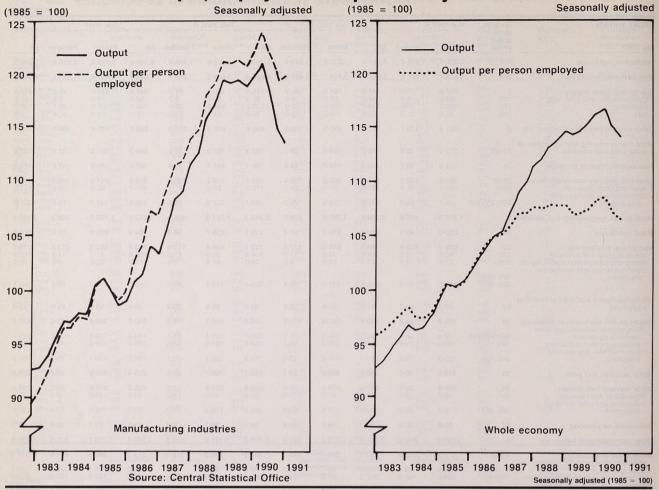
Employees in employment: industry*: production industries 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Division,	Mar 1990	R		Jan 1991	R		Feb 1991	R		Mar 1991		
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,925.7	1,575-8	5,501-5	3,833-2	1,548-4	5,381-6	3,802-6	1,536-8	5,339-4	3,770-3	1,516-0	5,286-3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,558-1	1,496-6	5,054-7	3,468-7	1,467-5	4,936-3	3,439-3	1,455-7	4,895.0	3,410-4	1,435-4	4,845-8
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	367·6 89·9 108·8 53·9	79·3 4·3 29·9 21·7	446·9 94·2 138·7 75·6	364·5 82·0 109·2 54·2	80·9 4·2 30·0 22·6	445·4 86·3 139·2 76·8	363·2 80·7 109·2 54·2	81·2 4·2 29·9 22·5	444·4 84·9 139·1 76·7	359·9 79·4 109·1 54·2	80 -6 3-9 30-1 22-6	440·5 83·4 139·2 76·8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	551-2	170-7	721-9	529.0	166-0	695.0	526-5	164-3	690.7	525-4	164-5	690-0
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21–23	172-4	22-8	195-2	164-2	22.1	186-3	163-6	21.6	185-2	161-3	21.1	182-4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	154-6	45.7	200-3	144-6	43-5	188-1	144-7	42-4	187-0	146-6	42.9	189-5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	25/26 251	224-2 94-1	102·2 21·4	326·4 115·4	220·2 91·4	100·4 21·1	320·7 112·5	218·2 90·6	100·3 21·1	318·5 111·7	217·5 90·3	100·5 20·9	318·0 111·3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259/260	130-1	80.8	210-9	128-8	79-3	208-1	127-6	79-2	206-8	127-2	79-6	206-7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,810-9	485-8	2,296.8	1,769-6	473-7	2,243-2	1,751.0	466-9	2,217-9	1,732-9	460-3	2,193-2
Metal goods nes	31	250-8	69-3	320-1	242.7	67-4	310-1	238-7	66-3	304-9	235-0	65-0	300-0
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery etc	32 320 325	629 ·3 92·8 67·9	119·8 12·2 9·9	749 ·1 104·9 77·8	615·5 93·2 65·4	117·6 11·7 9·5	733·1 104·9 74·8	608·8 92·0 64·8	114·4 11·5 9·5	723-2 103-4 74-2	603·2 91·7 63·2	113·4 11·2 9·4	716-5 102-9 72-6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 326-329	468-6	97.7	566-4	457-0	96-4	553-4	452-1	93.5	545.5	448-3	92-8	541-1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	57.5	24-2	81.7	56-6	23.5	80-0	56-5	23-2	79-6	55-6	22.7	78-4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	376-9	183-8	560-8	367-5	177-9	545-4	364-3	176-2	540-5	360-6	173-0	533-6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	341/342/343 344	142·0 109·0	56·2 51·9	198·2 160·8	139·3 105·3	55·7 49·2	195·0 154·6	137·4 104·8	55·6 48·6	193-0 153-4	136·8 103·3	54·2 48·8	191·1 152·1
equipment	345-348	125-9	75-8	201-7	122-8	73.0	195-8	122-1	72-1	194-2	120-4	70.0	190-5
Motor vehicles and parts	35	215-6	30-8	246-4	209-0	29.7	238-7	205.7	29.6	235-3	203-0	29.4	232-5
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	36 361	219·0 48·3	28·0 4·2	247.0 52.5	218-6 47-1	28·3 4·4	246.9 51.4	217·3 47·0	27.9 4.2	245-2 51-1	215·8 46·0	28·2 4·4	243.9 50.4
equipment	362–365	170.7	23.8	194-4	171.5	23.9	195-4	170-3	23-7	194-0	169-8	23.8	193-5
Instrument engineering	37	61.8	30-0	91.8	59.7	29.4	89-1	59-8	29-4	89-2	59.7	28-6	88-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,196-0	840-0	2,036-0	1,170-2	827-8	1,998-0	1,161-9	824-5	1,986-4	1,152-1	810-5	1,962-6
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic	41/42	297-9	216-9	514-8	298-8	221-1	519-9	296-9	218-4	515-3	295-9	214-6	510-5
oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411/412 413–423	54·8 184·6	39·1 152·6	93·9 337·2	56·7 184·6	38·2 158·2	94·9 342·7	56·4 182·8	37-6 155-9	94·0 338·7	55·7 182·6	37·3 152·9	93·1 335·5
manufacture	424–429	58.5	25.2	83-7	57-5	24.7	82-2	57.7	24-8	82.5	57.6	24-4	82-0
Textiles	43	103-3	91.3	194-6	99.6	85-8	185-4	99-0	87-4	186-4	97-2	85-4	182-6
Footwear and clothing	45	79-6	200.7	280-3	78-6	192-6	271-2	75.9	193-8	269-7	75-3	192-5	267-7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	197-9	48.7	246-6	188-1	48-1	236-2	186-0	46-6	232-5	185-7	46-9	232-6
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products	47 471–472	306·9 96·1	177·7 42·5	484·6 138·6	300·6 93·6	175·5 40·3	476-1 133-9	299·0 93·2	174·3 39·9	473 -3	296·2 92·6	171·3 39·4	467 ·5
Printing and publishing	475	210-8	135-2	346-0	207.0	135-1	342-2	205.8	134-4	340.2	203.6	132.0	335-6
Rubber and plastics	48	158-4	59.7	218-1	155-0	60-1	215.0	155-4	60-3	215.7	152-0	57.4	209-4
Other manufacturing	49	41-4	36-2	77-6	39.7	36-0	75-6	39.9	35-3	75.3	40-1	34-5	74-6

* See footnotes to table 1-1.
P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

· 8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole ecor	nomy	200	Production i Divisions 1 t			Manufacturir Divisions 2 t	ng industries o 4	
980 18	Output ‡	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed **	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed **
1984	96·5	98-9	97·6	94·8	100·8	94·0	97·4	100·5	97·0
1985	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1986	103·4	100-1	103·3	102·4	97·3	105·3	101·3	97·9	103·5
1987	108·2	101-9	106·1	105·8	96·1	110·1	106·6	97·0	109·9
1988	113·1	105-2	107·5	109·6	96·7	113·3	114·2	98·2	116·3
1989	115·4	107-8	107·1	109·9	96·7	113·8	119·0	98·5	120·8
1990	116·4	108-4	107·4	109·1	95·5	114·2	118·3	97·4	121·4
1984 Q1	96·6	98·3	98·2	97·2	101·1	96·2	97·1	100·6	96·6
Q2	96·0	98·7	97·3	94·1	100·9	93·3	97·0	100·5	96·5
Q3	96·3	99·0	97·2	93·3	100·6	92·6	97·9	100·3	97·6
Q4	97·3	99·5	97·8	94·4	100·5	93·9	97·7	100·4	97·3
1985 Q1	98·9	99·8	99·1	97-8	100·4	97·4	100·4	100·3	100·2
Q2	100·4	100·0	100·4	101-7	100·2	101·5	101·1	100·1	101·0
Q3	100·2	100·1	100·1	100-6	99·9	100·7	99·9	100·0	99·9
Q4	100·6	100·1	100·5	99-9	99·4	100·5	98·6	99·7	99·0
1986 Q1	101-6	100·0	101·6	101·2	98·7	102·6	99·0	99·1	99·9
Q2	102-9	100·0	102·9	102·2	97·6	104·7	100·7	98·2	102·6
Q3	104-1	100·1	104·0	103·0	96·8	106·5	101·4	97·3	104·2
Q4	105-1	100·4	104·7	103·3	96·2	107·3	104·0	97·0	107·3
1987 Q1	105·8	100·7	105·0	103·9	95·8	108·5	103·3	96·5	107·0
Q2	107·3	101·5	105·7	104·8	95·9	109·3	105·7	96·8	109·2
Q3	109·4	102·3	106·9	106·8	96·2	111·1	108·4	97·2	111·5
Q4	110·2	103·2	106·8	107·4	96·4	111·5	109·0	97·5	111·8
1988 Q1	111-8	104·1	107·4	108-2	96·6	112·1	111-4	97·9	113·8
Q2	112-4	104·8	107·3	109-6	96·7	113·4	112-6	98·1	114·7
Q3	113-7	105·7	107·6	110-5	96·7	114·2	115-7	98·3	117·8
Q4	114-3	106·3	107·5	110-0	96·9	113·5	116-9	98·4	118·8
1989 Q1	115-2	107·1	107·5	109·9	96·9	113·4	119·2	98·6	121-0
Q2	114-9	107·6	106·7	109·2	96·7	112·9	119·0	98·5	120-8
Q3	115-4	108·0	106·9	110·5	96·6	114·4	119·2	98·5	121-0
Q4	116-2	108·3	107·3	110·2	96·4	114·3	118·6	98·3	120-5
1990 Q1	117·1	108·4	108·0	109·9	96·1	114·3	119·5	98·1	121·8
Q2	117·6	108·6	108·3	111·9	95·9	116·7	120·6	97·7	123·4
Q3	116·0	108·5	106·9	108·2	95·5	113·3	118·3	97·4	121·4
Q4	115·0	108·0	106·5	106·5	94·6	112·6	114·7	96·5	118·9
1991 Q1				106-4			113-4	94.9	119-5

* 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.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1 . 1 1

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE				SHORT	-TIME								
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood o		Working	g part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours lost	Opera- tives	Hours los	t	Opera-	Percent- age of all	Hours los	st	
			operative working over- time	(minori)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	1,304 1,350 1,413 1,394 1,346	34·2 36·0 37·9 37·6 37·5	9·0 9·4 9·5 9·6 9·5	11·72 12·63 13·42 13·44 12·75		5 4 3 3 6	192 149 101 119 227	29 20 15 19 20	293 199 143 183 180	10·1 10·0 9·8 9·5 8·9	34 24 17 22 26	0·9 0·6 0·5 0·6 0·7	485 348 244 303 407	2.5%	14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7 15·7
week ended 1989 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,439 1,391	38-9 37-6	9·4 9·5	13·51 13·26	13·72 13·45	3 3	133 104	23 25	228 258	10·0 10·3	26 28	0·7 0·7	360 362	288 311	13·8 13·1
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	1,400 1,405 1,367	38·1 38·3 37·1	9·5 9·5 9·6	13·30 13·47 13·17	13·62 13·55 13·38	3 3 2	135 135 94	24 23 15	250 230 134	10·3 10·2 9·2	28 26 17	0·7 0·7 0·5	384 365 228	335 353 295	14·0 14·1 13·5
July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	1,347 1,319 1,367	36·5 35·6 37·5	9·8 9·8 9·7	13·17 12·92 13·71	13-31 13-66 13-53	4 2 3	145 79 137	14 12 16	117 102 160	8·7 8·7 9·9	17 14 20	0·5 0·4 0·5	262 181 298	279 223 362	15·3 13·3 15·2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	1,465 1,456 1,391	39·0 38·8 37·1	9·7 9·6 9·8	14·19 14·04 13·66	13·30 13·10 12·77	2 4 3	96 150 137	19 19 21	168 164 185	8·8 8·8 8·6	21 22 25	0·6 0·6 0·7	263 314 322	298 314 367	12·3 14·0 12·9
1990 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1,291 1,363 1,336	34·8 36·9 36·2	9·2 9·3 9·4	11·89 12·72 12·57	12·85 12·94 12·80	3 4 6	130 145 246	25 28 28	208 257 254	8·5 9·1 9·1	28 32 34	0·7 0·9 0·9	338 402 500	293 318 396	12·1 12·6 14·7
Apr 6 May 4 June 8	1,349 1,343 1,358	36·8 36·6 36·8	9·5 9·3 9·4	12·80 12·53 12·76	13·12 12·63 13·00	3 4 4	134 172 142	26 17 13	233 150 125	9·1 9·1 9·3	29 21 17	0·8 0·6 0·5	366 323 268	319 306 344	12·7 15·5 15·7
July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	1,340 1,285 1,363	38·3 36·7 38·9	9·5 9·6 9·7	12·77 12·37 13·26	12·92 13·09 13·07	5 7 14	194 297 558	13 11 11	118 102 91	8·7 8·9 8·2	18 19 25	0·5 0·5 0·7	311 399 649	330 493 779	17·0 21·1 25·9
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	1,399 1,393 1,338	40·0 40·0 38·8	9·6 9·3 9·6	13·46 12·99 12·86	12·52 12·05 11·97	7 6 5	266 233 205	16 26 29	149 231 248	9·3 8·7 8·7	23 32 34	0·6 0·9 1·0	415 463 454	471 469 515	18-3 14-3 13-5
1991 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 15	1,140 1,108 1,110	33·5 32·8 33·2	9·1 8·8 9·1	10-35 9-80 10-11	11·28 10·03 10·36	9 8 9	373 331 354	37 65 105	371 611 931	9·9 9·3 8·9	47 74 113	1·4 2·2 3·4	744 942 1,285	651 741 1,015	15-9 12-8 11-3
SIC 1980 Week ended								60.00	e in the state of	ata h	me s	erri Pero			
March 15, 1991 Metal Manufacturing	21-4	29-3	9.9	2·1		0.1	6.2	1.8	16-4	8-9	2.1	2.7	22-6		11.3
Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	43·3 50·0	31·7 29·3	9·3 9·7	4·0 4·9		1·1 0·1	42-6	8-0	81-4	10-2	9.1	6.6	124.0		13.7
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	19-8	27.1	10.8	2.1		0-1	4.1	1·8 0·6	19·3 9·4	10·2 15·2	1·9 0·7	1.2	23·4 13·6		11·8 18·7
Metal goods nes Hand tools, finished	85.9	37.7	9.3	8.0		1.3	49-6	10-4	103-4	9.9	11.6	5.1	153-0		13-1
metal goods (316) Mechanical engineering Other machinery	41·2 215·1	31·1 46·1	9·3 9·3	3·8 19·9		1·2 0·6	47·7 22·2	6·0 13·1	60·2 96·2	10·0 7·3	7·3 13·7	5·5 2·9	107·9 118·5		14·8 8·7
and mechanical equipment (328) Electrical and electronic	103-8	44-6	8-8	9-1		0-3	12-4	7:3	53-9	7-4	7.7	3.3	66-4		8-6
engineering Telecommunication	98.7	30.9	9.0	8.9		0.2	8-8	12-2	91-5	7.5	12-4	3.9	100-2		8-1
equipment (344) Motor vehicles Motor vehicles and engines (351)	23·2 48·9	33·0 28·0	9·0 7·8	2·1 3·8		2.0	0·2 79·6	0.7 6 .1	7·2 55·1	10·5 8·9	0·7 8·2	1·0 4·7	7·4 134·6		10·7 16·5
Other transport equipment	65-9	43-6	10-2	0.7			0.7	2.1	15-6	7.2	2.2	1.4	16-3		7.5
Aerospace equipment (364) Instrument	95 -	101-	-	100-			8.1-	6 186 5 - 08	- 20	- 83 - 83	- 1				enge terste -
engineering Food, drink and tobacco	15-4	27-4	8.0	1.2		0-1	2.7	0.9	4-9	5-2	1.0	1.8	7-6		7-4
(411–429) Textile industry Footwear and	145·9 42·3	36·7 26·6	9·9 8·4	14·5 3·6		0·2 0·5	8-3 18-9	2·7 10·6	25·2 109·2	9·3 10·2	2·9 11·1	0·7 7·0	33·5 128·2		11.6 11.5
clothing Timber and wooden	28.7	12-8	5-8	1.7		0.7	28-3	17-2	156-7	9.1	17-9	8-0	185-0		10-3
furniture Paper, printing and	56-2	33-3	9.0	5-1		0.2	9.5	3.4	31-1	9.2	3.6	2.1	40-6		11-2
publishing Paper and paper products (471,472)	91.6 31.0	31.8	8-4	7.7		0.5	18-9	0.8	7.9	9.2	1.3	0.5	26.9		20-1
Printing and publishing (475)	31·0 60·5	32·3 31·5	9·1 8·0	2.8		0.4	0.7	0.5	4.8	9.6	0.5	0.5	5.5		11.0
Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	49·7 10·9 1,110·3	32·2 19·4 33·2	9·4 8·5 9·1	4.7 0.9 101.1		0·5 0·2	18·3 20·5 8·6 353·5	0·3 5·2 2·2 104·6	3·1 43·2 24·2 931·3	10·3 8·3 10·5 8·9	0·7 5·7 2·6 113·3	0·4 3·7 4·5 3·4	21·4 63·7 32·8 1,284·7		30·6 11·1 13·1 11·3

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of the industries included.

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—operatives in: manufacturing industries

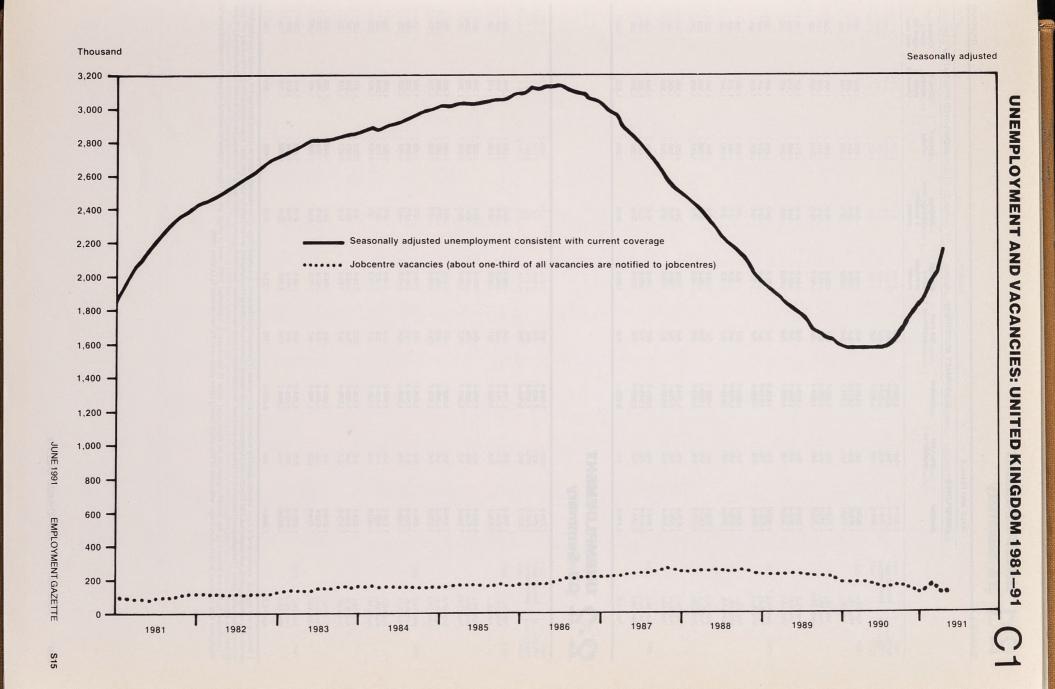
Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREA	T BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY	HOURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEK	LY HOURS WOI	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
		All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport	Textilesa, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Mptor vehicles and other transport	Textriles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 19		21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	AN DEVENOUS CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	96·6 96·1 97·2 96·3 93·7	95·4 96·0 98·6 96·9 90·5R	96·5 96·1 93·7 92·9R 95·9	99·0 98·4 96·9 90·2R 83·1R	97·6 97·2 96·9R 94·5R 89·6R	99·7 100·5 101·1 100·5 100·5	99·6 100·5 101·2 100·6 100·6	100·0 101·1 102·0 102·6 102·7R	99·1 99·9 99·3 98·5 98·2R	99·6 99·6 100·9R 100·2R 99·9R
Week	ended										
1989	Mar 11	96-6	98-3	93-8R	93.7	96-0R	100-6	100-8	102-8	98-8R	100·7R
	Apr 15 May 13 June 10	96·5 96·2 96·0	96.8	92·1	90-8	94·9R	100·7 100·6 100·5	100-5	102-1	98-7	100·4R
	July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	95·8 96·5 96·7	96-9	93-5	89·0R	94-0R	100·4 100·6 100·4	100-4	104-0R	98-3	99·7R
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	96·1 95·9 95·7	95.6	92·3R	87·2R	92·9R	100·3 100·2 99·9	100.7	101-4	98-3R	100·1R
1990	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	96·0 96·0 95·6	93·1R	93·8R	85·2R	90·7R	100·4 100·6 100·4	100-7	102·0R	98-0R	99-6R
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	95·7 95·1 95·2	90·9R	94-5R	84·2R	90·4R	100·6 100·3 100·5	100-3	102·0R	98-3R	100·2R
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	95·2 95·2 91·7	90·2R	99·2R	82·4R	88-7R	100·5 100·7 101·0	100-6	103-4R	98.4	99-6R
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	90·7 89·7 88·7	87·6R	96·2R	80·4R	88-4R	100·7 100·3 100·3	100-7	103-2R	98-0	100·1R
1991	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	87·4R 85·7R 84·6	81.5	90-5	76-1	87-5	99-7R 98-8R 98-9	98-0	99-5	95-8	100-6

EMPLOYMENT 1.13 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in March 1991: regions

	OVERTIME				SHORT-	TIME			5.5			recuipe	
	der Til		Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o week	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part o	f for whole f week	week	
				5.0				Hours los	st 💮			Hours lo	st
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime		Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent age of al opera- tives	l (Thou)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	228-7	30.9	9.0	2,068-1	2.1	84.1	14.8	120-4	8-1	16-9	2.3	204-6	12-1
Greater London *	62-8	23.0	9.1	573-1	0.7	28-4	4.5	47.9	10.7	5.2	1.9	76-3	14.8
East Anglia	43.0	36-3	9.7	418-2	0.1	5.1	4·6 4·7	30·5 44·7	6·7 9·4	4·7 5·1	4·0 2·1	35·6 57·4	7.6
South West	87-1	36-8	9.3	808-2	0·3 1·9	12·7 76·8	24.0	210.4	8.8	25.9	5.7	287-2	11·3 11·1
West Midlands	141-8	31·2 32·1	8·5 9·0	1,208·4 951·2	0.4	15.6	16.6	129.6	7.8	17.0	5.2	145.2	8.5
East Midlands	105·8 126·3	36.9	9.4	1,184-2	0.4	36.8	11.9	110.6	9.3	12.8	3.7	147-3	11.5
Yorkshire and Humberside North West	154-1	35.6	9.1	1.402-3	1.8	71.4	15.0	168-7	11.2	16.8	3.9	240.0	14-3
North	61.4	30.7	9.7	594-4	0.4	16.0	5.6	54.0	9.6	6.0	3.0	70.0	11.6
Wales	46-9	28-8	9.0	420-2	0.4	14.6	3.1	26.7	8.6	3.5	2.1	41-3	11.9
Scotland	101.0	35.4	9.2	927.0	0.4	15.9	3.0	23-8	8.0	3.4	1.2	39.7	11-8

^{*} Included in South East



THOUSAND

		MALE AND I	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ††			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	ON
		Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
987 988** 989 990) Annual) averages	2,953·4 2,370·4 1,798·7 1,664·5	10·6 8·4 6·3 5·9	2,806·5 2,274·9 1,784·4 1,661·7	10·0 8·1 6·3 5·8					
989	Apr 13	1,883·6	6·6	1,846-8	6·5	-56·4	-44·9	189	1,663	32
	May 11	1,802·5	6·3	1,819-0	6·4	-27·8	-39·4	174	1,598	30
	June 8	1,743·1	6·1	1,791-2	6·3	-27·8	-37·3	170	1,544	29
	July 13	1,771-4	6·2	1,766·2	6·2	-25·0	-26-9	248	1,495	28
	Aug 10	1,741-1	6·1	1,725·0	6·1	-41·2	-31-3	212	1,502	27
	Sept 14 ‡	1,702-9	6·0	1,684·7	5·9	-40·3	-35-5	222	1,455	26
	Oct 12 ‡	1,635-8	5-8	1,670-4	5·9	-14·3	-31·9	214	1,397	25
	Nov 9 ‡	1,612-4	5-7	1,651-1	5·8	-19·3	-24·6	209	1,379	24
	Dec 14 ‡	1,639-0	5-8	1,636-1	5·8	-15·0	-16·2	207	1,407	25
990	Jan 11 ‡	1,687·0	5·9	1,615·8	5·7	-20-3	-18·2	214	1,448	25
	Feb 8 ‡	1,675·7	5·9	1,614·0	5·7	-1-8	-12·4	227	1,425	24
	Mar 8	1,646·6	5·8	1,606·6	5·6	-7-4	-9·8	206	1,416	24
	Apr 12	1,626·3	5-7	1,607-0	5·7	0·4	-2·9	216	1,387	24
	May 10	1,578·5	5-6	1,610-9	5·7	3·9	-1·0	181	1,374	24
	June 14	1,555·6	5-5	1,618-4	5·7	7·5	3·9	190	1,342	23
	July 12	1,623·6	5·7	1,632·1	5·7	13·7	8·4	261	1,340	23
	Aug 9	1,657·8	5·8	1,655·3	5·8	23·2	14·8	236	1,398	23
	Sept 13	1,673·9	5·9	1,670·5	5·9	15·2	17·4	247	1,403	24
	Oct 11	1,670·6	5·9	1,704·8	6·0	34·3	24·2	257	1,390	24
	Nov 8	1,728·1	6·1	1,763·1	6·2	58·3	35·9	268	1,435	25
	Dec 13	1,850·4	6·5	1,842·3	6·5	79·2	57·3	273	1,550	27
991	Jan 10	1,959-7	6·9	1,891·6	6·7	49·3	62·3	267	1,664	29
	Feb 7	2,045-4	7·2	1,979·8	7·0	88·2	72·2	313	1,703	30
	Mar 14	2,142-1	7·5	2,091·0	7·0	111·2	82·9	300	1,810	32
	Apr 11 P	2.198-5	7.7	2.175-1	7-6	84-1	94-5	292	1.873	34

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

987 988** 989 990) Annual) averages	2,826·9 2,254·7 1,693·0 1,567·3	10·4 8·2 6·1 5·6	2,684·4 2,161·7 1,678·8 1,564·6	9·8 7·9 6·1 5·6					
989	Apr 13	1,776-0	6-4	1,738-8	6.3	-55-4	-44:3	182	1,563	31
303	May 11	1,697-1	6-1	1,711.9	6.2	-26-9	-38-6	168	1,501	29
	June 8	1,638-9	5-9	1,685-3	6-1	-26-6	-36-3	163	1,448	27
	July 13	1,663-6	6-0	1,660-4	6-0	-24-9	-26-1	237	1,399	27 26
	Aug 10	1,634-1	5-9	1,620-4	5.8	-40.0	-30⋅5	206	1,402	26
	Sept 14 ‡	1,596-8	5.7	1,581.7	5.7	-38-7	-34⋅5	212	1,360	25
	Oct 12 ‡	1,534-0	5-5	1,568-1	5.7	-13-6	-30-8	206	1,304	24 23
	Nov 9 ‡	1,513-2	5.4	1,549-9	5.6	-18⋅2	-23.5	202	1,288	23
	Dec 14 ‡	1,539-9	5-6	1,535-7	5.5	-14-2	-15⋅3	200	1,316	23
90	Jan 11 ‡	1,586-6	5-7	1,516-6	5.5	-19-1	-17-2	206	1,357	2
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576-8	5.7	1,515-3	5.5	-1.3	-11.5	219	1,335	2:
	Mar 8	1,549-0	5.6	1,508-1	5-4	-7.2	-9.2	199	1,326	23
	Apr 12	1,528-7	5.5	1,509-0	5-4	0.9	-2.5	208	1,298	23
	May 10	1,482-5	5.3	1,513-2	5.5	4.2	-0.7	176	1,284	2:
	June 14	1,460-6	5.3	1,521.5	5-5	8-3	4.5	184	1,255	22
	July 12	1,524-1	5.5	1,535-2	5-5	13-7	8.7	251	1,251	21 21 21
	Aug 9	1,559-6	5-6	1,559-5	5.6	24.3	15-4	229	1,308	2
	Sept 13	1,575.5	5.7	1,575.0	5-7	15-5	17-8	237	1,316	2
	Oct 11	1,575-9	5-7	1,609-4	5-8	34-4	24-7	248	1,305	2:
	Nov 8	1,633-8	5.9	1,666-8	6.0	57-4	35-8	260	1,350	2
	Dec 13	1,754-8	6.3	1,745-4	6-3	78-6	56-8	266	1,463	2
91	Jan 10	1,861-5	6-7	1,794-2	6-5	48-8	61-6	259	1,574	2
	Feb 7	1,947-6	7.0	1,882-2	6-8	88-0	71-8	306	1,612	2
	Mar 14	2,043-9	7-4	1,992-2	7-2	110-0	82-3	293	1,720	3
	Apr 11 P	2 099-4	7.6	2 075-9	7.5	83-7	93.9	285	1 782	3

† National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employees, in employees, in employeed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) at mid-1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Unemployment rates for the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland have been revised this month, back to 1981, due to the incorporation of revised self-employment figures in Northern Ireland.

"Unadjusted figures are affected by the benefit regulations for those aged under 18 introduced in September 1988, most of whom are no longer eligible for income support. This reduced the UK unadjusted total by about 90,000 on average, with most of this effect having taken place over the two months to October 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

MALE			response to the first of	FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYE	ED .	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ††	UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED ††	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number	Per cent workforce †	Number		
2,045-8 1,650-5 1,290-8 1,232-3	12·5 10·1 7·9 7·6	1,955·3 1,588·1 1,277·4 1,230·3	12·0 9·7 7·8 7·6	907-6 719-9 507-9 432-2	7·8 6·1 4·2 3·6	851-2 686-8 507-0 431-4	7·3 5·8 4·2 3·5		1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages
1,350-8	8·3	1,312-5	8-0	532-8	4·4	534·3	4·4	216·9	1989	Apr 13
1,297-1	7·9	1,295-0	7-9	505-5	4·2	524·0	4·3	204·7		May 11
1,256-6	7·7	1,279-6	7-8	486-6	4·0	511·6	4·2	195·7		June 8
1,261·6	7·7	1,265·7	7-8	509·8	4-2	500·5	4·1	196·1		July 13
1,238·4	7·6	1,243·1	7-6	502·7	4-2	481·9	4·0	193·3		Aug 10
1,218·8	7·5	1,218·6	7-5	484·1	4-0	466·1	3·9	183·0		Sept 14 ‡
1,181·3	7·2	1,211·2	7-4	454·5	3-8	459-2	3-8	172-9		Oct 12 ‡
1,172·7	7·2	1,200·0	7-4	439·7	3-6	451-1	3-7	165-0		Nov 9 ‡
1,204·8	7·4	1,194·7	7-3	434·2	3-6	441-4	3-6	162-5		Dec 14 ‡
1,239·3	7-6	1,181·7	7·3	447·7	3-7	434·1	3·6	164-2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1,232·2	7-6	1,182·4	7·3	443·5	3-6	431·6	3·5	160-2		Feb 8 ‡
1,213·5	7-5	1,177·9	7·2	433·1	3-6	428·7	3·5	155-8		Mar 8
1,198-2	7·4	1,177·2	7-2	428·1	3-5	429·8	3·5	154-8		Apr 12
1,170-0	7·2	1,184·0	7-3	408·5	3-4	426·9	3·5	146-1		May 10
1,155-4	7·1	1,193·5	7-3	400·2	3-3	424·9	3·5	141-9		June 14
1,192·1	7·3	1,210·4	7·4	431·5	3·5	421·7	3·5	146·1		July 12
1,211·8	7·5	1,230·2	7·6	446·0	3·7	425·1	3·5	150·5		Aug 9
1,234·2	7·6	1,246·6	7·7	439·7	3·6	423·9	3·5	145·0		Sept 13
1,244·4	7-7	1,273·8	7·8	426·2	3·5	431·0	3·5	143·1		Oct 11
1,295·8	8-0	1,320·1	8·1	432·3	3·6	443·0	3·6	144·6		Nov 8
1,400·6	8-6	1,385·8	8·5	449·8	3·7	456·5	3·7	151·7		Dec 13
1,480·8	9·1	1,425·6	8·8	479-0	3·9	466-0	3·8	160·7	1991	Jan 10
1,547·8	9·5	1,495·6	9·2	497-6	4·1	484-2	4·0	165·4		Feb 7
1,623·8	10·0	1,581·2	9·7	518-2	4·3	509-8	4·2	172·6		Mar 14
1,668-2	10-3	1,646-2	10-1	530-2	4-4	528-9	4.3	178-2		Apr 11

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

		0.00		8.500	6.5	1000		9 CTS 8 SEE		AL SHI
,953-8	12-3	1,866-1	11.7	873-1	7.7	818-4	7-2		1987)
,566-1	9.8	1,505-4	9.4	688-6	6-0	656-3	5.7		1988**) Annual
213-1	7.6	1,199-8	7.5	479-9	4-1	479-1	4-1		1989) averages
,159-1	7-3	1,157-1	7.3	408-2	3-4	407-5	3-4		1990)
271-4	8-0	1,233.5	7-8	504-5	4-3	505-3	4-3	204-7	1989	Apr 13
219-2	7.7	1,216-5	7.7	477.9	4.0	495-4	4.2	192-7		May 11
179-7	7.4	1,201.7	7-6	459-2	3.9	483-6	4.1	184-1		June 8
183-6	7-4	1,187-9	7.5	480-0	4-1	472-5	4-0	183-5		July 13
161-0	7.3	1,166-0	7.3	473-0	4.0	454-4	3-8	180-7		Aug 10
141-7	7-2	1,142-4	7.2	455-1	3.9	439-3	3.7	171-3		Sept 14 ‡
106-5	7-0	1,135-5	7-1	427-4	3-6	432-6	3.7	161-7		Oct 12 ±
099-0	6.9	1,124-9	7-1	414-2	3.5	425-0	3.6	154-4		Nov 9 ‡
130-4	7-1	1,120-0	7-0	409-5	3.5	415-7	3.5	152-3		Dec 14 ‡
163-7	7-3	1,107-7	7-0	422-9	3.6	408-9	3-4	154-2	1990	Jan 11 ±
157-5	7-3	1,108-6	7.0	419-3	3.5	406-7	3.4	150-5		Feb 8 ±
139-6	7-2	1,104-2	7-0	409-4	3-4	403-9	3.4	146-4		Mar 8
124-5	7-1	1,103-8	7-0	404-2	3-4	405-2	3-4	145-2		Apr 12
097-1	6.9	1,110.6	7.0	385-3	3.2	402-6	3.4	136-9		May 10
083-5	6-8	1,120-5	7-1	377-1	3.2	401-0	3.4	132-9		June 14
118-3	7-1	1,137-3	7-2	405-8	3-4	397-9	3-4	136-0		July 12
139-1	7.2	1,157-8	7.3	420-5	3.5	401-7	3.4	140-5		Aug 9
161-0	7.3	1,174-3	7-4	414-5	3.5	400.7	3.4	135-8		Sept 13
173-0	7-4	1,201-4	7.6	402-9	3-4	408-0	3-4	134-4		Oct 11
224-2	7.7	1,247-1	7.9	409-6	3-4	419.7	3.5	136-2		Nov 8
327-4	8-4	1,312-3	8-3	427-4	3.6	433-1	3.6	143-3		Dec 13
405-5	8-9	1,351-7	8-5	456-0	3-8	442-5	3.7	152-3	1991	Jan 10
472-6	9-3	1,421.3	9.0	475.0	4.0	460-9	3.9	157-1		Feb 7
548-3	9-8	1,506-0	9.5	495-6	4-2	486-2	4-1	164-3		Mar 14
592-1	10-1	1,570-5	9.9	507-3	4.3	505-4	4.3	169-6		Apr 11

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 the current coverage of the count (see p 608 of the December 1990 issue of the Employment Gazette for the list of discontinuities taken into account). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

‡ The unadjusted unemployment figures between September 1989 and March 1990 are affected by the change in the conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme. An estimated 15,500 men left the count as a result of this change.

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBER	RUNEMPLOY	'ED	PER CE	NT WORKE	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED R			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTI	H EAST			1987		97		500		2038			8-15-63
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	680-5 508-6 367-4 372-4	460·8 346·8 259·6 273·3	219·7 161·8 107·8 99·2	7-4 5-5 3-9 4-0	8·7 6·5 4·9 5·2	5·7 4·1 2·7 2·5	657·9 495·8 366·9 371·8	7·2 5·4 3·9 4·0			448·3 339·8 259·3 272·8	209·7 156·0 107·6 99·0
1990	Apr 12	349·1	254-4	94·6	3·7	4·8	2·3	345·8	3·7	6-5	2·1	250·8	95·0
	May 10	342·4	251-2	91·2	3·7	4·8	2·3	349·4	3·7	3-6	3·3	254·4	95·0
	June 14	341·9	252-0	90·0	3·7	4·8	2·2	354·4	3·8	5-0	5·0	259·3	95·1
	July 12	359·3	262·5	96-8	3·9	5·0	2·4	359·7	3·9	5·3	4·6	264·7	95·0
	Aug 9	376·7	273·2	103-5	4·0	5·2	2·6	372·3	4·0	12·6	7·6	274·2	98·1
	Sept 13	387·2	282·7	104-6	4·2	5·4	2·6	383·8	4·1	11·5	9·8	283·3	100·5
	Oct 11	394·7	290-3	104·4	4·2	5·5	2·6	399·1	4·3	15·3	13·1	294·8	104·3
	Nov 8	414·1	306-6	107·5	4·4	5·8	2·7	422·6	4·5	23·5	16·8	312·8	109·8
	Dec 13	458·7	343-3	115·4	4·9	6·5	2·9	456·7	4·9	34·1	24·3	340·6	116·1
1991	Jan 10	487·1	365-0	122·1	5-2	6·9	3·0	478-3	5·1	21·6	26·4	357·2	121·1
	Feb 7	526·1	394-4	131·7	5-6	7·5	3·3	514-8	5·5	36·5	30·7	385·1	129·7
	Mar 14	573·2	428-5	144·7	6-2	8·1	3·6	561-8	6·0	47·0	35·0	418·8	143·0
	Apr 11 P	595-6	445-4	150-2	6-4	8-4	3.7	590-6	6.3	28-8	37-4	441-0	149-6
	TER LONDON (includ			100	199	51						040.0	4617
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	363-8 291-9 218-2 211-8	254·4 205·1 156·5 154·7	109·4 86·7 61·8 57·1	8-5 6-8 5-1 5-0	10·1 8·2 6·4 6·4	6·2 4·9 3·4 3·2	353-0 285-3 218-0 211-4	8·2 6·6 5·1 5·0			248·3 201·5 156·4 154·5	104·7 83·8 61·7 57·0
1990	Apr 12	201·2	146-7	54·4	4·8	6·1	3·0	200-2	4·8	3·7	0·3	145·4	54·8
	May 10	198·5	145-6	52·9	4·7	6·0	3·0	201-1	4·8	0·9	0·9	146·5	54·6
	June 14	199·3	146-6	52·7	4·7	6·1	2·9	203-1	4·8	2·0	2·2	148·4	54·7
	July 12	207-3	151-2	56-2	4·9	6·2	3·1	205-9	4·9	2·8	1.9	151·2	54·7
	Aug 9	216-1	156-3	59-8	5·1	6·5	3·3	211-3	5·0	5·4	3.4	154·8	56·5
	Sept 13	221-5	160-7	60-8	5·3	6·6	3·4	216-6	5·1	5·3	4.5	158·8	57·8
	Oct 11	222·7	162·4	60·3	5·3	6·7	3·4	223·5	5·3	6·9	5.9	163-7	59·8
	Nov 8	229·2	167·8	61·4	5·4	6·9	3·4	233·6	5·6	10·1	7.4	171-1	62·5
	Dec 13	248·3	182·8	65·6	5·9	7·6	3·7	247·7	5·9	14·1	10.4	181-8	65·9
1991	Jan 10	257·1	189-4	67-6	6·1	7·8	3-8	257·4	6·1	9·7	11·3	189·1	68-3
	Feb 7	274·1	201-8	72-3	6·5	8·3	4-0	272·5	6·5	15·1	13·0	200·2	72-3
	Mar 14	296·4	217-9	78-5	7·0	9·0	4-4	292·8	7·0	20·3	15·0	214·5	78-3
EAST	Apr 11 P ANGLIA	309-3	227-2	82-0	7.4	9-4	4-6	307-7	7.3	14-9	16-8	225-6	82-1
1987 1988** 1989 1990) Annual) averages	72-5 52-0 35-2 37-5	47·4 33·6 24·0 27·3	25·1 18·5 11·2 10·2	7·7 5·4 3·6 3·7	8·6 6·0 4·2 4·7	6·3 4·6 2·7 2·4	69·4 50·4 35·2 37·4	7·3 5·2 3·6 3·7			45·8 32·7 24·0 27·2	23·6 17·7 11·2 10·2
1990	Apr 12	36·7	26-5	10·1	3.6	4·6	2·3	35·0	3·5	0·5	0.6	25·2	9·8
	May 10	35·7	25-8	9·8	3.5	4·5	2·3	35·6	3·5	0·6	0.6	25·7	9·9
	June 14	33·9	24-6	9·2	3.3	4·2	2·1	35·8	3·5	0·2	0.4	25·9	9·9
	July 12	35·3	25·5	9·8	3·5	4·4	2·3	36·6	3·6	0·8	0·5	26·6	10·0
	Aug 9	36·6	26·3	10·3	3·6	4·5	2·4	37·7	3·7	1·1	0·7	27·4	10·3
	Sept 13	37·2	26·9	10·3	3·7	4·6	2·4	38·6	3·8	0·9	0·9	28·2	10·4
	Oct 11	38-3	27·9	10·5	3·8	4·8	2·4	40·4	4·0	1·8	1·3	29-6	10·8
	Nov 8	41-1	30·2	10·9	4·1	5·2	2·5	42·6	4·2	2·2	1·6	31-3	11·3
	Dec 13	45-4	33·9	11·5	4·5	5·8	2·7	45·0	4·4	2·4	2·1	33-4	11·6
1991	Jan 10	49·4	36-8	12·6	4·9	6·3	2·9	46·9	4·6	1·9	2·2	34·9	12-0
	Feb 7	53·5	40-0	13·5	5·3	6·9	3·1	50·4	5·0	3·5	2·6	37·5	12-9
	Mar 14	56·4	42-1	14·2	5·6	7·3	3·3	53·5	5·3	3·1	2·8	39·9	13-6
	Apr 11 P	57-2	42.8	14.5	5.7	7.4	3-4	55-6	5-5	2-1	2.9	41.5	14-1
	H WEST	178-9	115-0	63-9	8-5	9.4	7.2	172-3	8-1			111-4	60-9
1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	178-9 137-6 98-1 97-3	88·5 66·1 69·8	49·1 31·9 27·5	6·4 4·5 4·4	7·2 5·3 5·6	5.4 3.3 2.8	172·3 133·7 98·0 97·2	6·2 4·5 4·4			86·5 66·1 69·7	47·3 31·9 27·5
1990	Apr 12	91·3	64-6	26·7	4·1	5·1	2·8	90·1	4·1	0·1	0-7	63·2	26-9
	May 10	87·5	62-4	25·2	3·9	5·0	2·6	91·6	4·1	1·5	0-9	64·5	27-1
	June 14	85·1	61-3	23·9	3·8	4·9	2·5	93·6	4·2	2·0	1-2	66·4	27-2
	July 12	90·3	64-6	25·7	4·1	5·1	2·7	95·6	4·3	2·0	1.8	68·4	27·2
	Aug 9	94·9	67-6	27·2	4·3	5·4	2·8	98·0	4·4	2·4	2.1	70·5	27·5
	Sept 13	97·4	70-2	27·2	4·4	5·6	2·8	99·7	4·5	1·7	2.0	72·4	27·3
	Oct 11	101·0	73·3	27·7	4·5	5·8	2·9	103·2	4-6	3·5	2.5	75·2	28·0
	Nov 8	109·4	79·9	29·5	4·9	6·4	3·0	109·3	4-9	6·1	3.8	80·2	29·1
	Dec 13	122·6	90·7	31·9	5·5	7·2	3·3	118·4	5-3	9·1	6.2	87·5	30·9
1991	Jan 10	133·3	98-7	34·6	6·0	7·9	3.6	124·8	5·6	6·4	7·2	92·7	32·1
	Feb 7	142·7	106-0	36·7	6·4	8·4	3.8	134·5	6·1	9·7	8·4	100·4	34·1
	Mar 14	150·2	112-4	37·9	6·8	8·9	3.9	144·0	6·5	9·5	8·5	108·0	36·0
	Apr 11 P	152-0	114-5	37-5	6-8	9-1	3.9	150-4	6-8	6-4	8-5	113-0	37.4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3

	UNEMPL	OYED	(2.66)	PER CE	NT WORKFO	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJU	STED R			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
VEST MIDLANDS												197910
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	305·9 238·0 168·5 152·7	211·1 163·0 118·8 111·7	94·8 75·0 49·7 41·1	12·0 9·2 6·6 5·9	13·8 10·7 7·9 7·4	9·2 7·1 4·7 3·8	292·0 229·7 167·9 152·6	11·4 8·9 6·6 6·0			203·4 158·3 118·3 111·5	88·6 71·4 49·6 41·1
990 Apr 12	148·7	108-2	40·5	5.7	7·1	3·8	148·7	5·7	-0·2	-0.8	107·7	41·0
May 10	145·3	106-3	39·0	5.6	7·0	3·6	149·3	5·8	0·6	-0.5	108·5	40·8
June 14	144·0	105-6	38·4	5.6	7·0	3·6	149·2	5·8	-0·1	0.1	108·7	40·5
July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	150·0 153·5 154·9	108-9 111-0 112-6	41·1 42·5 42·3	5·8 5·9 6·0	7·2 7·3 7·4	3·8 4·0 3·9	149·5 151·3 151·3	5·8 5·8 5·8	0·3 1·8	0·3 0·7 0·7	109·4 111·0 111·5	40·1 40·3 39·8
Oct 11	152-2	111-9	40·2	5·9	7·4	3·7	154·3	6·0	3·0	1·6	113·9	40·4
Nov 8	155-6	115-4	40·2	6·0	7·6	3·7	159·6	6·2	5·3	2·8	118·2	41·4
Dec 13	166-0	124-3	41·7	6·4	8·2	3·9	166·5	6·4	6·9	5·1	123·8	42·7
91 Jan 10	177-1	132-5	44·5	6·8	8·8	4-1	171·8	6·6	5·3	5·8	128·0	43·8
Feb 7	186-7	140-1	46·6	7·2	9·2	4-3	181·8	7·0	10·0	7·4	136·0	45·8
Mar 14	198-9	150-0	49·0	7·7	9·9	4-6	195·8	7·6	14·0	9·8	147·3	48·5
Apr 11 P	207-2	156-4	50-8	8-0	10-3	4.7	206-7	8.0	10-9	11-6	155-7	51.0
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	183-9 147-8 108-9 99-4	125·2 101·9 77·2 72·2	58·7 45·9 31·7 27·2	9·6 7·7 5·6 5·1	11-2 9-1 6-9 6-5	7·4 5·7 3·9 3·3	171·6 137·4 104·7 99·2	9·0 7·1 5·4 5·1			116·4 93·5 73·1 72·1	55·2 43·9 31·6 27·1
990 Apr 12	97·4	70-2	27·1	5·0	6·3	3-3	94·6	4·9	-0·4	-0·1	67·7	26·9
May 10	93·8	67-9	25·9	4·9	6·1	3-1	95·2	4·9	0·6	-0·1	68·5	26·7
June 14	92·2	67-0	25·2	4·8	6·0	3-1	96·1	5·0	0·9	0·4	69·5	26·6
July 12	96·9	69·7	27·2	5·0	6·3	3·3	97·4	5·0	1·3	0·9	71·0	26·4
Aug 9	99·9	71·6	28·3	5·2	6·4	3·4	99·9	5·2	2·5	1·6	73·1	26·8
Sept 13	100·0	72·2	27·8	5·2	6·5	3·4	100·8	5·2	0·9	1·6	74·0	26·8
Oct 11	99·5	72·6	26·9	5·1	6·5	3·3	103-0	5·3	2·2	1·9	75-6	27·4
Nov 8	103·0	75·9	27·1	5·3	6·8	3·3	106-7	5·5	3·7	2·3	78-3	28·4
Dec 13	111·1	83·1	28·0	5·7	7·5	3·4	111-4	5·8	4·7	3·5	82-4	29·0
91 Jan 10	119·4	89·0	30·4	6·2	8·0	3·7	114-9	5-9	3·5	4·0	85-3	29·6
Feb 7	125·9	94·5	31·5	6·5	8·5	3·8	120-6	6-2	5·7	4·6	90-1	30·5
Mar 14	133·5	100·4	33·0	6·9	9·0	4·0	128-7	6-7	8·1	5·8	96-5	32·2
Apr 11 P	136-6	102-8	33-8	7-1	9-3	4-1	133-9	6.9	5-2	6-3	100-5	33-4
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBE	ERSIDE 286-0	201-2	84-8	12-2	14-6	8.7	266-4	11:3			188-3	78-1
988**	234-9 178-8 161-3	165-8 129-7 120-6	69·1 49·1 40·6	9.9 7.5 6.7	12·2 9·5 8·8	6·9 4·8 3·9	221-0 175-2 161-0	9·3 7·4 6·7			155·8 126·2 120·4	65·2 49·0 40·6
990 Apr 12	158-7	118·0	40·7	6·6	8·6	3·9	156-7	6·5	-0.8	-1·1	115·8	40·9
May 10	153-4	114·5	39·0	6·4	8·3	3·8	156-2	6·5	-0.5	-1·1	115·7	40·5
June 14	150-7	112·5	38·2	6·3	8·2	3·7	156-5	6·5	0.3	-0·3	116·4	40·1
July 12	157-2	116·4	40·8	6·5	8·5	4·0	158·0	6·6	1.5	0·4	118·4	39·6
Aug 9	159-5	117·5	42·0	6·6	8·5	4·1	159·6	6·6	1.6	1·1	119·8	39·8
Sept 13	161-1	120·0	41·1	6·7	8·7	4·0	160·5	6·7	0.9	1·3	121·1	39·4
Oct 11	160·3	121·1	39·3	6·7	8-8	3·8	164·2	6·8	3·7	2·1	124·2	40·0
Nov 8	165·0	125·7	39·3	6·9	9-1	3·8	168·5	7·0	4·3	3·0	127·8	40·7
Dec 13	175·2	134·8	40·5	7·3	9-8	3·9	174·5	7·2	6·0	4·7	133·0	41·5
991 Jan 10	185·1	141·9	43·2	7·7	10·3	4·2	177-9	7·4	3-4	4·6	135·8	42·1
Feb 7	190·7	146·4	44·4	7·9	10·6	4·3	184-0	7·6	6-1	5·2	140·9	43·1
Mar 14	196·1	150·8	45·3	8·1	11·0	4·4	191-8	8·0	7-8	5·8	147·2	44·6
Apr 11 P	202-1	155-6	46-5	8-4	11-3	4.5	199-8	8-3	8.0	7-3	153-5	46.3
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	403-3 333-0 262-6 234-9	284·3 235·9 191·6 176·4	119·0 97·1 71·0 58·5	13-1 10-8 8-5 7-7	15·9 13·2 10·8 10·2	9·2 7·5 5·4 4·5	383·7 320·7 261·9 234·6	12·5 10·4 8·4 7·7			272·4 228·3 191·0 176·2	111·3 92·4 70·9 58·4
990 Apr 12	234·1	175·1	59·0	7·7	10·1	4·5	231·4	7-6	-1·4	-1·1	172·3	59·1
May 10	227·6	171·2	56·4	7·5	9·9	4·3	230·9	7-6	-0·5	-1·0	172·3	58·6
June 14	223·0	167·9	55·1	7·3	9·7	4·2	230·4	7-6	-0·5	-0·8	172·3	58·1
July 12	231·0	172·3	58·7	7.6	9·9	4·5	230·7	7·6	0·3	-0·2	173·4	57·3
Aug 9	233·1	173·4	59·7	7.7	10·0	4·6	231·7	7·6	1·0	0·3	174·8	56·9
Sept 13	234·8	175·3	59·5	7.7	10·1	4·6	232·7	7·6	1·0	0·8	176·0	56·7
Oct 11	230·4	173·9	56·4	7·6	10-0	4·3	236·1	7·8	3·4	1-8	178·7	57·4
Nov 8	235·5	179·0	56·5	7·7	10-3	4·3	241·6	7·9	5·5	3-3	183·3	58·3
Dec 13	248·2	190·4	57·8	8·2	11-0	4·4	249·0	8·2	7·4	5-4	189·7	59·3
991 Jan 10	260·4	199-1	61·4	8·6	11.5	4·7	252·0	8·3	3·0	5·3	192-6	59·4
Feb 7	266·5	204-0	62·5	8·8	11.7	4·8	259·2	8·5	7·2	5·9	198-2	61·0
Mar 14	273·3	209-9	63·4	9·0	12.1	4·9	267·3	8·8	8·1	6·1	204-8	62·5
Apr 11 P	278-5	214-3	64-1	9.2	12-3	4.9	275-3	9.0	8.0	7.8	211-2	64-1

See footnotes to tables 2·1 and 2·2.

THOUSAND

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT

	NUMBE	R UNEMPLO	YED	PER CI	NT WORKE	ORCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJUS	STED R			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ORTH											ásuk	
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	213·1 179·4 141·9 122·9	155·1 130·7 105·7 93·4	58·0 48·7 36·2 29·5	14·9 12·5 10·0 8·7	18·4 15·5 12·8 11·6	9·9 8·2 6·1 4·9	201·3 171·0 140·0 122·7	14-1 11-9 9-9 8-7			147·1 124·6 103·9 93·3	54·2 46·4 36·2 29·4
990 Apr 12	122-3	92·6	29·7	8·7	11·5	5·0	119·7	8·5	-1·5	-1·2	90·1	29·6
May 10	119-1	90·7	28·3	8·5	11·2	4·7	120·2	8·5	0·5	-0·7	90·9	29·3
June 14	116-8	89·2	27·6	8·3	11·0	4·6	120·2	8·5	—	-0·3	91·2	29·0
July 12	119·4	90·4	29·0	8·5	11·2	4·8	121·1	8·6	0·9	0·5	92·4	28·7
Aug 9	120·0	90·4	29·6	8·5	11·2	4·9	122·2	8·7	1·1	0·7	93·3	28·9
Sept 13	122·0	92·2	29·8	8·7	11·4	5·0	122·6	8·7	0·4	0·8	94·2	28·4
Oct 11	120·6	92·3	28·3	8·6	11·4	4·7	123·7	8-8	1·1	0·9	95·1	28·6
Nov 8	124·5	96·0	28·6	8·9	11·9	4·8	126·8	9-0	3·1	1·5	97·5	29·3
Dec 13	129·0	100·2	28·8	9·2	12·4	4·8	129·0	9-2	2·2	2·1	99·4	29·6
991 Jan 10	135-6	104·7	30·9	9·6	13·0	5·2	129·9	9·2	0·9	2·1	100·0	29·9
Feb 7	136-8	105·8	31·1	9·7	13·1	5·2	131·8	9·4	1·9	1·7	101·7	30·1
Mar 14	139-2	107·7	31·4	9·9	13·3	5·3	135·0	9·6	3·2	2·0	104·3	30·7
Apr 11 P	142-8	110-6	32-2	10-2	13-7	5-4	140-1	10-0	5-1	3.4	108-3	31.8
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	157·0 130·0 97·0 86·3	111·8 92·9 70·9 65·7	45·2 37·1 26·2 20·6	12·7 10·3 7·4 6·7	15·2 12·5 9·2 8·6	9·0 7·2 4·8 3·8	148·1 123·9 96·1 86·2	12·0 9·8 7·3 6·6			105·9 88·6 69·9 65·6	42·2 35·4 26·1 20·6
990 Apr 12	84-6	63·9	20·7	6·5	8·4	3·9	83·1	6·4	-0·8	-0·5	62·4	20·7
May 10	81-2	61·9	19·3	6·3	8·1	3·6	83·4	6·4	0·3	-0·3	63·0	20·4
June 14	79-1	60·7	18·4	6·1	8·0	3·4	84·3	6·5	0·9	0·1	64·0	20·3
July 12	83·2	63·1	20·1	6·4	8·3	3·8	85⋅5	6·6	1·2	0·8	65·3	20·2
Aug 9	84·6	63·7	20·9	6·5	8·4	3·9	86⋅6	6·7	1·1	1·1	66·2	20·4
Sept 13	85·9	65·2	20·7	6·6	8·6	3·9	86⋅0	6·6	-0·6	0·6	66·2	19·8
Oct 11	86·0	66·2	19·9	6·6	8·7	3·7	87·5	6·7	1·5	0·7	67·3	20·2
Nov 8	89·9	69·6	20·3	6·9	9·1	3·8	90·6	7·0	3·1	1·3	69·9	20·7
Dec 13	95·7	74·7	21·0	7·4	9·8	3·9	94·0	7·2	3·4	2·7	72·9	21·1
991 Jan 10	101·5	78·9	22·5	7·8	10·4	4·2	96·2	7·4	2·2	2·9	74·8	21·4
Feb 7	104·9	81·8	23·1	8·1	10·8	4·3	100·3	7·7	4·1	3·2	78·4	21·9
Mar 14	108·0	84·8	23·2	8·3	11·1	4·3	104·9	8·1	4·6	3·6	82·2	22·7
Apr 11 P	110-5	86.7	23.8	8-5	11-4	4-4	108-9	8-4	4-0	4.2	85-3	23-6
987) 988**) Annual 989) averages 990)	345·8 293·6 234·7 202·5	241·9 207·2 169·5 148·7	103·8 86·4 65·2 53·8	14·0 11·9 9·4 8·2	16·7 14·4 11·8 10·5	10·1 8·5 6·1 5·0	321·8 278·2 233·2 202·1	13·0 11·3 9·3 8·1			227·3 197·5 168·2 148·5	94·5 80·8 65·0 53·6
990 Apr 12	205·9	151·0	54·9	8·3	10-7	5·1	203·8	8·2	-1·2	-1·4	148·5	55·3
May 10	196·5	145·2	51·3	7·9	10-3	4·8	201·4	8·1	-2·4	-1·9	147·1	54·3
June 14	193·8	142·7	51·1	7·8	10-1	4·8	201·1	8·1	-0·3	-1·3	147·0	54·1
July 12	201·4	145·1	56·3	8·1	10·3	5·3	201·5	8-1	0·4	-0·8	147·9	53·6
Aug 9	200·9	144·5	56·5	8·1	10·2	5·3	200·4	8-1	-1·1	-0·3	147·6	52·8
Sept 13	195·1	143·9	51·2	7·9	10·2	4·8	199·2	8-0	-1·2	-0·6	147·6	51·6
Oct 11	193·0	143·5	49·4	7·8	10·1	4·6	197·9	8·0	-1⋅3	-1⋅2	146·9	51·0
Nov 8	195·7	145·9	49·7	7·9	10·3	4·7	198·6	8·0	0⋅7	-0⋅6	147·8	50·8
Dec 13	203·0	152·0	50·9	8·2	10·7	4·8	200·8	8·1	2⋅2	0⋅5	149·6	51·2
991 Jan 10	212·7	158·8	53·8	8·6	11·2	5·0	201·5	8·1	0-7	1·2	150·3	51·2
Feb 7	213·7	159·7	54·0	8·6	11·3	5·1	204·7	8·2	3-2	2·0	153·0	51·7
Mar 14	215·1	161·6	53·5	8·7	11·4	5·0	209·3	8·4	4-6	2·8	157·0	52·3
Apr 11 P ORTHERN IRELAND	217.0	163-1	53-9	8.7	11.5	5.1	214-5	8-6	5-2	4.3	160-5	54.0
87) 88**) Annual 89) averages 90)	126·5 115·7 105·7 97·2	92·0 84·3 77·7 73·2	34·5 31·3 28·0 24·0	17·8 16·0 14·6 13·4	21·5 19·6 18·2 17·1	12·3 10·7 9·5 8·1	122·1 113·2 105·6 97·2	17·0 15·6 14·6 13·4			89·2 82·7 77·6 73·2	32·9 30·5 27·9 24·0
990 Apr 12	97·7	73·7	23·9	13-5	17·3	8·1	98·0	13·5	-0·5	-0·4	73·4	24·6
May 10	96·1	72·9	23·2	13-3	17·1	7·8	97·7	13·5	-0·3	-0·3	73·4	24·3
June 14	95·1	71·9	23·2	13-1	16·8	7·8	96·9	13·4	-0·8	-0·5	73·0	23·9
July 12	99·5	73·8	25·7	13·7	17·3	8·7	96·9	13·4		-0·4	73·1	23·8
Aug 9	98·2	72·6	25·5	13·6	17·0	8·6	95·8	13·2	-1·1	-0·6	72·4	23·4
Sept 13	98·4	73·2	25·3	13·6	17·1	8·5	95·5	13·2	-0·3	-0·5	72·3	23·2
Oct 11	94·8	71·5	23·3	13·1	16·7	7·9	95·4	13·2	-0·1	-0·5	72·4	23·0
Nov 8	94·3	71·6	22·7	13·0	16·8	7·7	96·3	13·3	0·9	0·2	73·0	23·3
Dec 13	95·6	73·2	22·4	13·2	17·1	7·5	- 96·9	13·4	0·6	0·5	73·5	23·4
91 Jan 10	98-3	75-3	23.0	13-6	17-6	7.7	97.4	13-5	0.5	0.7	73.9	23.5

0.6

See footnotes to tables 2-1 and 2-2.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas† at April 11, 1991

Onemployment ii	Male	Female	All	Rate "	is allu	iii tiavei-to-work area	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡						Service Services				<u>anomproye</u>	
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	7,398 14,836 92,218 114,452	2,413 4,926 30,197 37,536	9,811 19,762 122,415 151,988	16·0 11·1 7·7 8·4	6.8	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,143 989 5,559 4,625 2,903	437 456 1,877 1,564 844	1,580 1,445 7,436 6,189 3,747	4·6 6·7 9·5 4·4 7·8	3·9 5·2 8·1 3·7 6·5
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	123,983 32,414 156,397	39,513 11,261 50,774	163,496 43,675 207,171	10·4 6·7 9·3	8.0	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,596 4,196 520 5,137	966 1,156 190 1,836	3,562 5,352 710 6,973	6·7 10·4 6·9 6·4	5·7 9·1 5·8 5·4
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	2,111 3,034 97,665 102,810	782 1,175 31,825 33,782	2,893 4,209 129,490 136,592	10·4 8·1 8·1 8·2	 7·1	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I	3,257 5,519 2,599 1,234) 1,708	950 1,844 673 495 580	7,363 3,272 1,729 2,288	5.5 10.1 5.4 5.9 9.6	4·8 8·7 4·4 4·8 7·7
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	16,407 79,029 60,185	4,768 22,422 19,285	21,175 101,451 79,470	13·5 11·8 8·2		Cirencester Clacton Clitheroe Colchester	2,200 273 4,299	192 575 122 1,485	742 2,775 395 5,784	5·6 15·4 3·9 7·5	4·7 11·4 3·2 6·3
All North West	155,621	46,475	202,096	10-2	8-4	Corby (D) Coventry and Hinckley (I)	2,027 15,937	748 5,385	2,775 21,322	10·2 9·1	9·1 8·0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	91,950 67,329 55,050 214,329	27,109 19,640 17,384 64,133	119,059 86,969 72,434 278,462	13·6 9·3 8·1 10·3	9.2	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I) Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	6,115 2,420 1,220 3,623 493	2,356 943 354 1,149 196	8,471 3,363 1,574 4,772 689	4·1 6·8 8·9 9·9 9·5	3·6 5·9 6·5 8·4 6·1
North Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	88,303 12,493 9,779 110,575	24,460 3,998 3,726 32,184	112,763 16,491 13,505 142,759	13·0 10·2 6·4 11·5	10.2	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I) Dorchester and Weymouth	8,587 583 583 10,057 2,442	2,800 233 243 3,000	11,387 816 826 13,057	7·4 6·0 6·1 13·5	6·5 5·1 4·5 11·4
Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	33,456 46,518 6,720 86,694	8,964 12,428 2,418 23,810	42,420 58,946 9,138 110,504	11·3 10·3 7·4 10·3	8.5	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell (I) Durham (I) Eastbourne Evesham	2,399 20,828 4,378 3,121	782 727 6,702 1,471 975	3,224 3,126 27,530 5,849 4,096	8·3 7·4 10·8 9·1 7·5	7·1 6·3 9·5 8·1 5·9
Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	99,397 25,843 37,811 163,051	30,241 9,682 14,017 53,940	129,638 35,525 51,828 216,991	12·2 11·4 6·3 9·9	8.7	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D) Folkestone	1,166 4,419 705 1,167 2,546	460 1,340 295 340 672	5,759 1,000 1,507 3,218	6·0 6·3 9·1 12·8 10·1	5·4 6·6 10·2 8·3
UNASSISTED REGIONS						Gainsborough (I) Gloucester	995 3,432	378 956	1,373 4,388	10.8	9.0
South East East Anglia	445,412 42,759	150,225 14,486	595,637 57,245	7·3 7·1	6·4 5·7	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	1,944 3,328	697 1,210	2,641 4,538	6·1 9·5 8·8	5·5 8·0 7·5
GREAT BRITAIN						Great Yarmouth	1,122 3,478	355 1,215	1,477 4,693	6·3 12·0	5·3 9·6
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	339,022 373,065 880,013 1,592,100	98,737 113,784 294,824 507,345	437,759 486,849 1,174,837 2,099,445	12·8 10·5 7·4 8·8	7.6	Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D) Harwich	7,024 6,418 1,300 4,622 629	1,857 2,125 453 1,093 197	8,881 8,543 1,753 5,715 826	11.7 4.5 4.4 17.1 10.5	10·1 3·8 3·6 14·6 8·9
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	76,115 1,668,215	22,895 530,240	99,010 2,198,455	16·0 9·0	13·7 7·7	Hastings	4,151	1,165	5,316	10.8	8-3
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	3.					Haverhill Heathrow Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	667 27,780 686 2,367	257 10,603 264 860	924 38,383 950	7·5 5·5 16·7	6·1 4·7 11·2
England Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover	2,926 3,946 929 1,173	855 1,148 294 383	3,781 5,094 1,223 1,556	7·6 8·1 11·4 5·0	6·4 7·1 8·9 4·3	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	10,759 612 2,997 859	4,037 285 1,070 283	3,227 14,796 897 4,067 1,142	7·4 6·6 6·2 7·0 6·8	5·8 5·7 4·6 6·0 5·0
Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,958 6,572 1,603 7,380 1,946	651 2,152 588 2,086 658	2,609 8,724 2,191 9,466 2,604	8·1 5·1 8·2 13·0 10·3	6.6 4.3 6.8 11.0 7.9	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,589 16,664 2,129 5,065	312 1,910 4,886 873 1,526	1,057 7,499 21,550 3,002 6,591	9·9 8·2 12·1 6·9 6·4	7·2 7·0 10·5 5·7 5·6
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth	2,057 2,888 3,295 691	836 844 1,128 249	2,893 3,732 4,423 940	6·7 4·8 6·5 6·1	5.8 4.2 5.6 4.5	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering	3,834 1,965 497 90	1,237 661 184 41	5,071 2,626 681 131	10·9 8·7 3·2 5·0	8·8 7·3 2·5 3·1
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	3,637 469	1,115 183	4,752 652	6·0 6·7	5·3 5·5	and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I)	1,959 2,585	685 933	2,644 3,518	6·9 8·9	5·9 7·5
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	676 849 56,508 3,949 4,763	262 299 17,555 1,113 1,280	938 1,148 74,063 5,062 6,043	5·1 12·4 10·4 12·7 9·1	4·2 9·5 9·2 10·8 7·8	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	2,606 3,219 447 21,013 437	894 1,123 177 6,053 146	3,500 4,342 624 27,066 583	8·9 9·6 9·5 8·4 4·4	7·2 7·9 6·3 7·4 3·6
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	7,610 419 1,864 13,451 1,576	2,124 174 681 4,091 520	9,734 593 2,545 17,542 2,096	8·9 6·3 10·9 10·1 9·0	7·0 4·9 8·1 8·5 7·3	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D)	14,696 4,652 53,066 210,616 2,569	4,845 1,512 14,927 75,192 917	19,541 6,164 67,993 285,808 3,486	7·5 9·5 15·2 8·2 5·7	6·6 8·1 13·4 7·2 5·0
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	7,263 16,494 2,283 1,684 527	2,050 4,524 759 544 214	9,313 21,018 3,042 2,228 741	9·1 10·2 9·8 11·2 9·3	7·5 8·9 8·0 8·8 6·7	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,281 1,999 694 1,893 213	425 823 232 721 98	1,706 2,822 926 2,614	13-7 9-3 7-6 4-6	10·3 7·8 5·4 3·8
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	11,323 19,727 568 2,606 3,463	3,538 6,456 204 809 1,264	14,861 26,183 772 3,415 4,727	9·2 7·9 13·2 8·1 7·7	7·5 7·0 8·9 7·1 6·7	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Mattlock Medway and Maidstone	1,158 54,449 5,153 619 14,063	332 15,637 1,478 236 4,437	311 1,490 70,086 6,631 855 18,500	4·2 7·5 9·2 11·0 4·3 8·8	3·3 5·6 8·2 9·5 3·5 7·4

	Male	Female	All	Rate **		in travel-to-work are	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
2001 200 Map 150 Map 1				per cent employees and unemploye						per cent employees and unemployee	
Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington (I)	801 13,890 5,007 584 4,494	302 3,614 1,531 175 1,380	1,103 17,504 6,538 759 5,874	5·4 14·4 7·5 8·0 12·0	4·4 12·5 6·7 6·2 10·4	Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech	15,347 2,277 152 18,471 1,281	5,252 657 62 5,516 433	20,599 2,934 214 23,987 1,714	12·1 3·5 2·8 11·7 11·2	10·4 3·1 2·1 10·2 8·5
Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D)	1,422 1,476 31,631 1,216 1,002	443 451 8,839 446 425	1,865 1,927 40,470 1,662 1,427	8·4 4·6 11·2 6·5 17·2	6·8 3·9 10·0 5·2 12·8	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop	11,936 692 3,136 2,225 1,861	3,713 248 944 886 604	15,649 940 4,080 3,111 2,465	11.9 5.0 6.5 10.5 9.6	10·5 3·9 5·6 8·8 8·5
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,588 424 5,123 2,590 6,919	467 191 1,687 892 2,140	2,055 615 6,810 3,482 9,059	9·1 3·8 5·8 7·2 6·6	7·2 3·1 5·1 6·1 5·6	Worthing Yeovil York	3,815 2,124 3,960	1,002 828 1,412	4,817 2,952 5,372	6·3 7·1 6·0	5·2 5·8 5·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	23,979 270 6,241 771 7,117	7,164 109 2,148 313 2,059	31,143 379 8,389 1,084 9,176	9·6 7·6 9·8 8·4 5·0	8·5 5·4 8·4 6·4 4·3	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon (I)	2,392 572 2,434	544 224 771	2,936 796 3,205	16·4 6·8 12·3	13·5 5·2 9·9
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	1,873 431 1,936 6,311 204	621 186 645 1,988 92	2,494 617 2,581 8,299 296	7·9 4·4 16·6 9·0 4·5	6·6 3·3 11·9 7·8 3·2	Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	3,254 343 4,749	757 127 1,421	4,011 470 6,170	12·0 6·1 11·4	9·9 4·1 9·6
Plymouth (I) Poole Portsmouth Preston	11,036 4,321 10,913 8,167	3,589 1,207 3,012 2,524	14,625 5,528 13,925 10,691	11·2 8·8 9·2 7·0	9·8 7·4 7·9 6·0	Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	15,350 636 794 2,190 532	3,722 232 266 734 208	19,072 868 1,060 2,924 740	9·4 14·5 5·4 8·6	8·2 7·9 4·1 6·6
Reading Redruth and Camborne (D) Retford Richmondshire Ripon	5,597 2,607 1,251 453 311	1,536 739 503 290 174	7,133 3,346 1,754 743 485	4·6 16·8 8·8 6·5 5·0	4·0 13·4 7·3 4·8 3·7	Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D)	333 257 1,782 1,869	136 75 501 732	469 332 2,283 2,601	10·8 9·4 12·5 15·0	7·5 5·6 9·5 11·6
Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough (D) Rugby and Daventry	5,710 11,145 2,233	1,806 3,152 970	7,516 14,297 3,203 2,650	11·7 15·2 6·4 6·4	10·0 13·2 5·4 5·4	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlieth	439 172 400 2,925 242	133 65 156 846 85	572 237 556 3,771 327	10·7 6·3 7·4 12·3 11·6	6·5 3·7 4·5 10·0 6·7
Salisbury Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) Settle Shaftesbury	1,993 2,076 4,392 150 729	657 743 1,348 82 279	2,819 5,740 232 1,008	9·2 10·9 4·3 7·0	7·3 9·1 2·9 5·1	Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown	5,844 264 3,256 6,315 533	1,335 92 779 1,739 194	7,179 356 4,035 8,054 727	13.7 9.0 10.5 9.9 7.5	11·7 6·0 9·1 8·6 5·4
Sheffield (I) Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness	22,657 1,823 3,331 1,357	6,542 699 1,079	29,199 2,522 4,410 1,809	11.7 5.9 11.5	10·2 4·8 9·6	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I Pwilheli (I)	3,134 6,256 474 497 4,457	890 1,462 170 181 1,471	4,024 7,718 644 678 5,928	9·5 11·9 10·6 13·3 7·8	8·3 10·2 7·8 8·6 6·3
Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton South Tyneside (D)	402 515 6,471 275 7,454	149 204 2,392 105	551 719 8,863 380 9,538	5.5 6.5 5.0 9.7	4·2 5·1 4·4 6·0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D) South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	1,528 8,601 345 3,525	454 2,112 131 1,065	1,982 10,713 476 4,590	15·6 10·5 6·4 8·8	10·9 9·0 4·2 7·3
Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	11,361 17,904 1,063 1,902	2,890 5,373 333 602	14,251 23,277 1,396 2,504	7·7 9·6 5·9 11·8	6·8 7·9 4·6 9·2	Scotland		4.504	24		0.0
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees (D) Stoke Stroud	2,826 834 7,212 11,029 1,968	918 346 2,041 3,689 760	3,744 1,180 9,253 14,718 2,728	5·5 7·2 13·3 7·6 6·9	4·7 5·8 11·8 6·6 5·6	Aberdeen Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I)	4,050 1,667 454 865 2,947	1,561 635 238 379 1,032	5,611 2,302 692 1,244 3,979	3·2 14·0 7·7 13·0 9·2	2·9 11·9 6·2 10·5 7·9
Sudbury Sunderland (D) Swindon Faunton Felford and Bridgnorth (I)	948 17,587 5,613 2,121 4,738	331 4,875 1,883 690 1,646	1,279 22,462 7,496 2,811 6,384	8·6 14·0 7·2 6·6 10·0	6·4 12·2 6·4 5·5 8·4	Badenoch (I) Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	203 354 4,305 302 512	97 179 1,420 114 236	300 533 5,725 416 748	8·0 5·4 12·0 7·3 6·9	6·0 4·0 10·7 5·3 5·3
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Fiverton Torbay	4,225 1,371 200 594 4,268	1,164 496 90 204 1,319	5,389 1,867 290 798 5,587	14·9 8·9 6·0 7·7 12·7	11.6 7.3 4.6 5.9 9.8	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	695 113 271 180 2,077	346 113 125 64 671	1,041 226 396 244 2,748	7·8 4·9 11·4 6·6 20·9	6·1 4·0 8·0 5·0 16·9
Forrington Fotnes Frowbridge and Frome Fruro Funbridge Wells	305 530 2,494 1,533 3,233	141 196 908 496 1,038	446 726 3,402 2,029 4,271	9·0 10·2 7·3 8·3 4·5	6·3 7·3 6·2 6·8 3·6	Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I)	2,606 1,173 7,169 3,734 809	887 500 2,555 1,290 284	3,493 1,673 9,724 5,024 1,093	13·0 6·9 10·2 10·4 13·7	11·2 6·0 9·2 9·1 9·7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Nakefield and Dewsbury Nalsall (I) Nareham and Swanage Narminster	460 8,582 11,901 576 388	155 2,629 3,773 173 177	615 11,211 15,674 749 565	5·4 9·8 10·7 7·8 8·6	4·4 8·6 9·3 6·0 6·9	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I)	17,084 730 4,942 468 313	5,278 460 1,893 305 160	22,362 1,190 6,835 773 473	7·4 7·4 11·6 8·3 15·5	6·7 6·3 10·2 6·8 12·0
Varrington Varwick Vatford and Luton Vellingborough and Rushden Vells	4,486 3,038 16,176	1,390 1,145 4,896 843 451	5,876 4,183 21,072 3,158 1,592	7·5 5·1 6·3 6·5 7·0	6·7 4·4 5·5 5·5 5·5	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	251 583 415 54,171 4,498	120 216 157 15,909 1,201	371 799 572 70,080 5,699	4·8 4·8 18·2 11·7 15·3	3·7 4·1 13·5 10·5 13·4
Veston-super-Mare Vhittby (D) Vhitchurch and Market Drayto Vhitehaven Vidnes and Runcorn (D)	2,801 687	905 217 273 686 1,414	3,706 904 939 2,622 6,480	9.5 12.5 6.4 7.6 11.6	7·7 8·7 4·7 6·8 10·4	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	633 437 132 1,050 2,035	235 137 39 397 766	868 574 171 1,447 2,801	6·5 7·0 5·1 12·2 7·5	5·5 5·9 3·8 10·2 6·4GA

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
100 1000 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		Ale trans esser Transporter	6	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	64.25 - 85.97		6065 1232		per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Irvine (D)	5,184	1,673	6,857	13-8	11.9	Stranraer (I)	646	258	904	12-3	9.6
slay/Mid Argyll	279	120	399	9.4	7.4	Sutherland (I)	361	188	549	14.1	11.0
Keith	239	150	389	8.2	6.4	Thurso	420	158	578	8.3	6.9
Kelso and Jedburgh	227	94	321	5.8	4.7	Western Isles (I)	1,055	366	1,421	13.3	10.2
Kilmarnock (D)	2,923	997	3,920	12-7	10-9	Wick (I)	466	151	617	13-0	10.2
Kirkcaldy (I)	5,264	1,908	7,172	11.9	10-4						
anarkshire (D)	15,599	4,549	20,148	13.6	11.8	Northern Ireland					
_ochaber (I)	573	215	788	9.5	7.7						
ockerbie	174	115	289	7.2	5.4	Ballymena	1,855	765	2,620	11.0	9.3
Newton Stewart (I)	346	169	515	18-0	11-6	Belfast Coleraine	36,083 4,481	11,832 1,337	47,915 5,818	13.7 18.1	12·1 15·3
North East Fife	785	370	1,155	6.7	5.5	Cookstown	1,617	495	2,112	24.2	19.9
Oban	366	177	543	7.2	5-4	Craigavon	6,560	2,186	8,746	14.9	12.7
Orkney Islands	303	138	441	6.4	4.5						
Peeblés	297	122	419	9.3	7.5	Dungannon	2,441	642	3,083	18-4	15-2
Perth	1,493	563	2,056	6.9	5.9	Enniskillen Londonderry	2,430 8,642	532 1,792	2,962 10,434	15·5 21·7	12·3 18·7
Peterhead	730	275	1,005	8.6	6.8	Magherafelt	1,744	523	2,267	17-3	14.2
Shetland Islands	305	114	419	4.0	3.3	Newry	5,302	1,518	6,820	25.2	20.8
Skye and Wester Ross (I)	440	194	634	10-6	7.9						
Stewartry (I)	341	163	504	6.8	4.9	Omagh	2,251	672	2,923	17-8	14.4
Stirling	2,007	714	2.721	8.2	7.1	Strabane	2.709	601	3,310	29.5	24.0

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area
(E) Development Area
(D) Development Area
(E) Development Area
(E) 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. (F) Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
(E) Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. The local area rates for Great Britain have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and 0	over			All ages	•		
KINGI	БОМ	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE	AND F	EMALE															
1989	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
	Oct	332·2	83·6	81·0	496·8	436·6	161·1	272·1	869·9	102·6	44·7	154·5	301·8	873·4	289·5	507·7	1,670·6
1991	Jan	399·7	101·3	85·4	586·5	567·3	183·5	286·9	1,037·8	131-8	48·5	152·5	332·8	1,101·5	333·4	524·8	1,959·7
	Apr	430·5	134·5	94·0	659·0	646·7	221·1	309·2	1,177·0	151-4	56·1	151·8	359·3	1,231·5	411·9	555·1	2,198·5
MALE																	
1989	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
	Oct	220·5	59·5	60·9	340·9	322·7	121·6	227·3	671·7	80·1	34·6	116-1	230·8	624·4	215·8	404·3	1,244·4
1991	Jan	272·8	72·6	65·0	410·4	430·0	140·0	240·9	810·8	105·4	37·7	115·1	258·2	809·5	250·3	421·0	1,480·8
	Apr	295·9	96·9	72·2	465·0	488·6	171·9	260·2	920·7	121·5	44·4	115·1	280·9	907·4	313·2	447·6	1,668·2
FEMA																	
1989	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
	Oct	111·8	24·0	20·2	156·0	113·8	39·5	44·8	198·2	22·4	10·1	38·4	71·0	249·0	73·7	103·5	426·2
1991	Jan	126·9	28·8	20·4	176·1	137·4	43·6	46·0	227·0	26·4	10·8	37·4	74·6	292·0	83·1	103·8	479·0
	Apr	134·6	37·6	21·8	194·0	158·2	49·2	48·9	256·4	30·0	11·8	36·7	78·4	324·1	98·7	107·5	530·2

See footnotes to table 2·1 and 2·2.
* Including some aged under 18.

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: April 11, 1991 Regions

Duration of	MALE				FEMALI	E			MALE				FEMAL	E		
unemployment in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages '	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages '	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	SOUTH 9,226 8,719 17,203	18,189 15,626 30,803	5,880 3,822 7,592	33,367 28,218 55,684	5,183 4,522 9,237	7,734 6,027 11,644	1,557 1,066 2,037	14,546 11,677 23,003	YORKSI 3,653 3,078 5,606	5,794 4,476 8,088	1,780 1,089 1,885	RSIDE 11,260 8,680 15,617	1,863 1,332 2,426	2,065 1,507 2,596	395 253 428	4,356 3,114 5,477
8 13	18,194	34,630	8,027	60,912	8,873	11,004	2,031	21,962	5,819	8,705	2,239	16,789	2,535	2,594	467	5,615
13 26	25,884	54,312	14,528	94,772	10,926	15,442	3,321	29,729	10,512	15,654	3,900	30,082	4,015	4,197	768	8,995
26 52	20,926	49,203	13,479	83,627	8,809	14,090	3,406	26,324	10,212	15,617	4,076	29,914	3,602	4,220	932	8,763
52 104	9,334	31,202	8,759	49,298	3,344	6,906	2,508	12,760	5,186	11,311	3,001	19,499	1,492	2,269	814	4,575
104 156	1,732	8,542	2,911	13,185	598	1,358	961	3,279	1,418	4,226	1,584	7,228	334	770	542	1,646
156 208	641	4,038	2,079	6,758	265	626	747	1,866	419	1,944	1,244	3,607	113	372	482	967
208 260	313	2,226	1,650	4,189	108	306	620	1,212	215	1,145	1,026	2,386	73	226	393	692
Over 260	321	7,663	7,418	15,402	132	735	2,398	3,867	268	5,106	5,185	10,559	125	741	1,409	2,275
All	112,493	256,434	76,145	445,412	51,997	75,872	20,652	150,225	46,386	82,066	27,009	155,621	17,910	21,557	6,883	46,475
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	4,124 4,051 7,996	8,463 7,420 14,727	N (Includ 2,397 1,554 3,205	15,005 13,049 25,957	2,456. 2,216 4,537	3,946 3,180 6,005	789 505 1,011	7,222 5,931 11,596	NORTH 4,311 3,859 7,248	WEST 6,669 5,619 10,555	1,910 1,241 2,206	12,936 10,752 20,048	2,149 1,856 3,299	2,428 1,954 3,348	500 362 578	5,110 4,189 7,250
8 13	8,188	16,749	3,436	28,394	4,507	5,934	969	11,435	7,748	11,280	2,396	21,448	3,476	3,383	585	7,465
13 26	11,625	26,061	6,157	43,868	5,665	8,423	1,636	15,749	14,018	20,986	4,716	39,754	5,476	5,605	1,154	12,269
26 52	11,361	26,928	6,339	44,640	5,267	8,415	1,831	15,523	14,228	21,249	5,050	40,539	5,341	5,526	1,430	12,320
52 104	5,671	18,830	4,854	29,357	2,282	4,365	1,404	8,052	8,305	17,181	3,743	29,229	2,519	3,413	1,212	7,144
104 156	1,206	5,818	1,757	8,781	432	1,166	564	2,162	2,611	7,250	1,936	11,797	601	1,232	719	2,552
156 208	499	3,018	1,283	4,800	212	607	439	1,258	971	3,718	1,457	6,146	239	599	637	1,475
208 260	238	1,699	974	2,911	86	339	349	774	399	2,039	1,282	3,720	113	335	562	1,010
Over 260	235	5,648	4,586	10,469	94	882	1,354	2,330	577	9,989	7,394	17,960	168	1,103	2,078	3,349
All	55,194	135,361	36,542	227,231	27,754	43,262	10,851	82,032	64,275	116,535	33,331	214,329	25,237	28,926	9,817	64,133
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	1,036 850 1,758	NGLIA 1,720 1,427 2,648	581 343 790	3,351 2,629 5,208	572 470 895	748 546 1,000	135 114 178	1,473 1,141 2,085	NORTH 2,169 1,924 3,376	3,657 3,258 5,400	1,022 781 1,260	6,881 5,988 10,060	1,205 908 1,518	1,368 998 1,674	234 171 271	2,828 2,098 3,481
8 13	1,901	3,115	950	5,977	897	934	176	2,014	3,841	5,929	1,210	10,998	1,589	1,664	318	3,582
13 26	3,024	5,207	1,593	9,837	1,278	1,481	331	3,095	6,987	11,077	2,654	20,726	2,927	2,946	589	6,476
26 52	2,236	4,293	1,420	7,952	888	1,315	376	2,581	7,717	11,337	2,704	21,767	2,678	2,938	649	6,278
52 104	984	2,705	827	4,517	286	629	228	1,143	3,858	8,530	2,057	14,445	1,066	1,715	619	3,401
104 156	156	648	275	1,079	51	127	95	273	1,332	3,540	1,284	6,156	228	586	381	1,195
156 208	35	261	203	499	13	75	74	162	357	1,548	835	2,740	62	240	304	606
208 260	20	142	168	330	12	38	72	122	159	913	714	1,786	61	151	294	506
Over 260	27	586	767	1,380	15	143	239	397	194	4,658	4,176	9,028	81	523	1,129	1,733
All	12,027	22,752	7,917	42,759	5,377	7,036	2,018	14,486	31,914	59,847	18,697	110,575	12,323	14,803	4,959	32,184
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	2,569 2,280 4,445	WEST 4,657 3,963 7,472	1,427 979 2,022	8,690 7,254 13,967	1,361 1,153 2,005	1,808 1,353 2,451	347 249 467	3,543 2,779 4,948	WALES 1,828 1,619 3,115	3,239 2,633 4,745	911 449 935	5,986 4,714 8,817	928 802 1,221	1,192 754 1,352	184 139 239	2,320 1,707 2,827
8 13	4,968	8,536	2,181	15,703	2,187	2,507	496	5,211	3,439	5,386	962	9,794	1,397	1,405	251	3,057
13 26	7,879	14,599	4,255	26,748	3,308	4,101	922	8,343	6,306	10,047	1,914	18,279	2,299	2,322	464	5,089
26 52	5,667	12,141	3,656	21,474	2,278	3,607	975	6,864	5,929	9,897	2,027	17,857	1,834	2,126	466	4,431
52 104	2,206	6,878	2,268	11,352	675	1,565	692	2,932	2,738	6,520	1,425	10,684	636	1,095	399	2,130
104 156	441	1,783	889	3,113	127	440	290	857	609	2,214	718	3,541	134	357	249	740
156 208	125	807	570	1,502	40	240	246	526	224	1,020	514	1,758	38	185	185	408
208 260	43	417	501	961	27	129	170	326	69	493	395	957	26	88	150	264
Over 260	62	1,689	1,937	3,688	36	394	777	1,207	89	2,213	2,005	4,307	26	262	549	837
All	30,685	62,942	20,685	114,452	13,197	18,595	5,631	37,536	25,965	48,407	12,255	86,694	9,341	11,138	3,275	23,810
2 or less	WEST M 3,280 3,187 6,149	5,351	1,779	10,433	1,777	2,265	406	4,471	3,495	5,604	1,379	10,570	1,902	2,461	440	4,868
Over 2 and up to 4		4,670	1,251	9,126	1,524	1,642	288	3,464	2,965	4,391	830	8,254	1,466	1,603	260	3,392
4 8		9,032	2,527	17,728	2,803	3,127	605	6,557	5,378	7,919	1,624	15,008	2,443	2,748	490	5,748
8 13	6,480	9,579	2,537	18,609	2,815	2,926	582	6,329	5,564	8,251	1,682	15,542	2,586	2,864	518	6,014
13 26	10,414	15,626	4,209	30,260	4,146	4,427	972	9,558	9,968	15,157	3,211	28,378	4,317	4,984	902	10,236
26 52	9,072	15,108	4,241	28,426	3,895	4,780	1,124	9,802	10,557	16,614	3,586	30,772	3,927	5,179	1,233	10,355
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	4,785 1,243 485 216 250 45,561	11,057 3,805 1,922 1,057 5,138 82,345	2,907 1,270 1,003 947 5,729 28,400	18,750 6,318 3,410 2,220 11,117 156,397	1,659 344 131 99 138 19,331	2,373 725 352 247 832 23,696	894 398 398 348 1,653 7,668	4,928 1,467 881 694 2,623 50,774	5,941 2,056 663 313 404 47,304	12,493 5,704 2,980 1,818 7,519 88,450	2,974 1,855 1,640 1,360 6,805 26,946	21,410 9,615 5,283 3,491 14,728 163,051	1,768 441 178 109 181 19,318	2,861 973 557 302 900 25,432	1,252 742 645 529 1,886 8,897	5,884 2,156 1,380 940 2,967 53,940
or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	2,282	3,690	1,190	7,182	1,208	1,525	296	3,060	945	1,188	255	2,391	505	687	113	1,311
	2,053	3,163	754	5,990	1,005	1,131	212	2,364	888	1,155	196	2,240	425	576	93	1,096
	4,189	6,094	1,484	11,800	1,886	2,176	385	4,473	1,626	2,195	361	4,184	816	996	139	1,953
8 13	4,403	6,721	1,624	12,760	1,873	2,033	361	4,278	1,685	2,232	347	4,268	799	883	146	1,830
13 26	6,801	11,168	2,939	20,920	2,774	3,239	645	6,668	3,735	5,271	855	9,864	1,466	1,749	325	3,544
26 52	5,940	10,186	2,984	19,114	2,371	3,295	740	6,414	4,420	6,220	1,127	11,769	1,945	2,173	434	4,554
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	3,049 625 211 104 117 29,774	7,334 2,194 1,073 534 2,395 54,552	2,162 904 777 634 2,931 18,383	12,545 3,723 2,061 1,272 5,443 102,810	873 148 54 47 56 12,295	1,614 434 227 132 490 16,296	618 346 274 284 928 5,089	3,105 928 555 463 1,474 33,782	2,831 1,012 527 369 591 18,629	6,879 3,770 2,783 2,212 12,427 46,332	1,303 806 642 625 4,622 11,139	11,013 5,588 3,952 3,206 17,640 76,115	893 313 148 135 233 7,678	1,576 786 491 355 1,379 11,651	485 361 274 225 952 3,547	2,955 1,460 913 715 2,564 22,895

* 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 O

GREAT BRITAIN		AGE GRO	UPS				THE STATE OF							
Duration of unemployment in weeks		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 Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	242 136 306 229	2,978 2,529 4,818 4,726	2,524 2,270 4,515 4,537	12,158 11,390 21,201 20,897	9,634 9,231 16,408 15,976	6,433 6,494 11,213 11,249	4,729 5,197 8,326 8,375	4,288 5,046 7,533 7,853	3,367 4,151 5,746 5,915	3,187 4,395 5,068 5,302	2,649 3,796 4,203 4,375	1,449 2,383 2,268 2,505	53,638 57,018 91,609 91,938
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	160 235 211 71	4,435 9,006 12,585 6,767	4,275 9,320 15,348 10,071	19,597 44,031 73,860 44,523	14,617 34,372 57,865 35,926	9,985 23,415 39,947 24,271	7,249 17,238 29,414 17,778	6,545 15,545 26,318 15,351	4,992 11,562 20,289 11,542	4,395 10,568 18,922 11,201	3,634 8,576 15,930 10,033	2,114 4,664 9,067 5,705	81,999 188,533 319,75 193,23
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	19 5 1 3	2,003 68 15 14	4,540 3,518 1,952 2,009	24,580 15,652 10,226 12,932	20,384 14,813 9,968 12,445	14,304 10,641 7,050 9,211	10,480 7,863 5,327 6,696	8,746 7,063 4,808 5,803	6,863 5,305 3,579 4,639	6,634 5,131 3,470 4,819	6,118 4,907 3,481 5,092	3,532 1,912 689 622	108,20 76,87 50,56 64,28
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0	6 0 0 0	41 10 0 0	12,176 4,121 1,851 2,309	12,586 5,581 2,547 7,172	9,321 4,408 2,345 9,086	6,937 3,494 2,068 9,690	6,114 3,170 2,006 10,894	4,948 2,658 1,818 10,114	5,837 4,161 3,251 15,829	7,283 5,859 5,202 27,405	506 302 224 1,113	65,75 33,76 21,31 93,61
All		1,618	49,950	64,930	331,504	279,525	199,373	150,861	137,083	107,488	112,170	118,543	39,055	1,592,10
PEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	199 140 258 183	1,834 1,571 3,044 2,890	1,540 1,451 2,591 2,574	5,891 5,861 9,403 9,396	3,901 3,840 6,103 6,295	2,271 2,342 3,392 3,625	1,660 1,927 2,706 2,670	1,859 2,245 2,901 2,848	1,611 1,938 2,413 2,439	1,196 1,516 1,905 1,869	781 995 1,204 1,272	3 3 5 5	22,74 23,82 35,92 36,06
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	139 200 180 82	2,595 5,285 7,170 3,829	2,287 5,188 7,476 5,186	7,991 17,755 26,820 15,189	5,013 11,250 17,628 10,974	2,807 6,234 9,717 5,919	2,113 4,566 6,885 4,194	2,328 5,029 7,652 4,497	1,978 4,235 6,862 4,230	1,531 3,438 5,750 3,915	994 2,340 4,295 3,053	7 7 23 14	29,78 65,52 100,45 61,08
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	20 6 1 1	1,059 37 12 6	2,158 1,623 843 967	8,202 4,557 2,701 3,572	6,341 3,462 1,764 2,023	3,464 1,978 1,023 1,178	2,396 1,607 862 1,093	2,602 1,986 1,144 1,535	2,459 1,970 1,199 1,616	2,340 1,830 1,145 1,670	1,998 1,777 1,105 1,677	11 7 4 21	33,05 20,84 11,80 15,35
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	15 1 0 0	2,988 1,132 675 958	1,949 819 406 1,459	1,157 510 258 1,143	968 480 276 942	1,607 871 511 1,278	1,683 1,021 681 1,903	2,119 1,659 1,352 4,213	2,559 2,276 2,030 8,567	45 57 40 266	15,09 8,82 6,22 20,72
All		1,409	29,335	33,900	123,091	83,227	47,018	35,345	40,893	38,238	37,448	36,923	518	507,34
JNITED KINGDOM		AGE GRO	UPS											
Ouration of inemployment n weeks		Under 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 Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	244 137 307 231	3,097 2,626 4,947 4,874	2,591 2,336 4,651 4,684	12,446 11,698 21,824 21,461	9,850 9,453 16,833 16,359	6,559 6,632 11,491 11,526	4,846 5,295 8,512 8,564	4,353 5,133 7,687 8,014	3,419 4,218 5,858 6,049	3,221 4,457 5,165 5,403	2,682 3,860 4,272 4,450	1,469 2,425 2,298 2,541	54,77 58,27 93,84 94,15
6 8	8 13 26	160 239 214	4,561 9,268	4,382 9,590	20,131 45,184 76,505	15,016 35,177	10,249 23,954	7,414 17.622	6,671 15,849	5,089 11,762	4,458 10,736	3,690 8,694	2,144 4,725	83,96 192,80

UNITED KINGDOM		AGE GRO	UPS											
Duration of unemployment in weeks		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 Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	244 137 307 231	3,097 2,626 4,947 4,874	2,591 2,336 4,651 4,684	12,446 11,698 21,824 21,461	9,850 9,453 16,833 16,359	6,559 6,632 11,491 11,526	4,846 5,295 8,512 8,564	4,353 5,133 7,687 8,014	3,419 4,218 5,858 6,049	3,221 4,457 5,165 5,403	2,682 3,860 4,272 4,450	1,469 2,425 2,298 2,541	54,777 58,270 93,845 94,156
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	160 239 214 72	4,561 9,268 13,123 7,182	4,382 9,590 15,900 10,712	20,131 45,184 76,505 46,414	15,016 35,177 59,783 37,211	10,249 23,954 41,127 25,175	7,414 17,622 30,330 18,407	6,671 15,849 27,032 15,834	5,089 11,762 20,832 11,907	4,458 10,736 19,308 11,473	3,690 8,694 16,235 10,269	2,144 4,725 9,231 5,818	83,96 192,80 329,62 200,47
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	20 5 1 3	2,123 70 16 17	4,799 3,725 2,066 2,206	25,674 16,495 10,803 13,819	21,302 15,642 10,529 13,299	14,900 11,251 7,473 9,865	10,936 8,257 5,620 7,174	9,068 7,428 5,056 6,213	7,125 5,560 3,761 4,962	6,861 5,325 3,611 5,057	6,288 5,059 3,620 5,355	3,641 1,990 733 676	112,73 80,80 53,28 68,64
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	44 14 0 0	13,185 4,644 2,220 2,900	13,695 6,262 3,079 9,276	10,248 5,085 2,860 11,621	7,620 4,029 2,463 12,283	6,671 3,662 2,440 13,678	5,442 3,056 2,154 12,525	6,227 4,475 3,553 17,962	7,651 6,152 5,501 29,636	554 337 248 1,371	71,34 37,71 24,51 111,25
All		1,633	51,910	67,700	345,403	292,766	210,016	159,372	144,789	113,719	117,292	123,414	40,201	1,668,21
PEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	205 140 260 184	1,879 1,606 3,112 2,959	1,586 1,493 2,663 2,665	6,070 6,019 9,688 9,691	4,002 3,957 6,286 6,482	2,350 2,423 3,526 3,763	1,725 1,990 2,799 2,763	1,900 2,305 2,989 2,925	1,652 1,977 2,491 2,496	1,219 1,560 1,958 1,912	801 1,021 1,243 1,309	3 3 6 6	23,39; 24,49; 37,02; 37,15;
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	140 202 184 84	2,661 5,424 7,397 4,061	2,349 5,365 7,800 5,635	8,224 18,238 27,735 15,912	5,173 11,570 18,254 11,441	2,897 6,420 10,117 6,190	2,186 4,697 7,141 4,399	2,393 5,162 7,898 4,676	2,034 4,348 7,083 4,419	1,563 3,514 5,924 4,073	1,019 2,410 4,441 3,188	8 7 28 14	30,64 67,35 104,00 64,09
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	20 6 1 2	1,113 37 14 6	2,262 1,711 887 1,046	8,585 4,787 2,858 3,865	6,631 3,639 1,865 2,185	3,648 2,093 1,097 1,264	2,527 1,710 917 1,195	2,729 2,102 1,210 1,661	2,589 2,082 1,265 1,731	2,415 1,916 1,192 1,782	2,062 1,856 1,147 1,792	13 9 4 23	34,59 21,94 12,45 16,55
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	16 1 0 0	3,300 1,280 810 1,191	2,145 930 505 1,910	1,284 597 316 1,408	1,102 541 333 1,168	1,751 978 571 1,449	1,868 1,146 762 2,169	2,282 1,786 1,452 4,589	2,754 2,419 2,150 9,094	48 61 45 315	16,55 9,73 6,94 23,29
All		1,428	30.272											

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 1990 Apr July Oct	1,624-8 1,621-7 1,668-5	131·0 130·8 144·1	334·2 356·8 352·8	268-4 268-8 279-5	323·8 322·0 335·2	252·2 246·4 255·1	286-7 269-5 272-9	28-5 27-4 29-0	1,626-3 1,623-6 1,670-6
1991 Jan Apr	1,957·0 2,195·4	166·4 185·4	420·0 473·7	335·1 379·7	400·5 456·0	302·2 341·3	297·9 318·5	34·9 · 40·8	1,959-7 2,198-5
MALE 1990 Apr July Oct	1,197·4 1,191·1 1,243·4	81·4 81·0 89·3	236-8 247-6 251-6	199·1 200·9 211·7	255-9 254-9 268-8	186-0 181-9 191-1	210-2 198-0 202-3	28·0 26·9 28·6	1,198-2 1,192-1 1,244-4
1991 Jan Apr	1,479·4 1,666·6	106·0 119·6	304·4 345·4	257-2 292-8	324·4 369·4	229-2 258-5	223-8 240-7	34·5 40·2	1,480·8 1,668·2
FEMALE 1990 Apr July Oct	427·5 430·6 425·2	49·5 49·8 54·8	97·5 109·3 101·2	69·3 68·0 67·8	67-9 67-1 66-4	66-2 64-5 64-0	76·5 71·5 70·6	0.6 0.5 0.4	428-1 431-5 426-2
1991 Jan Apr	477·7 528·8	60·4 65·8	115-6 128-3	77·9 87·0	76·1 86·6	73-0 82-8	74·1 77·8	0·5 0·6	479·0 530·2

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE	AND FEMALE								Thousand
1990		216-0	586-9	283-7	200.5	86-0	253-2	1,626-3	539.7
1330	July	260-7	565-5	283.7	197-8	80-9	234-9	1,623-6	513-6
		256.9	616-5	289.5	202-6	80-4	224-7	1,670-6	507-7
	Oct	230.9	010-5	203.3	202 0	00 1	LL	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
1991	lan	266-9	834-6	333-4	221.6	83.9	219-3	1,959-7	524-8
1001	Apr	291-8	939-7	411.9	253-7	87-9	213-5	2,198.5	555-1
	100		March Street						Per cent
		Proportion of number	unemployed	17-4	12-3	5-3	15-6	100-0	33.2
	Apr	13-3	36-1			5.0	14.5	100.0	31-6
	July	16-1	34-8	17.5	12.2		13.5	100.0	30.4
	Oct	15-4	36-9	17-3	12-1	4.8	13.5	100-0	30.4
1991	Jan	13-6	42.6	17-0	11-3	4.3	11-2	100-0	26-8
1991	Apr	13.3	42.7	18.7	11.5	4.0	9-7	100-0	25-2
									T.
MALE						07.4	000.0	1.198-2	Thousand 425-5
1990	Apr	148-3	420-9	203-5	154-5	67-1	203-9		
	July	171-1	406-2	207.9	153-6	63-3	189-9	1,192-1	406-8
	Oct	181-9	442-5	215-8	158-9	63-5	181.9	1,244-4	404-3
1991	Jan	186-0	623-6	250-3	175-8	67-3	177-9	1,480-8	421-0
1991	Apr	206.9	700-5	313-2	202.7	71.3	173-5	1,668-2	447-6
	1.0								Day sont
		Proportion of number	unemployed			5.0	47.0	100-0	Per cent
1990	Apr	12.4	35.1	17.0	12.9	5.6	17.0		
	July	14-4	34-1	17-4	12-9	5-3	15.9	100-0	34-1
	Oct	14-6	35-6	17-3	12-8	5-1	14-6	100-0	32-5
1991	lan	12-6	42.1	16-9	11-9	4.5	12-0	100-0	28-4
1991	Apr	12.4	42.0	18-8	12-2	4.3	10-4	100-0	26.8
FEMA								100.1	Thousand
1990	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
	Oct	75.0	174-0	73.7	43.8	16-8	42-9	426-2	103-5
1991	Jan	80-9	211.0	83-1	45-8	16-6	41-4	479-0	103-8
1991	Apr	84.9	239-2	98-7	51.0	16.6	40.0	530-2	107-5
	Apr								
		Proportion of number	runemployed						Per cent
1990	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
	Oct	17-6	40-8	17:3	10-3	4.0	10-1	100-0	24-3
1991	lan	16-9	44-1	17-4	9.6	3.5	8-6	100-0	21.7
1331	Jan Apr	16.0	45.1	18-6	9.6	3-1	7.5	100-0	20-3

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at April 11, 1991

1 4541	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee		Triso leg in Role teo ecrotesco eteoporphis teta depolarisano				per cent employees and unemploye	
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	12,902 5,859 1,589 3,240	3,952 1,667 623 971	16,854 7,526 2,212 4,211	7-3	6-3	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	3,834 2,177 1,657	1,237 657 580	5,071 2,834 2,237	10.9	8-8
South Bedfordshire Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	2,214 12,800 1,677 1,935 3,239 2,664 1,701	691 4,113 570 577 777 1,002 643	2,905 16,913 2,247 2,512 4,016 3,666 2,344	4-8	4-2	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	36,503 2,018 2,903 1,724 2,399 2,600 2,796 2,491	11,181 662 844 517 727 795 903 852	47,684 2,680 3,747 2,241 3,126 3,395 3,699 3,343	8-4	7-0
Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	1,584 11,638 2,618 1,105 4,454 682 2,779	3,720 914 360 1,357 261 828	2,128 15,358 3,532 1,465 5,811 943 3,607	5.9	5.0	Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	4,563 1,697 2,546 3,331 4,225 1,692 1,518	1,359 591 672 1,079 1,164 599 417	5,922 2,288 3,218 4,410 5,389 2,291 1,935		
Wycombe East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	17,973 5,941 2,033 2,858 2,622 1,604	5,490 1,784 618 746 903 488	23,463 7,725 2,651 3,604 3,525 2,092	9.3	7-4	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	9,759 2,118 2,881 1,986 1,509 1,265	2,985 749 759 525 485 467	12,744 2,867 3,640 2,511 1,994 1,732	5.2	4-4
Rother Wealden Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood	1,362 1,553 35,218 4,488 2,518 1,064	449 502 11,407 1,427 854 367	1,811 2,055 46,625 5,915 3,372 1,431	8-6	7-1	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede	12,446 1,336 819 1,541 861 1,597 921	4,102 475 242 458 248 552 303	16,548 1,811 1,061 1,999 1,109 2,149 1,224		estalie de portas noncesario antiguo es sea para
Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	1,925 2,642 3,220 2,170 2,249 1,098 1,334	632 997 1,125 838 847 334 442	2,557 3,639 4,345 3,008 3,096 1,432 1,776			Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking West Sussex	1,227 927 890 1,303 1,024	470 298 294 430 332 3,653	1,697 1,225 1,184 1,733 1,356	5.2	4.3
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London	4,705 3,278 3,643 884 227,231	1,258 932 1,028 326 82,032	5,963 4,210 4,671 1,210 309,263		7-0	Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	1,110 2,348 1,443 1,650 1,561 1,562	303 631 396 713 567 581	1,413 2,979 1,839 2,363 2,128 2,143		
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London	4,569 6,236 4,879 9,568 5,525 6,863 77	1,360 2,730 1,811 3,639 2,129 2,724 26	5,929 8,966 6,690 13,207 7,654 9,587 103			Worthing EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	1,875 13,398 2,230 841 1,890	462 4,524 661 345 662	2,337 17,922 2,891 1,186 2,552		5.5
City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	5,128 7,929 8,127 7,385 8,674 12,068 6,631	2,208 2,729 3,118 2,614 2,817 4,044 2,544	7,336 10,658 11,245 9,999 11,491 16,112 9,175			Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire Norfolk Breckland	2,279 4,905 1,253 17,367 2,160	917 1,475 464 5,779 844	3,196 6,380 1,717 23,146 3,004	8-3	6-6
Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea	11,285 3,395 4,774 4,296 4,787 8,961 3,725	4,177 1,436 1,530 1,568 2,020 3,438 1,804	15,462 4,831 6,304 5,864 6,807 12,399 5,529			Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	1,342 3,220 1,694 4,487 1,437 3,027	513 1,128 530 1,204 564 996	1,855 4,348 2,224 5,691 2,001 4,023		
Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	2,137 13,887 10,914 3,974 11,048 5,330 2,631 12,161	804 4,990 3,879 1,493 3,317 2,003 1,179 3,834	2,941 18,877 14,793 5,467 14,365 7,333 3,810 15,995	13/00		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	11,994 1,320 806 3,273 1,107 1,674 1,403 2,411	4,183 471 301 885 445 635 481 965	16,177 1,791 1,107 4,158 1,552 2,309 1,884 3,376		5.3
Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	3,182 9,936 8,132 9,017	1,068 2,568 2,901 3,530	4,250 12,504 11,033 12,547			SOUTH WEST Avon Bath	25,662 2,293	8,441 807	34,10 3 3,100 19,084		6-9
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport	35,171 2,584 1,338 1,780 1,669 1,899	10,073 753 419 538 557 736	45,244 3,337 1,757 2,318 2,226 2,635	3	6-0	Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	14,602 1,754 2,177 1,299 3,537	4,482 609 916 418 1,209	2,363 3,093 1,717 4,746	3	
Harvant Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	963 3,668 2,905 6,339 1,368 7,702 1,623 1,333	327 898 824 1,815 516 1,825 464 401	1,290 4,566 3,729 8,154 1,884 9,527 2,087 1,734) 5 9 4 7		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	14,485 1,841 2,570 15 3,076 1,853 2,341 2,789	4,800 648 794 8 939 663 778 970	19,285 2,489 3,364 20 4,015 2,516 3,119 3,759		10.0
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford	18,388 1,872 2,295 1,879 1,597 2,348 1,709 2,138 1,097 1,680	6,280 835 696 728 586 790 571 668 299 496	24,668 2,707 2,991 2,607 2,183 3,138 2,280 2,806 1,396 2,176	7 7 8 8 8 9 9	5.0	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	26,701 1,759 2,671 1,071 2,241 9,145 1,393 2,182 4,148 1,224	8,681 574 763 382 759 2,913 541 648 1,271 487	35,38; 2,33; 3,43; 1,45; 3,000 12,05; 1,93; 2,83; 5,41; 1,71	3 4 3 3 3 4 4	7.6

Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset

Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland

Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean

Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury

Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset

Wolverhampton EAST MIDLANDS

Derbyshire
Amber Valley
Bolsover
Chesterfield
Derby
Derbyshire Dales
Erewash
High Peak
North East Derbyshire
South Derbyshire

Leicestershire
Blaby
Charrwood
Harborough
Hinckley and Bosworth
Leicester
Melton
North West Leicestershire
Oadby and Wigston
Rutland

Lincolnshire

Boston East Lindsey

Yeovil

Wiltshire

Male

15,749 5,389 732 1,199 722 3,685 843 1,350 1,829

10,824 2,280 984 1,521 2,742 1,999 1,298

9,802 1,984 2,434 2,031 692 2,661

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at April 11, 1991

20,429 6,859 939 1,618

985 4,674 1,102 1,844 2,408

14,244 2,893 1,334 2,040 3,462 2,774 1,741

13.243

2,685 3,254 2,696 900 3,708

Rate †

per cent employees and

8.6

6.3

7.8

6.7

7.1

6.3

5.8

South Kesteven West Lindsey

Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield

Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe

Humberside

Oldham Rochdale Salford

Stockport Tameside Trafford

Wigan

7.2

7.4

Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool

Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashin Wyre

NORTH

Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

Female

12,218 1,913 851 1,028 1,652 4,489 862 1,423

32,269 3,407 2,958 2,244 2,414 3,394 2,472 13,577 1,803

34,752 4,564 5,153 2,587 1,811 801 1,793 3,239 1,873 4,405 474 1,412 1,793 3,028 1,819

69,938 9,838 29,650 10,561 6,588 13,301

25,174 4,339 5,999

10,620 1,202 1,404 795 760 239 536 1,130 621 1,093 223 433 604 1,045 535

19,925 2,525 8,323 3,072 2,040 3,965

6,603 1,033 1,555

45,372

5,766 6,557 3,382 2,571 1,040 2,329 4,369 2,494 5,498 697 1,845 2,397 4,073 2,354

89,863 12,363 37,973 13,633 8,628 17,266

31,777 5,372 7,554

All

16,564 2,607 1,231 1,408 2,227 5,939 1,188 1,964

41,765 4,305 4,040 3,030 3,242 4,367 3,205 17,148 2,428

Female All

4,073

Unemployment	in	counties	and	local	authority	districts	at	April 11.	1991

cent ployees	per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Per cent employees and unemploye	
6.7	5-8	Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria	7,624 7,212 10,052	1,974 2,041 3,878	9,598 9,253 13,930	6.7	5.7	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,348 1,543 4,750 2,055	3,137 593 1,798 746	11,485 2,136 6,548 2,801	11.0	9.6
		Allerdale Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,411 1,774 2,385 2,039 512 931	1,009 718 852 715 220 364	3,420 2,492 3,237 2,754 732 1,295			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	3,362 628 1,401 341 992	1,568 353 625 163 427	4,930 981 2,026 504 1,419	8-6	6.9
9-4	8-3	Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	18,901 1,492 3,326 3,052	5,667 492 1,029 873	24,568 1,984 4,355 3,925	11.3	9-8	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	9,910 3,697 5,211 1,002	3,637 1,261 1,879 497	13,547 4,958 7,090 1,499	10.7	9-3
		Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,308 3,157 2,628 485 2,453	797 778 899 179 620	3,105 3,935 3,527 664 3,073			Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	6,982 1,335 3,623 326 303	3,116 574 1,314 135 210	10,098 1,909 4,937 461 513	4-2	3.7
1-7	10-0	Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale	7,965 743 552 2,605 1,007 864 2,194	2,663 244 194 835 376 354 660	10,628 987 746 3,440 1,383 1,218 2,854	10-4	8-7	Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber	1,395 5,548 203 852 1,662 573	2,166 97 298 591 215	2,278 7,714 300 1,150 2,253 788	9.3	7.7
		Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	48,483 7,950 12,954	13,373 2,229 3,504	61,856 10,179 16,458	12-6	11-3	Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	203 1,331 329 395	95 533 138 199	298 1,864 467 594		
S-1	4.9	North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	6,890 7,454 13,235	1,892 2,084 3,664	8,782 9,538 16,899			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	22,214 13,456 2,128 2,133 4,497	7,028 4,170 656 687 1,515	29,242 17,626 2,784 2,820 6,012		7.
2-9	11-1	WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	9,485 1,503 1,227 1,320 753 1,531 3,151	3,071 526 424 422 295 491 913	12,556 2,029 1,651 1,742 1,048 2,022 4,064		6-7	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie Clty of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley	91,869 1,625 527 38,270 2,025 1,557 1,926 2,019	27,625 659 243 10,429 557 560 742 595	119,494 2,284 770 48,699 2,582 2,117 2,668 2,614		10
)-2	8-0	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,235 1,132 1,306 940 2,157 2,172 1,528	2,828 362 476 305 604 627 454	12,063 1,494 1,782 1,245 2,761 2,799 1,982		7-9	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	5,177 2,606 2,127 744 3,919 4,368 2,923 3,192 4,320	1,689 887 902 342 1,098 1,125 997 1,140 1,221	6,866 3,493 3,029 1,086 5,017 5,493 3,920 4,332 5,541		
7.5	6-5	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	14,083 2,674 1,779 1,527 5,078	3,749 580 475 515 1,332	17,832 3,254 2,254 2,042 6,410		8-8	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region	5,803 6,802 1,939 11,309	1,670 2,112 657 4,362	7,473 8,914 2,596 15,671	arcelete see	7
		Torfaen Gwynedd Aberconwy Arlon	3,025 6,990 1,219 2,017	2,458 407 608	3,872 9,448 1,626 2,625	11-6	8-8	Ángus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	2,166 6,857 2,286	1,075 2,384 903	3,241 9,241 3,189		4
		Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	711 783 2,260	243 312 888	954 1,095 3,148			Shetland Islands	305	114	419		3
7	8-5	Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	19,606 2,698 2,371 4,317 3,254 4,108 2,858	4,802 610 598 1,252 738 894 710	24,408 3,308 2,969 5,569 3,992 5,002 3,568	100	11-1	Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	1, 055	366 574	1,421 2,261		10
		Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,071 772 956 343	715 232 349 134	2,786 1,004 1,305 477	7-2	4.9	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	1,840 2,219 1,855 1,206 1,067	700 691 765 338 402	2,540 2,910 2,620 1,544 1,469		
3	6.9	South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,787 10,625 3,162	3,380 2,528 852	17,167 13,153 4,014	8.9	7-8	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	18,727 1,117 1,582 2,400	5,088 436 716 776	23,815 1,553 2,298 3,176		
		West Glamorgan Atan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	11,437 1,390 1,569 1,866 6,612	2,807 288 417 491 1,611	14,244 1,686 1,986 2,357 8,223	Manual and	9.0	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn	1,617 3,274 6,918 2,178 2,441 2,430 1,282 1,724 3,533	495 1,093 1,374 761 642 532 395 418 1,233	2,112 4,367 8,292 2,939 3,083 2,962 1,677 2,142 4,766		
5-3	13-4	SCOTLAND Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,846 302 583 664 297	683 114 216 231 122	2,529 416 799 895 419		5-1	Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	3,533 1,744 875 5,302 2,523 1,614 2,251 2,709	523 223 1,518 986 943 672 601	2,267 1,098 6,820 3,509 2,557 2,923 3,310		

30,864 1,801 1,596 2,318 1,878 1,588 4,350 1,174 13,626 2,533 8,955 741 515 640 639 584 1,060 454 3,656 666 39,819 2,542 2,111 2,958 2,517 2,172 5,410 1,628 17,282 3,199 11,229 1,031 1,713 1,902 4,587 1,996 15,302 1,427 2,458 2,549 6,059 2,809 Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe 396 745 647 1,472 813 Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS 14,070 1,719 1,285 664 1,484 1,827 818 2,246 1,581 2,446 18,903 2,319 1,761 886 1,949 2,535 1,106 2,864 2,156 3,327 Hereford and Worceste 4,833 600 476 222 465 708 288 618 575 881 7.6 North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York 11,662 628 1,011 1,704 455 892 2,744 1,416 2,812 4,483 265 438 663 292 436 945 599 845 16,145 893 1,449 2,367 747 1,328 3,689 2,015 3,657 Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest 8,575 824 777 681 1,641 665 3,987 3,117 358 313 274 623 223 1,326 11,692 1,182 1,090 50,134 8,245 11,428 9,520 20,941 14,400 2,275 3,327 2,846 5,952 64,534 10,520 14,755 12,366 26,893 Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire 6.6 South Yorkshire 8-1 Barnsley Doncaster Oswestry
Shrewsbury and Atcham
South Shropshire
The Wrekin 955 2,264 888 5,313 81,598 20,468 7,436 13,197 27,802 12,695 **62,961**16,035
5,559
9,999
21,589
9,779 18,637 4,433 1,877 3,198 6,213 2,916 West Yorkshire Staffordshire
Cannock Chase
East Staffordshire
Lichfield
Newcastle-under-Lyme
South Staffordshire
Stafford
Staffordshire Moorlands
Stoke-on-Trent
Tamworth Bradford Calderdale Kirklees 24,003 2,414 2,337 1,798 2,629 2,177 2,026 1,427 7,010 2,185 32,364 3,291 3,190 2,481 3,603 2,993 2,687 1,978 9,163 2,978 8,361 877 853 683 974 816 661 551 2,153 793 8-1 6.9 NORTH WEST 22,500 2,838 1,306 2,162 2,374 4,843 2,093 2,398 4,486 7,288 884 584 822 699 1,307 766 836 1,390 29,788 3,722 1,890 2,984 3,073 6,150 2,859 3,234 5,876 Warwickshire
North Warwickshire
Nuneaton and Bedworth
Rugby
Stratford-on-Avon 9,487 1,253 2,968 1,658 1,407 2,201 3,642 490 1,067 714 555 816 13,129 1,743 4,035 2,372 1,962 3,017 6.7 5.7 Warwick 26,300 2,420 1,323 6,208 2,387 2,265 2,356 1,979 2,210 1,821 3,331 113,439 10,677 5,283 30,089 9,246 9,477 11,640 8,158 8,865 7,553 12,451 87,139 8,257 3,960 23,881 6,859 7,212 9,284 6,179 6,655 5,732 9,120 Greater Manchester 100,262 43,622 11,241 9,014 11,901 4,731 9,224 10,529 30,821 12,758 3,618 2,939 3,802 1,785 2,734 3,185 131,083 56,380 14,859 11,953 15,703 6,516 11,958 13,714 West Midlands 10.7 9.5 Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall

23,803 2,294 2,126 3,201 7,112 931 2,597 1,672 2,687 1,183

20,094 1,163 2,315 835 1,393 11,122 609 1,547 718 392

14,426 1,460 3,442 3,485 1,322 1,106

4,965 488 1,203 1,029 526 352

32,009 3,241 2,813 4,267 9,301 1,281 3,506 2,372 3,583 1,645

26,863 1,663 3,212 1,128 1,974 14,451 824 2,043 1,021 547

19,391 1,948 4,645 4,514 1,848 1,458

6-8

9.2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

S29

y area son week	Male	Female	_ All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Newham North West Newham South	3,445 3,653	1,111 1,028	4,556 4,681
Bedfordshire	0.700	4.050	4.040	Norwood	4,480 1,011	1,667 396	6,147 1,407
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	3,766 1,762	1,050 683	4,816 2,445	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1,292	448	1,740
North Bedfordshire North Luton	2,666 2,592	761 797	3,427 3,389	Peckham Putney	4,664 2,074	1,530 789	6,194 2,863
South West Bedfordshire	2,116	661	2,777	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,051 1,323	449 645	1,500 1,968
Berkshire				Romford	1,576	455	2,031
East Berkshire	1,992 1,598	695 481	2,687 2,079	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	955 4,706	386 1,310	1,341 6,016
Newbury Reading East	2,165	531	2,696	Streatham	3,694	1,414	5,108 1,203
Reading West Slough	1,675 2,664	431 1,002	2,106 3,666	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	873 1,327	483	1,810
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,386	518 455	1,904 1,775	Tooting Tottenham	3,355 6,789	1,335 2,201	4,690 8,990
Wokingham	1,320	400	1,775	Twickenham	1,308	534 544	1,842 2,183
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	2,016	719	2,735	Upminster Uxbridge	1,639 1,647	556	2,203
Beaconsfield	983 1,552	379 495	1,362 2,047	Vauxhall Walthamstow	5,713 2,779	1,909 969	7,622 3,748
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	1,109	343	1,452	Wanstead and Woodford	1,262	567 1,436	1,829 4,705
Milton Keynes Wycombe	3,866 2,112	1,194 590	5,060 2,702	Westminster North Wimbledon	3,269 1,515	634	2,149
The second secon	77 31E			Woolwich	3,773	1,233	5,006
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle	1,206	387	1,593	Hampshire	4.070	000	0.561
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	3,080 2,861	819 965	3,899 3,826	Aldershot Basingstoke	1,873 2,219	688 641	2,561 2,860
Eastbourne	2,198	671	2,869	East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,461 2,427	476 682	1,937 3,109
Hastings and Rye Hove	3,155 2,622	856 903	4,011 3,525	Fareham	1,785	567	2,352
Lewes	1,646 1,205	507 382	2,153 1,587	Gosport Havant	2,065 3,166	813 751	2,878 3,917
Wealden	1,200	002		New Forest North West Hampshire	1,493 1,382	375 414	1,868 1,796
Essex Basildon	3,293	1,014	4,307	Portsmouth North	2,774	748	3,522
Billericay	1,909	642 750	2,551 2,925	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	4,067 2,018	1,214 611	5,281 2,629
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	2,175 1,324	437	1,761	Southampton Itchen	3,719	870	4,589 4,147
Castle Point Chelmsford	1,925 2,029	632 765	2,557 2,794	Southampton Test Winchester	3,336 1,386	811 412	1,798
Epping Forest	1.674	673 942	2,347 3,427	Hertfordshire			
Harlow Harwich	2,485 2,829	772	3,601	Broxbourne	2,038	899	2,937
North Colchester Rochford	2,256 1,677	764 560	3,020 2,237	Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	1,590 1,706	610 619	2,200 2,325
Saffron Walden	1,497	544	2,041	North Hertfordshire	2,248 1,347	751 380	2,999 1,727
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	2,511 2,680	855 689	3,366 3,369	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	1,380	463	1,843
Southend West	2,025 2,929	569 799	2,594 3,728	Stevenage Watford	2,414 1,958	776 589	3,190 2,547
Thurrock	2,323	755	0,720	Welwyn Hatfield	1,795 1,912	617 576	2,412 2,488
Greater London Barking	2,322	657	2,979	West Hertfordshire	1,912	370	2,400
Battersea	3,588 1,938	1,406 733	4,994 2,671	Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	3,834	1,237	5,071
Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,997	1,184	6,181				
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	1,448 4,939	563 1,384	2,011 6,323	Kent Ashford	2,018	662	2,680
Brent East	3,715	1,352 849	5,067 2,738	Canterbury Dartford	2,154 2,045	645 633	2,799 2,678
Brent North Brent South	1,889 3,964	1,438	5,402	Dover	2,222	666	2,888
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,150 1,855	900 585	3,050 2,440	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,208 2,546	1,036 672	4,244 3,218
Chelsea	1,399	731	2,130	Gillingham	2,643 2,796	808 903	3,451 3,699
Chingford Chipping Barnet	1,642 1,339	677 637	2,319 1,976	Gravesham Maidstone	1,933	650	2.583
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,244	499	1,743	Medway Mid Kent	2,623 2,498	799 762	3,422 3,260
City of London and Westminster South	1,936	798	2,734	North Thanet	2,908	808 475	3,716 1,851
Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,007 2,286	582 831	2,589 3,117	Sevenoaks South Thanet	1,376 2,323	646	2,969
Croydon North West	2,515	891	3,406 1,546	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,692 1,518	599 417	2,291 1,935
Croydon South Dagenham	1,121 2,247	425 703	2,950		1,510		1,000
Dulwich	2,791 2,423	994 827	3,785 3,250	Oxfordshire Banbury	1,946	725	2,671
Ealing North Ealing Acton	2,581	1,072	3,653	Henley	1,055 2,519	310 597	1,365 3,116
Ealing Southall Edmonton	3,123 2,892	1,219 961	4,342 3,853	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	1,521	471	1,992
Eltham	2,202 2,700	687 925	2,889 3,625	Wantage Witney	1,281 1,437	391 491	1,672 1,928
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	1,793	728	2,521				
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,420 2,637	852 1,120	3,272 3,757	Surrey Chertsey and Walton	1,180	412	1,592
Finchley	1,747	811	3,757 2,558	East Surrey	890 1,119	294 320	1,184 1,439
Fulham Greenwich	2,783 2,699	1,191 897	3,974 3,596	Epsom and Ewell Esher	818	262	1,080
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	5,768 6,300	1,974 2,070	7,742 8,370	Guildford Mole Valley	1,259 914	368 261	1,627 1,175
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	3,848	1,353	5,201	North West Surrey	1,328	437	1,765
Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	2,789 1,986	1,290 826	4,079 2,812	Reigate South West Surrey	1,297 1,101	474 376	1,771 1,477
Harrow West	1,409	610	2,019	Spelthorne	1,227 1,313	470 428	1,697 1,741
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	1,694 1,670	626 669	2,320 2,339	Woking	1,313	420	1,741
Hendon South	1,480 4,074	613 1,434	2,093 5,508	West Sussex Arundel	2,025	523	2,548
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,559	531	2.090	Chichester	1,443	396	1,839
Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	4,496 1,619	1,976 619	6,472 2,238	Crawley Horsham	1,926 1,561	852 567	2,778 2,128
Ilford South	2,449	817	3,266	Mid Sussex	1,286 1,433	442 411	1,728 1,844
Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	4,839 4,122	1,854 1,584	6,693 5,706	Shoreham Worthing	1,433	462	2,337
Kensington	2,326 1,264	1,073 474	3,399 1,738	EAST ANGLIA			
Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	2,849	976	3.825				
Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	3,488 4,577	1,303 1,600	4,791 6,177	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,051	599	2,650
	0,511	1 055		Unitingdon	1 000	755	2649
Leyton Mitcham and Morden	3,711 2,459	1,255 859	4,966 3,318	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,893 2,306	755 829	2,648 3,135

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 11 1991

Unemployment in Parlia	Male	Female	All	Male Francisco All	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,114 1,616	466 622	1,580 2,238	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	2,136	841	2,977
Norfolk	1,010	022		Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	2,203 1,791	768 775	2,971 2,566
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	3,220 1,485	1,128 618	4,348 2,103	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	1,407 1,950	555 703	1,962 2,653
North Norfolk	1,694 2,404	530 746	2,224 3,150	West Midlands			
North West Norfolk Norwich North	1,925 3,081	540 838	2,465 3,919	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	1,989 2,608	745 863	2,734 3,471
Norwich South South Norfolk	1,437	564	2,001 2,936	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	4,026 2,807	1,196 921	5,222 3,728
South West Norfolk	2,121	815	2,930	Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	3,764 5,137	1,069 1,508	4,833 6,645
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,832	688	2,520	Birmingham Northfield	3,935 4,097	1,133 1,249	5,068 5,346
Central Suffolk	1,800 2,580	625 705	2,425 3,285	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	5,565 4,756	1,365 1,097	6,930 5,853
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	1,968 1,403	719 481	2,687 1,884	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	2,331	768	3,099 4,215
Waveney	2,411	965	3,376	Birmingham Selly Óak Coventry North East	3,192 4,006	1,023 1,268	5,274
SOUTH WEST				Coventry North West Coventry South East	2,220 3,025	820 875	3,040 3,900
Avon Bath	2,293	807	3,100	Coventry South West Dudley East	1,990 3,911	655 1,149	2,645 5,060
Bristol East Bristol North West	2,947 2,937	948 824	3,895 3,761	Dudleý West Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,931 2,172	1,020 770	3,951 2,942
Bristol South	4,277	1,216 1,246	5,493 4,805	Meriden Solihull	3,235 1,496	1,121	4,356 2,160
Bristol West Kingswood	3,559 2,275	753	3,028	Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	1,404 3,735	566 1,014	1,970 4,749
Northavon Wansdyke	1,846 1,704	774 548	2,620 2,252	Walsall South	3,500 2,812	975 942	4,475 3,754
Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	2,361 1,463	731 594	3,092 2,057	Warley East Warley West	2,674	858 958	3,532 3,854
Cornwall				West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	2,896 3,519	1,044	4,563
Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	3,431 2,762	956 1,038	4,387 3,800	Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	4,250 3,361	1,149 972	5,399 4,333
South East Cornwall St Ives	2,316 3,107	813 1,076	3,129 4,183	Wolverhampton South West	2,918	1,064	3,982
Truro	2,869	917	3,786	EAST MIDLANDS			
Devon Exeter	2,671	763	3,434	Derbyshire Amber Valley	1,968	812	2,780
Honiton	1,529 2,318	493 791	2,022 3,109	Bolsover Chesterfield	2,536 2,865	836 942	3,372 3,807
North Devon Plymouth Devonport	3,403	965	4,368	Derby North Derby South	2,636 3,848	859 1,114	3,495 4,962
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	3,490 2,252	1,121 827	4,611 3,079	Erewash	2,516 1,757	876 731	3,392 2,488
South Hams Teignbridge	2,205 1,973	799 576	3,004 2,549	High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,613	871	3,484 2,489
Tiverton Torbay	1,454 3,315	512 1,004	1,966 4,319	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,811 1,253	678 487	1,740
Torridge and West Devon	2,091	830	2,921	Leicestershire		500	0.007
Dorset Bournemouth East	3,267	903	4,170	Blaby Bosworth	1,438 1,500	589 622	2,027 2,122
Bournemouth West Christchurch	2,886 1,385	751 438	3,637 1,823	Harborough Leicester East	1,278 3,034	507 1,025	1,785 4,059
North Dorset Poole	1,509 2,921	529 805	2,038 3,726	Leicester South Leicester West	3,752 4,336	1,155 1,149	4,907 5,485
South Dorset	2,472 1,309	773 481	3,245 1,790	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,616 1,717	599 574	2,215 2,291
West Dorset	1,503	401	1,700	Rutland and Melton	1,423	549	1,972
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,455	674	3,129 2,166	Lincolnshire East Lindsey	3,137	1,079	4,216
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	1,604 2,800	562 743	3,543	Gainsborough and Horncastle	1,951	796 691	2,747 2,635
Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,039 1,926	788 653	2,827 2,579	Grantham Holland with Boston	1,944 2,004	652 1,177	2,656 5,055
Somerset	Sho			Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	3,878 1,512	570	2,082
Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	2,370 1,762	775 614	3,145 2,376	Northamptonshire			
Taunton Wells	2,103 1,660	690 618	2,793 2,278	Corby Daventry	2,447 1,313	891 555	3,338 1,868
Yeovil	1,907	744	2,651	Kettering Northampton North	1,778 2,439	624 780	2,402 3,219
Wiltshire Devizes	1,902	688	2,590	Northampton South Wellingborough	2,324 1,917	772 724	3,096 2,641
North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,713 1,822	745 616	2,458 2,438	Nottinghamshire			
Swindon Westbury	3,716 2,076	1,180 844	4,896 2,920	Ashfield Bassetlaw	2,912 2,618	741 916	3,653 3,534
Western State Control of the Control				Broxtowe Gedling	1,836 2,049	663 718	2,499 2,767
WEST MIDLANDS				Mansfield Newark	2,974 2,115	847 708	3,821 2,823
Hereford and Worcester	1,719	600	2,319	Nottingham East Nottingham North	5,587 4,279	1,614 985	7,201 5,264
Bromsgrove Hereford	1,895	711	2,606	Nottingham South Rushcliffe	3,711	972 625	4,683 2,428
Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,463 2,508	490 945	1,953 3,453	Sherwood	1,803 2,385	707	3,092
South Worcestershire Worcester	1,649 2,390	538 668	2,187 3,058	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Wyre Forest	2,446	881	3,327	Humberside			THE STATE OF
Shropshire Ludlow	1,489	581	2,070	Beverley Booth Ferry	1,696 1,974	685 705	2,381 2,679
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,681 1,641	688 623	2,369 2,264	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,779 3,264	959 990	3,738 4,254
The Wrekin	3,764	1,225	4,989	Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby	3,175 4,350	900 1,060	4,075 5,410
Staffordshire Burton	2,337	853	3,190	Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,320 4,829	1,154 1,238	5,474 6,067
Cannock and Burntwood	2,281	894 644	3,175	Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,477	1,264	5,741
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,023 1,992	672	2,667 2,664	North Yorkshire	4.004	4.05	1.700
South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,552 2,177	968 816	3,520 2,993	Harrogate Richmond	1,284 1,356	445 667	1.729 2.023
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,696 1,427	553 551	2,249 1,978	Ryedale Scarborough	1,162 2,538	580 844	1.742 3.382
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,708 2,689	799 906	3,507 3,595	Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,462 1,048	619 483	2.081 1.531
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,121	705	2,826	York	2,812	845	3.657

JUNE 1991

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 11 1991

Male Penale state	Male	Female	All	NA NECET COM	Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire	0.005	700	2.010	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside	3,973 5,892	1,295 1,599	5,268 7,491
Barnsley Central Barnsley East	3,025 2,776	788 668	3,813 3,444	Liverpool Walton	5,921	1,615	7,536
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,444 3,321	819 1,026	3,263 4,347	Liverpool West Derby Southport	5,088 2,130	1,319 764	6,407 2,894
Don Valley Doncaster Central	3,960	1,205	5,165	St Helens North	3,014	961	3,975
Doncaster North Rother Valley	4,147 2,829	1,096 932	5,243 3,761	St Helens South Wallasey	3,574 3,840	1,079 1,197	4,653 5,037
Rotherham	3,541	995	4,536	Wirral South	1,813 2,007	656 701	2,469 2,708
Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe	5,209 2,991	1,413 831	6,622 3,822	Wirral West	2,007	701	2,700
Sheffield Brightside	4,265 1,952	1,004	5,269 2,705	NORTH			
Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley	3,930	753 1,073	5,003	Cleveland			
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,594 3,150	878 919	3,472 4,069	Hartlepool Langbaurgh	4,339 3,555	1,033 1,058	5,372 4,613
	0,100	Market Suff		Middlesbrough	5,270	1,269	6,539
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	2,605	768	3,373	Redcar Stockton North	4,146 4,269	988 1,130	5,134 5,399
Bradford North	4,330	1,100 918	5,430 4,141	Stockton South	3,595	1,125	4,720
Bradford South Bradford West	3,223 4,796	1,203	5,999	Cumbria			
Calder Valley Colne Valley	2,209 1,926	843 748	3,052 2,674	Barrow and Furness Carlisle	2,015 1,975	812 670	2,827 2,645
Dewsbury	2,514	790	3,304	Copeland	2,039	715	2,754
Elmet Halifax	1,573 3,350	514 1,034	2,087 4,384	Penrith and the Border Westmorland	1,264 724	598 282	1,862 1,006
Hemsworth	2,609	791	3,400	Workington	2,035	801	2,836
Huddersfield Keighley	2,954 2,006	892 667	3,846 2,673	Durham			bertselfen.
Leeds Central	4,684 3,978	1,132 933	5,816 4,911	Bishop Auckland City of Durham	2,830 2,308	820 797	3,650 3,105
Leeds East Leeds North East	2,299	745	3,044	Darlington	3,129	960	4,089
Leeds North West Leeds West	1,795 3,037	619 897	2,414 3,934	Easington North Durham	2,762 2,969	690 913	3,452 3,882
Morley and Leeds South	2,311	732	3,043	North West Durham	2,766	777	3,543
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,859 2,921	657 763	2,516 3,684	Sedgefield	2,137	710	2,847
Pudsey	1.506	501	2,007	Northumberland	1.074	F67	0.041
Shipley Wakefield	1,680 2,796	545 845	2,225 3,641	Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	1,674 2,605	567 835	2,241 3,440
NORTH WEST				Hexham Wansbeck	1,043 2,643	458 803	1,501 3,446
					2,040	000	0,110
Cheshire City of Chester	2,415	683	3,098	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	2,464	703	3,167
Congleton	1,377	628	2,005	Gateshead East	3,157	962	4,119
Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury	2,091 1,918	778 731	2,869 2,649	Houghton and Washington Jarrow	3,669 3,617	1,132 960	4,801 4,577
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,573	776	3,349 4,864	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,967 3,774	981 1,005	3,948 4,779
Halton Macclesfield	3,790 1,331	1,074 507	1,838	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,177	858	4,035
Tatton	1,466 2,996	488 863	1,954 3,859	South Shields Sunderland North	3,837 5,348	1,124 1,364	4,961 6,712
Warrington North Warrington South	2,543	760	3,303	Sunderland South	4,218	1,168	5,386
Greater Manchester				Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	5,365 3,032	1,224 884	6,589 3,916
Altrincham and Sale	1,504	564	2,068	Wallsend	3,858	1,008	4,866
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,492 2,597	776 716	3,268 3,313	WALES			
Bolton South East	3,288	953 751	4,241	Clwyd			
Bolton West Bury North	2,372 1,942	555	3,123 2,497	Alyn and Deeside	1,638	568	2,206
Bury South Cheadle	2,018 1,086	768 452	2,786 1,538	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,326 1,546	748 524	3,074 2,070
Davyhulme	2,158	666	2,824	Delýn	1,642	544	2,186
Denton and Reddish Eccles	3,018 2,846	985 763	4,003 3,609	Wrexham	2,333	687	3,020
Hazel Grove	1,424	459	1,883	Dyfed	4.000		0.470
Heywood and Middleton Leigh	3,017 2,761	984 865	4,001 3.626	Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,868 1,665	602 596	2,470 2,261
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,801	748	2,549	Llanelli	2,361 3,341	669 961	3,030 4,302
Makerfield Manchester Central	2,354 6,647	1,038 1,488	3,392 8,135	Pembroke	3,341	901	4,302
Manchester Blackley	3,728	943	4,671	Gwent Blaenau Gwent	2,589	552	3,141
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	3,794 3,526	1,021 1,130	4,815 4,656	Islwyn	1,779	475	2,254
Manchester Wythenshawe	3,738 3,315	861 1,029	4,599 4,344	Monmouth Newport East	1,446 2,631	499 705	1,945 3,336
Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West	2,375	858	3.233	Newport West	2,768	740	3,508
Rochdale Salford East	3,563 4,314	1,033 980	4,596 5,294	Torfaen	2,870	778	3,648
Stalybridge and Hyde	2,910	919	3,829	Gwynedd			
Stockport Stretford	1,904 4,518	598 1,356	2,502 5,874	Čaernarfon Conwy	1,938 1,835	577 614	2,515 2,449
Wigan	3,320	1,159	4,479	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	957	379	1,336
Worsley	2,809	882	3,691	Ynys Mon	2,260	888	3,148
ancashire		199		Mid Glamorgan	0.400	710	0.000
Blackburn Blackpool North	3,780 2,653	904 697	4,684 3,350	Bridgend Caerphilly	2,192 3,283	746 762	2,938 4,045
Blackpool South	2,500	707	3,207	Cynon Valley	2,698	610	3,308
Burnley Chorley	2,587 1,906	795 819	3,382 2,725	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore	3,196 2,535	730 597	3,926 3,132
Fylde	1,008	303	1.311	Pontypridd	2,448	619	3,067
Hyndburn Lancaster	1,793 1,506	536 508	2,329 2,014	Rhondda	3,254	738	3,992
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,861	669	2,530	Powys Brecon and Radnor	1 115	266	1 401
Pendle Preston	1,873 3,878	621 898	2,494 4,776	Montgomery	1,115 956	366 349	1,481 1,305
Ribble Valley	794	354	1,148				
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	2,196 1,793	731 604	2,927 2,397	South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	3,227	913	4,140
West Lancashire	2,933	986 488	3,919	Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth	1,433 3,124	392 643	1,825 3,767
Wyre	1,691	400	2,179	Cardiff West	3,439	756	4,195
Inroqueido	5,641	1,411	7,052	Vale of Glamorgan	2,564	676	3,240
Birkenhead				West Glamorgan			
Birkenhead Bootle	5,924	1,371	7,295	west diamorgan			
Birkenhead Bootle Crosby	5,924 2,507	937	3,444	Aberavon	1,851 1,668	403 517	2,254 2,185
Bootle	5,924	1,371 937 1,203 1,322 1,372	7,295 3,444 6,199 6,164 6,055	Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East	1,851 1,668 1,972 2,927	403 517 498 629	2,254 2,185 2,470 3,556

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at April 11 1991

menagers person remain	Male	Female	All	sent unacide about the many se	Male	Female	All
SCOTLAND				Dumbarton	2,606	887	3,493
				East Kilbride	2,127	902	3,029
Borders Region				Eastwood	1,548	594	2,142
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	966	345	1,311	Glasgow Cathcart	2,052	558	2,610
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	880	338	1,218	Glasgow Central	3,903	1,022	4,925
				Glasgow Garscadden	3,172	741	3,913
Central Region				Glasgow Govan	3,225	853	4,078
Clackmannan	2.089	799	2,888	Glasgow Hillhead	2,495	1,046	3,541
Falkirk East	2,372	880	3,252	Glasgow Maryhill	4,145	1,205	5,350
Falkirk West	2,171	808	2,979	Glasgow Pollock	3,593	919	4,512
Stirling	1,716	650	2,366	Glasgow Provan	4,256	1,003	5,259
Stilling	1,710	000	2,000	Glasgow Rutherglen	3,328	909	4.237
Dominian and Calleman Bosion				Glasgow Shettleston	3,707	963	4,670
Dumfries and Galloway Region	1 670	768	2,438	Glasgow Springburn	4,394	1,210	5.604
Dumfries	1,670	800	2,492	Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,956	951	4.907
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,692	800	2,492		3,102	884	3,986
				Hamilton	3,102	997	3,920
Fife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,923	833	3,920
Central Fife	2,629	964	3,593	Monklands East	2,821		
Dunfermline East	2,158	747	2,905	Monklands West	2,189	620	2,809
Dunfermline West	1,791	591	2,382	Motherwell North	3,148	880	4,028
Kirkcaldy	2,330	838	3,168	Motherwell South	2,655	790	3,445
North East Fife	1.002	497	1,499	Paisley North	2,526	783	3,309
THORN East 1 110	crissel after system			Paisley South	2,414	715	3,129
Grampian Region				Renfrew West and Invercivde	1,470	536	2.006
Aberdeen North	1,875	588	2,463	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,526	571	2,097
Aberdeen South	1,305	540	1.845	Oli di Morali di di Dodrodoni	,,020		
	1,335	574	1,909	Tayside Region			
Banff and Buchan	439	181	620	Angus East	1,883	862	2,745
Gordon				Dundee East	3,515	1.143	4,658
Kincardine and Deeside	633	350	983		3,110	1,121	4,231
Moray	1,395	883	2,278	Dundee West		594	1.690
				North Tayside	1,096		
Highlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,705	642	2,347
Caithness and Sutherland	1,247	497	1,744				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,478	923	3,401	Orkney and Shetland Islands	608	252	860
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,823	746	2,569				
				Western Isles	1,055	366	1,421
Lothian Region							
East Lothian	2,128	656	2,784				
Edinburgh Central	2,436	850	3,286	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Edinburgh East	2,344	630	2,974				
Edinburgh Leith	3.341	959	4,300	Belfast East	2.845	1.054	3,899
	1,730	580	2,310	Belfast North	5,227	1,396	6,623
Edinburgh Pentlands		638	2,675	Belfast South	3,430	1,357	4,787
Edinburgh South	2,037				7,506	1,397	8,903
Edinburgh West	1,245	381	1,626	Belfast West			
Linlithgow	2,500	774	3,274	East Antrim	3,541	1,213	4,754
Livingston	2,320	873	3,193	East Londonderry	5,542	1,608	7,150
Mid Lothian	2,133	687	2,820	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,871	1,174	6,045
				Foyle	8,288	1,672	9,960
Strathclyde Region				Lagan Valley	3,608	1,278	4,886
Argyll and Bute	1,625	659	2,284	Mid-Ulster	5,533	1,579	7,112
Ayr	2,268	756	3,024	Newry and Armagh	5,652	1,536	7,188
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,943	979	3,922	North Antrim	3,936	1,326	5,262
Clydebank and Milngavie	2.275	654	2,929	North Down	2,341	1,214	3.555
Clydesdale	2.374	774	3,148	South Antrim	3,068	1,178	4,246
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,926	742	2,668	South Down	4.481	1,570	6.051
Cunninghame North	2,410	884	3,294	Strangford	2.339	984	3.323
	2,410	805	3,572	Upper Bann	3,907	1,359	5,266
Cunninghame South	2,707	803	3,372	оррег ранн	3,307	1,555	5,200

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE 1990	AND FEMALE Apr 12 May 10 June 14	338 363 596	248 283 453	24 17 33	38 32 85	77 73 285	68 59 157	89 70 245	146 141 479	64 55 226	62 65 163	160 147 2,610	1,066 1,022 4,879	 1,506	1,066 1,022 6,385
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	9,713 13,415 11,897	5,203 7,695 6,961	1,259 1,312 1,162	3,174 3,819 3,373	6,832 7,509 6,950	4,265 5,128 4,749	8,000 8,333 7,552	10,939 12,303 11,328	5,066 5,084 4,915	5,887 5,853 5,600	11,531 11,745 9,710	66,666 74,501 67,236	6,532 7,109 7,274	73,198 81,610 74,510
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	2,107 786 670	1,508 616 526	108 29 24	308 85 76	680 163 139	371 37 44	636 85 72	981 164 152	293 38 31	444 117 84	899 144 110	6,827 1,648 1,402	n yo <u>m</u> dadi nata m ga ba	6,827 1,648 1,402
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14	619 598 611	472 449 434	19 23 22	63 62 67	141 139 144	46 49 51	62 58 63	158 147 152	33 35 38	78 76 71	111 110 110	1,330 1,297 1,329	Ξ	1,330 1,297 1,329
	Apr 11	367	256	9	30	87	17	19	50	6	33	36	654		654

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

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdon
MALE 1990	AND FEMALE Apr 12 May 10 June 14	107 79 88	71 47 52	43 36 13	50 34 9	551 540 72	508 252 30	566 217 195	176 135 165	128 91 67	186 159 78	1,287 930 734	3,602 2,473 1,451	944 710 461	4,546 3,183 1,912
	July 12	100	54	6	14	193	677	203	129	76	91	802	2,291	467	2,758
	Aug 9	91	56	88	17	125	106	162	150	78	65	593	1,475	334	1,809
	Sept 13	104	57	18	11	176	89	188	213	72	92	494	1,457	438	1,895
	Oct 11	54	27	12	12	205	86	209	208	136	83	1,083	2,088	408	2,496
	Nov 8	69	39	17	13	246	75	349	212	165	118	792	2,056	502	2,558
	Dec 13	76	32	20	39	379	205	1,140	214	171	140	1,007	3,391	478	3,869
1991	Jan 10	119	39	22	98	686	319	943	1,182	275	281	1,446	5,371	1,578	6,949
	Feb 7	279	89	42	94	1,316	292	923	669	248	247	1,657	5,767	1,382	7,149
	Mar 14	287	134	68	59	6,694	647	1,035	1,256	250	456	1,688	12,440	1,946	14,386
	Apr 11	227	119	35	57	2,393	449	1,130	1,493	160	500	1,999	8,443	1,645	10,088

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15

PER CE

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE Apr July Oct	14·3 13·0 12·6	12·7 12·3 11·0	10·3 9·4 8·9	7·4 6·7 6·3	6·1 5·5 5·2	10·6 9·8 9·6	3·8 3·4 3·3	9·0 8·2 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
	Oct	10·3	9·1	7·4	5·2	4·1	6·3	2·0	5·9
1991	Jan	11·9	10·8	8-9	6·2	4·9	6·8	2·4	6·9
	Apr	13·2	12·2	10-0	7·1	5·5	7·3	2·8	7·7
MALE 1988	Apr July Oct	15·7 14·2 13·8	14·7 14·0 12·7	11·5 10·4 9·9	9·4 8·5 8·0	7·9 7·1 6·7	13·2 12·3 12·0	5·3 4·8 4·7	10·8 9·8 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
	Oct	12·0	11·6	9·5	7·2	5·6	8·1	2·9	7·6
1991	Jan	14·3	14·0	11·5	8·7	6·7	8·9	3·5	9·1
	Apr	16·1	15·9	13·1	9·9	7·5	9·6	4·1	10·2
FEMA 1988		12·6 11·5 11·2	10-2 10-2 8-8	8·5 7·8 7·3	4·6 4·2 3·9	3·8 3·6 3·3	6·8 6·4 6·3	0·3 0·2 0·2	6·5 6·1 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
	Oct	8·3	5·9	4-4	2·5	2-3	3·8	0·1	3.5
1991	Jan	9·1	6·8	5·1	2·8	2·6	4·0	0·1	3·9
	Apr	9·9	7·5	5·6	3·2	3·0	4·2	0·1	4·3

*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 have not yet been revised to take account of the results of the 1989 Census of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey, and hence are not consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2:1, 2:2 and 2:3.

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

	United Kingdom*	Australia §§	Austria †	Belgium ‡	Canada §§	Denmark §	Finland ††	France §	Germany † (FR)	Greece
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEFINI	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
lonthly 990 Apr May June	1,626 1,579 1,556	534 551 542	156 142 131	343 335 332	1,043 1,040 975	274 255 250	95 71 86	2,431 2,367 2,354	1,915 1,823 1,808	133 109 115
July Aug Sep	1,624 1,657 1,674	569 587 628	134 139 144	352 353 344	1,076 1,115 1,061	247 · 265 262	87 81 82	2,410 2,486 2,555	1,864 1,813 1,728	115 116 120
Oct Nov Dec	1,670 1,728 1,850	607 630 705	164 188 216	345 346 356	1,121 1,217 1,262	268 268 273	90 102 107	2,589 2,583 2,616	1,687 1,685 1,784	143 169 185
91 Jan Feb Mar	1,960 2,045 2,142	768 812	236 236 202	369	1,455 1,515 1,592	309 305	137	2,647 2,643 2,621	1,879 1,869 1,731	187 193 194
Apr	2,198								1,652	
ercentage rate: latest month	7.7	9.5	6-4	12-9	11-7	10.9	5.5	9-3	6-2	5.0
est month: change on a year ago	+2.0	+2.4	+1.0	+0.1	+3.5	+0.6	+1.9	+0-1	-1-1	+1.1
inual averages 86	3,098	612	152	443	1,215	214	181	2,515	2,222	108
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NA nnual averages 986 987 988	3,098 2,807 2,275	612 629 575	152 165 159	443 435 398	1,150 1,031	217 238	130 115	2,621 2,563	2,231 2,234	110 109
nnual averages 986 987	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611	612 629 575 509 520 546	152 165 159 150	443 435 398 364 342 341	1,150 1,031 1,018 987 1,036	217 238 260 259 263	130 115 89 96 74	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919	110 109 118 128 123
inual averages 887 888 89 ponthly 90 Apr	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,618	612 629 575 509 520 546 562	152 165 159 150 154 168 178	443 435 398 364 342 341 344	1,150 1,031 1,018 987 1,036 1,024	217 238 260 259 263 267	130 115 89 96 74 87	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917	110 109 118 128 123 134
nnual averages 186 187 187 188 189 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 19	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611	612 629 575 509 520 546	152 165 159 150	443 435 398 364 342 341	1,150 1,031 1,018 987 1,036	217 238 260 259 263	130 115 89 96 74	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919	110 109 118 128 123
nnual averages 86 87 88 88 89 onthly 90 Apr May June July Aug	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,632 1,655	612 629 575 509 520 546 562 592 614	152 165 159 150 154 168 178 180 184	443 435 398 364 342 341 344 350 355	1,150 1,031 1,018 987 1,036 1,024 1,070 1,140	217 238 260 259 263 267 273 277	130 115 89 96 74 87 88	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512 2,508 2,489	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917 1,902 1,872	110 109 118 128 123 134 135 142
nnual averages 86 87 88 88 89 nnthly 90 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,618 1,632 1,655 1,671 1,705 1,763	612 629 575 509 520 546 562 592 614 631 652 697	152 165 159 150 154 168 178 180 184 181 180	443 435 398 364 342 341 344 350 355 351 349 353	1,150 1,031 1,018 987 1,036 1,024 1,070 1,140 1,150 1,210 1,246	217 238 260 259 263 267 273 277 275 275 275	130 115 89 96 74 87 88 89 89 92 104	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512 2,508 2,489 2,500 2,516 2,528	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917 1,902 1,872 1,872 1,798 1,738	110 109 118 128 123 134 135 142 148 161 166
nual averages 86 87 88 88 89 onthly 90 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 91 Jan Feb	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,618 1,632 1,655 1,671 1,705 1,763 1,842 1,892 1,980	612 629 575 509 520 546 562 691 652 697 690 712 738	152 165 159 150 150 154 168 178 180 184 181 180 180 176	443 435 398 364 342 341 344 355 355 351 349 353 354 355	1,150 1,031 1,031 1,036 1,036 1,024 1,070 1,140 1,150 1,210 1,246 1,281 1,321 1,399	217 238 260 259 263 267 273 277 275 275 273 277 275 273 272 271 274	130 115 89 96 74 87 88 89 92 104 105	2,621 2,563 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512 2,508 2,489 2,500 2,516 2,528 2,532 2,542 2,542 2,587	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917 1,902 1,872 1,837 1,798 1,738 1,730 1,676 1,675	110 109 118 128 123 134 135 142 148 161 166 160 152 158
nnual averages 86 87 88 89 90 hothly 90 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 91 Jan Feb Mar Apr	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,618 1,632 1,655 1,671 1,705 1,763 1,842 1,892 1,980 2,091	612 629 575 509 520 546 562 691 652 697 690 712 738	152 165 159 150 154 168 178 180 184 181 180 176	443 435 398 364 342 341 344 350 355 351 349 353 354 355	1,150 1,031 1,031 1,036 1,024 1,070 1,140 1,150 1,210 1,246 1,321 1,321 1,321 1,399 1,442	217 238 260 259 263 267 273 277 275 275 275 275 272 271 274	96 74 87 88 88 89 92 104 105	2,621 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512 2,508 2,489 2,500 2,516 2,528 2,532 2,532 2,542 2,587 2,603	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917 1,902 1,872 1,872 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,720 1,675 1,675	110 109 118 128 123 134 135 142 148 161 166 160 152 158 171
nnual averages 86 87 88 89 onthly 90 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 91 Jan Feb Mar	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784 1,607 1,611 1,618 1,632 1,655 1,671 1,705 1,705 1,763 1,842 1,892 1,980 2,091 2,175	612 629 575 509 520 546 562 592 614 631 652 697 690 712 738	152 165 159 150 150 154 168 178 180 184 181 180 176	443 435 398 364 342 341 344 350 355 351 349 353 354 355	1,150 1,031 1,031 1,036 1,024 1,070 1,140 1,150 1,210 1,246 1,281 1,321 1,321 1,399 1,442	217 238 260 259 263 267 273 277 275 275 275 273 272 271 274	96 74 87 88 89 96 74 87 88 89 89 92 104 105	2,621 2,532 2,481 2,480 2,512 2,508 2,489 2,500 2,516 2,516 2,528 2,532 2,542 2,587 2,603	2,231 2,234 2,030 1,926 1,919 1,917 1,902 1,872 1,837 1,798 1,738 1,720 1,676 1,675 1,653	110 109 118 128 123 134 135 142 148 161 166 160 152 158 171

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.

3 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2-1).

**Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

	United States §	Switzer- land §	Sweden §§	Spain**	Portugal †	Norway §	Netherlands	Luxem- bourg †	Japan††	Italy ‡‡	Irish Republic **
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTE	INITIONS (1	IONAL DEF	MPLOYED, NAT	MBERS UNE	NU	TREBUSE OF		2000	SQUARD NACE		1961年表現20
Month 1990 Apr May June	6,457 6,363 6,702	14·6 13·9 13·6	51 57 49	2,379 2,331 2,295	318 308 299	92 85 95	343 340 335	1.9 1.9 1.8	1,410 1,360 1,320	4,181 3,968 3,980	221 215 222
July Aug Sep	6,945 6,837 6,330	14·0 14·4 14·9	73 74 81	2,262 2,274 2,300	299 296 295	105 104 87	343 343 346	1-8 1-8 1-9	1,260 1,300 1,380	3,995 3,985 4,035	226 227 221
Oct Nov Dec	6,722 7,211 7,343	16·5 19·6 22·6	80 88 82	2,345 2,348 2,351	300 304 304	83 80 89	331 330 338	2·2 2·3 2·3	1,390 1,260 1,190	4,060 4,070 4,090	218 223 233
1991 Jan Feb Mar	8,595 8,919 8,804	25·9 27·7	104 106 102	2,359 2,362 2,341	308 307 301	103 100	345	2·5 2·2 2·1	1,330	4,110 4,150 4,170	241 243
Apr	8,049							12		2	
Percentage rate: latest month latest month: change on	6.4	+1.0	2.2	16-3	6-6	4.7	4.9	1-4	2.1	18-1	18-7
a year ago	+1.3	+0.4	+0.9	-0.5	-0.5	+0.1	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0-9	+0.7
(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989	8,243 7,410 6,696 6,523	22·7 21·9 19·4 15·0	117 84 72 62	2,759 2,924 2,858 2,550	368 319 306 312	35-9 32-4 49-9 83-0		2·3 2·7 2·5 2·3	1,669 1,730 1,552 1,417	3,180 3,317 3,833 3,951	236 247 241 232
Monthly	0,020	100	02	2,330	012	05.0		2.3	1,417	3,931	232
1990 Apr May June	6,770 6,653 6,447	14·3 14·3 14·7	57 69 62	2,328 2,331 2,331	315 312 311	93 98 104		1.9 2.1 2.0	1,310 1,310 1,380	3,927 3,969 4,059	222 220 224
July Aug Sep	6,814 7,015 7,087	15·2 15·9 16·5	76 61 69	2,325 2,343 2,347	314 314 312	111 102 93	::	2·0 2·0 1·9	1,330 1,300 1,400	4,131 4,068 4,094	227 226 226
Oct Nov Dec	7,142 7,337 7,600	17·8 19·7 21·0	80 89 88	2,346 2,321 2,312	311 307 303	89 84 87		2·1 2·2 2·1	1,440 1,340 1,320	4,100 4,087 4,157	226 227 228
1991 Jan Feb Mar	7,715 8,158 8,572	21·8 24·6	92 105 102	2,288 2,291 2,287	296 291 289	86 87	::	2·2 2·0 2·0	1,300	4,082 4,056 4,070	232 237
Apr	8,274	Selection in	A constitution			nes, in			or to provide	11.00	and the same
Percentage rate: latest month	6.5	0.9	2-2	16-0	6-4	4-1		1.3	2-0	17-6	18-2
latest three months: change on previous three months	+0-6	+0.2	+0.3	-0.3	-0.4	N/C		-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)		TANDARDIS	OECD ST								
Latest month	Mar 6-8		Mar 2·3	Nov 15-8	Nov 4·5	Nov 5⋅0	Feb 7-5	-:-	Feb 2-0	Oct 9-8	Mar 15-1

† Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured Labour Force.
†† 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.
§ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total Labour Force.
§ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
N/C no change.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED		INFLOW †						
KINGDOM Month endin	ng	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
	METABODATE HEALI	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1990 Apr 1 May June	10	269·8 236·1 246·9	+22·4 +5·3 +21·9	184·8 165·2 172·6	+19·2 +7·9 +19·6	85·0 70·9 74·4	+3·2 -2·6 +2·3	32·9 26·8 27·1
July 1 Aug 9 Sept	9	328·9 304·3 311·3	+35·1 +27·5 +30·1	216·1 202·8 211·6	+28·4 +22·5 +26·9	112-8 101-5 99-7	+.6·7 +5·0 +3·1	32·8 33·3 31·5
Oct 1 Nov 8 Dec 1	8	330·6 339·7 328·4	+49·4 +66·0 +73·1	231·6 241·7 240·7	+41·1 +52·9 +58·6	99·0 98·0 87·7	+8·3 +13·1 +14·5	32·6 33·7 30·6
1991 Jan 1 Feb 7 Mar 1	7	327·3 387·7 378·1	+57·3 +93·7 +106·7	226·4 274·8 269·9	+46·1 +73·1 +82·5	101·0 113·0 108·2	+11·2 +20·7 +24·3	35-9 39-2 39-2
Apr 1	1	359-2	+89-4	252-3	+67-5	106-9	+21.9	48-1
UNITED		OUTFLOW †	9-0 - 3994		1.663	racial des		

KING		OUTFLOW						
	ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
7.11	en al contra de la contra del la contra de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra del l	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1990	Apr 12	287·4	-26·5	198·1	-9·7	89·3	-16·8	33·8
	May 10	287·9	-30·7	195·7	-19·8	92·2	-11·0	36·3
	June 14	266·8	-22·6	185·3	-11·6	81·5	-11·0	30·7
	July 12	255·3	-14·0	176-3	-7·0	79·0	-7·1	28·2
	Aug 9	267·3	-42·3	181-5	-23·9	85·8	-18·4	28·5
	Sept 13	297·3	-17·0	192-1	-9·5	105·2	-7·5	36·3
	Oct 11	334·2	-19·6	220·5	-10·5	113·7	-9·0	34·6
	Nov 8	277·5	-21·7	186·1	-12·1	91·4	-9·6	32·0
	Dec 13	222·4	-9·9	149·9	-4·5	72·5	-5·4	24·5
991	Jan 10	208-8	-9·1	139·5	-3·3	69·3	-5·7	26·2
	Feb 7	295-0	-11·3	202·2	-7·2	92·8	-4·1	34·2
	Mar 14	294-3	-8·7	203·9	-3·7	90·4	-5·0	32·9
	Apr 11	298-1	+10-8	204-2	+6-1	93-9	+4.6	42-1

^{*} The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converied to a standard 4½ week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2-20*. While *table 2-20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

INFL	OW	Age group								
Month	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44 45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1987 1988** 1989 1990	Annual averages	2,826·9 2,254·7 1,693·0 1,567·3	10·4 8·2 6·1 5·6	2,684·4 2,161·7 1,678·8 1,564·6	9·8 7·9 6·1 5·6					
1989	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	1,776-0 1,697-1 1,638-9	6·4 6·1 5·9	1,738·8 1,711·9 1,685·3	6·3 6·2 6·1	-55·4 -26·9 -26·6	-38-6	182 168 163	1,563 1,501 1,448	31 29 27
	July 13 Aug 10 Sept 14 ‡	1,663-6 1,634-1 1,596-8	6·0 5·9 5·7	1,660·4 1,620·4 1,581·7	6·0 5·8 5·7	-24·9 -40·0 -38·7	-30.5	237 206 212	1,399 1,402 1,360	27 26 25
	Oct 12 ‡ Nov 9 ‡ Dec 14 ‡	1,534·0 1,513·2 1,539·9	5·5 5·4 5·6	1,568·1 1,549·9 1,535·7	5·7 5·6 5·5	-13·6 -18·2 -14·2	-23.5	206 202 200	1,304 1,288 1,316	24 23 23
1990	Jan 11 ‡ Feb 8 ‡ Mar 8	1,586-6 1,576-8 1,549-0	5·7 5·7 5·6	1,516·6 1,515·3 1,508·1	5·5 5·5 5·4	-19·1 -1·3 -7·2	-11.5	206 219 199	1,357 1,335 1,326	24 23 23
	Apr 12 May 10 June 14	1,528·7 1,482·5 1,460·6	5·5 5·3 5·3	1,509·0 1,513·2 1,521·5	5·4 5·5 5·5	0.9 4.2 8.3	-0.7	208 176 184	1,298 1,284 1,255	23 23 22
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13	1,524·1 1,559·6 1,575·5	5·5 5·6 5·7	1,535·2 1,559·5 1,575·0	5·5 5·6 5·7	13.7 24.3 15.5	15-4	251 229 237	1,251 1,308 1,316	22 22 22
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 13	1,575·9 1,633·8 1,754·8	5·7 5·9 6·3	1,609·4 1,666·8 1,745·4	5·8 6·0 6·3	34·4 57·4 78·6	35-8	248 260 266	1,305 1,350 1,463	23 24 26
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14	1,861-5 1,947-6 2,043-9	6·7 7·0 7·4	1,794·2 1,882·2 1,992·2	6·5 6·8 7·2	48-8 88-0 110-0	71.8	259 306 293	1,574 1,612 1,720	28 29 31
	Apr 11 P	2,099-4	7-6	2,075-9	7.5	83.7	93-9	285	1,782	33

OUT	FLOW	Age group							1999	and ceasing an early an-	
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	Nov 8 Dec 13	0-5 0-3	18·0 14·0	43·1 34·2	29·6 23·5	19·4 15·6	28·3 23·3	19·2 15·9	7·0 6·1	4-5 4-0	169·5 136·8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11	0.5 0.6 0.5 0.5	12·0 16·7 16·8 16·9	30·3 44·1 43·9 44·7	22·0 32·8 33·4 33·2	14·5 22·5 23·0 22·4	21·2 32·0 32·6 32·0	14·7 21·9 22·3 22·5	5·7 7·9 8·0 8·9	3-7 5-3 5-2 5-6	124·5 183·7 185·8 186·5
FEMA 1990	Nov 8 Dec 13	0·4 0·3	14-0 11-1	24-8 19-9	13-5 11-2	7·5 5·9	11-6 9-1	9·0 6·9	2·5 2·0	0·1 0·1	83-5 66-5
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11	0·4 0·6 0·5 0·5	8-8 12-3 12-3 12-6	17·3 24·0 23·6 24·7	10·9 14·9 14·5 15·0	6·2 8·2 7·9 8·3	9·4 12·5 12·1 12·6	7·0 9·2 9·1 9·6	2·2 2·6 2·7 2·9	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	62·4 84·4 82·7 86·3
Chang	ges on a year earlier										
1990	Nov 8 Dec 13	0-1	-0·2 -0·4	-1⋅8 -0⋅7	-0·6 -0·1	-0·5 -0·3	-1·4 -0·9	-1·0 1·0	-0·9 -0·4	-0·8 -0·2	-7·2 -3·8
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11	0·1 0·1	-0·3 -1·7 -2·4 -0·8	-0.8 -2.2 -3.2 0.7	0·1 -0·6 -0·2 1·8	0·1 -0·4 1·4	-0·3 -0·9 -0·1 1·5	-0·1 0·5 -0·9 1·7	-0·2 -0·1 -0·2 0·8	-0·3 	-1·8 -4·9 -3·9 7·6
FEMA 1990	LE Nov 8 Dec 13	0.1	0·1 0·6	-1·7 -1·0	-2·1 -1·2	-1·2 -0·8	-1·5 -0·9	-1·0 -0·7	-0·3 -0·3		-7·6 -4·2
1991	Jan 10 Feb 7 Mar 14 Apr 11	0·1 0·1 — 0·1	-0·4 -0·7 0·4	-0.9 -0.9 -0.9 1.9	-1·2 -0·8 -1·0 1·0	-0·5 -0·5 -0·6 0·7	-0.9 -0.4 -0.8 0.8	-0·7 -0·3 -0·6 0·6	-0·1 -0·1 -0·1 0·2		-4·3 -3·2 -4·5 5·7

Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

† The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
988	gardi men	13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
990		12,966	1,986	4,644	14,849	18,006	8,028	16,536	22,819	9,765	107,613	7,080	10,084	124,777
1989	Q4	3,381	664	837	155	3,077	1,877	4,516	4,480	3,490	21,813	1,452	3,978	27,243
1990	Q1	2,861	462	916	2,101	3,149	1,627	3,533	4,839	2,480	21,506	1,846	3,243	26,595
	Q2	4,671	359	644	2,393	3,495	1,944	2,553	4,498	2,154	22,352	2,056	1,944	26,352
	Q3	2,668	647	1,328	4,944	4,685	1,442	4,856	5,850	2,004	27,777	1,181	1,486	30,444
	Q4	2,766	518	1,756	5,411	6,677	3,015	5,594	7,632	3,127	35,978	1,997	3,411	41,386
990	Apr	731	35	193	312	326	180	114	959	501	3,316	551	847	4,714
	May	3,304	217	382	1,248	464	946	1,137	1,945	1,284	10,710	688	491	11,889
	June	636	107	69	833	2,705	818	1,302	1,594	369	8,326	817	606	9,749
	July	997	251	619	1,217	1,932	302	1,858	1,615	815	9,355	481	554	10,390
	Aug	1,083	344	238	1,398	990	495	1,963	2,082	604	8,853	358	326	9,537
	Sept	588	52	471	2,329	1,758	645	1,035	2,153	585	9,564	342	606	10,512
	Oct	724	63	544	1,453	1,675	372	1,652	1,681	925	9,026	587	980	10,593
	Nov	1,131	307	609	1,757	1,822	1,780	2,528	2,931	1,203	13,761	546	1,345	15,652
	Dec	911	148	603	2,201	3,180	863	1,414	3,020	999	13,191	864	1,086	15,14
991	Jan	1,091	113	251	1,068	2,568	874	1,513	1,903	904	10,172	541	845	11,558
	Feb	1,052	65	612	863	2,736	1,377	2,376	3,195	562	12,773	615	1,235	14,623
	Mar*	2,890	1,765	313	2,711	1,387	959	2,982	3,005	339	14,586	2,054	1,568	18,208
	Apr*	1,339	164	497	651	672	1,151	439	1,731	32	6,512	622	528	7,662

^{**} Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2:31.

2.31 CONFIRM Industry **CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES** †

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class							8 19 6			
SIC 1980			1988	1989	1989 Q4	1990 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1991 Feb	Mar	Apr *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		129	213	51	51	25	102	35	0	0	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas Electricity, gas, other energy and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11–12 13–14 15–17	15,372 265 532 16,169	3,187 287 438 3,912	668 30 49 747	75 40 140 255	1,184 153 73 1,410	998 81 131 1,210	930 13 94 1,037	376 107 45 528	811 45 68 924	78 3 13 94
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	304	636	182	19	27	310	280			
Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals,		22 24 25–26	2,618 1,823 1,884	4,469 3,375 2,313	806 851 555	942 732 366	275 762 365	1,243 394 550	2,009 1,487 1,032	226 741 573 205	50 543 420 371	6 200 276 173
mineral products and chemicals	2		6,629	10,793	2,394	2,059	1,429	2,497	4,808	1,745	1,384	655
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		31 32	2,565 8,935	4,162 10,290	723 2,892	628 2,652	498 1,385	1,547 2,502	1,489 3,751	324 1,524	337 1,631	344 385
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal qoods, engineering and		33 34 35 36 37	1,656 8,963 2,362 3,766 1,113	587 11,141 3,398 2,719 1,067	37 2,920 876 118 280	3 2,263 649 606 281	0 2,282 678 368 98	227 2,515 706 174 365	357 4,081 1,365 1,571 323	46 1,141 897 615 121	20 1,676 873 550 36	57 988 728 347 0
vehicles industries	3		29,360	33,364	7,846	7,082	5,309	8,036	12,937	4,668	5,123	2,849
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41–42 43 44–45 46 47 48–49	7,446 7,267 5,179 2,061 3,518 2,950 28,421	8,591 7,501 7,529 4,179 4,740 4,856 37,396	1,400 2,738 1,343 557 704 1,154 7,896	2,200 2,089 1,588 1,353 949 970 9,149	2,305 2,068 1,890 1,259 479 789 8,790	1,892 1,743 1,636 753 1,397 950 8,371	2,194 1,601 2,415 814 1,915 2,147 11,086	632 377 850 453 578 675 3,565	381 389 2,069 552 927 480 4,798	335 281 512 58 406 333 1,925
Construction	5		6,812	8,818	2,450	1,090	2,502	2,221	3,005	736	431	615
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61–63 64–65 66 67	3,100 4,149 977 594 8,820	3,140 4,408 946 365 8,859	591 1,142 314 75 2,122	818 1,452 95 0 2,365	564 1,092 528 4 2,188	842 992 129 217 2,180	916 872 194 144 2,126	480 825 88 81 1,474	142 335 75 51 603	122 110 14 29 275
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,313 69 4,382	3,937 670 4,607	711 0 711	1,255 20 1,275	622 0 622	963 276 1,239	1,097 374 1,471	265 152 417	1,063 370 1,433	310 58 368
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		2,109	2,856	718	783	389	536	1,148	427	512	375
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes Other services	9	91–94 95 96–99,00	8,859 2,295 2,781 13,935	11,136 1,498 1,325 13,959	889 1,032 387 2,308	1,802 533 151 2,486	3,382 126 180 3.688	3,380 411 261 4,052	2,572 428 733 3,733	596 235 232 1,063	2,826 36 138 3,000	390 2 114 506
All production industries All manufacturing industries All service industries ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	1-4 2-4 6-9 0-9		80,579 64,410 29,246 116,766	85,465 81,553 30,281 124,777	18,883 18,136 5,859 27,243	18,545 18,290 6,909 26,595	16,938 15,528 6,887 26,352	20,114 18,904 8,007 30,444	29,868 28,831 8,478 41,386	10,506 9,978 3,381 14,623	12,229 11,305 5,548 18,208	5,523 5,429 1,524 7,662

^{*} Provisional figures as at May 1, 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 14,000 in April.

† Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. For details on this series and its limitations, and for information on alternative sources of statistics on redundancies readers are referred to the article on redundancy statistics that appeared in the September edition of Employment Gazette (p 450-454).

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres*: seasonally adjusted

UNITE		UNFILLE	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGI	JOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	Annual averages	188-8 235-4 248-6 219-5 173-5			212·2 226·4 231·2 226·0 201·1		208·3 222·3 232·7 229·2 207·3		157·4 159·5 159·1 158·4 147·0	maranty spec
1989	Apr	223·2	-3·9	-3·0	222·8	-1·6	226·2	-2·6	156·5	-1·3
	May	219·2	-4·0	-3·9	222·0	-2·9	225·8	-2·9	156·0	-2·1
	June	224·0	4·8	-1·0	232·1	1·6	225·6	-2·1	157·5	-1·0
	July	221·7	-2·3	5	229·6	2·3	229·1	1.0	158-2	·6
	Aug	218·6	-3·1	2	228·3	2·1	231·4	1.9	160-0	1·3
	Sept	218·4	-·2	-1·9	228·4	-1·2	230·9	1.8	159-1	·5
	Oct	213·1	-5·3	-2·9	227·8	6	234·1	1·7	160·2	·7
	Nov	207·8	-5·3	-3·6	221·4	-2:3	228·8	9	158·3	-·6
	Dec	197·9	-9·9	-6·8	214·7	-4:6	217·5	-4·5	152·0	-2·4
1990	Jan	200·7	2·8	-4·1	210·4	-5·8	209·0	-8·4	145·8	-4⋅8
	Feb	199·9	-·8	-2·6	220·0	-·5	223·2	-1·9	156·1	-⋅7
	Mar	198·2	-1·7	·1	215·2	·2	217·5	·0	152·4	⋅1
	Apr	199·9	1·7	3	217·9	2·5	219·3	3·4	152·3	2·2
	May	195·3	-4·6	-1·5	216·7	-1·1	218·6	-1·5	151·7	-1·5
	June	185·4	-9·9	-4·3	200·3	-5·0	210·1	-2·5	145·7	-2·2
	July	172·4	-13·0	-9·2	197·4	-6·8	210·9	-2·8	149·0	-1·1
	Aug	167·8	-4·6	-9·2	196·4	-6·8	201·3	-5·8	144·0	-2·6
	Sept	159·2	-8·6	-8·7	196·9	-1·1	206·5	-1·2	147·9	·7
	Oct	142·6	-16·6	_9·9	186·5	-3·6	205·5	-1⋅8	149·2	0·1
	Nov	132·4	-10·2	_11·8	181·3	-5·0	194·2	-2⋅4	141·9	-0·7
	Dec	128·7	-3·8	_10·2	174·3	-7·5	171·9	-11⋅5	127·5	-6·8
1991	Jan	143·8	15·2	0·4	197·3	3·6	182·2	-7⋅8	130·9	-6·1
	Feb	146·9	3·0	4·8	161·6	-6·6	161·2	-11⋅0	117·3	-8·2
	Mar	143·5	-3·3	5·0	165·1	-3·1	169·1	-0⋅9	124·8	-0·9
	Apr	125-1	-18.5	-6.3	171.7	-8-5	187-5	1.7	140-9	3.3

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 nationally 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 4½ week month.

* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for 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

		South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
989	Apr	75·4	25·2	8·8	18·5	22·2	12·9	13·6	23·7	10·7	13·5	20·4	219·7	3·5	223·2
	May	72·2	24·1	8·2	19·0	21·2	13·1	13·3	23·6	10·9	13·7	20·6	215·7	3·5	219·2
	June	73·3	24·1	8·5	19·3	20·7	12·8	13·7	24·6	11·2	14·2	22·0	220·4	3·6	224·0
	July	72·5	24·3	8·1	18·7	20·2	12·9	13·3	24·7	10·9	14·4	22·0	217·9	3·8	221·7
	Aug	70·2	23·7	8·1	18·3	19·9	12·9	13·3	24·7	10·7	14·5	22·1	214·7	3·9	218·6
	Sept	69·4	22·7	8·1	17·8	20·1	12·7	12·9	25·7	10·5	14·4	22·5	214·2	4·3	218·4
	Oct	66-0	20·6	7·9	17·3	18·8	12·6	12·7	25·6	10·3	14·5	23·1	208·7	4·3	213·1
	Nov	64-1	20·3	7·5	17·0	18·1	12·3	12·2	24·5	9·9	13·9	24·3	203·7	4·1	207·8
	Dec	61-1	19·4	7·2	16·3	16·7	12·0	11·7	23·4	9·7	12·8	23·1	194·0	3·8	197·9
990	Jan	61·6	19·4	7·2	16·4	17·4	12·0	12·1	23·8	10·5	12·8	22·8	196-7	4·0	200·7
	Feb	61·6	20·1	7·1	15·8	16·9	12·0	12·2	23·8	11·8	12·6	22·3	195-9	4·0	199·9
	Mar	61·1	20·1	6·7	15·3	16·7	11·6	12·6	23·0	12·1	12·7	22·3	194-1	4·1	198·2
	Apr	58·8	18-8	6·6	16·3	17·1	11·1	13·1	23·2	12·6	13·5	23·0	195·4	4·5	199-9
	May	55·9	17-8	6·4	15·5	17·0	10·9	13·0	22·5	12·9	13·6	22·7	190·4	5·0	195-3
	June	50·1	15-8	6·0	14·9	16·1	10·8	12·6	21·4	12·5	13·2	22·4	180·2	5·3	185-4
	July	45·4	14·9	4·6	13·6	14·9	10·5	12·0	20·2	11·8	12·5	22·2	167-6	4·7	172·4
	Aug	43·2	14·1	4·7	13·3	14·4	10·2	11·7	20·3	10·9	12·0	22·4	163-0	4·8	167·8
	Sept	39·0	12·5	4·3	12·9	13·3	10·2	11·6	19·5	9·6	11·8	22·4	154-5	4·7	159·2
	Oct	31.6	7-5	3·7	11·2	11·2	9·2	10·3	19·4	8·6	10·9	21.9	138-0	4·7	142·6
	Nov	31.6	8-0	3·4	10·5	10·0	8·6	9·7	17·8	8·0	10·0	18.4	128-0	4·5	132·4
	Dec	31.3	8-6	3·7	10·9	9·9	8·6	9·1	17·5	7·2	10·1	16.4	124-5	4·2	128·7
991	Jan	34·3	9·6	4·0	12·8	11·2	8·9	10·1	20·2	8·9	10·8	18·6	139·7	4·1	143-8
	Feb	34·7	10·2	4·0	13·7	10·3	8·3	9·3	20·4	8·4	10·8	22·8	142·8	4·1	146-9
	Mar	35·2	11·2	3·9	13·1	10·4	7·4	8·8	19·0	8·1	10·2	23·7	139·6	3·9	143-5
	Apr	30-4	10.0	3-7	10-3	8-6	6-9	8.4	17-1	7-3	9.2	19-5	121-3	3.8	125-1

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

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

													HOUSANI	
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
Vacancies at jobcentres	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
1986)	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
1987) Annual	95·1	32·2	9·7	20·4	24·1	13·8	15·5	23·9	11·4	12-1	20·0	245·9	2.0	247-8
1988) averages	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)	47·6	14·8	5·4	13·9	14·6	10·5	11·7	21·1	10·7	12-1	21·6	169·1	3.4	172-5
1990 Apr	55·8	17·6	6·4	17·3	16·1	11·0	12·5	22-6	12·5	13-1	22-9	190-1	3·5	193-6
May	57·7	17·7	6·7	18·2	16·6	11·3	13·0	23-5	13·1	14-5	23-6	198-1	3·8	201-8
June	56·5	17·0	6·8	18·7	16·2	11·6	13·4	23-2	13·3	14-9	23-8	198-4	4·1	202-4
July	47·7	14·1	5·4	15·3	14·7	10·5	11·9	20·2	12·3	13-6	23-3	174-9	4·8	179·7
Aug	42·9	12·4	4·8	13·4	13·4	10·1	11·7	20·3	11·0	12-6	23-2	163-3	3·4	166·6
Sept	45·5	13·9	5·3	14·5	15·2	11·5	13·2	22·7	10·7	13-1	24-5	176-0	3·6	179·6
Oct	43-4	13·1	4·8	12·7	14·7	11·0	12·6	23·1	9·9	12·1	24·0	168-4	3·5	171·9
Nov	37-1	11·2	3·8	10·3	12·6	9·5	10·9	19·9	8·5	10·1	19·4	142-1	3·3	145·4
Dec	27-1	8·4	2·9	8·0	9·4	7·6	8·1	15·5	6·6	8·5	15·2	108-9	3·0	111·9
991 Jan	25·4	7·6	2·8	9·0	9-8	7·4	8·6	16·8	7-3	9-0	15-6	111-6	2·9.	114·5
Feb	25·3	7·7	2·7	10·2	8-7	6·9	7·8	17·1	7-1	9-1	19-8	114-5	3·1	117·6
Mar	26·9	8·5	2·9	11·1	8-3	6·3	7·6	16·7	7-1	8-8	21-8	117-5	2·9	120·4
Apr	27-4	8.7	3.4	11-3	7-6	6-8	7.7	16-5	7-1	8-7	19-4	116-0	3-0	119-0
/acancies at careers of 986) 987) Annual 988) averages 989) 990)	7·6 11·8 16·0 14·4	4·4 7·0 8·1 7·5	0·4 0·5 0·9 1·0	0·7 1·2 1·6 1·6	1·2 1·4 1·8 2·7	0·7 0·9 1·3 1·5	0·7 0·9 1·1 1·2	0·8 1·0 1·3 1·4	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·8	12·8 18·7 25·2 25·5	0-6 0-8 1-0 1-3	13·4 19·5 26·3 26·8
990 Apr	9·7	4·9	0·8	1·3	2·7	1·2	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1.5	20·9	0·6	21·4
May	11·2	5·0	0·9	1·3	2·9	1·2	1·7	1·9	0·5	0·3	1.3	23·2	0·5	23·7
June	13·9	7·3	1·1	1·3	3·8	1·6	1·6	1·9	0·6	0·3	1.4	27·6	0·5	28·1
July	12·6	6·7	0·9	1·3	2·6	1·3	1·3	1·7	0·5	0·3	1·2	23-6	0·4	24·0
Aug	10·9	5·8	0·8	1·3	2·2	1·1	1·2	1·5	0·5	0·3	1·1	20-9	0·4	21·3
Sept	8·4	4·4	0·6	1·1	2·2	1·0	1·2	1·7	0·6	0·3	1·1	18-2	0·5	18·6
Oct	6·9	3·8	0·5	0·9	1-8	0·7	1·0	1·6	0·5	0·3	0-9	15·0	0·5	15·4
Nov	5·8	3·2	0·3	0·7	1-4	0·6	0·7	1·2	0·4	0·2	0-9	12·2	0·4	12·6
Dec	3·9	2·0	0·2	0·5	1-4	0·4	0·6	0·9	0·3	0·1	0-6	9·1	0·3	9·4
991 Jan	3.9	2·1	0·3	0·4	1·4	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·3	0·1	0-7	8·9	0·3	9·2
Feb	4.2	2·7	0·2	0·6	1·5	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·1	0-6	9·3	0·3	9·6
Mar	3.4	1·9	0·3	0·6	1·6	0·4	0·7	0·8	0·2	0·1	0-6	8·9	0·3	9·1
Apr	3.2	1.7	0-4	0.5	1.5	0.4	0-7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	8-8	0.3	9-1

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

*Included in South East.

† Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3·1.

Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages	in	progress:	industry
-----------	----	-----------	----------

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Marc	h 1990	12 months to March 1991				
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry					100			
and fishing	_			2	100	10000		
Coal extraction	132	26,600	60,000	74	10,400	50,000		
Coke, mineral oil					40.000	05 000		
and natural gas	1	200	1,000	4	16,600	35,000		
Electricity, gas, other					4 000	4.000		
energy and water	5	9,000	12,000	2	1,000	4,000		
Metal processing					4 400	0.000		
and manufacture	12	2,700	19,000	6	1,100	6,000		
Mineral processing					0.000	40.000		
and manufacture	7	800	4,000	11	2,600	12,000		
Chemicals and man-					700	4 000		
made fibres	1		‡	6	700	1,000		
Metal goods nes	17	2,500	22,000	10	1,500	15,000		
Engineering	60	23,800	201,000	43	11,200	66,000		
Motor vehicles	56	61,900	516,000	34	30,200	102,000		
Other transport					10.000	50.000		
equipment	18	18,200	559,000	15	12,000	50,000		
Food, drink and								
tobacco	10	3,600	32,000	12	5,100	50,000		
Textiles	5	2,000	7,000	3	200	2,000		
Footwear and clothing	9	1,900	24,000	5	1,300	2,000		
Timber and wooden								
furniture	4	600	2,000	1	†	1		
Paper, printing and								
publishing	15	2,600	34,000	3	400	2,000		
Other manufacturing								
industries	10	1,300	3,000	9	2,300	18,000		
Construction	37	18,400	119,000	13	6,500	17,000		
Distribution, hotels						44.000		
and catering, repairs	13	3,600	9,000	8	1,900	14,000		
Transport services								
and communication	91	120,600	485,000	99	40,600	145,000		
Supporting and misc.								
transport services	11	17,000	143,000	3	500	2,000		
Banking, finance,								
insurance, business			Terror Control					
services and leasing	4	1,700	2,000	2	1,000	1,000		
Public administration,								
education and								
health services	178	426,700	2,727,000	165	108,300	235,000		
Other services	8	12,000	154,000	8	500	7,000		
All industries								
and services	697 **	757,800	5,136,000	536*	256,000	835,000		

** 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.

† Less than 50 working days lost.

‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending March 31, 1991

Industry and location	Date when	stoppage	Number of	workers involved †	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	
Coal extraction West Glamorgan	23.05.90	01.03.91	700	100	8,000	Over changes in conditions of work (Total days lost 34,000)
Public administration, edu Various Areas in UK	16.08.90	cont'd	2,500	0	19,000	Over staffing levels (Total days lost 39,000)
Greater London	11.10.90	22.03.91	800	0	11,000	Over dismissal (Total days lost 14,000)
Merseyside	06.03.91	06.03.91	27,000	0	27,000	Against proposed job cuts
Greater London	12.03.91	12.03.91	5,000	0	5,000	Against cuts & redundancies

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

Stoppages:	March	1991

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Stoppages in progress	43	40,200	54,000	
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	32 11	39,200* 1,000**	45,000 9,000	

* Includes 38,100 directly involved.
** Includes 100 involved for the first time.

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

Stonnages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months	2 months to March 1991				
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost			
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	150	92,300	322,000			
extra-wage and fringe benefits	20	4,800	12,000			
Duration and pattern of hours worked	25	21,200	197,000			
Redundancy questions	51	54,300	74,000			
Trade union matters	12	2,400	24,000			
Working conditions and supervision	65	31,100	58,000			
Manning and work allocation	142	34,300	100,000			
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	71	15,400	49,000			
All causes	536	256,000	835,000			

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES † Stoppages of work: summary

United	Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou	и)	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)			
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries		
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	0,402	912		
1987		1,004	1.016			1,920	1,069		
1988		770	781	884	887	3,546	595		
1989		693	701	759	790	3,702	1,639		
				727	727	4,128	751		
1990		620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072		
1989	Mar	63	75	26	27	80	51		
	Apr	56	74	37	46	106	36		
	May	83	100	32	55	184	82		
	Jun	65	93	76 389	105	259	28		
	Jul	58 58	89	389	479	2424	25		
	Aug	58	67	6	23	99	24		
	Sept	69	78	26	26	71	30		
	Oct	49	61 55	61	68	162	52		
	Nov	43	55	26	45	341	229		
	Dec	21	36	8	51	297	151		
1990	Jan	45	55	45	58	443	279		
	Feb '	66	78	24	46	515	359		
	Mar	66	95	19	49	236	127		
	Apr	53	71	53	57	112	66		
	May	53	71	23	28	131	97		
	Jun	57	73	20	32	150	75		
	Jul	55	67	16	19	55	20		
	Aug	55	69	25	26	67	10		
	Sep	41	59	15	16	35	10		
	Oct	61	77	18	19	54	13		
	Nov	41	62	18	20	65	12		
	Dec	27	45	9	12	40	5		
1991	Jan	18	30	7	8	41	7		
	Feb	25	34	9	11	31	5		
	Mar	32	43	39	40	54	6		

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

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal	Mechanical, instrument and electrical	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)	goods nes (VI and XIII)	engineering (VII,VIII and IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XIII-XV)	(III-V, XVI-XIX)	(XX)	(XXII)	(I,XXI ~ XXIII-XXVII)
1980 1981 1982	166 237 374	8,884 113 199	586 433 486	195 230 116	490 956 656	44 39 66	698 522 395	281 86 44	253 359 1,675	367 1,293 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 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	380 591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222 52 94	197 177 90 109 152 36 47 37	538 507 422 155 225 197 76 204 92	551 545 1,046 70 108 158 530 134 490	172 191 497 256 411 67 803 279 340	61 32 66 31 38 50 90 16 24	400 324 537 291 136 88 93 80 95	41 68 334 50 33 22 17 128 14	1,675 295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625 177	1,299 1,024 992 1,100 486 1,007 335 2573 545
Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 6 2 6 10 4 4 3 8	4 1 7 2 3 2 5 6 2	20 10 48 16 9 9 9 4 44 22	3 10 21 1 1 7 7 18 49 18	8 7 - 1 8 11 - 11 130 101	5 2 2 2 1	15 7 1 5 2 1 15 14 2 8	6 22 15 20 29 14 9 5	20 38 154 339 15 5 2 8	20 23 47 52 2,020 57 17 96 89 133
990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1 5 13 4 2 5 9 36 5 5 5 6 3	3 9 8 5 2 1 1 1	4 13 13 18 15 3 3 1 5 4 9 5	137 205 48 12 42 38 1 1 3	132 125 33 18 15 3 6 2	1 2 17 1 1 1 1 1	5 10 6 9 19 29 9 4 1 3	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 8 26 7 25 60 13 6 1 9	160 144 66 33 7 9 12 16 18 27 25 28
991 Jan Feb Mar	5 4 1	1 1 2	2 2	2			4 3 1	4	2 4	25 18 43

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 0-9)			Manufac (Division	cturing ind	ustries		Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
SIC 1980	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted
				nt change revious nths			Per cer over pr 12 mon				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1988=100				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*				Under- lying*
1988) Annual 1989) averages 1990)	100·0 109·1 119·7				100-0 108-7 118-9				100·0 109·1 119·4				100·0 108·9 119·4			
1988 Jan Feb Mar	95·4 95·5 98·3	96·5 96·9 98·2			95·8 95·6 98·0	96·2 96·3 97·9			95·8 95·3 97·8	96·1 95·9 97·6			95·4 96·0 98·6	96·6 97·1 98·6		
Apr May June	97-8 98-4 99-8	97·9 98·5 99·2			98·8 99·3 100·6	99·1 99·2 99·3			98·9 99·5 100·4	99·0 99·9 99·2			97·3 98·0 99·6	97·6 98·3 99·8		
July Aug Sept	101·3 100·3 100·9	100-2 100-1 101-1			101·1 99·5 100·2	100-0 100-4 101-2			101·3 99·9 100·5	100·2 100·6 101·4			101·3 100·5 100·6	100⋅0 99⋅7 100⋅5		
Oct Nov Dec	101·7 103·7 106·9	102·2 103·3 105·8			101·8 103·6 105·5	102·2 103·1 104·6			101·9 103·7 105·3	102·6 103·1 104·6			101·2 103·6 107·9	101·7 103·7 106·3		
1989 Jan Feb Mar	104·2 104·6 107·3	105-4 106-1 107-3	9·2 9·5 9·3	9 9 ½ 9 ½	104·2 105·0 105·7	104·7 105·8 105·6	8-8 9-9 7-9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ³ / ₄	104·2 104·9 106·0	104-6 105-6 105-8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	104·2 104·4 107·8	105·5 105·6 107·8	9·2 8·8 9·3	9 9 ½ 9 ½
Apr May June	107·3 107·5 109·1	107-4 107-6 108-4	9·7 9·2 9·3	9 ½ 9 8 ¾	107-8 108-0 109-4	108·2 107·9 108·0	9-2 8-8 8-8	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½	107·9 108·1 109·6	108·0 108·5 108·2	9·1 8·6 9·1	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	107·1 107·2 108·5	107·3 107·5 108·7	9·9 9·4 8·9	9 ½ 9 8 ½
July Aug Sept	110·3 109·1 110·7	109·1 108·9 110·9	8·9 8·8 9·7	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9	110·3 108·3 109·5	109-2 109-3 110-5	9·2 8·9 9·2	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¾ 8 ¾	110·8 109·2 109·8	109·5 110·0 110·8	9·3 9·3 9·3	9 9 1/4 9	109·7 108·7 110·4	108·4 107·8 110·3	8·4 8·1 9·8	8 ½ 8 ½ 8 ¾
Oct Nov Dec	111·7 113·2 114·7	112-2 112-8 113-5	9·8 9·2 7·3	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	110-6 112-2 113-8	111-0 111-6 112-9	8-6 8-2 7-9	9 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	111-0 112-9 114-3	111-8 112-2 113-5	9·0 8·8 8·5	9 ½ 9 9	111-6 112-7 114-3	112·2 112·7 112·7	10·3 8·7 6·0	9 9 ¹ / ₄ 9
1990 Jan Feb Mar	113·8 114·0 117·4	115·1 115·6 117·3	9·2 9·0 9·3	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	112·7 113·9 116·8	113-2 114-7 116-8	8·1 8·4 10·6	8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂	113·2 114·3 117·0	113-6 115-0 116-8	8-6 8-9 10-4	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ¾	113·9 113·7 117·2	115·2 115·0 117·2	9·2 8·9 8·7	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½
Apr May June	117·3 118·5 120·5	117·4 118·7 119·8	9·3 10·3 10·5	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 10	117·2 117·9 120·1	117-6 117-9 118-6	8·7 9·3 9·8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9 ½	117·4 118·2 120·7	117-6 118-6 119-3	8·9 9·3 10·3	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	116·9 118·6 119·8	117·2 118·9 120·1	9·2 10·6 10·5	9 ½ 9 ¾ 10
July Aug Sept	121-2 120-9 121-3	119·9 120·7 121·5	9·9 10·8 9·6	10 ½ 10 10	120·8 118·8 120·2	119-6 119-9 121-4	9·5 9·7 9·9	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121·3 119·7 121·0	119-9 120-6 122-1	9·5 9·6 10·2	10 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120·5 121·1 120·6	119·1 120·2 120·5	9·9 11·5 9·2	10 10 10
Oct Nov Dec	121·7 123·8 126·3	122·3 123·3 125·0	9-0 9-3 10-1	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120-8 123-0 125-1	121·2 122·4 124·1	9·2 9·7 9·9	9 ½ 9 ½ 9 ½	121·6 123·7 125·2	122·4 122·9 124·4	9·5 9·5 9·6	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	120-9 123-0 126-3	121·5 123·1 124·5	8·3 9·2 10·5	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂
1991 Jan Feb Mar P	124·3 124·7 127·6	125·7 126·4 127·6	9·2 9·3 8·8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9	123·4 124·3 126·3	123·9 125·2 126·2	9·5 9·2 8·0	9 ½ 8 ½ 8 ¼	124·3 125·2 127·2	124·7 126·0 126·9	9·8 9·6 8·6	9 ½ 9 8 ¾	123·8 123·8 127·5	125·3 125·2 127·5	8·8 8·9 8·8	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9 ¼

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

5.3 EARNINGS Average ear

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	Chemicals and manmade 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
1990)	120·0	125-0	126·7	121·6	115·5	119·1	122·6	119·3	119·3	119-5	125-6	117-5	121-7
1988 Jan	90·1	94·3	97·3	95·3	97·3	95·6	94·5	95·8	96·5	93·6	98-6	96·2	96·4
Feb	89·2	86·0	95·2	94·7	91·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·1	83·7	98-9	96·8	95·0
Mar	91·8	97·1	96·0	94·9	91·6	97·9	95·3	98·3	99·5	101·7	100-3	96·9	95·6
April	95·5	104·4	97·0	98·4	107·1	98-2	98·2	98·7	98·3	98·6	98-9	98·6	99·3
May	95·2	98·5	100·5	101·2	93·8	99-8	98·7	99·3	99·0	100·4	99-0	99·8	100·5
June	97·9	97·8	96·2	100·3	97·7	100-6	100·9	99·3	100·2	105·2	94-9	100·2	101·3
July	100·8	103-4	101·1	102-8	111-2	100-5	98·4	100·9	100·2	104·0	97·0	101·7	100·1
Aug	109·4	101-8	100·0	103-7	101-3	99-0	99·2	99·3	99·5	100·7	95·4	99·3	98·8
Sept	114·2	103-7	99·0	101-6	96-4	101-0	99·0	99·9	100·4	100·2	100·6	100·8	100·2
Oct	116·3	104-8	101·4	102·4	111·5	101-4	99·8	101·8	101·6	100·5	102·0	101·4	101-6
Nov	98·6	104-5	109·1	102·7	97·0	102-6	108·2	104·0	102·6	105·5	103·9	105·6	104-6
Dec	101·3	103-8	107·6	101·6	104·5	106-6	111·9	105·6	105·1	106·2	110·8	102·6	106-8
1989 Jan	96·4	106·7	106-6	100-7	107·9	104·8	102·5	104·9	105·0	105·2	108·1	104·6	104·2
Feb	95·2	107·2	104-0	101-8	99·8	106·6	104·8	106·8	105·5	107·1	108·2	105·9	102·7
Mar	98·5	111·0	104-0	106-6	99·6	105·5	103·7	107·1	107·2	109·3	112·2	103·9	104·9
Apr	102·1	112·3	105-9	105·4	116-3	107·3	107·0	108-4	108-3	106·8	111.7	106·5	111·6
May	103·6	109·5	110-4	107·3	102-6	110·6	108·1	108-9	107-8	109·4	111.5	107·4	109·6
June	103·2	110·6	107-3	109·8	102-2	111·2	108·8	110-6	109-7	110·8	116.1	107·7	108·7
July	110·5	112·5	114·7	114·7	121-7	109·9	107·3	110-6	110-5	111-8	114·4	110·1	110-6
Aug	119·5	115·6	111·0	118·3	101-2	108·7	109·6	109-1	109-6	107-8	111·3	107·5	108-9
Sept	126·3	115·1	110·0	110·9	103-0	111·1	108·5	110-2	110-7	108-7	112·9	109·2	110-2
Oct	120·4	117-2	110·1	113·0	118-6	110-8	109·6	111-6	112·0	110·1	114·3	109·5	110·9
Nov	111·6	122-2	120·5	114·9	104-2	112-6	117·5	113-2	113·5	112·2	115·5	111·3	113·4
Dec	108·3	119-6	118·9	114·4	109-6	114-2	120·8	115-6	113·6	119·4	115·7	110·8	115·9
990 Jan	104·3	124·7	123·1	112·6	111.5	112-6	115·7	114·4	113-5	109·3	115·3	112·7	112-7
Feb	103·8	124·5	118·2	113·3	104.9	114-4	117·2	116·2	115-4	109·4	118·1	113·3	114-1
Mar	108·1	124·5	120·4	114·8	107.9	115-7	117·7	118·9	118-4	122·8	123·8	115·5	115-4
Apr	110-8	124·2	121-6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120-2	116·9	116-2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
May	110-6	121·7	123-3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120-9	118·4	117-9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June	122-6	123·1	125-3	126·5	119·8	121·4	123-4	119·9	119-2	122·3	127·7	118·8	123·9
July	124·9	122-5	130·7	124·3	131·8	121·8	121·9	121·5	119-9	121·3	127·3	119-0	124·3
Aug	133·3	125-9	129·2	127·2	112·6	118·3	122·7	118·2	119-0	119·4	127·3	118-0	122·2
Sept	139·3	125-9	130·8	125·8	114·7	119·6	122·0	120·0	121-2	119·1	127·3	118-9	123·7
Oct	136-0	128·3	130·4	126·9	122-0	120-5	122·3	120·7	122·1	121·5	127-9	118-9	122-9
Nov	126-5	131·1	131·4	126·8	113-0	122-6	130·2	122·3	123·5	124·0	132-1	121-4	127-3
Dec	120-1	123·7	135·8	125·4	117-7	124-8	136·9	124·7	124·7	125·0	132-8	120-6	130-9
991 Jan Feb Mar P	118·7 122·0	137·8 141·0 142·7	139-6 131-5 136-5	125·7 127·8 129·1	123-2 114-9 116-8	122-3 121-9 122-3	126·3 129·7 135·4	124·2 126·6 128·2	123-6 125-3 127-8	124·5 124·8 124·8	135·0 132·4 135·4	119-9 121-8 122-0	127-0 128-4 131-6

* England and Wales only.

*Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette** October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Textiles	Leather, footwear and clothing	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation ‡	Banking, finance insurance and business services	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ††	Whole economy	
(43)	(44,45)	(47)	(46,48, 49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65, 67)	(66)	(71,72, 75–77,79)	(81–82, 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(92pt. 94,96pt. 97,98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1988) Annual
107-4	107·1	106·1	107·7	111-8	108·6	107·6	107·6	109·9	108·8	108·6	111·3	109·1	1989) averages
117-6	115·8	113·5	117·5	124-6	117·3	118·4	118·8	121·2	120·7	118·0	122·9	119·7	1990)
96·2	97·0	94·9	95·0	93·4	95·6	96·0	97·3	95·7	95·2	93·0	97·8	95·4	1988 Jan
96·3	97·5	95·5	96·5	93·9	96·1	95·1	96·6	96·8	97·2	93·5	95·9	95·5	Feb
98·7	100·0	98·0	98·5	98·7	100·1	97·0	97·8	100·0	98·3	97·1	96·3	98·3	Mar
98·6	100·6	97-7	96·7	96·7	98·2	97·6	99·3	98·7	96·6	94·1	96·8	97·8	April
98·9	100·1	99-7	99·7	96·9	99·2	99·1	98·9	98·8	97·9	94·5	99·0	98·4	May
101·7	101·6	102-2	101·5	100·4	100·5	99·8	98·7	100·3	98·6	99·0	100·6	99·8	June
102-6	101·0	101·3	102·5	101-7	99·7	100·2	100-4	100·9	101·6	103·6	102·2	101·3	July
99-8	100·6	101·3	100·2	99-0	99·9	99·7	100-2	99·6	100·2	102·8	100·2	100·3	Aug
100-6	99·3	102·1	101·1	102-1	101·0	100·5	102-2	98·6	100·5	101·1	101·4	100·9	Sept
101·3	100-2	102·4	101·9	103-4	101·2	102·4	102·3	98-6	103·4	100·8	100·9	101·7	Oct
103·5	101-0	102·6	102·5	106-1	102·1	103·1	103·2	106-1	105·9	101·8	101·9	103·7	Nov
101·6	101-5	102·4	104·1	107-8	106·3	109·9	102·8	106-0	104·3	118·7	106·6	106·9	Dec
102-4	104·0	101-6	102·9	104-7	104·7	103-7	102-7	105·0	104·7	102·8	107·8	104·2	1989 Jan
103-1	104·7	101-6	107·2	106-0	105·0	103-6	103-0	105·1	105·9	102·7	104·7	104·6	Feb
102-0	106·6	103-5	105·0	111-2	109·5	106-5	103-8	114·7	106·2	103·2	106·8	107·3	Mar
104-7	105·3	104·9	104·9	108-3	109·4	104-6	106-7	108·3	106·0	104·4	107·7	107-3	April
107-2	107·1	105·8	106·7	108-6	107·6	106-2	106-0	107·3	106·6	107·8	107·6	107-5	May
110-6	108·4	107·7	109·5	112-8	109·2	106-8	105-8	108·5	106·9	110·3	112·2	109-1	June
109-6	108-8	107·2	109·1	112·3	108·1	106-6	109·1	111-5	106·8	111·7	114·2	110·3	July
107-8	106-2	106·8	107·6	109·3	107·5	107-5	107·2	108-0	106·3	113·8	110·5	109·1	Aug
108-7	107-8	108·8	109·4	114·0	110·1	108-0	107·6	107-5	110·7	114·6	114·1	110·7	Sept
109-3	108-5	107·7	108-2	113·9	108·4	108-9	117·1	109-5	114·6	110·8	114·4	111·7	Oct
112-7	109-0	108·3	110-4	119·0	109·1	111-1	111·9	115-6	115·9	110·6	116·7	113·2	Nov
110-6	109-2	109·3	111-2	121·5	114·3	117-6	110·6	118-1	115·1	110·2	118·6	114·7	Dec
111.7	112·3	108-6	111·9	118·0	111-7	112·2	114·7	116-2	114·7	111·7	117·7	113·8	1990 Jan
112.1	112·5	108-7	115·7	117·7	112-8	111·6	112·1	115-4	116·5	110·3	118·6	114·0	Feb
115.0	113·8	111-4	116·3	123·2	117-6	114·1	114·2	124-3	116·6	111·7	118·5	117·4	Mar
114·1	113·3	111-5	115·0	122·5	117-1	115·4	115-6	119·4	115·7**	113·8	124·0	117·3	Apr
117·5	116·1	112-1	115·7	121·6	117-0	119·3	116-3	120·3	118·2**	120·2	119·3	118·5	May
119·9	116·4	114-3	118·0	126·1	117-7	118·9	120-7	121·7	121·0**	118·0	122·0	120·5	June
118-9	116-9	114·5	118·3	126·8	117·7	118·2	120-9	122·8	120-8**	119·9	125-4	121·2	July
118-4	115-1	114·7	116·4	123·2	117·5	120·1	117-8	119·5	124-4**	125·4	124-9	120·9	Aug
120-0	116-8	116·5	119·3	125·1	118·4	120·0	118-6	119·5	123-4**	122·0	124-2	121·3	Sept
119·7	117·1	115-8	118-8	127-0	117·7	120-0	119-6	120-6	126·3**	120-6	122·9	121·7	Oct
122·1	118·6	116-7	121-1	131-3	118·7	121-9	122-1	126-6	125·7**	121-3	127·3	123·8	Nov
121·4	120·6	117-1	123-4	132-6	123·8	129-6	133-1	128-3	125·2**	121-3	129·7	126·3	Dec
120-8	119·1	117-0	120-3	129·7	120·1	123·6	125·1	126-5	125·7**	122·3	125·8	124·3	1991 Jan
121-9	120·1	116-1	122-8	130·8	120·8	124·3	124·8	123-7	126·5**	122·6	128·5	124·7	Feb
122-5	121·9	118-1	123-2	131·7	125·2	123·9	126·4	134-8	126·9**	123·3	130·7	127·6	Mar P

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 Class	facturing (21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adul Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	168-84 180-15 198-21 219-89 238-17 253-44 265-23	162-96 172-96 184-98 198-94 216-29 229-61 248-83	173-63 187-19 201-37 215-84 234-67 255-71 279-94	152-37 167-86 176-15 192-92 212-22 229-02 245-92	145-73 160-26 167-36 179-27 196-04 217-18 228-76	159·01 170·94 184·09 210·58 226·97 247·11 263·70	159·05 174·76 186·36 197·89 213·22 231·45 262·23	148-45 156-56 168-16 184-19 197-33 212-40 228-41	161-86 173-18 186-47 197-82 211-36 229-59 251-04	£ 128-59 140-50 148-48 162-93 170-37 181-36 196-51
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	42-2 41-9 41-8 42-8 42-8 42-7 41-6	45·1 45·3 45·1 45·3 45·4 45·0 44·1	43·0 42·7 42·9 43·3 43·4 43·6 43·0	42-4 43-0 42-3 43-6 44-2 43-8 42-8	41·9 42·3 41·8 42·6 42·7 43·3 41·4	41·3 40·4 40·2 41·8 42·3 42·3 41·2	41·6 42·1 41·8 42·3 43·3 42·8 42·6	42·8 42·9 42·8 43·6 43·6 43·3 43·0	45·3 45·1 44·9 45·0 45·1 45·0 44·7	44·0 44·2 43·7 44·5 43·4 42·8 42·5
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	400 3 429·6 473·6 513·7 556·2 594·0 638·2	361·4 382·2 410·5 439·3 476·4 509·8 563·7	403-5 438-5 469-1 498-3 541-3 586-1 651-7	359·3 390·6 416·1 442·1 479·7 523·4 574·6	347·9 379·2 400·6 420·8 459·5 501·3 552·1	385·1 422·8 457·8 503·5 536·8 584·0 639·8	382·4 414·8 445·9 467·9 492·6 541·3 616·3	347·0 364·9 392·6 422·8 452·7 490·5 531·6	356·9 383·7 415·7 439·2 468·3 509·9 561·7	pence 292-2 317-9 340-0 366-3 392-7 424-1 462-7
FEMALE (full-time on a Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	103·02 111·45 113·84 124·44 137·36 144·26 152·48	99-79 106-43 112-92 121-14 131-60 139-90 152-88	110·09 118·44 130·58 137·88 147·87 164·11 177·25	106-16 118-10 125-38 131-67 147-78 159-79 171-79	102-51 109-74 117-27 127-08 139-18 148-50 162-56	117·14 126·39 140·86 155·14 174·17 197·97 207·23	110-70 126-63 127-86 138-76 151-51 166-95 177-75	99-41 105-55 115-19 123-99 133-24 145-28 155-76	106·35 114·20 123·21 130·64 144·28 156·58 167·98	£ 82-97 89-52 94-47 102-13 110-05 117-87 128-36
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	38-8 38-5 38-9 39-0 39-4 39-6 39-2	38·5 38·4 38·1 36·8 38·8 38·8 38·1	38·5 38·5 39·1 39·1 39·8 40·0 39·2	38·5 39·0 38·8 39·4 40·0 39·7 38·8	38-3 38-6 38-9 39-0 39-6 39-5 39-5	38·5 38·1 38·0 39·0 40·8 40·5 39·1	38·3 38·2 38·9 39·4 39·6 39·0 38·2	37·9 38·1 38·7 39·3 39·4 39·0 39·2	38·8 38·7 39·0 38·7 39·7 40·1 39·0	38·4 37·9 37·6 37·8 37·8 37·4 37·0
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	265-4 289-2 293-0 319-2 348-8 364-2 389-4	259·0 277·0 296·1 312·4 339·0 360·6 401·7	286-1 308-0 333-9 352-5 371-5 410-6 452-7	275-6 302-9 323-0 334-4 369-6 402-6 443-3	267·9 284·3 301·5 326·0 351·5 375·6 411·9	304·6 331·6 370·9 397·9 427·4 489·0 529·7	288-9 331-2 328-3 352-3 383-0 427-7 465-6	262·4 277·3 297·3 315·8 338·5 372·5 397·6	274·2 295·0 316·1 337·7 363·5 390·0 430·3	pence 215.8 235.9 251.4 270.1 291.0 315.3 346.5
ALL (full-time on adult i Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	166·50 177·90 195·68 216·75 234·83 250·12 261·78	155-58 165-23 175-69 189-58 205-75 218-09 236-72	161·37 174·30 187·43 201·11 217·86 237·12 260·62	149·78 165·16 173·36 189·24 207·98 224·52 241·39	129·34 142·68 148·97 159·36 174·46 190·97 205·28	156·22 167·87 181·07 206·97 223·16 243·88 259·82	156·85 172·71 183·24 195·23 210·12 228·53 258·80	137-66 145-58 157-31 172-10 184-24 197-81 212-59	146·47 156·17 168·55 178·69 192·27 209·25	£ 108·56 118·15 124·66 135·89 143·59 153·67 167·59
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	42·1 41·8 41·8 42·7 42·7 42·6 41·5	44·3 44·5 44·2 44·5 44·6 44·2 43·4	42·2 41·9 42·2 42·5 42·7 42·9 42·2	42-2 42-8 42-1 43-4 44-0 43-5 42-6	40·5 41·0 40·7 41·2 41·5 41·9 40·7	41·1 40·3 40·1 41·6 42·2 42·2 41·1	41·4 42·0 41·6 42·2 43·1 42·6 42·4	41.7 41.9 42.0 42.7 42.7 42.4 42.1	43·5 43·3 43·2 43·2 43·6 43·7 43·1	41.6 41.5 41.0 41.5 40.9 40.4 40.2
Hourly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989	395-9 425-4 468-6 507-8 549-9 587-5 631-0	351·0 371·6 397·8 426·0 461·5 493·0 545·7	382-8 416-0 444-4 473-0 510-6 552-9 617-0	355-1 386-2 411-4 436-2 473-1 516-2 567-3	319·3 348·1 365·8 386·5 420·4 456·0 503·9	380·1 416·9 452·0 497·1 529·1 578·0 632·6	378-5 411-6 440-0 463-1 487-5 536-6 610-8	330·1 347·8 374·6 403·1 431·2 466·9 504·5	336·5 360·8 390·2 413·3 441·2 479·2 528·1	pence 261:2 285:0 304:2 327:4 351:0 380:2 417:2

† More detailed results were published in an article in the April 1991 issue of the Employment Gazette. Previous articles can be found in the May 1990, April 1989, April 1988, March 1987 issues and in February issues for earlier years.

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

GREAT BRITAIN April of each year	Manufacturi	ng industries							
April 1970=100	Weights	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
FULL-TIME ADULTS * Men Women	699 311	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0	854·3 1,039·4	939·4 1162·5	1032·0 1287·5
Men and women	1,000	569-3	627-3	682-0	748-4	804-6	883-7	975-9	1073-8

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.

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

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products, printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication *	All industries covered
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980 Class
119·69 129·72 134·81 142·55 153·01 166·76 180·71	139-92 154-00 163-40 174-76 186-54 193-08 208-11	198-43 214-42 235-17 253-77 269-67 284-81 301-03	151-41 162-57 177-70 190-88 207-04 219-21 235-83	157-50 170-58 182-25 197-92 213-59 229-87 247-15	179-77 193-34 208-70 222-22 237-16 262-63 295-57	147·80 160·37 171·25 180·62 200·01 220·12 239·46	173·32 	£ 159·30
41.8 42.0 41.7 42.0 41.5 41.4 41.5	42.9 44.1 43.6 44.4 43.8 42.4 42.5	42·5 42·4 42·1 43·0 42·9 41·7	43·3 43·4 43·4 43·7 43·7 43·3 42·4	42-8 43-0 42-7 43-5 43-6 43-4 42-6	40·7 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·7 41·9 42·0	43·3 44·0 44·0 44·1 44·6 45·2 44·9	46.7	43.4
286·5 309·0 323·6 339·7 368·4 403·1 435·5	326-3 348-9 374-7 393-9 425-4 455-7 489-5	467·1 506·1 558·6 590·7 628·1 663·6 721·4	349·7 374·5 409·6 436·3 473·6 506·8 556·0	367-7 397-1 426-8 455-1 489-6 529-6 580-0	441.5 470.0 504.9 536.3 568.1 627.1 704.3	341·4 364·8 389·3 409·4 448·3 487·4 533·1	371-2	pence 366-7
78·58 85·22 89·55 96·51 102·63 112·31 120·34	102-63 113-18 121-09 128-43 137-79 145-85 157-59	119·71 129·16 139·81 152·00 163·55 179·34 194·17	92-48 98-23 107-39 113-63 123-37 129-52 142-26	96·30 103·21 110·48 118·79 128·82 139·93 150·44	126-00 124-17 157-49 163-79 183-91 188-28 209-22	87-81 95-86 98-55 104-68 107-21 123-40 138-96	126-69	£ 97·34
37·0 37·1 36·8 37·2 37·0 36·9 36·9	38·4 38·7 38·4 39·1 39·2 38·1 38·0	38-8 38-5 38-7 39-2 39-5 39-8 39-6	38-6 38-6 38-5 38-7 39-3 38-4 38-3	38·1 38·1 38·1 38·4 38·7 38·6 38·3	37-5 36-9 39-4 38-6 39-4 38-8 37-3	38-8 38-3 37-8 38-0 38-4 39-7 39-2	41.5	38.2
212·6 229·9 243·3 259·8 277·7 304·3 326·6	267-2 292-4 315-5 328-3 351-9 383-1 414-9	308-3 335-9 361-3 387-7 414-3 451-0 490-2	239·8 254·5 278·8 293·7 313·7 337·1 371·4	252-9 271-0 289-7 309-5 332-8 362-1 393-2	336·1 336·4 339·4 424·7 466·8 484·8 561·6	226-6 250-4 260-8 275-8 279-5 310-7 354-2	305-4	pence 254·9
88-13 95-10 99-31 106-78 113-66 124-62 133-91	136-00 149-83 159-09 170-20 181-70 188-29 202-37	182-49 198-21 215-74 233-61 247-94 262-12 279-30	136-87 145-72 161-91 171-85 187-21 196-60 212-93	143·09 155·04 164·74 178·54 192·55 207·53 223·75	179-22 192-55 208-03 221-48 236-44 261-48 294-48	147-59 160-11 170-99 180-30 199-61 219-74 239-06	171·39 181·06 193·47 206·73 218·52 233·30 251·11	£ 148-69 160-39 171-02 184-10 198-57 214-47 231-85
38·1 38·2 37·9 38·2 38·0 37·9 37·9	42·4 43·6 43·1 43·8 43·4 41·9 42·0	41-7 41-6 41-4 42-2 42-2 42-2 41-3	42·1 42·2 42·3 42·5 42·7 42·0 41·4	41.7 41.8 41.6 42.2 42.4 42.2 41.6	40·7 41·1 41·3 41·4 41·7 41·8 41·9	43·3 43·9 44·0 44·1 44·6 45·1 44·9	46·5 46·4 47·0 47·0 48·3 48·0 47·7	42-5 42-8 42-7 43-1 43-5 43-4 42-9
231-4 249-2 262-4 279-3 299-4 328-7 353-4	320·7 343·8 369·4 388·2 418·8 449·0 481·8	437·2 476·2 521·0 553·3 587·2 620·6 676·3	324-9 345-7 382-9 404-4 438-7 467-7 514-2	343·0 370·6 396·1 422·7 454·1 491·6 538·4	440-5 468-9 503-6 535-0 566-8 625-0 702-7	341-0 364-4 388-8 409-0 447-7 486-7 532-5	368-7 390-0 411-3 439-5 452-5 485-9 526-9	pence 349-5 374-7 400-6 426-7 456-3 493-9 540-4

* Except sea transport.

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	All industrie	All industries and services												
	Weights	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990					
FULL-TIME ADULTS * Men Women	575 425	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708-2 818-8	770·7 883·9	853·4 988·1	937·8 1097·4	1027-7 1212-9					
Men and women	1,000	581.9	629-6	677-4	738-1	801-3	889-8	981-0	1077-7					

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).

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN		URING INDUS		lallual	empic	ALL INDUST	RIES AND SE	And the second second second	.03	200 3000
GREAT DRITAIN	Weekly earn		Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)	Weekly earn		Hours	Hourly earn	nings (£)
	(32)		excluding	those whose p	ay was	2-39		excluding affected by	those whose p	ay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	anected b	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS	2000		365			and the second				
Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	130·0 141·0 153·5 163·9 175·2 188·7 204·1 223·3	135-0 146-8 159-2 168-6 181-1 195-5 212-1 231-1	42-9 43-5 43-7 43-7 43-8 44-3 44-5 44-3	3·14 3·37 3·64 3·88 4·13 4·41 4·76 5·20	3.07 3.28 3.51 3.75 3.99 4.24 4.58 5.00	129·5 139·0 149·1 159·5 169·4 182·2 203·2 216·2	132-7 143-0 153-0 163-2 173-5 187-2 203-2 221-2	43·1 43·5 43·7 43·6 43·8 44·2 44·4 44·3	3-08 3-29 3-51 3-75 3-98 4-25 4-59 5-01	3·00 3·20 3·40 3·63 3·85 4·11 4·44 4·84
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	167·1 184·1 200·0 220·3 235·7 258·4 284·3 313·3	168-5 186-1 201-5 221-6 237-6 260-3 286-5 315-1	38·5 38·7 38·8 38·7 38·8 38·9 39·0 38·9	4·30 4·73 5·11 5·61 5·99 6·52 7·19 7·89	4-28 4-71 5-08 5-58 5-97 6-49 7-17 7-86	157·7 170·5 182·9 199·1 215·0 237·9 261·9 288·4	159·1 172·2 184·6 200·9 217·4 240·7 264·9 291·2	37·5 37·6 37·7 37·7 37·8 37·9 37·9 37·9	4·16 4·49 4·79 5·22 5·63 6·22 6·89 7·51	4·14 4·47 4·76 5·19 5·60 6·19 6·83 7·49
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1999	142·2 155·2 169·2 183·1 196·0 212·7 231·7 255·1	147-0 160-8 174-7 188-6 202-0 219-4 239-5 262-8	41·4 41·9 41·9 41·9 42·0 42·3 42·5 42·4	3·52 3·81 4·12 4·44 4·74 5·09 5·55 6·09	3·47 3·75 4·05 4·38 4·68 5·02 5·48 6·01	144·5 155·8 167·4 181·2 194·9 213·6 234·3 258·0	147-4 159-3 171-0 184-7 198-9 218-4 239-7 263-1	40·1 40·3 40·4 40·4 40·4 40·6 40·7 40·5	3·63 3·90 4·17 4·51 4·85 5·29 5·81 6·37	3.60 3.87 4.13 4.47 4.81 5.26 5.79 6.34
MEN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1999	141-0 153-6 167-5 178-4 191-2 206-8 223-8 243-7	145-5 158-9 172-6 183-4 195-9 212-3 230-6 250-0	43·6 44·4 44·6 44·5 44·7 45·2 45·5 45·2	3·33 3·58 3·87 4·12 4·38 4·69 5·06 5·51	3·26 3·49 3·74 3·99 4·24 4·52 4·89 5·32	138·4 148·8 159·8 170·9 182·0 196·3 212·9 233·1	141·6 152·7 163·6 174·4 185·5 200·6 217·8 237·2	43·8 44·3 44·5 44·5 44·6 45·0 45·3 45·2	3·23 3·45 3·68 3·93 4·17 4·46 4·81 5·25	3-15 3-36 3-57 3-81 4-04 4-32 4-66 5-09
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	191·4 211·7 230·7 254·4 271·9 299·1 329·6 362·3	192-9 213-5 232-0 255-7 273-7 300-5 331-5 364-1	39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4 39·4 39·6 39·6	4·87 5·38 5·82 6·41 6·84 7·45 8·22 9·03	4·87 5·37 5·81 6·40 6·84 7·44 8·23 9·04	190-6 207-3 223-5 243-4 263-9 292-1 321-3 352-9	191·8 209·0 225·0 244·9 265·9 294·1 323·6 354·9	38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6 38·7 38·7 38·8 38·7	4-95 5-37 5-75 6-27 6-80 7-49 8-23 9-02	4-94 5-36 5-73 6-26 6-79 7-48 8-24 9-02
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1998 1998 1999	156-4 171-2 187-2 202-3 217-0 236-3 257-3 282-2	161-2 176-8 192-6 207-8 222-3 242-3 264-6 289-2	42·2 42·8 42·9 42·9 43·0 43·3 43·6 43·4	3·78 4·10 4·44 4·79 5·11 5·50 5·98 6·55	3·75 4·06 4·39 4·74 5·07 5·44 5·94 6·50	161·1 174·3 187·9 203·4 219·4 240·6 263·5 290·2	164·7 178·8 192·4 207·5 224·0 245·8 269·5 295·6	41·4 41·7 41·9 41·8 41·9 42·1 42·3 42·2	3-93 4-23 4-53 4-89 5-27 5-74 6-28 6-88	3-91 4-21 4-50 4-87 5-26 5-73 6-29 6-89
WOMEN Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1999	86·7 91·9 100·1 107·0 113·8 121·2 131·2 145·2	90·4 96·0 104·5 111·6 119·6 127·9 138·2 152·8	39·7 39·9 40·0 40·3 40·5 40·4 40·5	2·28 2·41 2·62 2·79 2·97 3·16 3·42 3·77	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·75 2·92 3·10 3·35 3·69	85-8 90-8 98-2 104-5 111-4 118-8 129-7 142-2	88-1 93-5 101-3 107-5 115-3 123-6 134-9 148-0	39-3 39-4 39-5 39-5 39-7 39-8 39-9 39-8	2·25 2·38 2·57 2·73 2·92 3·11 3·39 3·72	2·23 2·35 2·53 2·69 2·87 3·06 3·33 3·66
Non-manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	106-2 115-8 125-5 135-8 147-7 161-6 181-3 201-6	107·0 117·2 126·8 136·7 149·1 163·3 182·8 202·8	37·2 37·4 37·4 37·4 37·5 37·6 37·6	2-85 3-11 3-37 3-63 3-92 4-30 4-82 5-31	2·84 3·09 3·35 3·61 3·89 4·28 4·80 5·29	115-1 123-0 132-4 144-3 155-4 172-9 192-5 213-0	116-1 124-3 133-8 145-7 157-2 175-5 195-0 215-5	36·5 36·5 36·6 36·7 36·8 36·9 36·9	3·13 3·34 3·59 3·91 4·18 4·68 5·22 5·76	3·12 3·33 3·58 3·89 4·16 4·65 5·20 5·73
All occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	94-7 101-7 110-6 119-2 128-2 138-4 152-7 170-3	97·9 105·5 114·7 123·2 133·4 144·3 159·1 177·1	38·6 38·8 38·8 39·0 39·2 39·1 39·1	2·53 2·71 2·94 3·16 3·39 3·66 4·04 4·48	2·51 2·69 2·92 3·13 3·36 3·62 4·00 4·44	107·6 114·9 123·9 134·7 144·9 160·1 178·1 197·0	109·5 117·2 126·4 137·2 148·1 164·2 182·3 201·5	37·2 37·2 37·3 37·3 37·5 37·6 37·6 37·5	2-91 3-10 3-34 3-63 3-88 4-31 4-80 5-30	2-90 3-09 3-32 3-61 3-86 4-29 4-78 5-28

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

GREAT BRITAIN		Total	Percentage sha	res of labour cost	s *			
SIC 1980		labour costs * (pence per hour)	Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundanc payments	y 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 1985 1986 1987	475·64 504·70 535·90 566·70	86·0 86·4 86·5 87·1	7·7 7·7 7·6 7·6	0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5	4·1 3·8 3·5 3·3	0·6 0·6 0·6	1·1 1·0 1·0 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
INDEX OF LABOUR COSTS PER UNIT	OF OU	TPUT ‡	Manufacturing	Energy and				ole economy
			Per cent change from	 water supply 	industries		nstruction lustries	Per cent change from

INDEX OF LABOUR COSTS PER	UNIT OF OUTPUT ‡	Manufact	uring	Energy and	Production	Construction	Production	Whole ed	conomy
1985 = 100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water supply	industries		and construction industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	83·7 91·5 94·7 93·6 95·8 100·0 104·4 105·8 110·0 120·8	22-2 9-3 3-5 -1-2 2-4 4-3 4-5 1-4 0-4 3-8 9-8	102-0 109-5 108-8 102-3 87-7 100-0 98-4 98-6 105-3 123-2 136-3	88·0 94·5 96·4 94·2 96·5 100·0 102·9 105·4 106·7 128·4	82·2 94·5 91·9 93·0 96·8 100·0 103·0 110·1 117·3 136·8 151·5	81-7 94-4 91-9 93-0 96-7 100-0 102-9 110-0 116-9 134-6	78-0 86-3 89-5 92-4 95-9 100-0 105-0 108-9 116-0	22.9 10.6 3.7 3.2 3.8 4.3 5.0 3.7 6.5 8.6
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4				 	0.000 0.111 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		113·2 114·8 116·5 119·5	5·9 6·2 6·7 7·3
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4				0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	\$211 \$25 \$211 \$25 \$211 \$25 \$211 \$25 \$211 \$25		121·9 124·6 127·7 129·7	7·7 8·5 9·6 8·5

^{*} Source: Department of Employment. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of Employment Gazette, p 431-437.
† Employers liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element) less government contributions (high government contributions in 1975 produced a negative figure for manufacturing).
** Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.
‡ Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data); quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS* All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM			Manufact	uring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and	Whole ed	conomy
SIC 1980				Per cent change from a year earlier	water suppry	illuustries		construction industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
1985 = 100	1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1984 1984 1984 1985	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8	80-1 87-5 91-2 91-7 94-5 100-0 104-0 105-9 108-5 113-5 123-7	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·5 3·1 5·8 4·0 1·8 2·5 4·6 9·0	100·0 106·3 106·4 100·5 86·8 100·0 100·0 101·7 110·1 130·5 144·4	85-8 91-7 93-8 92-3 95-7 100-0 103-7 107-0 110-9 120-2 132-3	80.9 92.3 90.3 91.7 95.8 100.0 103.4 110.9 118.5 139.3 154.2	85-0 91-8 93-4 92-3 95-7 100-0 103-7 107-1 112-3	76·1 83·4 87·4 90·7 94·9 100·0 105·4 110·4 118·3 129·4 142·9	22·7 9·6 4·8 3·8 4·6 5·4 4·7 7·2 9·4 10·4
	1985	5 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·9 98·3 101·0 103·8	5·0 5·1 6·5 6·6					97·8 98·5 101·3 102·4	6·2 4·7 5·9 4·8
	1986	6 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104-8 104-1 103-8 103-4	8·2 5·9 2·8 4					103-8 105-1 105-8 106-9	6·1 6·7 4·4 4·4
	1987	7 Q1 Q2 Q3	105·5 105·3 105·2	.7 1.2 1.3 4.0					107·9 109·7 110·7	3·9 4·4 4·6
	1988	Q4 B Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107·5 107·3 109·1 107·7	1·7 3·6 2·3					113·2 114·8 117·1 119·2	5·9 6·4 6·7 7·7
	1989		109·7 109·9 112·8 114·3	2·0 2·4 3·4 6·1					122·2 124·8 128·4 130·9	8·0 8·7 9·6 9·8
	1990	Q1 Q2 Q3	117·1 119·0 120·7 125·0	6·7 8·3 7·0 9·4					133·7 136·8 140·4 145·4	9·4 9·6 9·3 11·0
	1991	Q4 1 Q1	130·1 132·1	11·1 11·0		••			148-8	11.3
	1989	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	109·1 109·8 110·8 112·9 113·3 113·5 113·8 115·7 116·3 117·6	3·4 1·3 2·5 1·9 3·5 5·5 7·6 7·3 7·1 5·9					10000 CHR (Codificial Code Code Code Code Code Code Code Code
	1990	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	118-2 119-2 119-5 120-1 120-4 121-7 123-1 124-8 127-1 128-2 130-9 131-1	8·3 8·6 7·9 6·9 6·6 7·4 8·5 9·7 9·9 10·2 11·6 11·5	bro street		in all Cross	SO AO MAIS MAS.		
	1991		130·9 133·2 132·2	10·7 11·7 10·6		:: ::				
Three months ending:	1988	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	109·9 110·0 109·9 111·0 112·0 112·8 113·2 113·5 114·3 115·3 115·3 116·4 117·1	2·6 2·3 2·4 1·9 2·8 3·4 4·7 5·2 6·1 6·8 7·3 6·7						
	1990		117-7 118-3 119-0 119-6 120-0 120-7 121-7 123-2 125-0 126-7 128-7 130-1	7·1 7·6 8·3 7·8 7·1 7·0 7·5 8·5 9·4 9·9 10·6 11·1						
	1991		131·0 131·7 132·1	11·3 11·3 11·0	::	 ::				

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output.

*Wages and salaries per unit of output.

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

		Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republi	Italy c	Japan	Nether- lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
		(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annua 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	al averages	61·5 69·6 77·4 84·4 91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·1 137·2 150·1	75 83 88 92 96 100 102 104 105 111	70 79 88 92 96 100 103 106 111 117 123	70.9 77.7 85.4 91.0 95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 128.2 133.8	59·8 67·2 78·9 87·8 94·6 100·0 104·3 107·2 110·5 114·7 119·9	82 86 90 93 96 100 104 108 113 117 123	33 41 55 66 83 100 113 124 146 176	56 65 74 83 92 100 107 113 118 124	47·0 57·8 67·7 80·9 90·2 100·0 104·8 111·6 118·4 125·6 134·7	97·0 100·0 101·6 103·2 107·8 113·9 119·9	83 86 92 94 95 100 102 103 104 106 109	90·9 100·0 110·9 119·3 127·0 138·6	Indices 66-0 72-9 78-7 84-9 93-0 100-0 107-4 114-3 123-4 135-7 148-5	76 84 89 92 96 100 102 104 107 110 114
1989	erly averages Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133-0 136-3 138-4 141-1	109 110 110 116	115 116 117 120	125-2 128-5 128-6 130-3	112-8 114-3 115-2 116-4	114 117 118 119	167 173 176 189	120 121 123 124	122-4 124-8 126-6 128-6	111.5 113.1 114.1 115.4	105 106 106 106	135·1 135·6 138·5 144·3	131-6 135-5 136-5 139-2	109 109 110 111
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	145·0 149·0 151·8 154·7	113 116 	121 123 123 126	131·0 134·1 134·3 135·9	117·7 119·4 120·8 121·9	120 121 125 126	201	125 128 	131·4 133·6 135·8 137·9	116-5 120-8 117-7 121-6	107 109 110 109	148·3 148·1 150·4	144·4 149·6 149·1 150·9	112 113 114 115
1991	Q1	157-9	0.000 1970 0			•••				salar en fi					
	Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	137·9 139·5 140·1 140·8 142·5	110 116	117 118 119 120 120	126·6 128·7 129·5 129·7 131·8	116-4	119 		123 124	126·5 126·8 126·8 129·1 129·8	115-6 113-5 113-4 115-3 117-5	106 106 106 106 106		135·1 137·3 138·3 138·5 140·9	110 111 110 111 111
	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	142·9 144·8 147·4 148·4 148·8 149·7 150·9 151·3 153·2 153·0 154·5 156·6	113 116 	121 121 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 124 125 126 127	131·3 130·3 131·5 133·4 134·7 136·4 132·4 136·2 135·1 135·1	117·7 119·4 120·8 121·9	120 121 125 126		125	131·3 131·4 131·5 131·5 134·5 134·8 135·8 135·8 135·9 135·9 138·7 139·0	119·4 114·6 115·5 116·8 117·9 127·7 117·4 117·1 118·7 119·0 121·4 124·5	107 107 107 109 109 109 110 110 109 109 109	41.27	140·5 145·7 146·9 149·7 149·3 149·9 147·5 149·9 149·3 149·9 153·5	111 112 113 113 113 114 114 114 113 115 115 115
	Jan Feb Mar	156·4 158·0 159·3	::	128	137-6	 				50 50	120-6	110 110			116 116
Incre	eases on a	a year ea	arlier												
Annua 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	al averages	18 13 11 9 9 9 8 8 8 9	9 11 6 5 4 4 2 2 1	9 13 11 5 4 4 3 3 5 5 5	11 10 10 7 5 5 5 9 7 5	15 12 17 11 8 6 4 3 3	6 5 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5	27 24 34 20 26 20 13 10 18 21	22 16 14 12 11 9 7 6 4 5	22 23 17 19 11 11 5 6 6		4 4 7 2 1 5 2 1 1 2 3	 10 11 8 6 9	9 10 8 8 10 8 7 6 8 10	9 11 6 3 4 4 2 2 3 3 4
1989	erly averages Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 9 8	6 6 5 6	6 5 5 6	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 4	4 4 4	20 20 21 20	4 5 5 5	6 6 6 7	5 6 6 5	1 2 1	10 8 8 10	10 9 10 10	3 3 3 3
1990	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 10 10	4 5 	5 6 5 5	5 4 4 4	4 4 5 5	5 3 6 6	20	4 6 	7 7 7 7	4 7 3 5	2 3 4 3	10 9 9	10 10 9 8	3 4 4 4
	Q1	9													
	l ly Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9 9 9 8 8	 5 6	6 5 5 6	4 4 4 4	 4 	 4	 	 5 	6 6 6 7	5 5 4 5	1 1 1	::	11 11 10 10	4 4 3 3
	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 8 11 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	 4 .5 	556566655556	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 3	4 4 5 5			5 4 6 	7 8 8 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7	7 6 4 4 5 11 4 1 5 5 5 6	1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3		10 10 10 9 11 9 11 9 9 8 8 8	3 2 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5
	Jan Feb Mar	9 9 8		6	5						1	3 3			5 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.

RETAIL PRICES

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

1	Course.	Control	Ctatiotical	Offical
	Source.	Central	Statistical	Office

		All items	The second second			All items except se	easonal foods	
		Index Jan 13	Percentage c	hange over	410	Index Jan 13	Percentage cha	inge over
	12	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months
1990	Apr	125-1	3.0	6.5	9-4	125-1	3.0	6.1
	May	126-2	0.9	6.5	9.7	126-3	1.0	6.2
	June	126-7	0.4	6.6	9-8	126-9	0.5	6.6
	July	126-8	0.1	6-1	9.8	127-3	0.3	6-4
	Aug	128-1	1.0	6.6	10-6	128-5	0.9	6.8
	Sept	129-3	0.9	6-5	10.9	129-8	1.0	6.9
	Oct	130-3	0.8	4.2	10.9	130-7	0.7	4.5
	Nov	130.0	-0.2	3.0	9.7	130-4	-0.2	3.2
	Dec	129-9	-0.1	2-5	9-3	130-2	-0.2	2.6
1991	Jan	130-2	0.2	2.7	9.0	130-4	0.2	2.4
	Feb	130-9	0.5	2.2	8.9	131.1	0.5	2.0
	Mar	131-4	0.4	1.6	8-2	131-6	0.4	1.4
	Apr	133-1	1.3	2.1	6.4	133-3	1.3	2.0

Between March and April the Budget increases in excise duties and VAT were offset by the sharp reduction in Community Charges. There were however some additional price rises for food, alcoholic drinks, catering, motoring costs and leisure services as well as increases in rents and charges for utilities and insurance. Mortgage interest rates fell.

Food: Overall, the price of seasonal foods rose by 1-0 per cent in the month. Home killed lamb, fresh fruit and potatoes were dearer, but other fresh vegetables and eggs were cheaper. The index for non-seasonal food was up by 1-1 per cent and reflected higher VAT on certain foods. In particular soft drinks, sweets & chocolates and biscuits & cakes were up in price. The index for all food increased by 1-2 per cent between March and April.

Catering: There were price increases throughout the group as VAT increases took effect. The index for the group rose by 3-5 per cent between March and April.

Alcoholic drinks: The increased excise duties and VAT, and some additional price rises, pushed the group index up by 5-9 per cent in the month to April.

Tobacco: The group index increased by 11-6 per cent reflecting the Budget changes. Housing: Cuts in mortgage interest rates together with a big reduction in Community Charges, were partly offset by dearer rents, water and sewerage charges, dwelling insurance premiums, DIY goods and repairs and maintenance charges. The group index let by a record 6-per cent.

Fuel and light: The first phase of the recent rises in electricity and gas prices were partly offset by cheaper domestic heating oil. The index for the group as a whole rose by 0-9 per cent.

Household goods: There were rises across this group as part of the increase in VAT took effect and as new stocks arrived in the shops. The group index was up by 1-8 per cent during the period. Household services: Higher charges for domestic services, some fees and subscriptions and telephone services helped push the group index up by 1-9 per cent in April, partly reflecting the higher VAT.

Clothing and footwear: There were price rises throughout the group as the higher VAT rate began to take effect and new stocks arrived in the shops. The group index rose by 2-1 per cent.

Personal goods and services: A rise of 2-2 per cent for this group during the month reflected widespread price increases for chemists and other personal goods, reflecting higher VAT, and higher prescription charges.

Motoring expenditure: Higher VAT and excise duties for petrol, together with price rises for motor vehicle purchase, maintenance and insurance meant that the group index rose by 3-6 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: Dearer bus fares and other travel costs helped push the group index up by 0-7 per cent during the month.

Leisure goods: There were price rises across the group, mostly as a result of higher VAT. In addition some newspapers and magazines were dearer. The overall rise in the index for the group was 1-6 per cent.

Leisure services: Dearer entertainment and recreation charges, partly due to the VAT increase, together with rises for TV licences and rentals, meant that the group index rose by 5-4 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 16

	Jan 1987 = 100	change ove (months)	er		Jan 1987 = 100	change over	
	=100	1	12		= 100	1	12
ALL ITEMS	133-1	1.3	6.4	Tobacco Cigarettes	132·1 132·7	11-6	17·5 18
Food and catering	128-5	1.7	7.2	Tobacco	128-1		15
Alcohol and tobacco	136-9	7.5	15.4	Housing	161-8	-6.0	-2.2
Housing and household expenditure	141-7	-2.6	2.3	Rent	155-4	00	14
Personal expenditure	123-6	2.2	5.6	Mortgage interest payments	211.1		1
Travel and leisure	127.5	3.2	8-1	Rates and community charges	121.3		-29
	400.0	4.0		Water and other payments	174-1		17
All items excluding seasonal food	133-3	1.3	6.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	133-9		10
All items excluding food	134·5 125·6	1.3	6·5 1·8	Do-it yourself materials	134-2		12
Seasonal food		1.0		Dwelling insurance & ground rent	189-2		9
Food excluding seasonal	125-8	1.1	6.6		404.0		
	127-6	3.0	8-5	Fuel and Light	121.3	0.9	8.6
All items excluding housing				Coal and solid fuels	112-9		10
All items exc mortgage interest	129-3	1.7	6.8	Electricity	128-6		10
	445.0	4.0	3.8	Gas	116-5		7
Consumer durables	115-2	1.9	3.8	Oil and other fuels	113-1		7
	405.0	4.0		Household goods	121-6	1.8	6.2
Food	125.9	1.2	6.0	Furniture	121-3		5
Bread	130-6		9	Furnishings	121.3		5
Cereals	130-9		7	Electrical appliances	111-2		5
Biscuits and cakes	128-7		9	Other household equipment	126-9		7
Beef	125-6		0	Household consumables	132.6		8
Lamb	116-4		-2	Pet care	116.6		7
of which, home-killed lamb	118-3		-3	ret care	110.0		'
Pork	123-4		1	Household services	128-5	1.9	9.7
Bacon	127-1		3	Postage	125-2		11
Poultry	116.8		3	Telephones, telemessages, etc	116-9		- 10
Other meat	122-9		7	Domestic services	141.4		13
Fish	125.8		9	Fees and subcriptions	133-7		7
of which, fresh fish	141.0		11		4400		0.7
Butter	119-5		-1	Clothing and footwear	119-3	2.1	3.7
Oil and fats	122-8		7	Men's outerwear	119-6		4
Cheese	121.0		4	Women's outerwear	112-4		1
Eggs	113.0		-4	Children's outerwear	119-9		3
Milk fresh	131.9		9	Other clothing	126.7		7
Milk products	134.5		9	Footwear	123-3		7
Tea	143.1		14	Personal goods and services	131-9	2.2	8.9
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.0		-1	Personal articles	111.0		4
Soft drinks	142-2		6	Chemists' goods	136-6		10
Sugar and preserves	136-1		10	Personal services	149-2		13
Sweets and chocolates	114.7		7				
Potatoes	125.5		3	Motoring expenditure	128-1	3.6	7.8
of which, unprocessed potatoes	124-8		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	119-9		3
Vegetables	128-1		1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	141.1		13
of which, other fresh vegetables	126.9		-2	Petrol and oil	129-9		12
Fruit	126.0		8	Vehicles tax and insurance	139-1		10
of which, fresh fruit	127-1		7	Fares and other travel costs	133-6	0.7	9.7
Other foods	129.5		10	Rail fares Bus and coach fares	140·3 140·6	0.7	9
Catering	137.9	3.5	11.3	Other travel costs	124.0		8
Restaurant meals	137-7		10				
Canteen meals	139-5		13	Leisure goods	117-2	1.6	5.1
Take-aways and snacks	137-5		12	Audio-visual equipment	88.5		-2
				Records and tapes	106-5		7
Alcoholic drink	139-3	5.9	14.7	Toys, photographic and sport goods	118-2		4
Beer	142.0		15	Books and newspapers	140.0		9
on sales	143-2		15	Gardening products	131.6		7
off sales	132-4		13	Loieuro corvinos	137-8	5-4	12-2
Wines and spirits	135-4		15	Leisure services	137.8	5.4	8
on sales	139-8		14	Television licences and rentals			14
off sales	132-2		15	Entertainment and other recreation	150-5		14

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 O

Average retail prices on April 16 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.

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

Average prices on April 16, 1991

ltem†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item†	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside	356 351	160 277	125–200 249–318	Soft 500g tub Low fat spread Other fats	330 320	44 45	33- 79 42- 48
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * Stewing steak	288 365 358	191 372 177	168–220 299–399 139–228	Lard, per 250g Cheese	335	18	16– 20
_amb: home-killed				Cheddar type	332	155	124–196
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	324 307 304	243 125 213	198–298 99–178 178–259	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	309 238	122 98	110–136 85–118
Lamb: imported (frozen) Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	265 253	191 168	159–239 139–197	Milk Pasteurised, per pint	371	32	28-33
	200	100	133-137	Skimmed, per pint	337	32	27– 32
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly * Loin (with bone)	282 317 356	141 108 199	99–192 89–126 159–209	Tea loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	353 365	57 147	43- 75 92-159
Shoulder (with bone)	287	140	99–179	Coffee	71.4	100	00 107
Bacon Streaky *	317	128	112–165	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	714 327	130 132	99–167 109–209
Gammon * Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	307 249 309	231 224 202	178–269 175–285 159–229	Sugar Granulated, per kg	355	66	65– 69
łam				Fresh vegetables			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	332	77	59-99	Potatoes, old loose White	267	17	10- 25
Sausages	054	100		Red Potatoes, new loose	129 292	18 22	12- 23 22- 27
Pork Beef canned meats	351 259	108 103	89–129 79–119	Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	372 327 332	83 40 32	69- 95 24- 55 20- 48
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can Corned beef, 12oz can	199 215	56 100	45– 65 85–119	Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions	352 0 373	69 0 31	45- 89 0 20- 39
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb,	296 321	73 107	59– 93 84–159	Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg	374 371 361 362	29 33 54 80	18- 36 25- 36 40- 69 60- 89
resh and smoked fish							00 00
Cod fillets Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	254 223 263	288 103 117	245–329 75–135 97–145	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	353 379	50 47	35– 59 38– 56
Canned fish Red salmon, half size	209	133	115–159	Pears, dessert Oranges, each Bananas	359 356 373	53 19 56	39- 59 12- 25 49- 60
Bread	FIRST TH	70.71	MARINE RELIEF	Grapes	359	90	79–110
White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small	353 297 326 328	54 70 46 48	47- 70 65- 77 41- 52 45- 51	Items other than food Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	680 692	123 136	106–138 119–150
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g Flour Self raising, per 1-5kg	285	72 60	66– 78 54– 68	Whisky per nip Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	681 678 4,548	96 96 189	85–109 85–109 154–202
Butter			34-00	Coal, per 50kg Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4–star petrol, per litre	389 440 562	609 826 49	495–740 675–973 48– 50
Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	329 313 306	61 57 70	54– 71 56– 61 69– 75	Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre Super unleaded petrol, per litre	466 552 237	44 46 48	43– 44 44– 46 46– 49

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

On July 31, 1989 the responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred from the Department of Employment to the Central Statistical Office. For the immediate future the RPI will continue to be published in Employment Gazette as at present. Similar arrangements will also apply to the tables on household spending from the Family Expenditure Survey (tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3), responsibility for which also passes to the Central Statistical Office.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except			Nationalise industries	ed	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1974 – 100	TEMS	food	seasonal food					All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	drink
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	951·2-925 961·9-966 958·0-960 953·3-955 966·5-969 964·0-966 966·8-969 969·2-971 965·7-967 971·5-974 966·1-968 970·3-973 973·3-976	.8 8.6 6.6 6.6 9.6 1.7 2		80 77 90 91 96 93 104 99 102 Feb-N 87 Dec-Ja 86 83 Feb-N 60 Dec-Ja	an ov	253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201 190 185	47.5-48.8 33.7-38.1 39.2-42.0 44.2-46.7 30.4-33.5 33.4-36.0 30.4-33.2 28.1-30.8 32.4-34.3 25.9-28.5 31.3-33.9 26.8-29.7 24.0-26.7	204-2-205-5 193-9-198-3 186-0-188-8 200-3-202-8 199-5-202-6 196-0-198-6 176-2-178-9 171-7-173-6 174-5-177-1 167-1-169-8 160-3-163-2 158-3-161-0	48 47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1974) 1975) 1975) 1976) 1977) 1978) 1979) Annual 1980) 1981) 1982) 1984) 1984) 1984) 1986)	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4 358·9 383·2 396·4	108-4 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9			108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9 454-9 478-9 496-6		106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9 350-0	108:2 132:4 157:3 185:7 207:8 239:9 290:0 318:0 341:7 364:0 390:8 413:3 439:5	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-4 366-5 387-7 412-1 430-6
1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 Jan 14	119·9 147·9 172·4 189·5 207·2 245·3 277·3 310·6 325·9 342·6 359·8 379·7 394·5	120·4 147·9 169·3 187·6 204·3 245·5 280·3 314·6 332·6 348·9 367·8 390·2 405·6	120·5 147·6 170·9 190·2 207·3 246·2 279·3 311·5 328·5 343·5 361·8 381·9 396·4			119-9 172-8 198-7 220-1 234-5 274-7 348-9 387-0 441-4 445-8 465-9 489-7 502-1		118·3 148·3 183·1 196·1 217·5 244·8 266·7 296·1 301·8 319·8 330·6 341·1 354·0	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3 306-9 322-8 347-3	121·1 146·6 177·1 200·4 219·5 248·9 274·7 297·5 310·3 319·8 335·6 344·9 355·9	118-7 146-2 172-3 199-5 218-7 267-8 307-5 329-7 353-7 378-5 401-8 426-7 454-8	118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7 321-8 353-7 376-1 397-9 423-8 440-7
UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food †	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries	Consumer durables	Food	Seasonal †	Non- seasonal †	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849	974 975 977 976 976	843 840 825 815 808	956 958 940 925 924	57 54 46 —	139 141 135 132 128	167 163 154 158 151	26 25 23 24 24	141 138 131 134 127	46 50 49 47 47	76 78 83 77 77
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990	101·9 106·9 115·2 126·1	102·0 107·3 116·1 127·4	101·9 107·0 115·5 126·4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2	101·9 106·6 112·9 122·1	100·9 106·7 —	101·2 103·7 107·2 111·3	101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4	101·6 102·4 105·0 116·4	101-0 105-0 111-6 119-9	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4	101·7 106·9 112·9 123·8
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17	100·0 103·3 111·0	100·0 103·4 111·7	100·0 103·3 111·2	100·0 103·2 108·5	100·0 103·7 109·4	100·0 102·8 110·9	100·0 101·2 104·5	100·0 102·9 107·4	100·0 103·7 103·2	100·0 102·7 108·2	100·0 106·4 113·1	100·0 103·7 109·9
1989 Apr 18 May 16 June 13	114·3 115·0 115·4	115·2 115·9 116·3	114·4 115·1 115·6	110·6 111·3 111·6	112·2 112·9 113·2	114·2 114·7 115·9	107·0 107·5 107·6	109·6 110·3 110·7	108-0 109-9 109-3	109·9 110·4 111·0	115·0 115·6 116·2	111.5 111.9 112.2
July 18 Aug 15 Sept 12	115·5 115·8 116·6	116·6 116·9 117·6	115·9 116·2 117·0	111-6 111-8 112-5	113·2 113·4 114·1	116·5 116·8 116·9	106·5 106·7 107·9	110·1 110·6 111·3	100-6 100-8 100-7	111·9 112·3 113·2	116·8 117·4 118·0	112-9 114-0 114-7
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	117-5 118-5 118-8	118·5 119·5 119·7	117·9 118·9 119·0	113-3 113-8 114-0	114·9 115·3 115·5	117·2 117·4	108-8 109-3 109-5	112·4 113·5 114·5	101·5 106·2 111·1	114·4 114·8 115·1	118·9 119·5 120·1	115·5 115·4 115·5
1990 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	119·5 120·2 121·4	120·2 120·9 122·1	119·6 120·3 121·4	114·6 115·3 115·9	116·1 116·7 117·3	Ξ	108·0 109·1 109·9	116·0 117·0 117·7	116·3 118·7 119·6	116·0 116·7 117·3	121·2 121·8 122·4	116·3 117·1 117·8
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	125·1 126·2 126·7	126·3 127·4 128·0	125-1 126-3 126-9	117·6 118·8 119·1	121·1 122·1 122·5	Ξ	111-0 111-6 111-5	118·8 120·1 120·0	123·4 123·6 118·3	118·0 119·4 120·3	123-9 125-0 125-9	121·5 123·8 124·3
July 17 Aug 14 Sept 11	126·8 128·1 129·3	128·4 129·6 131·1	127·3 128·5 129·8	119·1 120·3 121·6	122-6 123-7 124-9	=	109·7 110·7 112·5	118·8 120·0 120·3	108·1 112·2 111·5	120·7 121·4 121·8	127·1 127·7 129·1	125·8 126·7 127·4
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	130·3 130·0 129·9	132·2 131·7 131·4	130·7 130·4 130·2	122·6 122·7 122·6	125·8 125·9 125·9	Ξ	113·2 113·8 114·1	120·4 121·3 122·1	111-8 114-5 119-2	121·9 122·4 122·6	130·0 130·8 131·4	128·2 128·3 128·6
991 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	130·2 130·9 131·4	131-6 132-2 132-8	130·4 131·1 131·6	122·7 123·5 123·9	126·0 126·7 127·2		110·7 111·8 113·0	122·9 124·4 124·4	121·2 125·9 124·4	123·1 124·0 124·4	132·2 132·8 133·3	129·7 130·9 131·5
Apr 16	133-1	134-5	133-3	127-6	129-3	- X	115-2	125.9	125-6	125-8	137-9	139-3

† For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about their relative shares of household expenditure.

** The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6-7.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4 General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services		
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974	Weights
43 46	108	52 53 56	70	89	71	149	54 52	1975	
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57	1976	
46	112	58 60 59 59 62 62	63 64	82	71	139	54	1977	
48 44	113	60	64 64	80	70 69	140 143	56	1978 1979	
44	120 124	59	69	82 84	74	151	59 62	1980	
26	135	62	65	81	75	152	66	1981	
36 41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982	
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	1983	
36	149	65	69	70	72 75 76	158	65	1984	
37 40	153 153	65 62	65 63	75 75	77 81	156 157	62 58	1985 1986	
115-9	105-8	110.7	107-9	109-4	111.2	111.0	106-8		1974
147.7	125.5	147-4	131-2	125.7	138-6	143.9	135.5		1975
171.3	143-2	182-4	144·2 166·8	139-4	161-3	166-0	159-5		1976
209.7	161.8	211.3	166-8	157-4	188-3	190-3	173-3		1977
226-2	173-4	227.5	182-1	171.0	206-7	207-2	192.0		1978
247.6	208-9	250.5	201·9 226·3	187-2	236·4 276·9	243·1 288·7	213·9 262·7	A1	1979 1980
290·1 358·2	269·5 318·2	313·2 380·0	237-2	205·4 208·3	300.7	322.6	300.8	Annual averages	1980
113·3	358-3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6	averages	1982
140.9	367-1	465-4	250-4	214-8	345-6	366-3	342.9		1983
189.0	400.7	478-8	256.7	214-6	364.7	374-7	357.3		1984
532-5	452-3	499-3	263-9	222-9	392-2	392-5	381-3		1985
584-9	478-1	506-0	266-7	229-2	409-2	390-1	400-5		1986
124.0	110-3	124-9	118-3	118-6	125-2	130-3	115.8	Jan 14	1975
162-6	134-8	168-7	140·8 157·0	131.5 148.5	152·3 176·2	157·0 178·9	154·0 166·8	Jan 13	3 1976 3 1977
193·2 222·8	154·1 164·3	198·8 219·9	157·0 175·2	163-6	198-6	198.7	186.6	Jan 18	7 1978
231.5	190-3	233-1	187-3	176.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	Jan 16	1978
269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	258-8	268-4	246.9	Jan 15	1980
296.6	285.0	355-7	231.0	207-5	293.4	299-5	289-2	Jan 13	3 1981
392-1	350.0	401-9	231·0 239·5	207.1	312-5	299·5 330·5	325-6	Jan 12	1982
126-2	348-1	467-0	245-8	210.9	337-4	353.9	337-6	Jan 11	1 1983
150-8	382-6	469-3	252-3	210-4	353.3	370-8	350.6	Jan 10	1984
08-1	416-4	487-5	257.7	217-4	378-4	379-6	369-7	Jan 15	1985
645·7 602·9	463.7	507-0	265-2	225-2	402.9	393-1	393-1	Jan 14	1 1986
1112.4	502-4	506-1	265-6	230.8	413-0	399.7	408-8	Jan 13	3 1987

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods *	Household services *	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services *	Motoring expendi- ture *	Fares and other travel *	Leisure goods *	Leisure services *		
38 36 36 34 32	157 160 175 185 192	61 55 54 50 46	73 74 71 71 71 70	44 41 41 40 45	74 72 73 69 63	38 37 37 37 39 38	127 132 128 131 141	22 23 23 23 21 20	47 50 47 48 48	30 29 29 30 30	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Weights
100·1	103·3	99·1	102·1	101·9	101·1	101·9	103·4	101·5	101·6	101-6	Annual averages	1987
103·4	112·5	101·6	105·9	106·8	104·4	106·8	108·1	107·5	104·2	108-1		1988
106·4	135·3	107·3	110·1	112·5	109·9	114·1	114·0	115·2	107·4	115-1		1989
113·6	163·7	115·9	115·4	119·6	115·0	122·7	120·9	123·4	112·4	124-5		1990
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	Jan 13	1987
101·4	103·9	98·3	103·3	105·0	101-1	104·3	105·1	105·1	102·8	103·6	Jan 12	1988
105·6	124·6	104·2	107·5	110·3	105-9	110·4	110·6	112·9	105·1	112·1	Jan 17	1989
105·8	134·0	105·4	109·5	111-7	109·8	113·1	114·2	113·4	106-0	113·5	Apr 18	1989
105·8	134·7	106·4	109·9	111-8	110·5	113·7	115·2	114·6	107-2	114·3	May 16	
105·9	135·5	107·6	110·1	111-8	110·6	114·0	115·5	115·6	107-4	114·5	June 13	
105·8	136·6	108·4	110·0	112·2	108-6	114·9	115·4	115·9	107-6	115-2	July 18	
105·8	137·4	108·7	110·5	112·2	108-7	115·3	114·6	116·1	107-6	115-6	Aug 15	
106·4	138·2	109·0	110·9	113·2	111-0	115·6	115·1	116·3	107-8	117-2	Sept 12	
107·7	139·6	109·4	115·5	114·2	112·3	116·3	115·4	116-6	108-7	117·4	Oct 17	
108·1	143·9	109·7	111·8	115·1	113·0	116·7	115·0	117-0	109-9	118·4	Nov 14	
108·2	144·8	110·0	112·2	115·2	113·2	117·3	114·0	117-1	110-0	118·4	Dec 12	
108·3	145-8	110·6	112-0	116·3	110·8	118·6	115·0	117·5	110·1	119·6	Jan 16	1990
108·4	146-7	109·9	112-8	116·7	112·4	119·4	115·4	121·4	110·5	119·9	Feb 13	
108·4	151-0	110·1	113-9	116·8	113·3	120·2	116·0	121·5	111·0	120·0	Mar 13	
112·4	165·4	111·7	114·5	117·1	115·0	121·1	118·8	121·8	111.5	122·8	Apr 10	
114·8	166·7	114·3	115·1	117·9	115·6	121·7	119·4	122·4	112.2	123·4	May 15	
115·0	167·6	116·0	115·5	118·4	115·3	122·0	119·9	123·8	112.3	124·1	June 12	
115·0	169·0	116·7	114·7	119·3	112-5	122·8	120·7	124-2	112·1	124·4	July 17	
115·1	170·1	118·6	115·7	119·5	113-8	123·9	123·5	124-8	112·5	124·8	Aug 14	
115·2	171·0	119·5	116·7	121·7	116-4	124·9	126·3	125-0	112·9	127·7	Sept 11	
116·5	172·0	121·9	117·2	123·2	117·6	125·6	127·5	126·0	114·2	128·4	Oct 16	
116·9	169·7	120·8	118·0	124·0	118·6	126·1	125·4	126·1	114·9	129·2	Nov 13	
117·6	169·6	120·5	118·5	124·0	118·6	126·2	123·0	126·2	115·1	129·6	Dec 11	
118-2	170·6	121-6	116·7	125·5	114·2	127·2	122-8	130·8	114·9	130·7	Jan 15	1991
118-3	171·4	121-6	118·2	125·6	115·2	128·4	122-8	132·2	115·7	130·8	Feb 12	
118-4	172·2	120-2	119·5	126·1	116·8	129·0	123-6	132·7	115·3	130·8	Mar 12	
132-1	161-8	121-3	121-6	128-5	119-3	131.9	128-1	133-6	117-2	137-8	Apr 16	

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All	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	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
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
1989	Apr 18	8·0	5·0	6·0	5·1	2·5	21·9	6·4	4·3	5·7	6·5	6·7	6·7	7·2	2·0	4·8
	May 16	8·3	5·3	6·2	5·0	2·0	23·1	5·7	4·2	5·5	5·4	7·0	7·4	7·4	2·8	5·4
	June 13	8·3	5·6	6·1	5·1	2·2	23·4	5·1	4·3	5·3	5·0	6·9	6·7	8·1	3·1	5·6
	July 18	8·2	5·9	6·5	5·4	2·3	24·0	4·6	3·9	4·8	5·1	7·3	5·7	7·4	3·1	6·4
	Aug 15	7·3	5·9	6·3	5·8	2·1	18·7	5·1	3·8	4·5	5·2	7·3	4·7	6·9	2·8	6·5
	Sept 12	7·6	6·2	6·2	5·8	2·6	18·6	5·2	3·5	5·0	5·9	7·2	4·9	6·9	3·2	6·0
	Oct 17	7·3	7·1	6·4	5·9	3·4	15·7	5·5	3.6	5·5	5·1	7·6	4·7	6·8	3·5	6·2
	Nov 14	7·7	7·4	6·6	5·8	2·9	17·9	5·6	3.6	5·9	5·0	7·3	4·5	6·8	4·8	6·1
	Dec 12	7·7	7·5	6·9	6·1	2·9	18·2	5·7	4.0	5·9	4·9	7·5	3·8	6·8	4·8	6·0
1990	Jan 16	7·7	8-0	7·2	5·8	2·6	17·0	6·1	4·2	5·4	4·6	7·4	4·0	4·1	4·8	6·7
	Feb 13	7·5	8-6	7·3	6·0	2·6	15·5	5·5	4·2	5·3	4·9	7·7	4·0	7·2	4·7	6·9
	Mar 13	8·1	8-7	7·3	6·2	2·5	18·2	5·6	4·6	5·3	5·2	8·2	3·8	7·2	5·0	6·9
	Apr 10	9·4	8·4	7·7	9·0	6·2	23·4	6·0	4·6	4·8	4·7	7·1	4·0	7-4	5·2	8·2
	May 15	9·7	8·9	8·1	10·6	8·5	23·8	7·4	4·7	5·5	4·6	7·0	3·6	6-8	4·7	8·0
	June 12	9·8	8·4	8·3	10·8	8·6	23·7	7·8	4·9	5·9	4·2	7·0	3·8	7-1	4·6	8·4
	July 17	9·8	7·9	8·8	11·4	8·7	23·7	7·7	4·3	6·3	3·6	6·9	4·6	7·2	4·2	8·0
	Aug 14	10·6	8·5	8·8	11·1	8·8	23·8	9·1	4·7	6·5	4·7	7·5	7·8	7·5	4·6	8·0
	Sept 11	10·9	8·1	9·4	11·1	8·3	23·7	9·6	5·2	7·5	4·9	8·0	9·7	7·5	4·7	9·0
	Oct 13	10·9	7·1	9·3	11·0	8·2	23·2	11·4	5·1	7·9	4·7	8·0	10·5	8·1	5·1	9·4
	Nov 13	9·7	6·9	9·5	11·2	8·1	17·9	10·1	5·5	7·7	5·0	8·1	9·0	7·8	4·5	9·1
	Dec 11	9·3	6·6	9·4	11·3	8·7	17·1	9·5	5·6	7·6	4·8	7·6	7·9	7·8	4·6	9·5
1991	Jan 15	9·0	5·9	9·1	11·5	9·1	17·0	9·9	4·2	7·9	3·1	7·3	6·8	11-3	4·4	9·3
	Feb 12	8·9	6·3	9·0	11·8	9·1	16·8	10·6	4·8	7·6	2·5	7·5	6·4	8-9	4·7	9·1
	Mar 12	8·2	5·7	8·9	11·6	9·2	14·0	9·2	4·9	8·0	3·1	7·3	6·6	9-2	3·9	9·0
	Apr 16	6-4	6-0	11-3	14-7	17-5	-2.2	8.6	6-2	9.7	3.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	5.1	12-2

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	son pensione	er household	s	Two-per	son pension	er household	s	General	index of reta	il prices (exc	I. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100									1333			1 100
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	119-9	122-4	115.4	118-3	120-2	122-6	115.2	118-5	120.3	122-6
1991	123-8				123-7		.202	0	123-4	110.5	120.5	122.0

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.

Group indices: annual averages 6.7

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durak house goods	ehold	Clothing and footwear		eous and	insport d nicles	Serv	rices
INDEX FOR ONE	-PERSON PENS	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS	790	- 63		Dan Sin		10 18 H	1 1 2 2 2			JAN 15,	1974 = 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336-2 352-9 370-1 382-0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441·6 489·8 533·3 587·2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255-3 263-0 274-3 281-3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393 417 451 468	·3 43 ·6 45	8-3 8-6	311 321 343 357	3
1987 January	386-5	344-6	448-5	438-4	605-5	510-5			231-7					
INDEX FOR TWO	PERSON PEN	SIONER H	HOUSEHOLDS											
1983 1984 1985 1986	333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2	296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6	358-2 384-3 406-7 432-9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440·6 488·5 531·6 584·4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257·4 264·3 275·8 281·2		223-8 223-9 232-4 239-5	383 405 438 456	6-8 40 3-1 42	3·1 7·0 9·9 8·5	320 331 353 368	·1 ·8
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448-8	456-0	602-3	512-2	500		240.5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL PE	RICES												
1983 1984 1985 1986	329·8 343·9 360·7 371·5	308·8 326·1 336·3 347·3	364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	366·5 387·7 412·1 430·6	440·9 489·0 532·5 584·9	465·4 478·8 499·3 506·0	250·4 256·7 263·9 266·7		214·8 214·6 222·9 229·2	345 364 392 409	1.7 37 2.2 39	6·3 4·7 2·5 0·1	342 357 381 400	·3 ·3
1987 January	377-8	354.0	454-8	440.7	602-9	506-1			230-8					
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
INDEX FOR ONE									101.1	100.0	100.0	100.0		1987 = 100
1987 1988 1989 1990	101·1 104·8 110·6 118·9	101-1 104-6 110-8 120-0	102·8 109·7 116·7 126·4	101·8 106·4 111·9 122·3	100·2 103·5 106·5 113·8	99·1 101·3 106·8 116·2	102·1 106·2 110·9 116·5	101·1 104·5 109·1 116·4	101·1 104·5 109·3 115·3	102·3 109·1 119·3 129·4	102·9 107·9 115·1 124·1	102·8 108·7 114·9 121·7	103·5 109·3 116·2 124·8	100·4 103·3 106·1 111·2
INDEX FOR TWO	D-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	HOUSEHOLDS											
1987 1988 1989 1990	101·2 105·0 110·9 119·1	101·1 104·7 111·0 120·4	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-3	101·8 106·7 112·4 123·1	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·7	99·1 101·4 106·8 115·7	102·2 106·1 110·5 115·8	100·9 103·8 107·9 114·9	101·2 104·5 109·4 115·5	102·3 108·8 118·3 127·6	103·0 107·4 114·2 122·8	102·8 108·7 115·2 122·1	103-4 109-4 116-3 124-6	100·5 103·7 106·7 112·1
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	RICES												
1987 1988 1989 1990	101·6 105·8 111·5 119·2	101·1 104·6 110·5 119·4	102-8 109-6 116-5 126-4	101·7 106·9 112·9 123·8	100·1 103·4 106·4 113·6	99·1 101·6 107·3 115·9	102·1 105·9 110·1 115·4	101·9 106·8 112·5 119·6	101·1 104·4 109·9 115·0	101·9 106·8 114·1 122·7	103-4 108-1 114-0 120-9	101·5 107·5 115·2 123·4	101·6 104·2 107·4 112·4	101-6 108-1 115-1 124-5

Notes: 1 The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-quarters of their total income from state benefits.

2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. The indices for January 1987 are given for those groups which are broadly comparable with the new groups to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date. (See General Notes below.)

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Calculations

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

Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1987=100) X (Jan 1974=100) - -100 Index for earlier month (Jan 1974=100)

For example, to find the percentage change in the index for all items between June 1986 and October 1987, take the index for October 1987 (102.9), multiply it by the January1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months. A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in table 6.2 on pp 120-121 of the March 1987 issue of $\it Employment~Gazette.$

Structure

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

Definitions

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

Nationalised industries: Index for goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries. These are coal and solid fuels, electricity, water, sewerage and environmental charges (from August 1976), rail fares and postage. Telephone charges were included until December 1984, gas until December 1986, and bus fares until January 1989. From December 1989 the Nationalised Industries index is no longer published. Industries remaining nationalised in December 1989 were coal, electricity, postage and rail.

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxem- bourg
Annual averages											
985	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
986	103·4	103·5	101·3	103·6	99·9	123·0	108·8	102·7	103·8	105·8	100·3
987	107·7	106·9	102·9	107·8	100·1	143·2	114·5	105·9	107·1	110·9	100·2
988	113·0	110·7	104·1	112·7	101·4	162·5	120·0	108·7	109·4	116·5	101·7
989	121·8	116·4	107·3	118·1	104·2	184·9	128·2	112·5	113·9	123·8	105·1
990	133·3	123·0	111·0	121·2	107·0	222·6	136·8	116·3	117·6	131·8	109·0
Monthly											
990 Apr	132·3	121·8	110·2	120-2	106·5	212·6	134·9	115-4	117-1	130·2	108·1
May	133·4	122·3	110·2	121-1	106·7	218·9	134·9	115-7		130·6	108·3
June	133·9	122·7	110·3	120-8	106·8	223·8	135·3	115-9		131·2	108·3
July	134·1	123-0	110-7	120·4	106·8	223-2	137·0	116·2	118:0	131-6	108-5
Aug	135·4	123-7	111-3	121·7	107·1	224-5	137·7	116·9		132-5	109-0
Sep	136·7	124-6	112-4	122·7	107·5	232-3	139·2	117·5		133-2	109-7
Oct	137·8	125·5	113·1	122·9	108·2	237·9	140·5	118·2	118.7	134·3	110·8
Nov	137·4	125·6	112·7	122·8	108·0	241·3	140·2	118·0		135·1	111·4
Dec	137·3	125·7	112·6	122·5	108·1	245·4	140·5	117·9		135·4	111·3
991 Jan	137-6	126-3	113·4	122·5	108-8	244-9	142·2	118-4	119-6R	136·3	111-4
Feb	138-4	126-8P	113·8	122·8	109-1	245-3	142·0	118-6R		137·5P	111-5
Mar	138-9	127-1P	113·3	123·0P	109-0	249-7	142·5	118-7P		137·9P	111-7
Apr	140-7			.,							
ncreases on a year ea	rlier										
985 986 987 988 989 989	6·1 3·4 4·2 4·9 7·8 9·4	6·1 3·6 3·3 3·6 5·1 5·7	4·9 1·3 1·6 1·2 3·1 3·4	4·7 3·6 4·1 4·5 4·8 2·6	2·2 -0·3 0·3 1·2 2·8 2·7	19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5 13·8 20·4	7·8 8·8 5·2 4·8 6·8 6·7	5.9 2.7 3.1 2.6 3.5 3.4	5·4 3·8 3·2 2·1 4·1 3·2	9·2 5·8 4·8 5·0 6·3 6·5	Per cent 4·1 0·3 -0·1 1·5 3·3 3·7
onthly											
990 Apr	9·4	5·4	3·2	2·4	2·3	17·9	7·0	3·2	3.5	6·2	3·6
May	9·7	5·4	3·1	2·4	2·3	21·0	6·8	3·0		6·0	3·4
June	9·8	5·4	3·0	2·5	2·3	21·7	6·6	3·0		6·1	3·1
July	9·8	5·5	3·0	2·1	2·4	21-6	6·2	3·0	2.8	6·2	3·0
Aug	10·6	5·9	3·3	2·6	2·8	21-9	6·5	3·5		6·7	3·3
Sep	10·9	6·1	3·7	3·1	3·1	21-8	6·4	3·8		6·7	3·7
Oct	10·9	6·3	4·3	2·7	3·3	22·3	7·0	3.9	2.7	6·8	4·2
Nov	9·7	5·9	4·0	2·2	3·0	22·9	6·7	3.5		6·8	4·5
Dec	9·3	5·7	3·5	1·9	2·8	22·8	6·5	3.4		6·6	4·4
991 Jan	9·0	5·6	3·9	2·5	2·8	21·7	6·7	3·5	2.6	6·3	3·0
Feb	8·9	5·5P	4·0	2·6	2·7	21·8	5·9	3·5		6·4P	3·2
Mar	8·2	5·2P	3·3	2·3P	2·5	19·5	5·9	3·2P		6·3P	3·5

Source: Eurostat

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.

2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupiers' shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies. Within the EC, only Ireland and the UK include mortgage interest payments directly. Of the other ten members there are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The other four members—Germany (FR), Netherlands, Belgium, Spain-take account of owner-occupiers' shelter costs using rental equivalents. Among other major developed nations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand include mortgage interest payments directly in their Consumer Prices Indices.

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzer- land	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	
100·0 100·2 99·8 100·6 101·7 104·2	100·0 111·7 122·2 133·9 150·8 170·9	100·0 101·9 105·7 110·0 115·3 121·5	100·0 100·6 100·7 101·4 103·7 107·0	100·0 100·8 102·2 104·2 107·4 113·2	100-0 101-7 103-1 105-1 107-8 111-3	100·0 107·2 116·5 124·3 130·0 135·4	100·0 104·2 108·6 114·9 122·3 135·1	100-0 103-6 107-1 112-6 120-0 127-3	100·0 104·1 108·7 113·1 118·7 124·4	Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
										Monthly
103·7 103·8 103·7	167·4 169·2 169·8	119-9 120-1 120-8	106·3 107·1 106·5	111·8 112·3 112·5	110·4 110·5 110·8	134·5 134·8 135·2	133·5 134·2 134·1	126·4 127·0 127·3	123·0 123·6 124·1	1990 Apr May June
104·0 104·4 105·3	171·0 173·1 175·1	121-3 122-4 123-4	106·4 106·9 107·9	112-6 113-8 114-3	112·2 112·8 112·6	135-4 135-2 136-5	135·4 136·3 137·9	127·5 128·1 128·8	124·7 124·8 125·2	July Aug Sep
105-6 105-6 105-4	177·0 178·2 179·6	124·1 124·4 124·4	109·3 108·9 108·8	115·0 116·0 116·0	112-7 112-3 112-3	137·6 137·6 137·2	138·8 139·3 139·1	129·2 129·1 129·0	126-2 126-9 126-8	Oct Nov Dec
105·5 105·6 106·1	181-4 184-6 185-5	125·2 125·4 125·5	109·5 109·2 109·5P	117·0 118·1 118·1	112·9 113·8	137-8 138-3 139-3	142·4 146·3 146·9	130·9 131·6 131·7	130-2 130-2 130-7	1991 Jan Feb Mar
										Apr
Per cent 2·3 0·2 -0·4 0·8 1·1 2·5	19·6 11·8 9·3 9·6 12·6 13·3	3·5 1·9 3·7 4·1 4·8 5·4	2·0 0·6 0·1 0·7 2·3 3·2	3·4 0·8 1·4 2·0 3·1 5·4	3·3 1·7 1·4 1·9 2·6 3·2	5·5 7·2 8·7 6·7 4·6 4·2	7·4 4·2 4·2 5·8 6·4 10·5	6·3 3·6 3·7 4·9 6·6 6·1	4·2 4·2 4·4 4·0 5·0 4·8	ses on a year earlier Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
										Monthly
2·1 2·2 2·2	12·9 14·0 13·6	4·7 4·4 4·7	2·5 2·7 2·2	4·7 5·0 5·0	3·1 3·0 2·9	4·0 3·9 3·6	10·0 10·2 9·7	6·1 6·3 5·6	5·0 4·5 4·3	1990 Apr May June
2·3 2·4 2·7	13·3 12·7 13·7	4·8 5·6 6·2	2·3 2·9 3·0	5·3 6·1 6·0	3·0 3·2 3·7	3.6 3.8 3.9	10·8 11·1 11·5	5·8 6·2 5·7	4·1 4·2 4·3	July Aug Sep
2·9 2·9 2·7	14·4 14·1 13·7	6·3 6·3 6·1	3·5 4·2 3·8	6·4 6·0 5·3	3·7 3·9 3·5	4·6 4·5 4·4	11·3 11·4 10·9	5·6 5·6 4·9	4⋅8 5⋅0 5⋅0	Oct Nov Dec
2·9 2·6 2·7	12·9 12·3 12·2	5·7 5·3 4·9	4·5 3·9 3·8P	5·5 6·2 5·8	3·4 3·3	4·0 4·0 3·5	10·0 12·6 9·9	4·9 5·0 4·8	6·8 6·2 6·3	1991 Jan Feb Mar
										Apr

TOURISM **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

TH	OI	ISA	ND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other	All tourism-related industries
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	recreational services 977, 979	
Self-employed *						
1981	48.0	51-7	1.6	36.4	18-4	156-1
Employees in employment						
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	245-9	274·5	143-3	245·5	348·6	1,257·8
1988 Mar	245·3	274-3	139·3	240·9	353·3	1,253·0
June	265·1	289-3	140·5	281·2	374·6	1,350·8
Sept	265·9	304-5	139·5	287·3	375·7	1,372·9
Dec	269·9	313-1	144·9	251·7	347·9	1,327·4
1989 Mar	268·4	316-4	139·9	259·1	345·2	1,328·9
June	290·1	326-2	140·4	301·0	375·8	1,433·4
Sept	295·3	329-1	143·3	310·6	378·9	1,457·3
Dec	296·6	336-3	144·5	282·1	338·1	1,397·3
1990 Mar	294·1	326-3	140·9	278-8	340·1	1,380·2
June	306·0	338-8	142·3	317-6	390·2	1,494·9
Sept	310·1	338-3	144·9	320-8	383·7	1,497·7
Dec	301·6	333-3	150·0	285-6	349·1	1,419·6
Change Dec 1990 on Dec 1 Absolute (thousands) Percentage	989 +5·3 +1·8	-3·0 -0·9	+5·5 +3·8	+3·5 +1·2	+11·0 +3·2	+22·3 +1·6

* 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 CURREN		
	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)		
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	6,945	9,357	-2,032 -2,412		
1990 (e) R	7,725	9,825	-2,100		
Percentage change 1990/1989	_0	1.6			

1989 1990 (e	e) R	6,184 6,945 7,725		9,357 9,825		-2,032 -2,412 -2,100	
Percent	tage change 1990/1989	+8		+6			
		Overseas visito	ers to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1989	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,183 1,567 2,537 1,658	1,715 1,671 1,700 1,859	1,583 2,212 3,693 1,869	2,364 2,259 2,273 2,461	-400 -645 -1,156 -211	649 -588 -573 -602
1990 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 R Q4 (e)	1,380 1,862 2,825 1,660	2,034 1,940 1,916 1,837	1,696 2,526 3,747 1,855	2,530 2,512 2,378 2,404	-316 -664 -922 -195	-496 -572 -462 -567
1990 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr Juny Juny R Aug R Sept R Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	491 402 487 538 619 705 943 1021 861 650 510 500	632 730 672 624 686 630 648 623 645 599 644 594	583 485 628 696 730 1,100 1,091 1,394 1,262 950 505 400	904 807 819 830 825 857 829 810 739 800 811	-92 -83 -141 -158 -111 -395 -148 -373 -401 -300 +5 +100	-272 -77 -147 -206 -139 -227 -181 -187 -94 -201 -167 -199
1991 P	Jan (e)	395	520	555	871	-160	-351

(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.

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

THE STREET	All areas	2000	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	Helico o compressor a compre
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
979	12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464		2,196 2,082 2,105	7,873	2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418
980	12.421		2,082	7.910	2,429
981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
982	11.636		2,135 2,836	7,082	2,418
983	12.464		2,836	7,164	2,464 2,763
984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
985	14.449		3,797	7,870	2,782
986	14,449 13,897		3,797 2,843	8.355	2,782 2,699 2,855 2,859
987 988	15.566		3,394	9,317 9,669	2,855
988	15,799 17,338		3,272	9,669	2,859
989	17.338		3,481	10,689	3,168
990 (e) R	17,950		3,720	10,600	3,640
989 Q1 Q2	3,336	4,429	546	2,199	592
Q2	4,264	4,236	984	2,579	701
Q3	5,962	4,165	1,227	3,534 2,377	1,201
Q3 Q4	3,776	4,508	724	2,377	675
990 P Q1 Q2	3,353 4,573 6,376	4,708	605	2,060	688
Q2	4,573	4,366	1,097	2,618	859
Q3 R	6,376	4,516	1,325	3,740	1,311
Q4 (e)	3,650	4,362	690	2,180	780
990 P Jan	1,195 976	1,531	223	699	273
Feb	976	1,598	149	641	186
Mar	1,182	1,579	233	719	230
Apr May	1,422	1,377	234	973	215
May	1,495	1,522	386	797	312
June_	1,656	1,467	477	849 1,338	332 427
July R Aug R Sept R	2,231	1,548	466	1,338	42/
Aug R	2,334	1,445	188	1,349	498
Sept R	1,811	1,523	371	1,054	386
Oct (e)	1,450	1,470	330	800	320
Nov (e)	1,140	1,461	200	700	240
Dec (e)	1,060	1,431	160	680	220
991 P Jan (e)	1,000	1,258	180	590	230
Feb (e)	770	1,262	90	550	130

Notes: See table 8-2.

Visits abroad by UK residents 8.4

	All areas		North	Western	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	America	Europe	Me (Stevenson France)
978	13,443	control Perote nave process of the control of the c	782	11,517	1,144
979	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
1986	27,447		1,559	23,678	2,210
1987	28,828		1,823	24,519	2,486
1988	31,030		2,218	26,128	2,684
1989	31,040		2,250	25,810	2,980
989 Q1	5,404	8,167	327	4,316	761
Q2	7,951	7,642	563	6,747	642
Q3	11,622	7,522	815	10,097	710
Q4	6,053	7,699	512	4,969	571
990 P Q1	5,300	8,253	371	4,098	830
Q2	8,258	7,738	626	6,930	702
Q3 R	11,550	7,555	782	9,915	853
Q4 (e)	5,930	7,492	470	4,870	590
990 P Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July R Aug R Sept R Oct (e) Nov (e) Dec (e)	1,820 1,542 1,938 2,547 2,480 3,231 3,414 4,312 3,824 2,960 1,810	2,996 2,591 2,666 2,673 2,552 2,513 2,545 2,545 2,525 2,485 2,561 2,588 2,543	124 101 146 170 191 265 220 286 275 250 110	1,373 1,236 1,490 2,110 2,052 2,768 2,916 3,738 3,261 2,480 1,500 890	323 205 302 267 237 198 278 288 288 280 200
991 P Jan (e)	1,740	2,857	130	1,340	270
Feb (e)	1,470	2,479	90	1,210	170

Notes: See table 8-2.

O OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES ∠ Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	April	March	April	March	April	March	
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Job Release Scheme	N/A 1,422	54,655 1,503	N/A 64	5,323 70	N/A 72	3,636 73	
Jobshare Jobstart Allowance Restart interviews	151 804	148 1,062 † 558,471	17 113 *	18 144† 77,629	71 *	3 92† 35,063	

Note: Community industry figures which were formerly provided in Table 9.2 are no longer being published as they now form part of Youth Training. * Live cases as at October 26, 1990. † Live cases as at September 28, 1990.

"Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the end of the September Figures for April are not yet available and will be published in a future edition.

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, March 9 1991 to April 5 1991 †	2,302
Placed into open and shelfered employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 5 1991 to April 5 1991 †: into open employment	6,940
into sheltered employment Registered as disabled on April 15, 1991 ‡	660 368,276

† 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.

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers n 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

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

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

Those participants on government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

OVERTIME

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

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.

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.)

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

workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

not elsewhere specified

series revised from indicated entry onwards

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition

EC European Community

Regularly published statistics

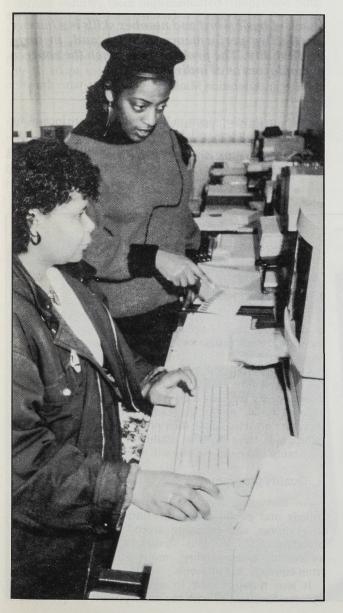
Employment and workforce	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series	M (Q)	June 91:	1:1	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	June 91:	5.
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment Industry: GB		May 91:	269	Manufacturing International comparisons Agriculture	M A	June 91: May 90:	5· 25
All industries: by division, class or group time series, by order group	Q M	May 91: June 91:	1.4 1.2	Coal-mining Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	Α	May 90:	25
Manufacturing: by division, class or group Occupation	M	June 91:	1.3	Latest figures: industry Regions: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M Q M	June 91: June 91: June 91:	1-1 1-1; 1-1;
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 90:	1.10			bullo 5 1.	
Local authorities manpower Region: GB	Q	Apr 91:	1.7	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
Sector: numbers and indices self-employed: by region	Q	May 91: Apr 90:	1·5 224	annual indices	M (Q)	June 91:	1.4
: by industry ensus of Employment		Apr 90:	222	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	M	June 91:	5.
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1989) GB and regions by industry (Sept 1989)		Apr 91: May 91:	209 308	Quarterly and annual indices	Q	June 91:	5.
nternational comparisons pprentices and trainees	Q	May 91:	1.9	Labour costs Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sept 90:	43
Manufacturing industries: by industry by region	A A	Dec 90: Mar 91:	1·14 1·15	Per unit of output	Q	June 91:	5.
mployment measures legistered disabled in the public sector	M A	May 91: Feb 91:	9·2 81	Retail prices			
abour turnover in manufacturing	D	Apr 90:	1.6	General index (RPI)	.,	luna Ott	
rade union membership	Α .	June 91:	337	Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M M	June 91: June 91:	6.
nemployment and vacancies				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	М	June 91:	6.
nemployment Summary: UK	M	June 91:	2-1	Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M M	June 91: June 91:	6.
: GB	M M	June 91:	2.2	Annual summary Revision of weights	A	May 89: Apr 89:	24 19
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q)	June 91: June 91:	2.1	Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing	M (Q)	June 91:	6-
Broad category: GB Detailed category: UK and GB	M Q	June 91: June 91:	2·2 2·6	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	June 91:	6.
Region: summary Age: time series UK	Q M (Q)	June 91: June 91:	2·6 2·7	Revision of weights Food prices	A M	June 91: June 91:	35 6-
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	June 91: June 91:	2·15 2·8	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: June 91:	26 6-
Region and area			2:3				
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	June 91: June 91:	2.4	Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Jan 91:	7.
: counties, local areas : parliamentary constituencies	M M	June 91: June 91:	2·9 2·10	: per person Composition of expenditure	Q years	Jan 91:	7.
Age and duration: summary Flows	Q	June 91:	2.6	Quarterly summary	Q	Jan 91: Jan 91:	7.
UK, time series GB, time series	M D	June 91: May 84:	2.19	In detail Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Jan 91:	7· 7·
Age time series	M	June 91:	2·19 2·20 2·23/24/26	Industrial disputes: stoppages of w	vork		
Regions and duration Age and duration	D D	Oct 88: Oct 88:	2-21/22/25	Summary: latest figures	M	June 91:	4· 4·
Students: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	M M	June 91: June 91:	2·13 9·3	time series Latest year and annual series	M A	June 91: July 89:	34
International comparisons Ethnic origin	М	June 91: Mar 90:	2·18 125	Industry Monthly: Broad sector: time series	М	June 91:	4.
emporarily stopped				Annual: Detailed : Prominent stoppages	A	July 90: July 90:	33 34
Latest figures: by UK region	M	June 91:	2.14	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	М	June 91:	4.
acancies				Latest year for main industries	A	July 90:	34
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	М	June 91:	3-1	Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent	A	July 90:	
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M M	June 91: June 91:	3·2 3·3	years by industry International comparisons	A A	July 90: Dec 90:	33 60
Redundancies				Tourism			
onfirmed: GB time series	М	May 91:	2.30	Employment in tourism: by industry Time series GB	M	June 91:	8-
Regions Industries	M	May 91: June 91:	2·30 2·31	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	M	June 91:	8-
dvance notifications	S (M)	May 90: July 86:	287 284	residents	М	June 91:	8-
ayments: GB latest quarter	U	July 60.	204	Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism	М	June 91:	8-
arnings and hours				Visits to the UK by country of residence Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 91: Apr 91:	8- 8-
verage earnings Whole economy (New series) index				Visits abroad by country visited Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 91:	8-
Main industrial sectors	M	June 91:	5.1	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 91:	8-
Industries Underlying trend ew Earnings Survey (April estimates)	M Q (M)	June 91: Dec 90:	5·3 654	Visitor nights	ă	Apr 91:	8-
ew Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	Α	Nov 90:	571	YTS			
Time series	M (A)	June 91:	5.6	Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90;	9-
verage weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers] Manufacturing and certain other				Regional aid			
industries	DIA	time 04		Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 91:	9.
ummary (Oct) Detailed results	B(A) A	June 91: Apr 91:	5·4 227	Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region	Q	Apr 91: May 91:	9.
Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 90:	222	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 91:	9

Special Feature

Basic Skills at Work

by Nicola Rapp

A new programme of action, 'Basic Skills at Work', is designed to help TECs and LEAs tackle the problems of poor literacy and numeracy levels in the workplace. Why is it necessary and how will it work?



The Basic Skills at Work (BSAW) programme was announced in January 1991. Sponsored by the Employment Department in partnership with the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office Education Department and administered by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU), it will provide funding for Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Local Education Authorities (LEAs) to develop new approaches to literacy and numeracy training

The Employment Department has supported basic skills training in two ways-directly through sponsorship of training programmes, and indirectly through extensive funding of development work leading to improvements in effectiveness and quality, such as the initiative which produced the Wordpower and Numberpower certificates (see below). In addition, Employment Service staff identify people who need help with basic skills to enhance their employability and guide them into suitable training.

This new programme of action, for which the Government is making a grant to ALBSU of £3 million for the next three years (1991–94), is designed to increase the quantity and quality of basic skills training. It is being targeted both at unemployed people needing to improve their literacy, numeracy and basic skills and those in employment who cannot progress or move into new areas without a higher level of basic skills. It will be administered by ALBSU and is open to applications from all TECs and

There are three elements to the programme:

- 1. A basic skills 'needs survey', using a framework commissioned by ALBSU. The surveys, partly funded by ALBSU, will provide TECs and LEAs with information about work-related needs among adults in their area. This will supply valuable detailed information about the level of basic skills needs in different parts of the UK.
- 2. A free consultancy provided by ALBSU for TECs and LEAs, including an 'audit' of existing provision and an assessment of how far it is reaching estimated need.
- 3. Pilot projects with TECs and LEAs intended to explore new methods of providing basic skills training for

unemployed adults and people in work. Approximately 30 projects will be set up, with ALBSU meeting up to 75 per cent of the costs for one year.

The lessons learned from the pilot projects will be disseminated nationally to assist the development of similar partnerships between TECs and LEAs in basic skills training.

The role of the TECs

The Government and ALBSU believe that the TECs are best placed to work with individuals and employers to raise basic skills levels in a number of ways. Each TEC has a local perspective and local employers on its board, and is therefore in the best position to understand and respond to local training and employment needs.

The TECs already play a central role in developing and implementing Employment Training and Youth Training as well as Training Credits, Compacts, education/business partnerships and Work Related Further Education. It will now be possible for long-term objectives and achievable targets for basic skills training to be integrated into all TEC provision where applicable.

The TECs will be fully supported in this work by the expertise and experience of ALBSU, which will provide information on basic skills needs, examples of good practice already in operation, and assistance with monitoring and evaluation of the pilot projects.

Why BSAW is needed

Here are three sums for you to do: Add £7.50 + £2.00 + £15.00. Divide £30.35 by 5.

Calculate the area of a wall $12m \times 8m$.

Finished? No problems? For many people, however, this sort of question presents varying degrees of difficulty. A survey in 1990 of 1,000 people aged 21–60 found that 12 per cent could not answer the first sum, 40 per cent the second, and 39 per cent the last one.

Simple mathematics is just one of the 'gateway skills' of basic literacy and numeracy which many people have problems mastering or need help to brush up on.

It is estimated that about 6 million people (13 per cent of adults) in the United Kingdom have varying degrees of difficulty with reading, writing, spelling, written or oral communication skills, and numeracy. Of these, some 3 million are in the labour force.

Some 15 per cent of entrants to ET are currently identified as needing help with literacy and numeracy. A 1987 survey of Youth Training schemes estimated that between 17–26 per cent of trainees needed some basic skills support.

There are numerous reasons why people have difficulties with basic skills. They may have missed schooling due to illness or truancy, or they may have lacked the support and encouragement for learning at home or school. Some may have a specific learning difficulty such as dyslexia. In other cases, skills learnt at school may have become 'rusty' over time through lack of use.

In previous years, people without basic skills could often 'get by' doing unskilled or manual jobs. But it is becoming increasingly important for everyone to have a firm grasp of the basic communication skills. They are the building blocks which help people move on to vocational training and employment. Without them, individuals cannot make use of opportunites open to them, or develop their potential or job prospects.

The cost to industry

The lack of basic skills has a considerable effect on the

national economy, which is something employers cannot afford to ignore.

- A health and safety notice is issued—can you be sure all your staff will be able to read it?
- A machine breaks down for the second time in two weeks. Nobody knows why because the report form was not filled in.
- An important telephone message from your best client is inaccurately taken by a member of staff, resulting in an embarrassing, time-consuming misunderstanding.

Lack of basic skills among a company's staff goes hand in hand with: poor product quality; limited job mobility and flexibility; high staff turnover; skills shortages; high tolerance of waste; time wasted in rectifying mistakes; unwillingness of staff to take part in training or take on new roles; training failure; heavy reliance on supervisory staff; and the greater likelihood of industrial accidents and injuries.

These, in various combinations, result in poor efficiency and low productivity levels. For example, the direct cost of illiteracy in the USA has been estimated at about \$20 billion a year.

'Lack of basic word and number skills is a barrier to effective performance at work and, in turn, profitability. The problem is as much the concern of employers as of individuals.'

Tim Eggar, Education Minister.

Four major developments in British industry are increasing the need for workers with higher level basic skills:

- demographic changes and the need for multi-skilled staff;
- quality initiatives, such as Total Quality Management;
- new technology;
- increased international competition and the Single European market.

1. A changing workforce

The number of young people entering the labour market is declining, and employers therefore need to start recruiting from other, 'non-traditional' groups, such as those with basic skills difficulties.

Moreover, skills shortages are a recognised constraint on the expansion of British industry. Eighty per cent of the workforce for the year 2000 is already in work, but will not necessarily be doing the same jobs then. Employers therefore need to enable their present workforce to retrain or upgrade their skills in readiness for future demands. Flexibility and multi-skilling will be the keywords.

2. Quality programmes

An increasing number of organisations in both the private and public sectors are introducing total quality programmes and receiving accreditation under British Standard BS5750. This demands a high degree of awareness, understanding, motivation and commitment from employees at all levels.

It also requires staff to undertake some training to become familiarised with the concept of total quality and understand how they will be expected to contribute. This may be the first time some employees have had workplace training, and it may bring to light basic skills deficiencies.

3. New technology

New techology has already changed the nature of work dramatically over the past decade, and continues to raise the basic skills content of most jobs. There are fewer and fewer jobs requiring few or no basic skills at all.

In many British companies 40–60 per cent of shopfloor workers now need to be able to use a computer for tasks such as stock control, warehouse management and handling equipment. In clerical, administrative and management positions the figure rises to 70–100 per cent.

The introduction of Statistical Process Control (SPC) and Shop Floor Data Collection (SFDC) in the engineering industry, both of which involve considerable use of new technology, has emphasised the need for good basic skills. Even jobs like shelf-filling and operating a supermarket checkout till, which were previously fairly simple tasks, have become part of sophisticated stock control procedures and require greater skills of the staff.

4. Competition for business

British industry faces unprecedented competition both nationally and internationally, especially as 1992 approaches. Therefore, if British companies hope to win domestic and foreign contracts it is vital that they employ people who are sufficiently confident in basic skills to be able to adapt to change, learn new skills and assimilate more information.

'It's about morale, improved promotion, greater efficiency, innovation and a flexible workforce. Basic skills can unlock talents that have been trapped in many people.'

Norman Willis, General Secretary, TUC.

Taking up training

There is obviously a considerable number of people who need help with basic skills. Employers, too, need to look carefully at the level of basic skills they want in their workforce

With all the changes going on in industry, will people want to take up the training that is available? Some people are concerned about going on training courses. They feel they lack the ability or are too old to benefit. However, both employers and employees are increasingly recognising the benefits which can be gained from training. ALBSU has worked hard to push improving competence and confidence in basic skills to the top of everyone's agenda. For employers, it makes sound business sense to invest in training in order to help boost productivity. For employees, it offers a way to greater job satisfaction and promotion possibilities.

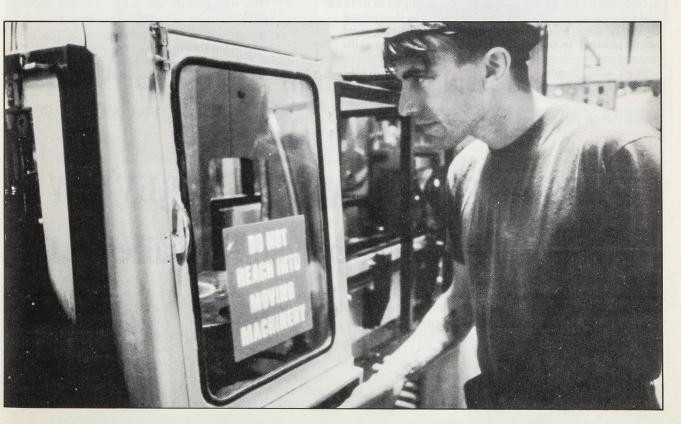
'In this environment, the development of a skilled, motivated and versatile workforce is a key factor in determining who thrives, who survives, and who does neither. Basic skills must be part of any HRD strategy—nationally, locally and for each company.'

Viscount Ullswater, Parliamentary Secretary, Employment Department.

Delivering basic skills training

Basic Skills at Work will provide TECs with a new means of encouraging employers to invest in basic skills training. It will help employers to identify the extent and nature of basic skills difficulties in the workplace, and to design customised training programmes, or to find qualified and experienced consultants to do this.

The initiative directly addresses important TEC



objectives: providing opportunities for everyone to make maximum use of their potential; improving standards of competence and raising skills levels; and improving the quality of training. These will all be furthered by the delivery of high quality work-related basic skills training. This is equally important whether a person is in work or not.

The lack of basic skills may lessen an employee's prospects for job development or promotion; for an unemployed person, however, it may be the obstacle to getting a job at all.

Because people are often worried about coming forward and admitting basic skills difficulties, basic skills training needs to be presented in a way which is acceptable and credible. People may react negatively when offered remedial 'literacy' or 'reading and writing' classes. Instead, literacy and numeracy skills should be integrated into occupational settings, relating course content to work placements and offering the opportunity to gain recognised qualifications.

'Employers should give priority to literacy and basic skills because they are the foundation of occupational competency.'

Sir Brian Wolfson, Chairman, National Training Task Force.

A variety of courses and methods of tuition should be available to suit differing needs, and TECs should ensure that customised training programmes are designed to prepare new recruits for jobs in specific skills shortage areas. Above all, trainees need expert advice and guidance.

Wordpower and Numberpower were developed in conjunction with the Employment Department. They provide the opportunity to gain recognised City & Guilds qualifications in basic skills, through a framework for accreditation of these skills based on real examples of work and number usage which people encounter in the normal course of their work. The competences are being used across industry to set standards for communication skills and numeracy.

Basic skills training for employees can be provided

through flexible training packages to match individual needs. These include supported self-study, either on or off-site; induction and support sessions in small groups before, after or during work; and tutor support via Open Learning Centres.

The Basic Skills at Work initiative is a major advance in helping TECs provide the sort of skills that individuals and employers need. These skills are not only important in everyday life but are crucial if everyone is to play their part in making a worthwhile contribution while at work or training for work.

What is ALBSU?

The Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (ALBSU) is the national agency for adult literacy, numeracy and related basic skills in England and Wales. ALBSU is a registered charity, which:

- provides a consultancy and advisory service;
- sponsors a range of development projects;
- produces and publishes teaching and learning materials:
- sponsors and provides staff development and training;
- allocates grants to voluntary organisations;
- · funds research.

Some successful workplace and work-related basic skills training programmes already developed by ALBSU are:

- Access to Training Courses—preparation for NVQ training;
- Numeracy for Statistical Process Control—equips workers to cope with the demands of new technology:
- Pre-Supervisory Training—gives employees the skills to cope with new work roles and enables employers to promote internally;
- Wordpower and Numberpower certificates
 —providing the opportunity to gain recognised City
 and Guilds qualifications in basic skills.

Special Feature



Retail Prices Index: updating of weights for 1991

Weighting of the general index of retail prices and the pensioner price indices

Each year the weighting of the general index of retail prices and of the pensioner price indices is updated in the light of the latest information on expenditure patterns. This article gives the weights being used in 1991.

The retail prices index (RPI), which was formerly compiled by the Employment Department and is now the responsibility of the Central Statistical Office, measures the changes from month to month in the cost of a representative 'basket' of goods and services of the sort bought by a typical household.

The 'weights' governing the relative importance given to each component of the basket are derived from the results of the continuous Family Expenditure Survey (FES).

The spending pattern underlying the general RPI weights is that of a typical household, and is obtained by averaging the expenditures of all the households covered by the FES apart from:

• The top 4 per cent of the income distribution, that is, those with a gross weekly income above a specified level (£725 in 1989);

BOOKS AND VIDEOS FOR REVIEW

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Features Editor, Employment Gazette
Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

	Weights (parts per thousand)			
	General index households	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	
Bread	8 4	22	21	
Cereals Biscuits and cakes	4	9 22	9 20	
Beef	9 7	14	21	
Lamb of which Home-killed lamb	3 2 3	8 5	10 7	
Pork	3	6	8	
Bacon Poultry	3	9	11 12	
Other meat Fish	9	24	24	
of which Fresh fish	6 2	15 4	17 5	
Butter Oils and fats	1 2	6	5 7	
Cheese	4	8	8	
Eggs Milk	2	6 32	5 29	
Milk products		5	5	
Tea Coffee and other hot drinks	3 2 2	11	10	
Soft drinks	12	8	10	
Sugar and preserves Sweets and chocolates	2	9	9	
Potatoes	6	10	10	
of which Unprocessed potatoes Other vegetables	3 12	7 22	7 23	
of which Fresh vegetables	8	16	16	
Fruit of which Fresh fruit	9 7	25 16	20 15	
Other foods	14	15	20	
Food	151	317	331	
Restaurant meals	24	18	18	
Canteen meals Takeaway meals and snacks	8 15	0 12	0	
Catering	47	30	27	
Beer	46	13	30	
of which 'On' sales	40	11	24	
'Off' sales Wines and spirits	6 31	2 13	6 19	
of which 'On' sales	14	3	4	
'Off' sales Alcoholic drink	17 77	10 26	15 49	
Alcoholic drillik		20	7	
Cigarettes Other tobacco	28	29	35	
Tobacco	4 32	3 32	6	
The state of the s				
Rent Mortgage interest payments	33 76			
Community charge	47			
Water charges etc Dwelling, insurance and ground rent	8 7		門在日本了經濟	
Repair and maintenance charges	8		_	
Do-it-yourself materials Housing	13 192	and I and he	CAPTING SAME	
Coal and solid fuels Electricity	3 23	22 84	16 56	
Gas	17	58	40	
Oil and other fuels Fuel and light	3 46	18 182	9	
Tuot unu ngin	40	102	121	
Furniture Furnishings	16	13	13	
Electrical appliances	12 10	19 15	14 18	
Other household appliances Household consumables	9	7	14	
Pet care	7	31 9	27 8	
Household goods	70	94	94	
Postal charges	2	5	5	
Telephone charges	15	45	31	
Domestic services Fees and subscriptions	9 19	21 12	10 10	
Household services	45	83	56	
Men's outerwear	14	5	13	
Women's outerwear	20	17	12	
Children's outerwear Other clothing	7	2	1 17	
Footwear	12	14	16	
Clothing and footwear	63	55	59	

	Weights (parts per thousand)			
various much work or the band dict condities.	General index households	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	
Personal articles Chemists' goods Personal services Personal goods and services	11	8	11	
	16	20	19	
	11	25	22	
	38	53	52	
Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Vehicle tax and insurance Motoring expenditure	66	3	13	
	22	6	20	
	33	8	25	
	20	6	21	
	1 41	23	79	
Rail fares Bus and coach fares Other travel costs Fares and other travel costs	6	3	2	
	5	9	9	
	9	8	6	
	20	20	17	
Audio-visual equipment Records and tapes Toys, photographic and sports goods Books and newspapers Gardening products Leisure goods	10	2	3	
	6	1	2	
	12	14	12	
	15	25	22	
	5	6	9	
	48	48	48	
Television licences and rentals Entertainment and recreation Leisure services	8	33	21	
	22	4	5	
	30	37	26	

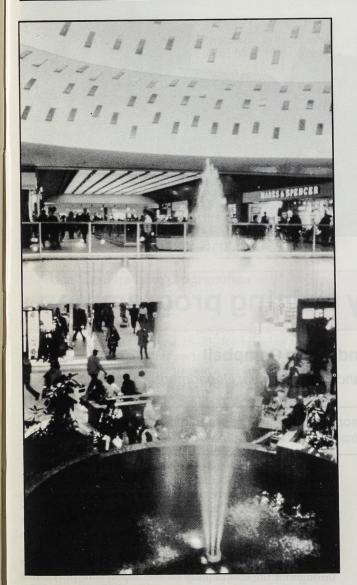


Photo: Brent Cross

• 'Pensioner' households consisting of retired people deriving at least three-quarters of their income from state benefits.

Pensioners have a very different pattern of spending from most households so, since 1968, special indices have been compiled for them (separately for one- and two-person households). These special indices differ from the 'general' RPI in being quarterly rather than monthly and in that, because of measurement problems, they exclude housing costs.

The weights for both the general and the pensioner indices are revised at the beginning of each year and the accompanying table shows the weights being used in 1991 (in constructing the indices for February 1991 to January 1992 inclusive).

In the case of the general index the weights are mostly based on FES data for the latest available 12-month period (mid-1989 to mid-1990) while for the pensioner indices they are based on the latest three-year period mid-1987 to mid-1990).

However, for certain types of expenditure—notably furniture, furnishings and repair/maintenance charges—three-year weights are used for the general index because of the large sampling errors associated with a single year's FES figures.

For some other categories—soft drinks, confectionery, alcoholic drink and tobacco products—the amounts recorded in the Survey are adjusted for known underrecording.

Finally, the weight for mortgage interest payments is based not on actual expenditure (which would be affected by changes in financial arrangements) but on a 'standardised' payment for a typical 25-year repayment mortgage with tax relief on an appropriate part of the debt.

All expenditures used for weighting are valued at the price level of January 1991. The results should accordingly be used to combine proportionate price movements from that date: not from the 'reference base' (January 1987).

Further information about the construction of the weights can be obtained by writing to the Central Statistical Office (Branch 3), Room 1930, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU. ■

Special Feature



European Community training programmes

by Jane Evans and Helen Campbell

European Training Policy Branch, Employment Department

This article introduces some of the European Community's programmes and initiatives for vocational training and qualifications.

The completion of the Single Market in 1992, and the removal of technical and financial obstacles to trade, will make possible much greater freedom of movement of workers, services and capital throughout the member states of the European Community.

In tandem with this development go important factors affecting the labour force across Europe, namely: growing international competition; the declining number of young

people; the rapid pace of technological change; and new patterns of work. It has become clear that member states need to maintain and build on their economic success in order to ensure the future of the European Community in the face of these challenges.

In response to these issues, there is a new emphasis throughout the Community on the importance of training at all stages of one's working life, and the need for individual workers to bring a breadth of skills and abilities to their jobs.

Programmes have been developed to encourage greater understanding across European borders, and enable participants to work or study in other countries.

These programmes are intended to supplement and support training policies adopted by individual countries. They offer a combination of finance, information and support, such as the opportunity to be part of a European network. Projects funded under the programmes involve partners from more than one member state, which adds a

Central and Eastern Europe.

Co-operation between people involved in training throughout Europe is an important principle behind these programmes, as it helps spread good practice and develop innovative ways of meeting skills needs. Community training programmes, like COMETT, EUROTECNET, PETRA and the new FORCE programme (see below), all support this idea.

The programmes can be grouped broadly into several fields:

- initial training of young people;
- higher education;
- advanced training and training methods;
- continuing training languages;
- Central and Eastern Europe.

The following sections outline the various programmes. The information given is correct as of May 1991, but, of course, initiatives change and develop. The European Commission produces an Applicants' Guide for most programmes, which explains how to apply for support and which organisations are eligible. The UK contacts listed should be able to provide this information.

The removal of qualifications barriers will be an important step towards allowing people to take up employment in their chosen occupation, so some information on current EC developments in this field is also included.

The EC's common vocational training policy does not include support for initiatives through EC Structural Funds, in particular the European Social Fund, which was featured in *Employment Gazette*, April 1991.

EC vocational training programmes

Youth for Europe

This programme supports project-based exchanges between young people aged 15–25. By bringing together young people from various social, cultural and economic backgrounds, they are able to gain a greater awareness of European issues. The visits are planned and organised, with appropriate assistance, by the young people themselves.

Priority is given to young people who, for economic, social or geographical reasons, would not normally have the opportunity for travel and experience abroad.

National agencies have been set up in each member state to co-ordinate the YFE Programme. The Youth Exchange Centre, part of the British Council, is the UK's national agency. Across the EC, more than 20,000 young people took part in exchanges in 1988–89.

The upper limit for support through the programme is 50 per cent, and grants covering this larger amount are given to groups of young people who might not otherwise have the opportunity of international experience.

For more information, contact: Youth Exchange



Centre, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE, tel 071-487 5961.

Young Workers Exchange Programme

The Young Workers Exchange Programme (YWEP), set up in 1964, is designed to enable young people to gain vocational experience and sample life in another European country through placements abroad, of between three to six months.

YWEP is open to groups of young people between 18–28 years old who have completed basic vocational training. Organisations can apply for funding for group exchanges in a wide range of occupations including youth work, community care, computing and engineering. Projects must focus on vocational rather than cultural activities.

In 1989 there were 12 projects in the UK, involving exchanges of some 300 young people from the UK and abroad.

The total Community budget for the programme in 1990 was approximately £3.5 million. Grants to participating organisations cover general costs of the exchanges and up to 75 per cent of return travel costs. The current programme is due to finish by the end of this year, and proposals are under discussion to merge YWEP with another EC programme, PETRA (see below).

For more information, contact: Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE, tel 071-486 5101.

PETRA

Partnerships in Education and Training (PETRA) is an EC action programme designed to support policies in member states which offer young people aged 16–25 one or more years of vocational training following their compulsory education.

There are three main strands to the programme:

- A network of training partnerships between organisations in all EC member states, which encourages co-operation in vocational education, training, and guidance measures for young people;
- Youth Initiative Projects, which provide special assistance for projects run by young people themselves;
- Comparative research on vocational education and training issues relating to young people.

At present, 45 UK organisations are involved in the network of training partnerships, covering a wide range of occupational areas. Organisations involved in initial training of young people are eligible to apply to join the network and can request grants for help with developing contracts in other member states and following on from this, co-operation activities involving similar projects.

Youth Initiative Projects receive a maximum non-renewable grant of about £7,000, and co-operative research grants of about £13,000 renewable for a second

Between the start of the programme in 1988 and the end of 1990, about 580 young people took part in exchanges to and from the UK, and there were about 640 exchanges of staff

For more information, contact: UK PETRA Programme Assistant, Central Bureau, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE, tel 071-486 5101.

Higher Education

ERASMUS

The European Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS) aims to encourage freedom of movement and increased co-operation within education in the EC, and in particular to:

- increase the number of students who spend a period of study in another Community country;
- promote co-operation between higher education establishments in all member states;
- increase the mobility of teaching staff within the EC;
- develop a pool of graduates with direct experience of co-operation between member states.

The programme has four areas of action:

- a network of higher education institutions, known as Inter-University Co-operation Programmes (ICPs) to develop common elements to their respective curricula which will facilitate student exchanges;
- grants for language study and payment of extra costs incurred by students spending between three months and one year of study in another member state; and visit grants for higher education staff;
- a pilot scheme to promote academic recognition and credit transfer within a European context;
- various complementary activities, including expenditure on publications, university associations and prizes.

The first phase of ERASMUS started in 1987; the second phase is now running and will continue until 1994. During 1990–91, the UK is involved in over 1,020 ICPs and will lead on 375. Around 150 UK institutions will be involved, with just under 9,000 UK students participating from a Community total of about 44,500. The programme for 1990–92 is supported by around £100 million funding.

For more information, contact: ERASMUS, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH, tel 071-934 9353.

COMETT

The Community Programme in Education and Training for Technology (COMETT) aims to strengthen and stimulate Community-wide co-operation between higher education establishments and industrial or other enterprises in respect of technological training. The second phase of the programme, COMETT II, began in January 1990 and will run to December 1994. Countries which are members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) may also participate in the programme. Those EFTA countries currently participating are Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

The activities are:

- the setting up, or development of, University-Enterprise Training Partnerships (UETPs). These are partnerships between higher education and business/ industry in the framework of a European network. They are based on a geographical region or on a key sector of technology:
- support for students, new graduates, and lecturers to gain relevant work experience in companies in other member states; support for fellowships for industrial personnel in higher education institutions in other member states;
- support for joint projects to develop advanced technology training courses with a European dimension and to encourage the development of distance learning using new training technologies;
- support activities such as an information exchange, establishment of databases, and a programme of conferences and evaluation to support and monitor COMETT developments.

Almost every UK university and polytechnic is involved in a UETP or COMETT project. COMETT student grants can last between three and twelve months. The total number of EC undergraduate student placements awarded in 1990 was 3,777. In the 1990 COMETT application round UK institutions received grants for 666 undergraduate student placements.

Companies, including small and medium sized firms, universities, colleges and research associations are eligible to apply for funding of collaborative projects or exchange schemes.

For more information, contact: UK COMETT Liaison Office, Department of Education and Science, FHE 2, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH, tel 071-934 9385.

Advanced training and training methods

Telematics

As part of the third European Community Research and Development Framework Programme for 1990–94, there is a proposal for a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of information technology and telecommunications in areas of general interest: that is 'telematics'.

This aims to facilitate the electronic exchange of information in the areas of transport, healthcare, libraries, linguistics, links between administrations and distance learning.

If the programme is agreed, organisations eligible to participate in the flexible and distance learning line of the telematics programme would include telecommunications network operators, research establishments, universities, and production and service companies.

Contracts would, generally, be awarded in open tendering procedure and involve the participation of at least two independent partners in the Community not all from the same member state. Within each project at least one partner should be an industrial undertaking and another partner should have education/training interests.

For more information, contact: Employment Department, European Training Policy Branch, Room 339, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5398.

EUROTECNET

EUROTECNET is a programme designed to promote innovation in the fields of basic and continuing vocational training, taking into account the current and projected impact of technological changes on employment, qualifications and skill requirements.

The programme aims to develop a framework in member states including a network of national and transnational pilot projects, and a series of Community support measures through which projects can exchange expertise and knowledge.

Priority is given to small and medium sized enterprises, young people and the unemployed, women returning to work, and training for trainers. The programme, set up last year, will run until 1995.

Projects are selected for inclusion in the network on the basis of their value as models and the contribution they can make in the Community network, particularly their potential value for exchange and transfer between member states.

From January 1990 £5.6 million was available for programmes across all member states for the first three years of the programme.

For more information, contact: MARI, Main House, Old Town Hall, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE8 1HE, tel 091-490 1515.

IRIS

IRIS is a European network of vocational training schemes for women. It began in September 1988 and will run until August 1992. It aims to support and complement action by individual member states in this area. Activities include: a network of demonstration projects; inter-project visits; information exchange, conferences and seminars; and research.

Projects are chosen to cover a wide range of types of training, from pre-vocational courses through to enterprise training schemes and training in skill shortage areas. Funding is available for the establishment of the network, exchange visits between schemes and the circulation of reports, but not for the development or running of the projects themselves.

There are currently 250 projects (extended from an initial 70) covering 15,000 women trainees. As of September 1990 there were 25 UK projects and a further 14

have recently applied to join the network.

For more information contact: Employment Department, Equal Opportunities Unit, Room A1/05, Porterbrook House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 597567.

Continuing training

FORCE

Until recently, Community action in training has focused mainly on people disadvantaged in the labour market and particular target groups. It will be important in future, however, to develop strategies for continuing vocational training throughout the working life of the present and future workforce. The FORCE programme is the first Community action programme designed to address such issues.

FORCE aims to support and complement policies and activities developed by and in member states in continuing vocational training. The programme will run from 1991 to 1994. All projects and activities in the programme must be concerned with the continuing vocational training of people who are already active in the labour force. The setting within which they are receiving training must be provided by, or for, employers.

Funding of £19 million is available for the programme in all member states for 1991–92.

The programme's objectives are to:

- encourage greater investment in continuing vocational training, especially through new partnerships;
- encourage continuing training measures, for example by disseminating good practice;
- support innovation in the management of continuing training, methodology and equipment;
- promote training schemes relating to completion of the Single Market, especially through transnational and transfrontier partnerships;
- monitor, analyse and disseminate information on the development of continuing training, qualifications and occupations.

The programme covers several actions, each of which will underpin expansion and improvement of quality in continuing vocational training for workers in firms of all types and sizes. For example, through setting up: a Community Continuing Training Network; an exchange programme for full-time instructors, staff in human resource departments, staff representatives in firms and training specialists; transnational continuing training pilot schemes; and surveys into human resource and continuing training plans of selected key industrial sectors for the development of the Single Market.

For more information, contact: UK FORCE Co-ordination Unit, Employment Department, European Training Policy Branch, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 594819.

Language training

LINGUA

This EC programme aims to promote quantitative and qualitative improvement in European language competence. It covers the nine working languages of the EC countries, plus Irish and Luxembourgish. There are five lines of action:

• Funding and support for improved in-service training of

foreign language teachers and teacher trainers, including exchange visits;

 Promoting language courses in universities and developing Inter-University Co-operation Programmes for student exchanges;

• Support for language training in firms, eg diagnosing the need for foreign language proficiency, and developing teaching and open learning materials;

• Support for educational exchanges for young people in professional, vocational and technical education;

• Establishing a network for communication and technical support for LINGUA at Community level.

The UK LINGUA Unit was set up in January 1990, with offices in London, Belfast and Edinburgh. These handle enquiries except those about the promotion of foreign languages in higher education and universities (which is handled by the ERASMUS Student Grants Council).

Total funding for the programme in the EC is some £130 million from 1990–95.

For more information contact: UK LINGUA Unit, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1H 9PE, tel 071-224 1477; The LINGUA Office, The Central Bureau, 16 Malone Street, Belfast BT9 4418, tel 0232 664418; The LINGUA Office, The Central Bureau, 3 Bruntfield Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HD, tel 031-447 8024.

Central and Eastern Europe

TEMPUS

The Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies (TEMPUS) is part of a package of Community measures to assist countries in Eastern and Central Europe. It enables individuals from these countries to participate in education and training programmes similar to existing EC programmes.

TEMPUS, which runs from 1990–95, concentrates on management and business administration, applied economics, science and techology, modern European languages, agriculture and environmental protection. Central and Eastern European countries involved at present are: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania. Other countries may be included later.

The scheme covers finance for projects linking universities and enterprises from Eastern European countries with partners in EC countries, for example, through the development of language studies and distance learning, and grants for study visits or assignments for teachers, trainers, students and administrators from Eastern Europe to the EC.

For more information contact: TEMPUS, Department of Education and Science, Grove House, 2–6 Orange Street, London WC2H 7WE, tel 071-321 0433 ext 214.



Photo: Jacky Chapma

Qualifications

At present, educational and vocational qualifications gained in one member state are not always recognised in another. This means that people may find it difficult to find work or become self-employed in other countries where entry to occupations is regulated on the basis of qualifications.

The EC is therefore developing measures designed to break down such barriers, and so encourage freedom of movement of the labour force.

One such measure is the European Commission's Directive on a first general system for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications. This will enable a person with a professional qualification from one member state to become a member of the equivalent professional body in another, without having to requalify.

The Directive applies to all professions where there is a regulation on access, either through common law or statute or regulations by a professional body.

In the UK this means bodies which hold a Royal Charter. It covers those professions, for example, law or accountancy, which require a minimum of three years' higher education, plus further professional or job-related training.

The UK regulations enforcing this Directive came into effect on April 17, 1991. For further information contact: Department of Trade and Industry, Internal European Policy Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel 071-215 5610.

Another Directive, still in draft form, is on a second general system for the recognition of professional education and training.

This aims to promote the free movement of labour and freedom of establishment, by giving every Community national the right to have qualifications acquired in one member state recognised, or considered, by a host member state which regulates performance of a given activity by restricting it to those with a particular national qualification.

It complements an earlier Directive covering qualifications gained after at least three years' higher education, training or equivalent.

It will apply to individuals who have successfully completed higher education courses lasting less than three years, courses at secondary education level, and certain people without qualifications who have professional experience.

Over 3,000 interested bodies have been consulted to determine reactions to the draft proposals, and their responses will be analysed.

For more information contact: Employment Department, European Training Policy Branch, Room 339, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5400.

Work has been under way since 1985 on the comparability of vocational training qualifications between EC member states. The aim is to enable workers to make better use of qualifications, in particular to get jobs in other EC countries.

To date, 75 occupations are covered in: the hotel/catering trade; motor vehicle repair; construction; electrical/electronics; agriculture; and the textiles industry. By 1992 work should be completed in the transport, food, tourism, printing, public works/civil engineering, woodworking, iron and steel sectors.

For further information contact: Comparability Co-ordinator, Qualifications and Standards Branch, Room E454, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1

Opportunities and challenges

Completion of the internal market in 1992 offers businesses opportunities—to trade freely in a market larger than the USA—and challenges—not least, that there are only 600 days left to prepare for it.

There is no doubt that the key resource in wealth creation is 'people'. In Britain we are increasingly recognising this, combined with the need to place a new emphasis on training at all stages of the working life. This issue is claiming a more prominent place on the boardroom agenda than ever before. Employers' expenditure on training is increasing steadily; over £20 billion is spent each year on employee training and development.

Many organisations in the UK are already participating in EC training programmes, and they report the benefits of working with their counterparts from other EC member states. By the free exchange of information about all the different training practices across the Community, organisations can learn firsthand about innovative approaches and good practice in vocational training, and so help us all to be better prepared for the challenges ahead.



Questions in



Parliament

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment Ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer.



Department of Employment Ministers Secretary of State: Michael Howard Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State: Robert Jackson, Eric Forth and Viscount Ullswater

Employment Training

Andrew Bowden (Brighton Kemptown) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list those parts of the country in which Employment Training is to be available to people aged 18-24 years only; and whether he expects this restriction to be

Robert Jackson: The Government is committed to ensuring that Employment Training plays its proper part in meeting the Government's Guarantee and Aim for long- term unemployed people. The provision of Employment Training is now largely a matter for Training and Enterprise Councils. Training and Enterprise Councils are obliged to ensure that priority is given to those unemployed people who fall within the Guarantee and Aim Groups, including people aged 18-24 years. I am satisfied that adequate resources are available for Employment Training for it to continue to play its part in meeting the Government's Guarantee and Aim.

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked

the Secretary of State for Employment how

many small businesses were started up in the

last year; how many were closed; and if he

Eric Forth: The best available guide to

trends in numbers of businesses comes from

VAT data. Early indications are that there

was a net increase of around 800 a week in

1990 in the number of businesses registered

for VAT. While rather slower than the

record rate of increase in 1989, this was

nevertheless greater than the average rate

Small businesses

will make a statement.

of increase during the 1980s.



Michael Howard

■ (May 8) Enterprise training

Eddie McGrady (South Down) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the level of funding to Enterprise Training in each year since April 1, 1987.

Eric Forth: The Department of Employment has supported a number of enterprise programmes over the years in question. Expenditure on these was:

	£ million	
987–88	249	
988-89	257	
989–90	262	
		۱

The estimated outturn for 1990–91 is £283 million. This information can be obtained from the Government's Expenditure Plans 1991–92 to 1993–94 (Cm 1506) which can be found in the library.

Robert Jackson: Below is a table which gives the latest available internationally

EC unemployment rates

comparable unemployment rates for the 12 member states of the European Community.

Tony Worthington (Clydesdale and

Milngavie) asked the Secretary of State for

Employment what is the unemployment rate

in each European Community country.

Comparisons of unemployment between EC countries†

n)-Marb-mi-libe	Standardised unemployment rates* seasonally adjusted	
	Per cent	Latest month
Spain	15.8	Nov
reland	14.7	Feb
Italy	9.8	Oct
France	9.1	Jan
Belgium	8-4	Feb
United Kingdom	8.1	Feb
Denmark	(7.9)*	Feb
Greece	(7.4)**	Apr 87
Netherlands	7.3	Dec
Portugal	4.5	Nov
Luxembourg	(1.6)*	Feb
Source: OECD Main Edeports and Eurostat Unent Note for those EC count rates are available, similated Statistical Office of Europshown in brackets. ** Recent comparable fig.	inployment Bulletins ries for which no O ar harmonised rate bean Communities pures are currently	ECD standardises compiled by the (EUROSTAT) are

(April 15)

ET and YT places

Terry Fields (Liverpool, Broadgreen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many places for (i) Employment Training and (ii) Youth Training were available in 1990-91; and how many places are expected to be available in 1991-92.

Robert Jackson: For 1990-91 there were 215,000 places available for people eligible for Employment Training and 380,000 places available for young people eligible for Youth Training. The provision of places in 1991-92 is a matter for Training and Enterprise Councils.

■ (May 1) (April 25)

Employment training

Joan Walley (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the percentage of men and women for each occupational group of Government employment training programmes.

Robert Jackson: The most recent available information is given in the following tables.

Youth Training Scheme

Training occupational classification by men and	Per cent		
women in training at March 31, 1990	Men Women		
Administration and clerical	32	68	
Creative and educational	64	36	
Health and community care	7	93	
Selling and storage	43	57	
Scientific	70	30	
Catering and food preparation	56	44	
Agriculture and fishing	71	29	
Transport operations	86	14	
Civil engineering and mining Electrical and electronic	97	3	
engineering	96	4	
Mechanical engineering and			
metal processing	95	5	
Motor vechicle repair	97	3	
Non-metal processing	76	24	
Printing	85	15	
Textiles	16	84	
Other	66	34	
Source: SPECTRUM.			
Employment Training			

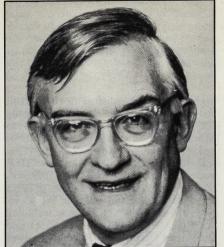
Employment Training

Corporate managers and

administrators

administrators	10	30
Managers/proprietors in	00	0.4
agriculture and services	66	34
Professional occupations	53	47
Science and engineering	hacto	
Associate professions	83	17
Health associate professions	42	58
Legal, business, social welfare		
other associate professions	65	35
Literary, artistic		
and sports professionals	69	31
Clerical occupations	34	66
Secretarial occupations	35	65
Skilled construction	95	5
Live large la	************	STATE OF THE PARTY
Skilled engineering, metal		
machining		
Electrical and electronic trades	96	4
Metal forming and fabrication		
trades	99	1
Vehicle trades	96	4
Textiles, garments and	00	a state of
related trades	27	73
Printing, woodworking, food		, 0
preparation and other craft		
occupations	91	9
Cocapations	51	3
Protective service occupations	91	9
Catering, waiting staff and	01	3
travel attendants	66	34
Health and related occupations	26	74
Hair, beauty and other personal	20	delable
occupations	18	82
Buyers and sales	10	02
representatives	77	23
Topiesellialives	"	20
Sales assistants and other		
selling occupations	54	46
	87	
Industrial plant operators/fitters		13
Transport operatives/drivers	96	4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	04	10
occupations	84	16
Other elementary occupations	82	18
Source: ET National Follow Up Survey.		

■ (May 8)



Robert Jackson

Open College

Andrew Smith (Oxford East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what the Government has allocated to the Open College for each year since its establishment in (a) cash terms and (b) real terms, indexed so its first year equals 100; and what was spent in start up costs for the Open College.

Robert Jackson: The Government has provided pump priming funding to the Open College since its launch in September 1987 with the aim of improving the skills of the workforce by making open learning opportunities more widely available. To date the College has received £26.9 million. No separate funding has been supplied to the College in respect of start-up costs.

The allocations made to the College each

	Million	Index	
	Cash terms	Real terms (1986–87 prices)	
1986–87	£2·0	£2·0	100
1987–88 1988–89	£10.0 £5.7	£9.5 £5.0	474 252
1989-90	£3.8	£3·1	156
1990–91	£5·4	£4·2	209
			(April 22)

Simon Coombs (Swindon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has on the average lengths of time that individuals are unemployed; and whether this varies as between different levels of income before and after the period of unemployment.

Robert Jackson: In January 1991, the available, the median duration of unemployment in the United Kingdom was is not available.

■ (April 23)

Government training schemes

Teddy Taylor (Southend East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what recent changes and reforms he has made in respect of Government training schemes; what is the financial impact of the changes; and what is the basic purpose of these changes.

Robert Jackson: The most important recent change is that resonsibility for planning and delivering training programmes at a local level has been given to the new employer-led Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs). TECs have considerable flexibility, within a national framework set by Government, to tailor their training to meet local needs, and to evolve innovative approaches to developing skills and supporting business growth. Other significant changes include:

• Training Credits, which are being piloted by 10 TECs (and one Local Enterprise Company in Scotland). This initiative will expand and improve training for young people by giving them the power to choose and buy training to approved standards;

the development of Youth Training, which assists young people to achieve nationally recognised vocational qualifications;

• the Investors in People initiative, designed to encourage employers to improve performance through effective development of their people;

Educational—Business Partnerships, which are joint ventures between TECs and Local Education Authorities involving employers, educationalists and others in the local community.

The creation of TECs and flexibilities they have will ensure that programmes are more effective and responsive to both business and individuals. This will in turn lead to improved value for money. The purpose of these changes is to help ensure that our economy has the skills it needs.

(April 23)

Training for people with disabilities

Alfred Morris (Manchester. Wythenshawe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of the extra funds awarded to the ET programme have been specifically targeted by TECs to enhance the unit price of training for people with disabilities and learning difficulties; and if he will give an analysis of where the £120 million was distributed by TEC.

Robert Jackson: It is not possible to identify separately the proportion of the additional £120 million made available for Employment Training (ET) in the current financial year which has been targeted by latest date for which information is Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) on provision for people with disabilities and learning difficulties. The extra money has 21.7 weeks. Information relating to income been incorporated in TEC Business Plans which are commercially confidential.

■ (May 1)

Health and Safety Executive

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement about the assessment and measurement of the quality of the work undertaken by the Health and Safety Executive.

Eric Forth: Maintaining the high quality of the work carried out by the Health and Safety Executive's staff is essential to the achievement of the organisation's aims and objectives. The nature of HSE's work, with its wide range of non-standard outputs based on professional judgments, makes it difficult to express output and performance in terms of indicators of both quantity and quality. Methods currently used to assess quality include, for example, systems for laboratory quality assurance, the application of medical audit, and reviews by management services staff, as well as the day-to-day quality assurance that comes from the management of professional staff by more senior professional colleagues. Other initiatives are currently being pursued, including one to examine the application of the concepts of Total Quality Management in HSE, which will include consideration of how more and better measures of quality might be devised to supplement the current range of performance measures.

(May 9)



Eric Forth

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why callers are no longer able to get through to the Health and Safety Executive's main public enquiry point at its Bootle Headquarters; and when he expects the public enquiry point to reopen.

Eric Forth: The public enquiry point at Bootle has been closed since the middle of 1990 and the Health and Safety Executive has no plans to reopen it, because it believes that enquiries can be effectively handled by the two remaining public enquiry points in London and Sheffield and through the national network of 20 area offices

■ (May 9)

and the low level of registration by those with special training needs. employers.

Eric Forth: I am satisfied that the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is already taking and planning effective action to encourage both the reporting of accidents and registration by employers.

During visits to all workplaces, HSE Self employment inspectors give advice and guidance, remind employers of their responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related legislation including the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1984 and when appropriate take action to secure

As part of planned preventive inspection. inspectors continue to seek out and inspect new and unregistered workplaces. To complement this, special initiatives have been and will continue to be mounted on a local or regional basis aimed specifically at both registered and unregistered small firms in defined geographical areas. Planned publicity for such targeted initiatives enables HSE to get the health and safety message across and stimulate better standards of compliance with the legislation.

Additionally between July 1 and December 31 1991 HSE plans to carry out a pilot exercise in seven areas to access the feasibility of employing visiting officers to identify establishments for inspection. One of the objectives of the exercise, which will complement normal inspection arrangements is to seek out and identify establishments not registered with HSE.

(May 9)

TEC Funding

Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what criteria were used in TECs making application for a share of the extra £120 million awarded to the Employment Training Programme; what criteria were used by TEED in distributing the funds; and whether any TECs have complained to the Regional Director about the amount they have received.

Robert Jackson: The additional £120 million for Employment Training (ET) in the current financial year was made available to allow ET to make the same contribution to assisting the long-term unemployed as had been expected when original budgets were allocated to Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in

November 1990. Additions to ET budgets were agreed with TECs to help ensure that the Government's guarantee of an offer of an opportunity to 18 to 24 year olds unemployed between 6 and 12 months and the Government's aim of an offer of an

Tony Lloyd (Stretford) asked the opportunity to 18 to 49 years olds Secretary of State for Employment what unemployed for two years or longer were action he intends to take to assist the Health met. Additional resources were also and Safety Executive in overcoming the allocated to enable TECs to assist other problems of under-reporting of accidents long-term unemployed people, especially

> TECs have welcomed these additions to their ET budgets.

> > (April 24)

Jim Sillars (Glasgow, Govan) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps he has taken to assist the self-employed small business person to obtain timely payment of legitimate accounts rendered to large companies.

Robert Jackson: Cash flow is a vital factor in the efficient running of all businesses, and any delays in obtaining payment for work done are particularly damaging for self-employed people and small businesses. It is vital that large companies recognise their responsibilities to small suppliers by settling accounts

The Government is therefore taking action to strengthen its encouragement of the voluntary adoption of good payment practice and to foster closer co-operation between buyers and sellers.

As part of this initiative, my Department will shortly be issuing a revised booklet on credit management for small firms, and is sponsoring a new guide on good payment practice by the Institute of Credit Management which will be specifically aimed at larger companies. These publications will be widely distributed and publicised.

The Government itself is giving a further lead. Each of the major spending Departments will be monitoring their own payment performance this year, and the results will be published.

(April 19)

Compacts

Anthony Coombs (Wyre Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the progress of schoolindustry Compacts.

Robert Jackson: There are 51 Compacts in operation in inner city areas across the country and a further ten Compacts are under development. The network of inner city Compacts is therefore almost complete. We have made tremendous progress in the three years since the initiative was launched, and as I have seen for myself those Compacts are harnessing the enthusiasm and commitment of young people and employers to help ensure that have the qualified and flexible workforce that we need for the 1990s.

The NOW initiative

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the Government intends to take part in the NOW initiative to promote equal opportunities for employment and vocational training for women, launched by the European Community on January 31; when he intends to appoint a co-ordinator; and if he will make a statement.

Eric Forth: On April 19 the European Commission notified the amount of funding available to the United Kingdom for NOW. My department is now in a position to compile the overall Operational Programme that has to be submitted to the Commission by the end of June. Further details will be announced as soon as possible.

■ (April 29)

HIV testing

Jim Cousins (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has on how many companies are imposing compulsory HIV testing of their employees; and whether this practice is consistent with the guidelines of the Health and Safety Executive.

Eric Forth: I am not aware that a significant number of employers carry out HIV testing of employees or potential recruits. Most employers follow the advice given in AIDS and the Workplace, jointly published by my department and the Health and Safety Executive last year, that in all ordinary workplace activities the risks of transmission of the virus are negligible and infected individuals do not pose a risk to colleagues, customers or the public. HIV infection does not automatically make someone unfit for work and testing employees and recruits for HIV antibodies is unnecessary. In the case of existing employees, compulsory tests are unlikely to be admissible under most existing contracts of employment.

(May 1)

Women in part-time employment

Margaret Ewing (Moray) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will provide details of the number of women in part-time employment, and what is the average level of wages.

Robert Jackson: There were 5,146,000 women in part-time employment in Great Britain in December 1990. The 1990 New Earnings Survey estimated that the average gross hourly part-time earnings of women

■ (May 7)

Employment Training

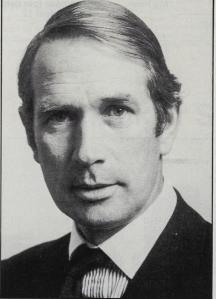
Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will list the qualifications that were Members achieved by clients for each six month period of ET since its inception.

Robert Jackson: The following table gives the percentage breakdown of the qualifications gained by trainees leaving Employment Training between July 1989 and September 1990.

Employment Training

Qualification	Jul- Dec 1989 Per cent	Jan- Jun 1990 Per cent	Jul- Sep 1990 Per cent
City and Guilds RSA Pitmans SCOTVEC BTEC-TEC GCSE London Chamber of Commerce and	39 28 12 11 2	38 32 10 12 2 1	37 30 10 11 3 2
Industry Other	1 20	2 20	4 21

Percentage totals add up to more than 100 per cent because trainees may obtain more than one type of qualification.



Viscount Ullswater

NCVQ members

Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he will list the current members of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications and give the relevant experience of each member; how many of the council are female; and what percentage of the total membership they comprise.

Robert Jackson: A list of the 13 current members of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) and their experience is given below.

Sir Bryan Nicholson: Chairman of the Post Office; the Council for National Academic

Awards; the Industrial Society; the CBI Task Force on Vocational Education and Training. Formerly Chairman of Rank Xerox and of the MSC.

Gerald Brinsdon: Chairman of the West Midlands Engineering Careers Coordinating Organisation, an adviser to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities Education Committee and a member of the Engineering Careers Information Service steering committee. Until recently Chief Education Officer for Sandwell.

Ken Graham CBE: Formerly Deputy General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, 1985–87. He has been a member of the Board of Remploy Limited since 1987 and was formerly a Commissioner of the MSC 1974-87.

Peter Reay CBE: Has held a wide range of personnel and management positions within Cadbury Schweppes PLC becoming Group Personnel Director in 1981 from which he retired recently.

Ron Shepherd OBE: Recently retired as Manager, Education Training and Personnel Services at the Ford Motor Co. Barry Barker MBE: Recently retired as Secretary and Chief Executive, Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

(formerly Chartered Institute of

Secretaries) following a career in industry and management.

Dr John Capey: Worked in industry as a Production Manager before moving into education. Has a doctorate in education. Is currently Principal of Exeter College. He is a mentor of the Business Technician Education Council and of the CPVE Joint Board

Hywel Davies: Personnel Manager of South Wales Electricity Board.

Barney Gibbens OBE: Co-founder of Computer Analysts Programmes Ltd (the CAP Group) in May 1962. This company merged in July 1988 with a large French systems house and changed its name to SEMA Group plc—of which company he is Chairman.

Gill Lewis: Has a degree in Chemistry from Oxford. She is a former 'business woman of the year' and is currently the Director of Human Resources at Courtaulds plc.

John Spence OBE: Chairman of the Northern Ireland Training Authority 1984-89. Chairman of the Training and Employment Agency for Northern Ireland since 1989. Chairman of Richardsons Fertilisers Ltd.

John Barnes: Lecturer in Political Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He has been Chairman of the Kent Education Committee, and is currently a member of the Council for National Academic Awards.

George Wycherley: Director and General Manager of Motherwell Bridge Fabricators Ltd. He was Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission's Area Manpower Board for Lanarkshire.

There is currently one vacancy on the Council. Of the 13 current members one is female, representing 7.7 per cent of the total membership.

(April 15)

Changes in average earnings— 1st quarter 1991

average earnings index, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent over the same period a year earlier. This is below the underlying increase for the quarter, about 91/4 per cent, mainly because arrears of pay were less than in the first quarter of 1990.

Lower bonus payments and less overtime working reduced the underlying rate by ½ percentage point from the rate of 93/4 per cent for the previous quarter, and the rate is now 3/4 percentage point below the peak rate of 10 per cent in quarter 3 of 1990.

underlying increase percentage point lower than the 9½ per earnings in the whole economy.

Average Earnings for the whole economy in cent rates of increase recorded for the the first quarter of 1991, as measured by the second, third and fourth quarters of 1990, and 1/4 percentage point lower than in the first quarter of 1990. Overtime working was substantially lower than in those quarters, although settlement levels were generally higher. The underlying increase in service industries was about 91/4 per cent, which was ½ percentage point lower than the rate in the fourth quarter of 1990 and the same as the rate in the first quarter of 1990.

It is estimated that reductions in overtime earnings contributed between $-\frac{1}{4}$ and $-\frac{3}{4}$ percentage point to the change in average earnings in manufacturing during the first manufacturing industries was about $8\frac{3}{4}$ per quarter of 1991, and between $-\frac{1}{4}$ and $-\frac{1}{2}$ cent in the first quarter. This is 3/4 percentage point to the change in average

Whole economy average index: 'underlying' series (1988 = 100)

	Season- Further adjustments (index points)		Underly- ing index	Underlying increase (per cent)	
T menteon		Arrears	Timing* etc		over latest 12 months
	105·4	-0·2	-0·4	104·8	9
	106·1	-0·3	0·2	106·0	9½
	107·3	-0·4	-0·4	106·5	9½
May	107·4	-0·3	0·4	107·5	9½
	107·6	-0·4	0·3	107·5	9
	108·4	-0·7	0·1	107·8	8¾
	109·1	-0.5	0·5	109·1	8 ³ / ₄
	108·9	-0.5	1·5	109·9	8 ³ / ₄
	110·9	-0.6	0·6	110·9	9
Nov	112·2	-1·0	0·6	111·8	91/4
	112·8	-0·4	0·4	112·8	91/4
	113·5	-0·3	1·1	114·3	91/4
	115·1 115·6 117·3	-0·3 -0·2 -0·5	-0·1 0·6 -0·1	114·7 116·0 116·7	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
May	117·4	-0·4	1·0	118·0	9 ³ / ₄
	118·7	-0·8	0·2	118·1	9 ³ / ₄
	119·8	-0·9	-0·3	118·6	10
	119·9	-0.5	0·7	120·1	101/4
	120·7	-0.8	1·0	120·9	10
	121·5	-0.3	0·8	122·0	10
Nov	122·3	0·0	0·4	122·7	9 ³ / ₄
	123·3	-0·3	0·9	123·9	9 ³ / ₄
	125·0	-0·7	1·0	125·3	9 ³ / ₄
	125·0	-0.2	0-8	125·6	9½
	126·4	0.0	0-3	126·7	9¼
	127·6	-0.3	0-0	127·3	9

() 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.

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the first quarter of

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, 1990 and 1991.

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

Diary dates June-July 1991

ALBSU ANNUAL CONFERENCE June 25, London

Annual conference of the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit. Of interest to TEC personnel, senior managers and college governors. Speakers will include Education Secretary Kenneth Clarke. Contact 071-405

MULTIMEDIA

June 25–27, London

Conference and exhibition on 'multimedia' computer, video and audio technology with applications in the world of training, education and personnel. Contact 081-742

DEVELOPING MANAGERS IN EDUCATION

A national conference focusing on issues of recruitment, development and assessment of educational managers. Contact CRAC on 0223 460277.

FLEXIBLE BENEFITS FOR **EMPLOYERS & EMPLOYEERS**

July 10, London Seminar organised by Legal Studies & Services Ltd. Aims to explain and discuss what flexible benefits mean, how to evaluate them and the tax and legal implications of changing to a new system of benefits. Contact 071-236 4080.

MANAGEMENT: HUMAN ASPECTS July 8-12, Horsham, West Sussex

A five day programme for new or experienced managers to develop knowledge and skills in people management and to clarify the manager's role. Contact Tina Dales, Roffey Park, on 0293 851644.

Please send details of conferences, seminars and courses to:

News Editor, Employment Gazette. Caxton House, Tothill Street. London SW1H 9NF

New from HSE

Publications in series, comprehensive list of HSE publications produced since 1974. Major hazards assessment: A survey of current methodology information sources Specialist Inspector Report No

AIDS, HIV infection and diving, leaflet IND (G) 101L.

Radiation protection for off-site emergency services in the event of a nuclear accident, Guidance Note HS (G) 63, ISBN 0 11 88557 X, price £2.25.

The storage and handling of organic peroxides, Guidance Note CS21 ISBN 0 11 885602 2, price £3.75.

The first three titles are available free of charge from HSE Public Enquiry points, tel 071-221 0870 (London) and 0742 752539 (Sheffield). The others are available from HMSO and

When your business plans go wrong, what do you blame? Poor circumstances, competition, bad luck? The fault is much more likely to lie in poor team decision making. That's the message highlighted in a new Video Arts training video, Think or Sink. It illustrates stage by stage how to involve a team in the process of decision making and how to

reach clear cut, professional

decisions The video is set in a chocolate factory at which the outgoing MD has made a mess of a product relaunch. Enter a new executive, who asks the key question—what went wrong? He goes on to show that the decision making process should be broken down into four separate steps: developing a good, sharply focused question; encouraging team debate to come up with a creative choice of answers; examining the opportunities and dangers posed by the discussion; and reviewing all the issues raised and evaluating the chances of success of each option.

The lessons of the video should prove relevant to all levels of managerial staff.

68 Oxford Street, London WIN 9LA, tel 071-637 7288. Purchase price £795; rental £175 for 7 days or £125 for two days.

Springboards to a new career

Over three quarters of a million women are thought to be interested in returning to work. vet many feel they are underqualified, and fail to recognise that the skills they have gained in running a home may be very applicable in the workplace.

To assist these women, the National Extentioni College (NEC) has produced two photocopiable resource packs—Return to Work and Return to the Office.

Written by women returners who have themselves experienced similar worries and concerns, the packs are designed for use in group counselling sessions and as a training resource on a range of access courses, return to work programmes, Employment Training, or jobsearch schemes.

Return to Work provides practical suggestions for meeting the challenge of going back to work. Topics covered include: assessing current skills and attitudes; goal-setting; building confidence; job hunting and applying for a job; and coping with interviews.

Return to the Office recognises that offices have undergone significant changes in the last decade, and offers women guidance on what to expect in an office, how to adapt to using new technologies, and office skills.

Return to Work (ring-bound, comprising 11 units, a 60-minute cassette, and profile

booklet), price £76.60.

Return to the Office (ring-bound, co 7 units and profile booklet), price £62.95. Both packs are available from NEC, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN, tel 0223

A better deal

People with epilepsy deserve a better deal in employment, says a new guide Standards of Care for People with Epilepsy. Thousands of these people, it says, have been sacked, made redundant or not offered jobs because many employers do not know enough about the disorder.

The guide aims to promote positive living for people with

It seeks to educate employers, health professionals and others about the condition in order to create greater equality of opportunity for people with epilepsy. It points out that the majority of jobs are suitable for employees with epilepsy and that there are already substantial numbers of people in the workforce whose seizures are successfully controlled by drugs.

Standards of Care for People with Epilepsy.
Published by the National Society for Epilepsy
Chalfont St Peter, Bucks SL9 0RJ. Price £3.50
including postage and packing.

Think or Sink



John Cleese stars in the new training video. Think or Sink

Childcare for employers

their childcare options, the book Recognising the needs of working parents and offering looks at government policy on them support through benefits childcare and examples of good practice followed by various such as childcare support or more trade unions, local authorities flexible work patterns is proving and companies, and compares to be a major recruitment and provision in Britain with that in retention incentive. Not only has the fall in the European countries. It also number of school leavers caused describes various new working employers to revise how and patterns employers can offer staff to help them with their dual where they look for new staff

assumptions about work, family and childrearing are changing. assist employers turn the theory But, while women and men are into practice. now more likely to want to combine their careers with

The Employer's Guide to Childcare. Published by The Working Mothers Association, 77 Holloway Road, London N7 8JZ, tel 071-700 5771. Price £10 pbk.

roles. Each chapter ends with a

summary and action plan, to

How do we compare with the rest of the European Community in the world of work? The answers can be found in Terms and Conditions of Employment. This is a guide to all aspects of employment conditions in the European member states, presented on a countryby-country basis to facilitate instant comparison.

The other man's grass . . .

Up-to-date, practical information for each country is provided on: constitutional and statutory employee rights: contracts of employment and typical contractual terms; basic

working conditions including hours, overtime, maternity leave; sick leave, retirement arrangements; grievance and disciplinary procedures, access to information and management; equal treatment; basic health and safety legislation; and termination procedures.

This is the second volume in the IPM's European Management Guides series.

Terms and Conditions of Employ Published by the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road Wimbledon, London SW19 4UX, tel 081-946 9100. Price £18.60 incl p&p (members £15.10)



Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1 9NF

A revised guidance booklet, Code of Practice on time off for trade union duties and activities. has been produced by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The Code, issued with the authority of Parliament, came into effect on May 13 1991, and supersedes the Code of Practice issued under section 6 of the **Employment Protection Act**

but, at the same time, traditional

raising a family, having children

women, and childcare provision

These issues are discussed in

introduction to existing childcare

Trade union

duties

provision for working parents.

As well as discussing why and how employers should develop

the new, revised edition of The Employer's Guide to Childcare, which is intended as an

in the UK needs to be further developed to keep pace with

is still an occupational disadvantage for the majority of

demand.

The revised Code gives guidance on time off for union duties for training of union officials, and for trade union activities. It describes the responsibilities which employers and unions share in considering reasonable time off, and notes the advantage of reaching formal agreements. Its provisions may be taken into account in determining any question arising during industrial tribunal proceedings relating to this issue. Code of Practice on time off for trade union duties and activities, available from HMSO or bookshops, Price: single copies £2; 10 copies £17.50; 50 copies £50.

Women into science

Based on research part-funded by the Employment Department, Women in Engineering and Science: Employers' policies and practices is a new report which examines how ten major British firms aim to attract more women into technical careers as scientists and engineers. Their policies fall into two categories: liaison with schools to encourage girls to choose subjects which later allow them to take up technical careers and sponsorship of women graduates; and the retention of qualified women employees through the introduction of career breaks, extended maternity leave and part-time

working arrangements.

The efficacy of these various policies are assessed through in-depth interviews with both management and employees in each organisation. The report shows that companies should provide more childcare provision and remove remaining barriers to training and promotion, and that school-industry links would benefit from an extension to primary schools to overcome gender stereotyping.

Women into Engineering and Science: employers' policies and practices by Susan McRae, Fiona Devine and Jane Lakey. Published by the Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR, tel 071-387 2171. Price £8.

Personnel factbook

The Personnel Manager's Factbook is a comprehensive guidebook for personnel staff. Presented in an easy-to-use, practical format (loose sheets in a ringbound folder) it covers all aspects of personnel management including recruitment, wages and salaries, employee rights, training, welfare, pension arrangements, and workplace health and safety. It also provides useful reference information on trade unions. Government departments, and other bodies involved in employment issues

An updating service is available on subscription, and consists of six supplements and a quarterly newsletter. The supplementation cost for 1992 will be approximately £45.

The Personnel Manager's Factbook. Published by Professional Publishing Ltd, South Ouay Plaza, 183 Marsh Wall, London E14 9FS, tel 071-538 5386. Price £55 (including 1991 supplement).

TRAINING



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

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

No 72: Long-term Unemployment: JUVOS analysis

Anne Green and David Owen, University of Wales, Cardiff

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

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

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

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

No 74: An Evaluation of the Loan Guarantee Scheme

National Economic Research Associates (Nera) In exchange for a small premium, the LGS provides a government guarantee to banks on loans to potentially viable small firms who would not otherwise receive debt finance on commercial terms

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

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

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

International comparisons on 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 1980s, it provides a comprehensive description of the similarities and differences in patterns of women's labour force participation in these three countries.

No 76: Ethnic Minorities and Employment Practice: a study of six organisations

Nick Jewson, David Mason, Sue Waters and Janet Harvey, Ethnic Minority Employment Research Group, University of Leicester

This study explores present-day employment patterns and practices in respect of ethnic minorities in six large organisations which had previously been researched in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It shows that in a context of management devolution and a drift away from formal procedures, equal opportunities issues did not figure prominently, and are difficult for top management to promote. The report concludes by charting a clear way forward for organisations, with specific recommendations for implementing effective equal opportunities policies.

No 77: The Employment of People with Disabilities: Research Into the Policies and Practices of Employers

Judy Morrell, IFF Research Ltd

This survey of 1,000 employers reviewed employers' views on employing disabled people, the Disablement Advisory Service, and 'Quota' (all but the smallest employers should employ 3 per cent registered disabled). Despite expressing positive views towards people with disabilities, employers described most jobs in their establishments as unsuitable though many 'vital abilities' would not stand objective analysis.

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



