October 1991

# Hmploymen Gazatta



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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

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a quide for employers

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PL752 Wages Councils and statutory pay rates WCL1

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PL720

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Career development loans A scheme offering loans for training or vocationa courses. Open to people over 18. (Available from freefone 0800 585505)



# Employment Gazette

#### October 1991

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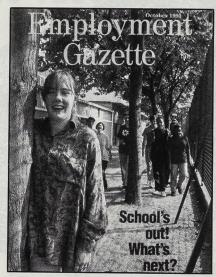
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COVER PICTURE Young people have a range of educational

and training options to consider. All the features in this month's Gazette are on the themes of training and education.

Photo: Jacky Chapman

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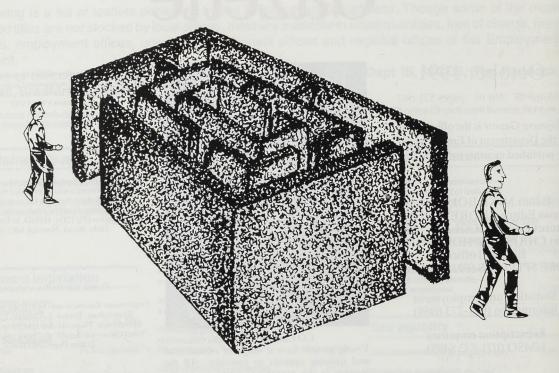
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Guide to Official Statistics No 5, Revised 1990 £24 ISBN 0 11 6203943

Published by HMSO for the Central Statistical Office. HMSO Books are available from HMSO Bookshops, Agents (see Yellow Pages) and through booksellers.



# News **Brief**

# **Business helps TECs to first year success**

TECs has been crucial in making their first year of operation a success, a new report

More than 770 companies now have their most senior directors on TEC boards—an average of about nine managing directors or chief executives per TEC for each of the 77 operational TECs.\* A total of 61 trade nions, 52 local education authorities and 41 voluntary organisations also have senior epresentatives on the boards.

The active commitment of such senior complete an "extremely demanding" corporate planning process, including the creation of business plans and mission

Business and community commitment to statements and 'frameworks for action'.

The report measures the performance of the 51 TECs which became operational during 1990–91 in meeting the six national priorities set out in 1990s—The Skills Decade, the strategic guidance for TECs issued by the Employment Department in October last year

It show that, for example, TECs exceeded their targets for the number of unemployed people starting Employment Training by more than 10 per cent (118,554 against a target of 105,703) and by even figures has enabled all of these TECs to more—about a third—for the numbers of young people starting Youth Training (some 90,500 against a target of about

Examples abound of innovative schemes introduced by different TECs in areas as diverse as raising skill levels and fostering self-employment. In his foreword, Employment Secretary Michael Howard says: "All TECs have risen to the challenge of creating a private/public sector partnership of a new kind. All have shown a remarkable capacity to innovate.

"TECs face a formidable and exciting task to realise their full potential, but their progress in their first year has been most

The TEC Report 1990–91 is available free from Dept B, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.

There are now 81 operational TECs.

# **Overwhelming** support for **Employment Action**

he Government's new Employment Action programme has received overwhelming upport from Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) nationally, announced Employment Secretary Michael Howard

To date 78 (of 82) TECs have indicated heir intention of participating in the new ork-experience programme when it begins operating in the autumn. (In any reas where the local TEC has felt unable to leliver EA, neighbouring TECs will be nvited to deliver the programme.)

"The enthusiasm with which TECs have greeted Employment Action is a measure of their commitment to helping unemployed people back to work", added Mr Howard.

"Employment Action will enhance the range of help that TECs can offer their clients and will give longer term unemployed people the chance to keep their skills up to date as well as help in finding permanent work," he said.

"TECs will now enter into detailed negotiations with the Department over the delivery of Employment Action in their areas and we are well on course to begin operating the programme in October. By the end of March 1992 we expect that 30,000 people will be benefiting from Employment



BURNING AMBITION! Donna Dennis always wanted to be a welder, and now her dream is becoming a reality thanks to Sandwell TEC's Adult Training scheme. The only woman in her class in Handsworth, Donna says: "Ideally, I'd like to get a welding job on an oil rig-but I'll settle for being a really good welder on shore." Her aim now is to reach the top British standard, ASME IX.

# New diplomas—have your say!

leavers from 1994.

The diplomas—one Ordinary and the awards like City and Guilds, or a future." combination of both.

They are designed to raise the value and giving them parity with academic ones, so in education and training.

also be able to gain the diploma.

out the Government's plans for the diplomas, first announced by Prime Minister John Major in the White Paper, Education and Training for the 21st Century, in May.

Launching the consultative document with Education Minister Tim Eggar, occupation at level 3. Employment Minister Robert Jackson

asked to comment on the shape of two new to ensure that young people have a wide competence in the 'core skills' of literaction diplomas which will be awarded to school choice of high quality and highly valued routes to success.

"Different routes suit different people in other Advanced-will be awarded to different ways. Which route is of secondary students achieving traditional academic importance, but the outcome will be crucial or a high-level GCSE pass. qualifications like GCSEs, vocational to the economic success of the UK in the

To gain an Ordinary Diploma, students would have to achieve four GCSEs or their status of work-related qualifications by equivalent at grade C or above, including English and maths. The vocational encouraging more young people to stay on equivalent could either be a level 2 in the new general national vocational Employers and others will also have a qualification (GVQ) currently being clearer measure of the achievements of 16 developed, or NVQs at level 2 in specific invited for receipt by October 31 from subjects like horticulture or car employers, providers of higher and further maintenance, provided they are supported A consultative document just issued sets by evidence of attainment of literacy or numeracy broadly equivalent to at least GSCE grade C.

The Advanced Diploma would be gained for achieving either two A level passes at any grade or their equivalent, a new general NVQ at level 3, or an NVQ in a specific

To ensure, however, that students with

TECs, businesspeople and others are being commented, "The new diplomas will help any of these qualifications has sufficient and numeracy, the consultation papers ask for comments on whether the diploma should require extra evidence of these skills such as an AS (Advanced Supplementary)

Both the Ordinary and the Advance Diplomas would be awarded for the firs time in the summer of 1994, so that the first students to gain them will start the two-year courses in September next year The summer of 1994 would also see the first awards of the new General NVOs at levels

Comments on the proposals are being education, and the community at large Comments should be addressed to Mr S Burt, Room 5/89, Department Education and Science, Elizabeth Hous York Road, London SE1 7PH.

☐ Free copies of the consultation paper a available from David Slack, Room W64 Employment Department, Moorfoo Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 594490.



BEST BOSS! A manager whose key priorities are staff training and flexible working has won the accolade, 'Britain's Best Boss'. David Wood, who runs the Sports Village and Hotel complex in Norwich, was chosen from hundreds of entries in a joint Employment Department/TV-am competition, for this conscientious and positive attitude towards staff.

"I've tried to develop a team philosophy," said David, "in which all my staff play an equally important role and feel that their individual input is vital to the success of the organisation."

# 'Persuasion is best'

The Government is to keep under review for the present the statutory quota scheme reserving 3 per cent of jobs in larger firms for people with disabilities, Employment Secretary Michael Howard has announced.

However, persuasion will continue to be used as the most effective way of securing employer commitment to widening opportunities at work for the disabled, he dded. In addition, the annual 'Fit for Work' awards recognising individual employers' efforts are to be discontinued and replaced with an alternative scheme.

The new approach reflects the thinking outlined in the consultative document Employment and Training for People with Disabilities, published in July 1990. The document acknowledged that the quota scheme was "seriously flawed", not least was registered as disabled.

Outlining progress made since ondon, Mr Howard said: "The responses persuasion to engage employers in the

to our consultative document showed that there are very mixed views about the role of legislation. Many who responded were critical of the present quota system, but there was little agreement on whether or how it should be replaced or amended.

"Given this diversity of view I have decided for the moment to make no changes to the quota system and to keep the position under review. While it remains in force, it will continue to be a part of our efforts to because only 1 per cent of the workforce educate and persuade employers to adopt positive employment practices.

"Let me emphasise, however, that I see ublication of the document in a speech to a that main work for the 1990s as being to pint RADAR/MENCAP conference in build on that process of education and

Mr Howard said the Fit for Work awards were now more than ten years old and had served their purpose. A consultant had been asked to advise on alternative action to recognise employer achievement.

Meanwhile, the new disability symbol, launched in October last year as a way for employers to demonstrate their own commitment to good practice in employing disabled people, had already attracted 4,000 enquiries from employers, with hundreds making firm commitments to use

Marketing of the symbol would now be reviewed with a view to strengthening it, he

On measures being taken to improve the Government's job search, rehabilitation and training services for disabled people. Mr Howard announced funding for six "major development projects" with Training and Enterprise Councils to develop more flexible and accessible training opportunities.

### **DECD** backs Britain on abour market

Britain's labour market policies, including deregulation and trade union reform, have yon the backing of the influential Parisased Organisation for Economic ooperation and Development (OECD).

Describing structural economic reforms the UK as "impressive", a recent OECD eport says that only Japan recorded higher abour productivity growth than the United Kingdom in the 1980s. And it adds: "By almost all standards the United Kingdom has one of the most open, liberal and competitive product markets of all OECD countries."

The OECD's endorsement comes after recent reports from Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament, the Employment Institute and Professor Dennis Snower of Birkbeck College, London, which broadly share the Government's concern about Social Charter measures aimed at achieving labour market uniformity across the EC.

Employment Secretary Michael Howard said the reports showed that these directives were at odds with the "overriding priority" of creating the conditions needed to provide jobs for the 15 million unemployed people in the Community.



CHOCS AWAY! Employment Secretary Michael Howard does some quality testing during a recent visit to Cadbury's Bournville works in Birmingham. Mr Howard praised Cadbury as a showcase for the voluntary approach to employee involvement.

# Face to face with Alistair Graham

Calderdale and Kirklees TEC's new chief executive, Alistair Graham, has moved from the national stage to a local platform. Employment Gazette went to the TEC's Brighouse headquarters to discover why the former general secretary of the Civil and Public Servants Association swapped his job as director general of the Industrial Society for the industrial pastures of West Yorkshire.

You have held two high profile jobs as CPSA general secretary and director general of the Industrial Society. What attracted you to become chief executive of a TEC?

I think it's a continuation of what I've been doing in the Industrial Society except that it is translating all the strong feelings I have about training and development in this country at a local level.

As I've spent most of my working life working at a national level I'm very attracted by the idea of addressing, stimulating, and improving training and development at a community level. I don't see it as some form of exile but rather an opportunity to deepen my experience of the training and development field and still operate at a national level.

So what are these "strong feelings" about training?

This country will not be successful economically unless it is more successful in building up a skilled, flexible and resilient workforce. Given the very much faster pace of change at which we are having to compete in tough international markets, improving the skills of the British workforce, which are not at a satisfactory level, is the most central task facing Britain

#### Is the experience of your previous jobs education to employers, training experts relevant for the TEC?

helpful because we are in a part of the world where trade unions are well organised and strong and I know how trade union officials objective? think. There is also my experience as a

important to change these so that they have organisations. positive incentives for people at work to want to become more skilled. For example, Seeking to concentrate on some of the key I believe that pay structures should reward areas like making ourselves useful and people for gaining qualifications without credible with the top 200 companies in the having to change jobs.

The experience of the Industrial Society partnerships working effectively. was that I operated at a national level in all worlds together - employers to inner cities, getting this resilient workforce, because it's sense of strategic direction.



Alistair Graham, chief executive of Calderdale and Kirklees TEC

# Special report by ADAM LUCK

with line managers. All of this is useful Yes. I think my trade union experience is experience for operating at a local level.

How would you define your overall

I think the job of a chief executive is to make TECs credible in the community so But in particular my knowledge of pay that people want to use them to help structures counts because I believe it is improve the success of their own

C & K has a business plan in which we are area and seeking to get industry-education

This is so that we improve the capacity of sectors of the British economy. The Society young people to adapt to all the changes was particularly skilled at linking different that they'll face in the workplace—part of

not just about giving people specific skills it's also about giving them the capacity to adapt to change and to welcome it—producing enterprising people.

We must also work with schools and education authorities and get successful small businesses to grow and develop - so that they employ more people and generate

I'm particularly concerned that we should be able to measure the success we are having. We have a project with Warwick University in which they have been conducting a survey of a sample of the local population to measure the skills base. If we do this at regular intervals we should be ab e to measure what impact we are having in the

We also want to make sure that we rin high quality youth training and adult training schemes. There is plenty to do!

TECs are supposed to come up with local solutions to local problems. What are the special problems in Calderdale an Kirklees, and do you have any idea of the solutions vet?

We've got two key industries in C K-textiles and engineering-and in bol you have medium sized organisations and the case of textiles some small

There is undoubtedly a lot of work to done in getting them to work together wi us to improve the skills development in these areas. Given the size and quality this is going to be a key issue in the 1990s.

I think the issues that we are addressing in C & K are of enormous interest to the development of the British economy.

Is your job a high profile one or is it all behind the scenes?

It involves listening to what people's needs are because very often they are most aware of their own needs. I want to have a dialogue with them, bringing them into the TEC so that we can see how we can help each other.

A key role is acting as facilitator, linking people up, and I don't think we should be too parochial about this because I don't care who we bring in to help local commerce and very often they may be from outside the TEC area.

One of the things I want to do is to hold a series of discussion dinners, bringing national people to have an informal dialogue with people at a local level.

So there are multiple roles: the community role; the public profile; the management role; and giving the organisation, along with the TEC board, a

### **Devon and** Cornwall

More than 40 junior managers from firms cross Devon are being trained in nanagement skills, thanks to a new mployer-led consortium in the county.

The Devon Management Development onsortium, spearheaded by Devon ounty Council and the TEC, is arranging ompetence-based training to national andards laid down by the Management harter Initiative. Under the scheme the anagers can have their prior learning and xperience accredited and their current rformance assessed.

TEC chief executive John Mannell says ne consortium approach and the methods sed give the best of both worlds: "The aining is individually tailored and rovided locally, yet individuals can benefit om the wide range of experience found ithin all the businesses involved. In partnership with the ED, the TEC has so funded a guide to help training and

ducation providers to deliver open arning and flexible training to people with hysical or sensory disabilities in Devon nd Cornwall.

The TEC has also extended its Project PUS scheme, set up in October last year help redundant Devonport Dockyard orkers and Cornish tin miners find other

The scheme's Employment Matching ervice is proving a popular way of arrying individual employee skills with arrent and anticipated vacancies in local

### **North West**

ome 250 top business people in the North est will come together to discuss business evelopment and training priorities in an autumn conference hosted by the region's 14 TEC chairmen.

This inaugural conference has a threepronged aim, says Manchester TEC's Chris Briggs. "First, to inform delegates about the services the TEC already provides; second, to consult delegates on priorities; and third, to recruit them to TEC boards or advisory groups.

Keynote speaker will be National Training Task Force chairman Sir Brian Wolfson, and conference themes will be discussed in 20 delegate workshops. All 14 TECs will have stands at the conference setting out the services they provide. ☐ The conference is thought to be the first of its kind held in a TEC region, and takes place on November 12. For details, contact Chris Briggs on 061-236 7222.



Delegates gather for the first of Birmingham TEC's new Growth and Development courses for small businesses, led by course tutor John Barnes (foreground).

The course can be tailored to firms' individual needs and comprises a 'health check,' a seminar, eight half-day sessions and a final one-day workshop to draw up three and five-year plans for each company. Course costs are largely borne by the TEC.

### Wiltshire

More than 600 people flocked to Wiltshire TEC's summer roadshow when it rolled into Salisbury on August 29.

The roadshow team was promoting the theme 'Your Future's in Skilful Hands' with advice about learning, training and setting up in business.

TEC chief executive John Selway commented: "The aim was to encourage people to start thinking about their futures, and it was clear from the numbers who attended that Salisbury people want to learn more about what the TEC can offer

# **Shropshire**

Budding business people in Shropshire can now get help in launching their schemes from the county's new Enterprise Start-Up Club. Funded by the TEC and the Employment Service and run by Shropshire County Council, the club provides tuition in aspects of business management like cashflow forecasting, book-keeping, and finding premises.

"The club operates much like a Jobclub for unemployed people," says local Employment Service Jobelub Liaison Officer Phil Swain. "It helps people put the meat on the bones of a business idea. When

people have learnt how to make their business case, the aim is to steer them towards other programmes like the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.' ☐ For further information contact Barbara Waddington on 0743 248161.

### **Powys**

**Employment Training in Powys is being** complemented by a new scheme christened Powys Employers' Compact. Employers who sign up to the compact receive £1,000 towards their training costs when they agree to hire an unemployed person on a sixmonth contract.

The money can be spent either on training an existing employee to take a more skilled post within the firm, or for training the new recruit. The scheme is run by a 'compact broker' — an offshoot of Powys County Council which brings employers, training providers and unemployed people together after conducting training needs analyses.

"We found out from surveys that most firms in Powys wanted help in training their existing workforce, while we in the TEC are concerned to help the unemployed. So we decided to join the two needs together and meet them through the compact," says the TEC's Tony Orme.



GETING TOUGH: (I to r) John Rimington, Sir John Cullen and Tony Barrell announce the HSE's new safety regime for the North Sea's gas and oil rig.

# **New North Sea safety measures on the way**

installations in the North Sea by the end of promised.

Operating companies will have to make which identifies the major hazards arising recommendations for improved safey. from its operation, the likelihood of an prevent it.

They will also have to operate an effective safety management system with demonstrate that adequate emergency escape and rescue.

A tough new safety regime is set to be in Health and Safety Commission (HSC) force on all 272 oil and gas rigs and other chairman Sir John Cullen five months after the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) 1995, health and safety chiefs have took over responsibility for North Sea safety in the wake of the 1988 Piper Alpha disaster. A report on the tragedy by Lord out a 'safety case' for each installation Cullen contained a total of 106

"Lord Cullen's report set a challenging accident, and the controls in place to agenda for the industry, the Commission and HSE. There is a strong public and political expectation that his recommendations should be implemented as soon regular audits and reviews, and as possible—and rightly so," said Sir John.

HSC's Welcoming statement. provisions are in place covering evacuation, Employment Minister Eric Forth said: "I am aware that some operators have already Details of the measures were outlined by responded well to the challenges posed by enforce the new regime

'The task facing the industry substantial and this statement is a positive step which will help the industry plan safety measures with confidence.

Early next year the HSC will publish a consultative document outlining proposals for statutory regulations implement the recommendations.

These regulations should be in force by the late spring of 1993 with an absolue deadline, probably in 1995, beyond which no installation will be able to opera e without its safety case having been accepted.

HSE is now mounting a recruitment driv to secure the inspectors it will need t

# 'They're not getting the message'

Building contractors, suppliers, specifiers and even clients are failing to get the COSHH message, and better information from the industry is required, says the Health and Safety Commission's **Construction Industry Advisory Committee** (CONIAC).

Commenting on CONIAC's review of commendable efforts on health hazard the first 18 months of operation of COSHH identification, risk Health Regulations 1988), chairman Jeffrey Hinksman says:

"There are encouraging signs that a number of companies, both larger firms and contractors, have made

# enough on COSHH

**Builders** not doing

assessment, (Control of Substances Hazardous to management and supervisor training and worker assessment.

"Unfortunately the evidence available suggests that too few risk assessments have because the local merchant is one of the few been properly developed to take account of points of contact that many small firms have the actual conditions on each site, and in

many small firms operator training and instruction leave much to be desired."

CONIAC is now calling on all construction bodies and federations to continue to improve the information and guidance advailable, so that precautions taken will be adequate for work as it is done

The report commends the Builders' Merchants Federation for setting up a product information database for its members. This initiative is welcomed with the wider construction industry.

# Time to lighten the load

Employers, workers and doctors will be the targets of a new three-year awareness campaign designed to prevent the spread of back strain and musculo-skeletal injuries at

Such complaints account for no less than nalf of all industrial health problems reported to GPs, with back problems alone osting employers a massive £1 billion a year. Bad practices in lifting or handling, poor posture and frequent repetitive novements in production line work are ome of the most common causes of these niuries, which affect muscles, tendons, oints and bones

Over the next three years inspectors and dvisers from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) will carry the safety message to more than half a million remises as part of their routine visits.

Free booklets have been produced for oth employers and workers and a 12inute video is available for firms mounting neir own internal campaigns. Another eaflet will advise GPs on how to deal with ases coming to them.

#### 'Fatalism'

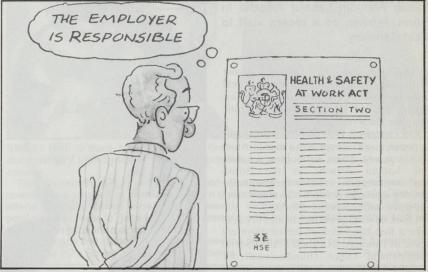
Each year of the campaign will focus on a fferent aspect of the problem: in year one, oper limb disorders (often called epetitive Strain Injury) with training for HSE field staff in how to deal with the roblem; in year two, implications of two ew EC directives, due for implementation the UK by the end of 1992, on the manual andling of loads and the use of display creen equipment; and in year three, the gonomic aspects of machinery design.

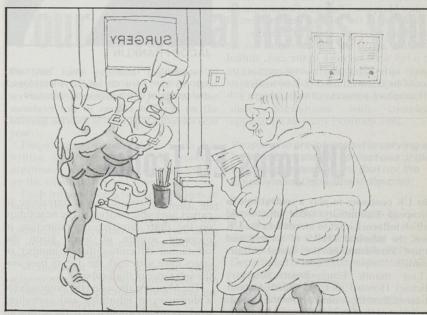
Dr Tim Carter, HSE's Director of Health olicy and Medical Services, says the impaign is designed to "chip away at the atalism" of both employers and employees the face of the problem.

"There's nothing 'normal' about being nurt by work," he said. "The great need is or people at work to be much more aware of the danger.'

Too often, employers are reluctant to control measures; and health surveillance report the problem because of fears of compensation claims and court cases. Dr Carter added. Yet there may be a quite simple solution, like adjusting the height of seating, re-siting machinery or improving employment rehabilitation services offered the lighting of a workbench.

The booklet for employers sets out a five-stage approach to tackling the problem: assessment of work processes; control of the hazards, with the possible introduction of rest breaks or the re-design of work stations; education and training of comfort; monitoring the effectiveness of and company doctor or nurse.





of workers at risk.

Sources of expert advice are listed, including the HSE's own Employment Medical Advisory Service and the through local jobcentres. Employers will be urged to refer employees with problems to jobcentre services as early as possible, since delay could make the rehabilitation process both more difficult and more expensive.

Employees who think they may have a musculo-skeletal disorder are advised to workers to ensure they work with maximum visit their doctor and inform their employer

☐ The two booklets, Lighten the Load— Guidance for Employers on Musculoskeletal Disorders, and Lighten the Load-Guidance for Employees on Musculoskeletal Disorders, are available from the HSE enquiry points at Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ, tel 0742 752539, or Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place. London W2 4TF, tel 071-221 0870.

☐ The video, Lighten the Load, is obtainable from the Campaign Secretary. Medical Services Headquarters, HSE Room 609, Daniel House, Trinity Road, Bootle L20 7HE, tel 051-951 3707

# **Postcard from Thuringia**

Jacob Franklin Labour Attaché in Bonn, reports on a recent visit to East Germany.

Thuringia—not a minor Soviet Republic—but one of the five new federal states of Germany which, together with East Berlin, formed the German Democratic Republic just a year ago.

On October 3 1990 Germany got bigger in population by 27 per cent and in territory by 43 per cent. There is still, however, only one Labour Attaché at the British Embassy, who tries to follow the fascinating developments in Eastern Germany from the peace and prosperity of Bonn.

I took advantage of the summer break to take a first-hand look at the employment scene in Thuringia as a guest of the Federal Employment Office (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit). The Bundesanstalt is similar to the former Manpower Services Commission. It is therefore in the thick of development of the labour market in eastern Germany.

Within a year the Bundesanstalt has set up a full scale network in the east, staffed mainly by local people (the managers are on secondment from the west). It now offers its full range of services: careers advice, job

European Community social affairs and

British influence is set to increase as the UK

joins the informal Troika of current and

future Presidents of the Social Affairs

Last month Employment Secretary

Michael Howard met the Dutch Labour

President of the Council. The two Ministers

Mr Howard said: "I look forward to

"I explained to Mr De Vries that we fully

"I urged Mr De Vries to pursue measures

during the Dutch Presidency where

agreement can be most readily achieved

and which will not harm jobs and

competitiveness in the Community.'

support the social dimension to the work of

the European Community, but it must be

focused on creating and sustaining jobs.

closer contact with the Dutch, with whom

we share many concerns and priorities.

currently under negotiation.

Council.



**JACOB FRANKLIN** 

**UK joins EC Troika** 

The UK continues to play a central role in on Mr De Vries that it is unrealistic to

discussed the key proposals which are of a system of centrally imposed European

placement, training and temporary employment projects for the unemployed, and payment of unemployment benefit.

expect a sensible decision in the near future

on the draft directive on protection of

pregnant women at work given the

states have with both the Treaty base and

workers, which would lead to the setting up

works councils, and Mr Howard

believe this would result in better progress

the substance of this proposal.

forward in this important area."

These functions are being performed mainly by people who had previously scarcely heard of, let alone administered such services. There is a pioneering entrepreneurial spirit like the MSC in its early days and the Training and Enterprise Councils now. The Bundesanstalt is one of the operations which is working well in the

The figures for labour market measures to deal with mounting unemployment are impressive; over half a million people starting retraining and over a quarter of a million starting on temporary work scheme

We saw examples. Redundant stee workers were demolishing and clearing th site of a superfluous power station at the steel works, ready for investors to use th

#### Magnificent

At another decaying industria establishment, a synthetic fibre manufacturer, a visionary local woman, ha set up a large modern training centre unde the auspices of the new Chamber o Handicrafts for Thuringia, and with vas subsidies from the Federal Education Ministry and the Bundesanstalt.

The result is a magnificent investment i skills for jobs which are not there yet. But as she told us, the first question potential investors ask is where their skilled workers are coming from. This question can now b answered positively in the Rudolstadt area

We met the team which makes camera for Soviet space machines, at a cost of ten of millions of Deutschmarks each. Two year ago we would certainly not have been let in And what do you do with that team and it substantial difficulties that a number of product?

Thuringia has gorgeous German romantic scenery and pretty old towns The Ministers discussed the proposals for many unspoilt apart from some dilapidation Minister Bert De Vries, who is the current a directive on informing and consulting and Communist architecture. It is wonderful place for tourism, but needs masses of infrastructure investment.

For example, I could not find a bath in my hotel, but when the tap water came out "Mr De Vries agreed that the Council brown I was not too upset about the bath. In should further consider my initiative for a Jena, with its population of over 100,000. non-binding approach to this issue. I there is not even a cinema.

to report on over the next few years.

We met some fine people in Thuringia. Forty years of communism and 'The Community has spent the last 20 totalitarianism has left its mark on them. years debating directives on this subject and But many are adapting quickly to capitalism further fruitless discussion could be and democracy. The level of education and avoided. Mr De Vries and I agreed that our motivation is high. The potential is officials should consider whether a council immense. But so is the task ahead. There recommendation or resolution offers a way will still be a lot for the Labour Attaché

#### **New businesses**

New businesses are still being created at an encouraging rate, says Small Firms Minister Eric Forth.

"For example, business start-ups under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme alone were running at some 1,000 per week in the spring and summer of 1991", he said.

'Although any business failure is to be regretted, we must recognise that only some 2 per cent of businesses are involved in liquidation and bankruptcies each year, and by the end of 1990 there were over 400,000 more businesses registered for VAT than in

#### **HSC** chairman

**Employment Secretary Michael Howard** has reappointed Sir John Cullen as a member and chairman of the Health and Safety Commission from 1 October 1991 for a period of two years. Sir John has been Chairman of HSC since October 1983.

#### New open learning awards

Tutors in open and flexible learning will have the chance to gain qualifications for their competence in the workplace under a new system of national awards.

The awards have been developed with funding from the Employment Department and the Training and Development Lead Body, and will be piloted, tested and refined so that they can acquire National Vocational Oualification (NVO) status.

The Awards in the Development and Delivery of Flexible and Open Learning will be offered by the RSA, City and Guilds and the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC).

#### **HTNT** goes Euro

A UK training programme will join other European projects as part of a new European Commission action programme to exchange ideas and best practice on training in the UK and across Europe.

High Technology National Training (HTNT) Experimental Programme will participate in Eurotecnet, the European Technology Network for Training, **Employment Minister Rober Jackson has** announced.

Eurotecnet covers all basic and continuing training which is vocational, technology related, and which has a strong element of innovation. It will establish up to 300 projects - about 30 in the UK - and sponsor a wide range of exchanges, publications, conferences and seminars.



SMILE! Niall O'Mara from London is firmly focused on a career as a news and documentary photographer when he completes a unique art and business training

The six-month Art, Craft and Design Business Enterprise Programme helps unemployed artists and craftspeople turn their talents into a going concern. Students attend tutorials, group sessions and weekly lectures on subjects like 'starting a portfolio' and 'how to get a loan' while working on a business plan. Another task is to organise an exhibition of their work.

So far nearly 200 students have completed the programme, run by CITE Associates as part of the ED's Employment Training scheme.

# Your tribunal needs you!

employee relations at work? If so, your represent people from all walks of life." services are in demand. Up to 450 new lay members will be needed to serve on the their nominations with completed national network of industrial tribunals next application forms by February 1992.

Employment Minister Eric Forth has written to 16 employers' and workers' organisations inviting nominations to serve on the tribunals from October 1992.

Each tribunal needs two lay members to support the legally qualified chairman, and suitable candidates with day-to-day knowledge of workplace practices are likely to include personnel managers and trade union representatives.

Women and people from the ethnic minorities are under-represented on tribunals, and applications from them are being particularly encouraged.

Members are appointed for up to three years and are then eligible for reappointment until the age of 69. They are asked to commit themselves to being available to sit for up to 15 days per year, and are paid a fee of £101 for each full day's sitting, plus travel and subsistence.

Tribunals are organised on a regional basis, with 11 regional offices located in principal centes of population and hearings also being held in some other towns.

Launching the recruitment drive. Mr Forth said: "Industrial tribunals have a vital role, dealing with such difficult human and industrial relations issues as unfair

Do you have practical experience of dismissal. So we are keen that panels

Organisations have been asked to submit

People who are interested in serving as lay members should contact one of the following organisations (but not the Employment Department directly):

#### **Employers**

Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Confederation of British Industry Convention of Scottish Local Authorities Department of Health (in respect of NHS

management) Institute of Directors

Local Government Management Board National Chamber of Trade

National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses

Retail Consortium

#### **Employees**

Council of Managerial and Professional

Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union

Federation of Managerial, Professional and General Associations Royal College of Midwives

Royal College of Nursing Trades Union Congress Union of Democratic Mineworkers

Mr Howard added that he had impressed 530 OCTOBER 1991 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



PREMIER DRILL. Prime Minister John Major admires the invention that won 18-year-old Adam Seedhouse the Young Engineer for Britain Trophy. Adam of Oldbury Wells School, Bridgnorth also won £1250 for his school to purchase equipment in the competition run by The Engineering Council. His invention is a fitting for an electric drill which incorporates the bubble principle used in spirit levels.

#### **Advice for** the advisers

Careers advisers and teachers will now be better equipped to help young people make the best career choice, thanks to a new Employment Department resource pack, Co-ordinating Careers Work.

Designed for use by careers co-ordinators in secondary schools or sixth form colleges, the pack encourages them to develop working contacts with those people who can directly help and influence the career development of students, eg the Careers Service, local businesses, the local education authority and TEC, parents and governors, and teaching colleagues.

The pack comes out at a time when good quality careers guidance is particularly important, and young people are faced with a wide range of employment and training options. Setting careers guidance firmly in the context of both the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) and the National Curriculum, it details ways of managing all available resources in order to help young people make the right choices about their future.

Co-ordinating Careers Work is available, price £15 per copy plus £3.65 p&p, from: COIC, Sales Department, Room W1101, London SW1H 9NF. Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

# **VAT** registrations up

registered for VAT rose by an estimated cent in finance, property and professional 50,000 — an average of nearly 1,000 a week. Although a lower rate of increase than the record 1,600 a week in 1989, it is still substantially higher than the average for the 1980s as a whole (700 a week).

This results from a small fall in the number of registrations, from 256,000 in 1989 to 235,000 in 1990, coupled with a small rise in deregistrations, from 172,000

During 1990 there was a net increase in every region, and in all industries other than agriculture and retailing.

This updates a series of estimates using VAT information to monitor changes in the size of the UK business population from 1980 onwards. Although the estimates include businesses of all sizes, the vast majority of registered businesses are small, so that the figures are a good guide to trends in the size of the UK small business population. The latest figures will be published in November's Employment

#### Acceleration

The rate of net increase in the number of registered businesses fell back from 83,000 in 1989 to 50,000 in 1990, following a period of sustained acceleration since 1985. The slower rate of growth in the latest year is mainly attributable to a fall in the number level of turnover at which registration of new registrations: the number of deregistrations grew relatively little, and in fact remained virtually unchanged when businesses, rather than individua expressed as a proportion of the total business population.

Over the eleven-year period from the end of 1979 to the end of 1990, there has been a registrations, and vice versa, even if there is substantial rise in the number of VAT- no change in the number of establishments registered businesses in each region, ranging from 19 per cent in the North West to 46 per cent in the South East.

net increases in all industries bar retailing estimates have been adjusted to include and agriculture. The figures range from a allowances for those outstanding decrease of 3 per cent in the number of registrations and deregistrations.

**PICTURES** 

should be sent to:

The News Editor, Employment Gazette,

**NEWS RELEASES AND** 

Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street,

During 1990 the number of UK businesses retail businesses to increases of over 100 per services, and in other services (which cover wide range of businesses including business services such as contract cleaning personal services such as hairdressing, and entertainment services such as cinemas).

The trends over the period have not been constant. In agriculture, for example, the first half of the period was a time of ne growth, albeit small, while there has been net decline in each of the last six years following a fairly consistent decline over the eight preceding years.

Over the eleven years, the industries with the fastest growth rates have been othe services (116 per cent) and finance property and professional services (105 pe cent), with the next highest increase being 49 per cent in construction. In each of the last two years, the growth has been faster in finance, property and professional services than in other services.

These analyses are based on VAT information held by the Central Statistica Office, which receives it from HM Customs and Excise. The data relate to registration and deregistrations for VAT, which are no synonymous with 'births' and 'deaths' o businesses; for example, a business may be trading for some time before it reaches th becomes mandatory.

Because the figures are for numbers of establishments, a shift from independent businesses to large multiples will tend to produce a decline in the number of VAT

One of the features of this data is that registrations and deregistrations can be taken onto the Central Statistical Office Over the same period, there have been database long after their effective date. The

# **Tourism** on the up! More and more people are waking up to the

immense value that tourism brings in terms of wealth, jobs and other economic benefits. Tourism Minister Viscount Ullswater has told a Manchester audience.

"According to the World Tourist Organisation, tourism will become the world's greatest industry by the end of the century," he said.

Viscount Ullswater was speaking at the European Cities Symposium where delegates from several countries discussed and formulated common programmes for tourism development and cultural exchange.

"The main challenge will come with the introduction of the Single Market and the more liberal trading conditions that will result. These will create a single trading area of 340 million people with many of them becoming increasingly prosperous.

#### Discriminating

"They are likely to travel more, both on business and for pleasure. They will become more discriminating in their choice of destination and type of holiday. They will want to travel beyond their national frontiers as formalities ease.

Viscount Ullswater reminded his audience of the scope for growth in the new home market: "Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands already earn more than 70 per cent of their foreign tourism earnings from within the EC and will obviously seek to add to this as well as encouraging more visitors from outside the

"The UK earns just over 30 per cent from this source, and certainly we do not want to lose our market share from outside the EC. We also want to build on the advantages offered by the Single Market as well as those which will come with the completion of the Channel Tunnel in 1993."

High standards in the tourism industry, he said, will be of paramount importance if this aim was to be achieved. Training was a key factor, with language training playing an increasingly vital part.

"I regard language skills as one of the most important aspects of the welcome we give our overseas visitors.

Viscount Ullswater acknowledged that a successful tourism industry had its associated problems: "With the likely to Europe, we have to ensure that tourism does not damage the environment and our cultural heritage."



increase in the numbers of visitors coming GREEN DRIVE Employment Secretary Michael Howard and English Tourist Board Chairman William Davis at the launch of a competition to find the best car parks in Britain. Mr Howard challenged architects, planners and developers to provide car parks that blend into the environment.

# **Special Feature**

### Diary dates

#### THIRD MCI CONFERENCE

October 15-16, Manchester The Management Charter Initiative's annual conference will discuss the latest developments in management, education, training and development. Speakers will include CBI director-general John Banham and British Rail chairman Sir Bob Reid. Tel: 0709 828181

#### HANDLING SENSITIVE ISSUES AT WORK

November 4, London Seminar covering the legal and practical aspects of dealing with drugs, alcohol, AIDS and other sensitive issues, and how to handle difficult employees. Tel: 071-354 5858

#### DISMISSAL

November 6, London A guide to the most recent rules, practice and case law. Tel: 071-354 5858

#### **HEALTH AND SAFETY IN OFFICES**

November 7-8, Loughborough Organised by Loughborough University, the course will cover legislation, hazard spotting, and environmental ergonomics. Tel: 0509 222175

#### MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

November 19-20, Manchester A Manchester Business School course designed to help participants develop their own in-house equal opportunities programme. Tel: 061-275 6407

#### CONTEXTS FOR TECHNOLOGY

November 21-23, Birmingham A course exploring how industry can influence the technology curriculum in schools. Of interest to teachers and company personnel wishing to become more involved in partnership activities with

Tel: 0223 460277

#### CAPITAL PEOPLE

December 5-6, London A conference to discuss skills strategies in Europe's financial services sector Speakers include Education Secretary Kenneth Clarke. Tel: 081-322 0044

# 'Don't exaggerate underpayment'

Underpayment of workers in traditionally low-wage industries like retailing, hotels and catering should not be exaggerated, Employment Minister Eric Forth has warned.

Checks on the pay of 260,000 workers in more than 30,000 workplaces carried out last year by the Employment Department's Wages Inspectorate found underpayment of 11,000 workers, or just four per cent of the total. Inspections target employers thought most likely to be underpaying.

In all, some 2.5 million workers are covered by minimum pay levels drawn up by 26 different wages councils. Apart from retailing, hotels and catering, other significant sectors covered are hairdressing, laundries and clothing manufacture. Minimum wages range typically from £2.46 to £2.96 an hour.

#### **Effectiveness**

Visiting the Wages Inspectorate in London last month, Employment Minister Eric Forth praised the effectiveness of the inspection programme. "I congratulate the inspectors on achieving the target of discovering underpayments in 30 per cent of the establishments they select for visits as the most likely to be underpaying their employees," he said.

"Some people misrepresent the success of inspectors in detecting underpayment as showing a widespread disregard for the law. I totally reject such allegations," he added.

Mr Forth promised that the Inspectorate's field force of 71 staff would continue to be adequately resourced for its

Apart from visiting employers, the inspectors also check pay records, send questionnaires to employers, and scrutinise collective agreements. So far this year 12 employers have been prosecuted for deliberate or repeated underpayment, compared with 9 last year and 10 in 1989.

#### Correction

We have been asked to point out that the survey of employers' policies on AIDS education referred to in the article "Companies not acting on AIDS" (July Gazette, page 374) was conducted by the Health and Safety Information Bulletin and not by the National Aids Trust. The survey results appeared in Bulletin number 186 of June 7, 1991. For further details, contact the Bulletin on



ERIC FORTH: "Some people misrepresen the success of Inspectors in detecting underpayment as showing a widespread disregard for the law. I totally reject such

# TV times for jobs

BBC1 TV is opening up a 'Skillshop' fo viewers on Sunday mornings.

The live half-hour magazine guide to jo trends and training opportunities - a joir venture by the BBC and the Employmen Department — will run for 12 week starting on October 6 at 11.30am.

Skillshop is designed to inspire people both in and out of work to pursue persona development by giving information about qualifications, job and skill trends, and careers and training opportunities. Each programme will be a mix of topical stories personal experiences, analysis, information and advice.

A free national telephone helpline will be open from 10am till 1pm every Sunday and a free reference booklet giving further details of the topics covered will also be available

The programme will form the second half of a new 60-minute slot called The Training Hour. A range of training issues of interest to individuals and employers will be covered in programmes in the first halfhour, including advice for qualified nurses, implementing equal opportunities policies, and new opportunities in desktop publishing.

Skillshop will be repeated late in the evening of the Monday following the Sunday broadcast.



Some ITOs provide training directly through specialist training for their sector.

# **Review of Industry Training Organisations**

by Dorothy Berry-Lound, and Michael Chaplin and Bill O'Connell The HOST Consultancy Employment Department

Industry Training Organisations have an important role in helping to ensure that Britain has a competent and adaptable workforce to meet the challenges of the 1990s. This article summarises the findings of a recent independent review for the Government of the progress made by ITOs.

There are currently 123 Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) in Great Britain. They are employer-led bodies which act as a focal point for all training matters at the industry or sector level. They each cover a specific sector of the economy, which may be, for example, a manufacturing or service industry. At present, the ITO Network covers sectors with five out of six of employees in the national workforce (see box 1 for some examples of ITOs).

training framework. Each is responsible for defining its sector's current and future training needs and ensuring that

ITOs have an important role to play in the national

action is taken to meet these needs. Some also provide training directly, for example, through Youth Training. They also provide the lead in establishing standards in key occupations. They are recognised by the Government and deal with the Government on sector training issues, and work alongside other elements of the national training framework, including Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales and local enterprise companies (LECs) in Scotland.

In 1988, the White Paper Employment for the 1990s<sup>1</sup> announced that there would be a review of the progress made by ITOs. The review was commissioned by the Employment Department in association with the National Council of Industry Training Organisations (NCITO), and

Employment for the 1990s, HMSO, December 1988.

#### BOX1

The National Retail Training Council covers employers in all aspects of the retail trade, including mail order, multiple traders, specialist retailers and voluntary buying groups.

The Carpet Industry Training Council is responsible for carpet manufacturers.

The Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain covers employers manufacturing paint, varnishes and lacquers. The Hairdressing Training Board covers hairdressing and related sectors, both in salons and mobile.

The Association of British Travel Agents National Training Board is responsible for tour operators and travel agents.

#### BOX 2

#### NCITO Code of Practice—Ideal Outcomes

#### Identification of sector training needs

- 1 The ITO can demonstrate an ability to identify change factors likely to affect the sector and to have training implications.
- 2 The ITO has established means whereby its sector's current and future key skill requirements and training needs are defined, monitored and periodically reviewed.
- 3 The ITO is persuading more companies in its sector to regard training as an issue of strategic and fundamental importance to their business performance, by demonstrating that an increasing number of companies in the sector are adopting a planned approach to training, linked to their business plans.

This will clearly not apply to those ITOs which represent a single, major organisation (though the outcome still applies to all the various parts of that single organisation).

- 4 The ITO has its own explicit strategic priorities together with key objectives, derived from analysis of its sector's training needs.
- 5 The ITO can demonstrate continual development in the sector's overall training performance.

#### Establishing training standards

- 6 The ITO can demonstrate that standards-based training, together with arrangements for assessing and accrediting learning achievements, is becoming firmly established in the sector.
- **7** The ITO acting as a Lead Body can demonstrate that occupational standards established for key occupations in the sector are adopted by other relevant organisations.

#### Representing sector training interests

- 8 The ITO can demonstrate satisfactory levels of, or trends in, participation by companies in its sector. (This will not strictly apply to ITOs representing single organisations.)
- 9 There is demonstrable commitment by senior management within the sector to the activities of the ITO and to its objectives.
- 10 The ITO is widely recognised as the body which represents the sector to Government and other relevant bodies on appropriate matters of training affecting the sector it serves.

#### Provision of training-related information

11 The ITO can demonstrate that it keeps its sector informed on relevant training issues and trends, and displays an ability to influence a significant part of its sector on these matters.

#### Training support and services

12 The sector has relevant training capacity which is kept up to date, and to which companies and individuals in the sector enjoy adequate access. carried out by independent consultants, The HOST Consultancy, between January and June 1991<sup>1</sup>. This article provides a summary of the results. The methodology used for the review is described in a Technical Note at the end of the article.

#### Background

ITOs are not new bodies; many have been in operation for some time<sup>2</sup>. Industrial Training Boards (ITBs) were first established following the Industrial Training Act 1964. Their main role was to provide or secure appropriate training for people employed or intending to be employed in their particular industry. The scope of each ITB was defined by a Statutory Instrument, and they were empowered to raise a levy from certain employers within their specified sector.

Following a review in 1981<sup>3</sup>, the Government decided that satisfactory training arrangements in many sector could be better developed without the compulsion and bureaucracy that characterised the statutory system. Seven of the 23 ITBs were retained and some 90 independent bodies were accepted by the then Manpower Services Commission in place of the statutory boards that were disbanded. A further 12 sectors were already covered by voluntary arrangements. *Employment for the 1990* announced a further move to voluntary arrangements, and it was subsequently decided that the remaining boards would be progressively wound up.

In October 1988 the ITOs set up a voluntary association, the National Council of Industry Training Organisations to maintain and develop the effectiveness of independent sector training arrangements.

The Government stated in *Employment for the 1990s* it intention to publish an updated set of guidelines from which sector training organisations could identify the objectives they should be aiming to achieve and judge their progress.

These guidelines were published by NCITO in June 1990 as the *Code of Practice for Industry Training Organisations*, and have been endorsed by the Government.

The Code of Practice sets out 12 'ideal outcomes' that ITOs should seek to achieve (see *box* 2).

#### ITOs and the national training framework

Since the late 1980s Britain has seen important changes in the organisation of training at national, local and industry level. These have placed special emphasis on the development of employer-led TECs in England and Wales and LECs in Scotland, and the establishment of the arrangements for the introduction of National and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (NVQs/SVQs).

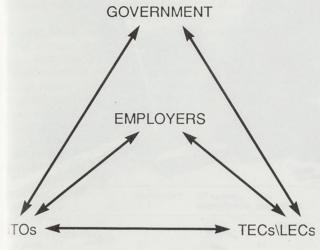
The HOST review shows that ITOs are a valuable element in the national training infrastructure, complementing the work of the Government, TECs and LECs, NCVQ/SCOTVEC, training providers, employers and their representative bodies. For instance, in the majority of cases the ITO is not merely the leading but the only body designated for identifying sector training needs. Well-organised and appropriately resourced ITOs are therefore in an important position, providing specialist labour market and training information which will enable individuals, training providers, employers and the

Government to make informed training-related decisions.

For example, while TECs and LECs are responsible for assessing many skill needs on a local labour market basis, they are unlikely to have the knowledge base on which to define specialised skill needs, whether sector-specific or cross-sectoral in employment. This area is covered by the ITOs.

The review notes, however, that with the introduction of TECs and LECs, there has been a need to clarify their role and that of ITOs at the sector level. *Figure 1* illustrates the interactions between ITOs, employers, TECs and LECs, and the Government.

Figure 1 The interactions of ITOs within the national training infrastructure



- Responsible for one
   Responsible for all sectors sector
- Have national coverage Cover precise geographical areas
- Develop national
   Train to national standards
- Identify sector skill Identify local skill needs needs
- Promote relevant training needs and capacity nationally
- Promote local delivery of training
- Represent sector interests
- Represent local interests

Source: ITO Branch, Employment Department

#### **ITO** organisation

Since 1987 there has been a steady growth in the number of ITOs, increasing by about one-fifth. The review showed that they have very diverse organisational arrangements (figure 2). Nearly half are integrated within an employer or trade body and nearly a third are independent industry training bodies.

The interviews with ITOs (see Technical Note) indicated that the classification 'integrated within employer or trade body' covers a number of different organisational arrangements. In some cases these were sections or



Training staff in sorting office duties.

Photo: The Post Office

Per ce	ent
49	'integrated within employer or trade body'
32	'independent industry training bodies', that is, with a
	separate constitution or in some cases limited company status not directly linked with other bodies
9	'single employers with ITO designation' that is major
	employers (normally in, or formerly in, the public sector) which have been recognised as ITOs
3	
2	'groups of employers with ITO designation'  'other types of organisation'

Source: HOST Review of the ITO Network 1991. Based on information from 120 ITOs.

departments within the employer or trade body with clearly defined responsibilities for training. In other cases the chief executive of the trade body, on top of his/her everyday and other responsibilities was for all practical purposes 'the ITO', assisted by a training committee meeting from time to time.

The sectors covered by ITOs vary from those with a single employer or a few employers to those with many thousands of employers. There is also a wide variation in the proportion of employers in the sector who are members of the ITO. (Some ITOs do not have members because of the way they are organised and operate.)

#### Staffing levels

There is considerable diversity in staffing levels between ITOs, ranging from an organisation allocating less than one tenth of a whole-time person equivalent and at the other end of the spectrum an ITO with over 100 staff. (Some of the differences in levels of staffing partly reflect the range of services, for example, is an ITO operating a Youth

Berry-Lound D J, Anderson A, Review of the Industry Training Organisation Network, The HOST Consultancy, July 1991. Copies are available from Employment Department, Room E638, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The article "Training infrastructure—the industry level", *Employment Gazette*. July 1990, gives more details of the history and role of ITOs.

A Framework for the Future, Manpower Services Commission, July 1981.



Training scheme needs a higher level of staffing than one which does not). In addition, it is difficult for some ITOs which are integrated in an employer or trade body to identify all staff time dedicated solely to ITO matters. Figure 3 provides details of ITOs' staffing levels.

Figure 3 Distribution of whole time equivalent (wte) staff

an associated as an equipment are so	Per cent	milio
Employed fewer than 2 wte	27	
Employed between 2 and 6 wte	49	
Employed between 6·1 and 10 wte	12	
Employed more than 10 wte	11	

Source: HOST questionnaire

Based on 81 ITOs for which the individual assessment of effectiveness was carried out and which were able to provide information on whole time equivalent staffing

Figure 4 Percentage of ITOs with total income (£), 1990-91

3	Per cent
Up to 50,000	17
50,001-100,000	22
100,001-200,000	15
200,001-300,000	9
300,001-500,000	13
500,001-1,000,000	9
1,000,001 and over	16

Source: HOST Fact-finding Survey 1991 Based on responses from 78 ITOs

In addition to permanent staffing, part of the resourcing of an ITO is the voluntary contribution of time given by employer members. Another element is 'bought-in expertise. The majority of ITOs were able to provice information on this, and overall, these ITOs had in 1990-1 17,000 consultant days input. The aggregate results showed that 85 per cent of this input was for the delivery of training services, the design of new training materials, and for developing standards for vocational qualifications.

Less than 1 per cent of consultants' time was for labour market and related analysis, despite some apparent weaknesses by some ITOs in their use of available sources of labour market information.

#### **Financial information**

The diversity of their budgeting arrangements, different financial years and, in many cases, lack of cost centre information from parent bodies, meant that collation of detailed revenue and other related financial information from ITOs was complicated. Figure 4 provides an overview of ITOs' total income for 1990-91 (including ITOs' estimates where appropriate). Total income in 1990-91 was up to £200,000 for just over half (54 per cent) but £50,000 or less for one ITO in six. At the other end of the scale, one ITO in six had total income of over one million pounds (the majority of these being Industrial Training Boards or those remaining in the public sector).

#### Survey of employers

As part of the review of individual ITOs, HOST surveyed a sample of each ITO's members1 to seek their views on whether their ITO was achieving, working towards<sup>2</sup>, or not achieving the following five main areas of activity as in the Code of Practice:

- identifying sector training needs;
- establishing training standards;
- representing sector training needs;
- provision of training information; and
- training support and services.

In general, the aggregate responses indicated that each of these areas of activity was seen as important with the nighest level of support given to 'establishing training tandards'. Figure 5 shows the relative importance of these reas; figure 6 indicates that the respondents saw ITOs as nost effective in 'provision of training information'. This tage of the review revealed a largely positive view of ITO ffectiveness among these employers.

Employers' perceptions of barriers to development redominantly centred around one issue-ITOs' lack of esources, and this was also raised on several occasions by he ITOs.

igure 5 ITO member employers' assessments of the importance of each of the main areas of ITO

	Important	Of some importance	Not important
			Per cent
dentifying sector training			
needs	67	15	19
stablishing training			
standards	76	10	14
epresenting sector training			
interests	71	12	18
rovision of training		1.2	10
information	75	14	11
raining support and services	69	15	17

igure 6 ITO member employers' assessment of achievement of each of the main areas of ITO

	Achieved	Working towards	Not achieved		
			Per cent		
dentifying sector training					
needs	49	41	10		
Establishing training					
standards	49	41	10		
Representing sector training					
interests	56	34	10		
Provision of training					
information	64	27	9		
Training support and services		32	12		

Source: HOST Survey of ITO member employers in 71 sectors.

#### TOs' assessments

The self-assessment process involved collecting evidence on each of the 12 ideal outcomes specified in the Code of Practice for each ITO. Figure 7 provides a comparison of the ITO's own assessment of achievement of outcomes with that of the HOST team. In a few cases there was a tendency by some ITOs to overstate their performance, but the number of cases was not significant. In part, this reflected the value and success of the self-facilitated process but it also indicates that the Code of Practice has proved a valuable yardstick for ITOs to recognise their strengths and weaknesses.

It is important to remember that the Code of Practice was only published in June 1990 and ITOs have not had long to respond to its challenges. It is not surprising, therefore, that the review showed that no single ITO was achieving all of the ideal outcomes.

However, in general, the impression of effectiveness is encouraging, with the overwhelming majority of ITOs either having achieved the ideal outcomes or working towards achieving them.

#### The ITO Network in 1991

To provide a systematic overview of the effectiveness of the ITO Network as a whole, HOST took account of the views and experience of a broad range of bodies representing sectoral and cross-sectoral interests<sup>3</sup> in addition to those of the ITOs and their employers.

The main issues which emerged for the Network as a whole are:

Definition and understanding—there has been a greater clarification of an ITO's responsibilities (the Code of Practice) and this has encouraged mergers between some and led others to question the validity of their ITO

Commitment—HOST's interviews identified a small number of organisations who either wanted to give up their ITO status or felt that the benefits of being an ITO need to be more clearly defined.

Restructuring—The ITO Network covers sectors which have five out of every six employees in employment. However, HOST estimates suggest that gaps in coverage represent some 3.6 million employees. Sectoral and cross-sectoral bodies suggested that this continuing deficiency of coverage compromised the credibility of the Network 'as a sectoral plank' in the national training infrastructure.

Performance standards—the Code of Practice has provided a major impetus to ITO activity by setting out the outcomes for which ITOs should be aiming and standards against which ITOs can assess their effectiveness.

Isolation—a small but significant proportion of individual ITOs raised the issue of isolation. However, considerable progress has been made in establishing a range of networking mechanisms which in part has contributed to reducing isolation.

**Common support services**—the proposal of the 1987 review4 to establish a Central Support Unit for ITOs was rejected by ITOs as too inflexible and inappropriate to meet their diverse needs. However, the HOST analysis has shown that there is a continuing requirement for some common support services to be provided (in addition to those currently provided by NCITO<sup>5</sup>), for example: marketing support services and R & D support and common services.

For a small number of ITOs which do not have members because of their organisationsl structure, membership was defined to include those firms having some contact with the ITO.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Working towards' covered the range of progress from initial steps to almost achieving. No grading of this category was attempted to indicate which part of the range the ITO had reached.

ose interviewed included employers' representative bodies, major vocational education and training awarding bodies, the professional bodies, including the CBI, TUC, NCVQ, Scottish Vocational Education Council, National Economic Development Office, Institute of Personnel Management, British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, British Institute of Management, and Chambers of Commerce

Varlaam C, The Full Fact-Finding Study of the NSTO System, Institute of Manpower Studies, December 1987.

Current services provided by NCITO include provision of training-related information, conferences, seminars, raising concerns on behalf of ITOs, acting as a networking agent and influencing the formulation of new initiatives



Some ITOs provide training directly, for example, through Youth Training.

Figure 7 Summary assessment of 'Outcome achieved', 'Working towards achieving outcome' and 'Outcome not achieved' by each Ideal Outcome

deal Outcome (abbreviated)	Outcome ac percentage			vards achieving percentage of ITOs	Outcome not achieved by percentage of ITOs			
	Assessmen	t by:	Assessmen	t by:	Assessment by:			
	ITO Per cent	HOST Per cent	ITO Per cent	HOST Per cent	ITO Per cent	HOST Per cent		
Ability to identify change factors	61	55	38	42	1	3		
<ol><li>Means to define key skills in place</li></ol>	42	35	53	61	4	4		
3. More planned approach at company level	19	11	66	72	14	18		
4. ITO has priorities and key objectives	51	45	41	42	8	14		
5. Can demonstrate improving training					diditions of			
performance	32	26	58	62	8	12		
6. Standards-based training becoming					HIGH MEDITOR			
established in sector	11	9	84	82	3	5		
7. Own standards becoming established		librii rot	teds to other	ness fresh sitten	and and	of the second second		
elsewhere	9	3	64	62	15	16		
8. Satisfactory participation by companies	50	41	46	55	4	4		
Senior management committed to ITO	57	50	39	43	4	4		
Recognised as representing sector	and take h	robianos		Historia de la constitución	A STATE OF THE STA			
interests	62	55	31	36	4	4		
ITO keeps sector informed on training		management P. J.	THE PERSON OF THE PERSON	TO SEE LEE BY	MOT A STATE	S. BEIGES &		
issues/trends, and influences etc	53	45	46	54	111	0		
2. Sector training capacity up-to-date and	on the more	OF THE STREET						
accessible	49	28	45	68	5	4		

Based on the ITOs where both the ITO and HOST assessments were completed.

lote: Columns may not sum horizontally to 100 per cent where it was not possible to assess some criteria in certain ITOs.

cource: HOST Review of the ITO Network 1991.



ITOs are a valuable element in the national training infrastructure.

Photo: PIPR

#### **Development needs**

The ITO Network as a whole is in transition. The HOST review suggests that important steps have been taken to address some of the prerequisites for the development of an effective network identified in previous reviews. It identified a number of areas in which further development could help make the ITO Network more effective. These include:

- enhancing the profile of ITOs and their coordinating bodies;
- raising the credibility of ITOs to represent the sectoral training dimension in the national training framework:
- improving the breadth and quality of their representative activities with non-government agencies:
- increasing ITOs' networking capabilities;
- raising all ITOs to the standards of the best (the review suggests that one of the main constraints to ITOs being regarded as an effective national network is likely to be the disproportionate effects of a small number of ineffective ITOs).

#### Recommendations

The HOST review is the first to be conducted across the ITO Network in four years. Its results show a system in transition but one which is starting to mature. It provides evidence that in 1991, under the stimulus of the Code of Practice and reorganisation, the general level of ITO effectiveness has been raised, and is likely to improve

Some of the fundamental problems identified in earlier reviews, in particular the patchy and poor commitment of some ITOs to their roles and the limited development of sectoral standards, are being successfully addressed.

Gaps remain, however, in the coverage of ITOs across the economy and, while the voluntary system represented through ITOs continues to develop, some problems of credibility have been encountered.

HOST has drawn up an integrated package of recommendations aimed at the development of individual ITOs and the Network as a whole. The recommendations for individual ITOs have been fed back to the ITO concerned. A joint Working Group between the Employment Department and NCITO is being set up to consider and take forward the recommendations for the Network as a whole.

The research shows the foundations are solid and ITO are an important part of the national training framework and the review and the recommendations are a springboar to future developments.

- ☐ For further information on ITOs contact Ms L Jelly, ITO Branck Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 074 594182, or Ms D Wilson, Administrator, National Council Industry Training Organisations, tel 0763 247285. ■
- ☐ Dorothy Berry-Lound is the Programme Director at the HOST Consultancy. Michael Chaplin works in Economics, Research and Evaluation Division of the ED and Bill O'Connell is secondment with NCITO.

### **Technical Note** Scope of the review

The review was designed to appraise the effectiveness of individual ITOs and gain a general overview of the whole ITO Network. It required seven separate but interrelated activities in the overall methodology.

These were:

- 1 a fact-finding questionnaire to provide basic information about ITOs (including their organisational arrangements and resources):
- 2 the drawing up of a system of assessing progress against the Code of Practice;
- 3 facilitated self-assessment of individual ITOs. ITO staff took part in semi-structured interviews based on the ideal outcomes. They rated the importance of each ideal outcome to the ITO and whether the ITO had achieved. was working towards, or had not achieved each outcome. This stage did not cover some ITOs where it was not appropriate to review effectiveness, such as those only recently set up and those undergoing major organisational change (e.g., the ITBs);
- 4 a structured telephone survey of a broadly-based sample of the ITOs' member employers to determine their views and experience of the effectiveness of ITOs
- 5 semi-structured interviews with ITOs not involved in (3) to discuss the broader issues of the ITO Network as a

whole:

- 6 semi-structured interviews with a small sample of sectoral and cross-sectoral bodies;
- 7 collation and production of review outputs and feedback to individual ITOs of a summary of their own confidential results.

This methodology provided for a simple and systematic evaluation framework which was capable of application across all ITOs and which took account of:

- · differences in the maturity and resourcing of the ITOs:
- diversity in the scope and constitution of ITOs;
- the need for consistent and easily understood application.

Further details of the research process, findings and recommendations are contained in the full HOST report. The methodology for the review was agreed with the project steering group which was composed of Employment Department staff, NCITO representatives and members of the HOST team

#### **NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES**

from your organisation should be addressed to:

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

# Labour Market Data

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#### Publication dates of main economic indicators Oct-Dec 1991

Labour Market Statistics:

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes

October 17, Thursday November 14, Thursday December 19, Thursday Retail Prices Index

October 11, Friday November 15, Friday December 13, 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. 2564/5/6. Average Earnings Index: 0928 794591/794547.

# Commentary

#### Labour market commentary

#### Summary

The workforce in employment in the United Kingdom was 26,398,000 in March 1991. This represents a fall of 253,000 in the first quarter of 1991 and a fall of 430,000 over the year to March

The number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 4,748,000, is estimated to have fallen by 32,000 in July 1991. Employment in manufacturing fell by 317,000 over the year to July 1991, compared with a fall of 30,000 in the previous 12 months.

Unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted) rose by 59,200 between July and August 1991 to 2,428,200. This was the seventeenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen following the continuous fall over 44 months to March 1990. The level is now 821,000 higher than in

1985 = 100

124

120

112

108

104

100

**OUTPUT INDICES: United Kingdom** 

March 1990 when the current upward trend began, and unemployment is now at its highest level since March 1988 (2,432,600). The unemployment rate in August 1991 was 8.5 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the rate for July

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in Great Britain in the year to July 1991 was /2 per cent (provisional estimate). This is the seventh consecutive monthly fall and average earnings are now 23/4 per cent lower than July 1990 peak.

Output for the manufacturing sector in the three months ending July 1991 was 6 per cent lower than in the three months ending July 1990. Unit wage costs in manufacturing in the three months to July 1991 was 83/4 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 4.7

Gross domestic product (output measure)

with 5.5 per cent for the year to July 1991.

It is provisionally estimated that 0.7 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to July 1991. This compares with 2.6 million days lost in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending July 1990 of 6.3 million days.

Overseas residents made an estimated 1.450.000 visits to the United Kingdom in June 1991, while United Kingdom residents made about 3.020.000 visits abroad.

#### Economic background

The latest preliminary output based estimate for the United Kingdom economy show that

Seasonally adjusted

1990

1991

the second quarter of 1991 was 1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter, and was 31/2 per cent lower than in the same quarter of

Output of the production industries in the three months to July 1991 increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 41/2 per cent lower than in the same period a

Manufacturing output in the three months to July 1991 was 1/2 three months and 6 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, there were increases of 3 per cent in the output of the chemicals industry. per cent in the metals industry and 'other minerals' while the output of food, drink and tobacco and 'other manufacturing' was almost unchanged. There were falls of 1 per cent in the output of engineering and allied industries and the output of textiles and clothing

output in the energy sector was almost unchanged from the previous three months and was 1/3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

the first quarter of 1991 billion (at 1985 prices and previous quarter but 1/2 per cent

The provisional August 1991 estimate of the volume of retail sales showed a fall from the figures in June and July 1991. Over the period June 1991 to August 1991, sales were 1/4 per cent lower than in the previous three months (after seasonal adjustment) and 1/4 per cent lower than in the same period a vear earlier

New credit advanced to consumers in July 1991 (excluding loans by banks on personal accounts, insurance companies and retailers) was estimated to have been £4.3 billion (seasonally adjusted), compared with £3.7 billion in June and £4.0 billion in May 1991. Total consumer credit outstanding at the end of the second quarter of 1991 is estimated to have been £52.6 billion (seasonally adjusted), £0.2 billion less than at the end of the first quarter of 1991

per cent in August 1991, compared Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1990

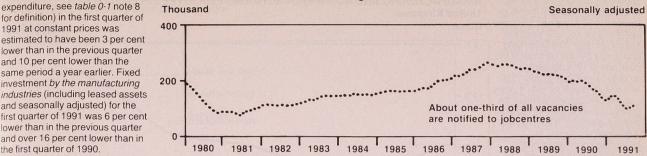
year earlier.

per cent higher than in the previous

In the three months to July 1991

Latest estimates suggest that in consumers' expenditure was £67-8 seasonally adjusted), 1/2 per cent above the level of spending of the lower than the same period a year

#### JOBCENTRE VACANCIES: United Kingdom



dollar, by 11/2 per cent against the Japanese yen, but fell by 1/2 per cent against the deutschemark. ERI was 5 per cent lower than August 1990; over the period sterling fell by 11 per cent against the UK dollar, by 18 per cent against the Japanese yen and by 11/2 per cent against the deutschemark

On September 4 1991, the UK base lending rate was reduced from 11 per cent to 10-5 per cent which follows the 1/2 per cent reduction announced on July 12.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR, not seasonally adjusted) in August 1991 is provisionally estimated to have been £1.8 billion. Privatisation proceeds were £0.1 billion in August 1991. The PSBR excluding privatisation proceeds was £11.5 billion in the first five months of 1991-92, compared with £5.6 billion in the same period

**Employment** 

New figures are available this month for employees in the production industries in Great Britain in July 1991

New figures this month estimate that the number of employees employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain fell by 32,000 in July 1991 to 4,748,000. This follows falls of 36,000 in June, 13,000 in April and 43,000 in May 1991. Over the year to July 1991, employment in manufacturing

industries fell by 317,000 compared with a fall of 30,000 in the previous year.

The United Kingdom workforce in employment (employees in employment, self-employed persons, members of HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes) was 26,398,000 in March 1991. This represents a fall of 430,000 over the year and a fall of 253,000 in the first quarter of 1991. It has fallen by 491,000 since its peak in June 1990 (assuming no change in self-employment)

The number of employees in the energy and water supply industries in Great Britain rose by 5,000 in July 1991 to 442,000. This follows a fall of 3,000 in June and a rise of 1,000 in May 1991.

Overtime has been broadly stable since February 1991 after a period of sharp decline that began in September 1990. Despite the sharp fall in July, short-time working is well over twice the level of a year ago.

The index of average weekly hours (1985=100) worked by operatives in manufacturing (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) stood at 99.4 in July 1991 compared with 99-6 in June

#### **Unemployment and** Vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United

Kingdom increased by 59,200 between July and August 1991 to 2,428,200 This was the seventeenth consecutive month that unemployment has risen. The level is now 821 600 higher than in March 1990 when the current upward trend began Unemployment is at its highest level since March 1988 (2.432.600) but remains 695.800 (22:3 per cent) lower than at its peak in July 1986. The unemployment rate in August 1991

points from the rate for July. Unemployment increased amongst men in all regions of the UK between July and August 1991 and amongst women in all regions except Scotland, where it remained the same. The largest rises in the unemployment rate were in the South Fast and London, both up 0.3 percentage points.

was 8.5 per cent of the workforce.

an increase of 0.2 percentage

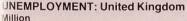
The unemployment rate is higher than a year ago in all regions of the UK. There has been an increase in the United Kingdom rate in the 12 months to August 1991 of 2.7 percentage points.

The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 67,587 between July and August 1991 to 2,435,121 or 8.6 per cent of the workforce, an increase of 0-3 percentage points from the rate for July 1991

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 4,700 between July and August 1991 to 108,600. This, the second successive monthly increase, was mainly concentrated in the South East and the South West However, nationally, vacancies remain 59,200 (35 per cent) lower than a year ago

#### Average earnings

The underlying rate of increase in average earnings in the year to July 1991 was provisionally esimated to be 71/2 per cent. 1/2 percentage point lower than the rate for June (which has been revised down by 1/4 per cent) and a full percentage point below the rate for May This seventh successive monthly decline in the



Fixed investment (capital

1991 at constant prices was

and 10 per cent lower than the

and seasonally adjusted) for the

The provisional estimate of

stockbuilding by manufacturers,

wholesalers and retailers in the

second quarter of 1991 (at 1985

orices and seasonally adjusted)

dicates a fall of £1.372 million

ollowing a fall of £954 million in the

revious quarter. Manufacturers

educed their stocks by £802

nillion following a fall of £591

million in the previous quarter.

Wholesalers' stocks fell by £179

nillion in the first quarter, following

fall of £136 million in the previous

uarter. Retailers reduced their

tocks by £391 million following a

Visible trade in the three months

July 1991 was in deficit by £1.9

illion, compared with £2.4 billion

n the previous three months. The

illion in the three months to July

hile the deficit on non-oil trade fell

ree months to July 1991 was 11/2

er cent higher than in the previous

urplus on trade in oil was £0.2

The volume of exports in the

ree months and 21/2 per cent

igher than a year earlier. Import

olume in the three months to July

991 was 1 per cent higher than in

ne previous three months but 41/2

er cent lower than a year earlier.

alance of payments in the three

nonths to July 1991 was estimated

llion, compared with a deficit of

1.8 billion in the previous three

Sterling's effective Exchange

Rate Index (ERI) for August 1991

as 90.7 (1985=100) up ½ per

ent on July 1991. The currency

se by 2 per cent against the US

The current account of the

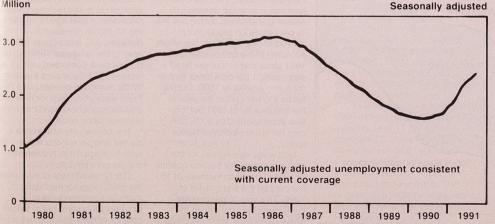
have been in deficit by £0-7

v £0.6 billion to £2.1 billion.

eduction of £227 million in the

evious quarter

he first quarter of 1990.



..... Production industries

Manufacturing industries

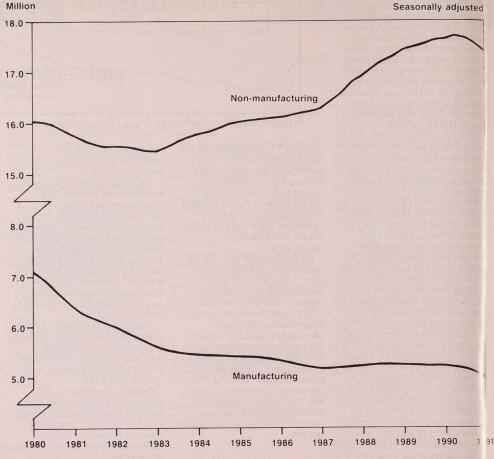
underlying rate of growth for the whole economy means that since December 1990 the rate has fallen faster than at any time since the autumn of 1982. The underlying rate is now 2¾ per cent below the peak rate of 10¼ per cent recorded a year ago in July 1990, and is at its lowest for over 4 years.

In the production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to July was 81/4 per cent, 1/2 percentage point down on the corresponding rate in June. The rate of increrase in the energy industries has slackened slightly to under 10 per cent. Within the production sector, the 8 per cent underlying increase for manufacturing was 1/4 percentage point down on the rate for June (which has been revised down by 1/4 percentage point) and 11/2 per cent below summer 1990's plateau of 91/2 per cent. Lower settlement levels in manufacturing are now beginning to appear in the earnings series. Overtime working continued to be substantially lower than a year earlier, but the sharp decline seen at the beginning of 1991 has now levelled off and its downward effect on the rate of growth of earnings is now less than in the spring

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in service industries in the year to July is 7½ per cent, ¼ percentage point below the rate in June which has been revised down from 7¾ to 7½ per cent. The rate is 2¾ percentage points below the 10 per cent peak of summer 1990, and was last lower than 7¼ per cent in March 1986.

In production, manufacturing, services, and hence in the whole economy, the falls in the underlying rates of earnings growth in July were all settlement led, although in the services sector substantially lower bonus payments in recent months also contributed.

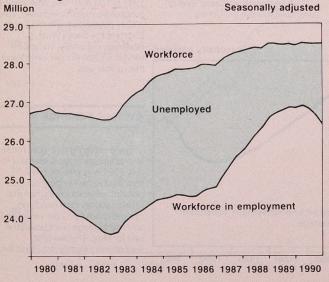
#### MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



### Productivity and unit wage cost

For the three months ending July 1991, manufacturing output was 6 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of 1990. With employment levels falling by 51/4 per cent over the last year,

WORKFORCE AND WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT: United Kingdom



productivity in output per head terms showed a fall of  ${}^{3}\!\!/$  per cent, rather less of a fall than the nadir of  ${}^{23}\!\!/$  per cent in the year to the 3 months ending May 1991. Productivity in the three months to July 1991 was over  ${}^{21}\!\!/$  per cent higher than in the previous 3 months

Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in the three months to July 1991 were 83/4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. This is 2 percentage points lower than the corresponding rate for June and 23/4 percentage points lower than the peak of over 111/2 per cent in January 1991. The 83/4 per cent increase resulted from the 8 per cent rise in average earnings (in seasonally adjusted terms) and the 3/4 per cent fall in productivity.

Productivity figures for the whole economy in the first quarter of 1991 show that output per head was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the same quarter of 1990. Output fell by 2½ per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1991 but this was accompanied by a 1½ per cent fell in the employed labour force.

Unit wage cost figures for the whole economy for the first quarter of 1991 showed an increase of 10 per cent on the first quarter of 1990. This was ½ percentage point lower than the rate in the previous quarter, and 1 percentage

point below the 11 per cent peak rate of the third quarter of 1990.

#### Prices

The 12-month rate of increase the 'all-items' retail prices index! August 1991 was 4·7 per cent, down from 5·5 per cent in July. This is the lowest rate since June 1988. Excluding mortgage interepayments the annual rate of price increases fell to 6·2 per cent from 6·8 per cent.

The fall in the 'all-items' annual rate in August 1991 partly reflected a further reduction in mortgage interest rates and the effect of oil price rises a year ago falling out of the 12-month comparison.

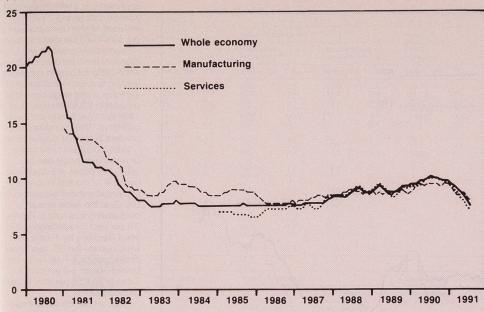
Between July and August 1991 the level of the 'all-items' RPI rose by 0.2 per cent, compared with an increase of 1.0 per cent a year ago While mortgage interest rates fell, there were price rises for food and also for household goods as some summer sales ended.

The annual rate of increase in the tax and price index was 4·2 per cent for August 1991, down from 5·2 per cent for July.

The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 5-6 per cent for August, down from the 5-9

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





per cent recorded for July. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 0.7 per cent over the year to August, compared with a rise of 1.3 per cent for July.

#### Industrial disputes

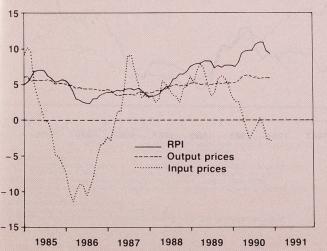
It is provisionally estimated that 52,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in July 1991. Of this provisional total 17,000 working days were lost in public administration and education, and 13,000 in the other inland transport group. The estimate of 52,000 working days lost this July

compares with 50,000 working days lost in June 1991, 55,000 in July 1990 and an average of 668,000 for July during the ten-year period 1981 to 1990.

In the 12 months to July 1991 a provisional total of 0.7 million working days were lost compared with a figure of 2.6 million days in the previous 12 months and an annual average over the ten year period ending July 1990 of 6.3 million days.

million days.
During the 12 months to July
1991 a provisional total of 439
stoppages has been recorded as
being in progress; this figure is
expected to be revised upwards
because of late notifications. The
figure compares with 644
stoppages in the 12 months to July
1990 and an annual average in the
ten year period ending July 1990 of

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



1,084 stoppages in progress.

### Overseas travel and tourism

It is provisionally estimated that there were 1,450,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents in June 1991, which was 12 per cent lower than the figure for June 1990. There was a rise of 1 per cent in visits by residents of Western Europe and falls of 31 and 16 per cent in visits from North America and from other parts of the world respectively. Of the total number of visits, 840,000 were by residents of Western Europe, 330,000 by residents of North America and 280,000 by residents of other parts of the world

UK residents made an estimated 3,020,000 trips abroad in June 1991, a decrease of 6 per cent compared with June 1990. There were falls of 6, 9 and 4 per cent in visits to Western Europe, North America and other parts of the world respectively. Western Europe is the most popular destination with an estimated 2,590,000 visits being made in June 1991. There were 240,000 visits to North America and an estimated 190,000 visits to other parts of the world.

UK residents spent an estimated £985 million abroad in June 1991, a decrease of 11 per cent compared to June 1990, while overseas residents spent an estimated £625 million in the UK, also a decrease of 11 per cent compared to June 1990. This resulted in a balance of payments' deficit on the travel account of £360 million for June 1991.

During the first six months of 1991 overseas visitors to the UK decreased by 12 per cent compared with the same period of 1990, to 6,890,000. The number of visits of UK residents going abroad during the first six months of 1991, at 13,570,000, was 1 per cent higher when compared with the same period a year earlier Overseas residents' expenditure in the UK decreased by 14 per cent to £2,780 million, while UK residents expenditure abroad remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous year, at £4,220

In the 12 months ending June 1991, the number of visits to the UK by overseas residents fell by 3 per cent, to 17,070,000. The number of visits abroad by UK residents remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous 12 months, at 31,250,000. Expenditure by overseas residents in the 12 months to June 1991 fell by 1 per cent compared with the previous 12 months to £7,335 million. Over the same period, expenditure by UK residents going abroad rose by 1 per cent to £9,905 million. As a result, the deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments for the 12 month period ending in June 1991 increased by 9 per cent compared with the previous 12 mnoths, to £2,570

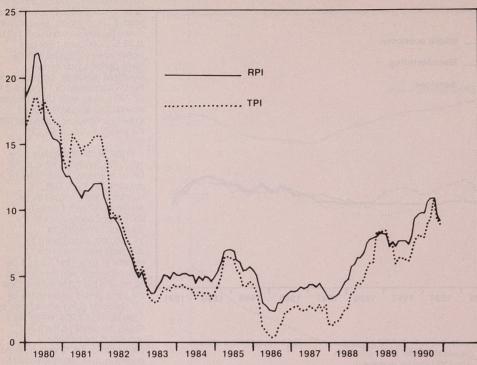
### International comparisions

The latest international comparisons show that the unemployment rate in the United Kingdom remains lower than in Ireland, Spain and Italy among our European partners and it is also lower than in Canada. It is now above the EC average.

There have been rises in unemployment in most major industrialised countries in recent months including the USA, France, Italy and Canada, as well as the LIK

Latest figures from the International Monetary Fund show that since 1980, which marked the end of the period of slower growth experienced by most countries in the 1970s, the growth in the UK's manufacturing productivity, at about 4 per cent a year, has been bettered only by Japan of the major industrialise (However other sources show UK productivity growth over this period was faster than Japan's). In the year to the first quarter of 1991 the IMF figures show manufacturing productivity fell by about 8 per cent in Canada and by 2 per cent in France and Italy; rose by 4 per cent in Japan, 3 per cent in Germany and by 2 per cent in the United States There was a 2 per cent fall in the United Kingdom in the same period.

The underlying increase in



average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months to April, at 8½ per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for the OECD countries, which are shown in table 5.9. Although precise comparisions are not possible because of differences in definition, the increase in average earnings in Great Britain is higher than the increases in 11 of the 13 countries shown. The latest available OECD estimates of manufacturing productivity show that 7 of 11 countries (excluding Belgium and Denmark for which figures are not available) had faster annual growth than Great Britain, and unit wage costs in Great Britain are still higher than in most OECD countries.

The performance of the major industrialised countries in respect of unit wage costs has recently been mixed, with 3 of the 7 countries showing improvement but the other 4 having worsening figures. Comparisions of the change in unit wage costs in the fourth quarter of 1990 with the equivalent quarter of 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 a 1 per cent decrease and in Italy from an 8 per cent increase to a 6 per cent

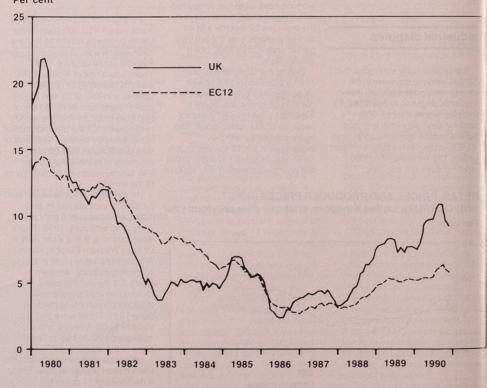
increase. On the other hand the rate for unit wage costs rose in France from a 1 per cent to a 3 per cent increase, in the United States from no change to a 1 per cent increase, and in Germany from a per cent to a 2 per cent increase.

Productivity growth in the United Kingdom declined 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 5-3 per cent over the 12 months to July 1991 compared with 5.5 per cent in the UK Over the same period consumer prices rose in France h 3.4 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 4-4 per cent while outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 4-4 per cent in the United States 5-8 per cent in Canada and 3-9 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 particula the treatment of housing costs differs between countries

#### **CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year**



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

UNITED KINGDOM

Seaso	nally	adi	ust	ed

		GDP		Output								Income			Name of Street, or other					
		average measure <sup>2,15</sup>	average measure <sup>2,15</sup>		measure <sup>2,15</sup>			Index of ou	tput UK			Index of		Real person	al	Gross trac	ding			
														Production industries <sup>1</sup> ,	5,15	Manufactur industries <sup>1</sup>		- production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		disposable income
		1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	1985 = 100	%	noillid 3	%					
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		100·0 103·6 108·1 112·7 114·7 115·3	3·8 3·6 4·3 4·3 1·8 0·5	100-0 103-2 107-7 112-5 114-6 115-3	3·4 3·2 4·4 4·5 1·9 0·6	100·0 102·4 105·7 109·5 109·9 109·2	5.5 2.4 3.2 3.6 0.4 -0.6	100·0 101·3 106·6 114·1 118·9 118·3	2·7 1·3 5·2 7·0 4·2 -0·5	100-0 101-1 104-8 110-8 114-8 116-9	1·1 3·7 5·7 3·6 1·8	100·0 104·5 107·8 114·3 120·8 126·8	2·7 4·5 3·2 6·0 5·7 5·0	36·4 42·1 48·7 57·9 59·3 57·8	31·9 15·7 15·7 18·9 2·4 –2·5					
1990	Q2 Q3 Q4	116-5 114-8 113-9	2·0 — -1·3	116·4 114·8 113·9	2·1 0·2 -1·1	111-9 108-5 106-6	2·6 -1·8 -3·4	120·5 118·6 114·7	1·3 -0·5 -3·5	116·7 117·9 116·9	1·8 2·5 1·3	122·8 124·0 125·2	1·9 3·3 3·6	14·9 14·9 13·7	2·8 -3·5					
1991	Q1 Q2	113-2 112-1	-2·4 · ·	113-2 112-1r	-2·4 -3·7	106·3 105·3r	-3·2 -5·9	113-3r 112-6	-5-0 -6-6			124-5	1.5	13.5	-5·6 					
1991	Jan Feb Mar					105·2 106·9 106·9	-3·9 -3·5 -3·2	114·1 112·7 113·0	-3·9 -4·5 -5·0	37		 ::								

		Expenditure										Base	Effective				
			Consumer						estment8			General		Stock	lending rates † 11	exchange rate † 1,12	
		expenditure 1985 prices		volume		All industries 1985 pric		Manufac industrie 1985 prid	s	governme consumpt at 1985 pr	ion	changes 1985 prices <sup>10</sup>					
		£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%	noillid 3	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985 = 100	%		
985 986 987 988 989 990		217-9 231-7 243-5 260-4 270-5 272-9	3·5 6·3 5·1 6·9 3·9 0·9	100·0 105·3 110·7 117·7 119·9 120·4	4·7 5·3 5·1 6·3 1·9 0·4	45·5 45·6 50·6 58·0 62·7 63·0	7·1 0·2 11·0 14·6 8·1 0·5	8·7 8·5 9·2 10·4 10·8 10·7	11.5 -2.3 8.2 13.0 3.8 -0.9	73·9 75·2 76·2 76·7 77·2 79·0	1.8 1.3 0.7 0.7 2.3	0·82 0·75 1·17 3·73 2·62 -0·70	12 11 11 10·25–10·5 13·75–14 15	100·0 91·5 90·1 95·5 92·6 91·3	-0.6 -8.5 -1.5 6.0 -3.0 -1.4		
990	Q2 Q3 Q4	69·0 68·1 67·5	1·8 0·7 -0·9	121·3 120·3 119·1	1·3 0·5 -1·2	16·1 15·4 15·2	2·5 -0·6 -3·2	2·7 2·6 2·5	 -3⋅7 -10⋅7	20·0 19·8 19·7	4·7 1·0 1·5	-0·41 0·02 -0·49	15 15 14	88·6 94·2 94·1	-5·3 2·7 6·8		
991	Q1 Q2	67-8	-0·7 · ·	120·1 119·1	-0·6 -1·8	14-9	-9·1 · ·	2.4	-14-3	19-6	0.5	<b>-</b> 0⋅58	13 13	93·8 91·4	6·5 3·2		
991	Mar			122-8	-0.7								12-5	92-9	6.3		
	Apr May Jun			118-8 118-2 120-0	-1·0 -1·2 -1·9			::					12 11·5 11·5	92·3 91·7 90·2	6·0 5·6 3·3		
	Jul Aug Sept			120-8r 119-1p	-1·3 -0·3								11 11 10·5	90·4 90·7	0·2 -2·9		

		Visible t	trade			Balance	of payments	Competitive	eness	Prices							
		Export	volume <sup>1</sup>	Import volu	ume <sup>1</sup>	Visible balance	Current	Normal uni		Tax and prindex†1,14	rice	1985 = 100 %  100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	rices inde	x† <sup>1,6,14</sup>			
									Grand Inte	macx			Materials and fuels		3		
		1985 = 1	00 %	1985 = 100	%	£ billion	c billion	1985 = 100	%	Jan 1987 =100			1985 = 100 %		%		
985 1986 1987 988 989 990		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 -21·6 -24·6 -18·7	2·8 0·0 -4·3 -15·5 -20·4 -14·4	100·0 94·2 93·8 99·6 98·2 99·4	-1·1 -5·8 -0·4 6·2 -1·4 1·2	96·1 97·9 100·4 103·3 110·6 123·1	5·3 1·9 2·6 2·9 7·1 11·3	92·4 95·3 98·4 104·0	-7·6 3·1 3·2 5·7	100·0 104·3 103·3 113·2 119·0 126·0	5·3 4·3 -1·0 9·6 5·1 5·9		
	Q2 Q3 Q4	126·6 123·7 125·8	11-3 5-2 1-6	146·4 142·0 138·9	3·4 -0·4 -0·6	-5·4 -4·0 -3·2	-5·0 -2·2 -1·9	95·6 103·2 103·7	-3·6 6·1 9·9	119·2 121·4 123·5	8·0 8·8 9·8	102-4	-0.7	125·7 126·8 128·3	6·3 5·9 5·9		
991	Q1 Q2	124-2 127-0	-0·5 0·3	137·9 139·0	-5·9 -5·1	-3·0 -2·1	-2·6 -0·8	104-1	9.2	124·3 125·9	8·3 5·6	103·0 103·4	-2·6 -0·1	130·8 133·2	6·3 6·0		
1991	Feb Mar	125·8 126·7	-2·4 -0·7	132·8 139·4	-3⋅8 -6⋅6	-0·7 -0·8	-0·6 -0·8			124·3 124·9	8·6 8·3	102·3 102·4	-2·6 -2·6	130·7 131·6	6·2 6·3		
	Apr May June	124-5 124-3 132-3	0.1	139·9 138·3 138·8	-7·2 -7·1 -5·4	-0·8 -0·9 -0·4	-0·4 -0·5 -			125-4 125-8 126-5	7·4 6·5 5·6	103-6 103-5r 103-2	-1·9 -1·2 -0·1	132·9 133·4 133·4	6·2 6·2 6·0		
	Jul Aug	126-2		139-1		-0·6 · ·	-0·2 · ·			126·2 126·5	5·3 5·0	102·4p 101·2p	0·7 0·6	133-9p 134-0p	5·9 5·8		

P=Provisional
R=Revised
T-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.
SP roduction 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.

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees	in employmen	nt †			Self-employed persons	HM Forces ‡	Work-related government	Workforce in employment ±±	Workforce *
	Male		Female		All	(with or without employees)	10.003 ‡	training programmes †		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	variation 11,948 11,992 12,074 12,080		10,599 10,668 10,689 10,807		22,547 22,661 22,762 22,887	3,190 3,253 3,264 3,274	312 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,496 26,684 26,802 26,917	28,457 § 28,427§ 28,505 § 28,556 §
1990 Mar June Sept Dec	12.015 12,050 12,073R 11,910R		10,701 10,806 10,757 R 10,790 R		22,717 22,856 22,829 R 22,700 R	3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298	306 303 303 300	436 424 413 427	26,743 26,881 26,844R 26,725 R	28,388 § 28,437 § 28,518 §R 28,576 §R
1991 Mar	11,681 R		10,611		22,292 R	3,298	298	426	26,314R	28,457 §R
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal va 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	11,995 11,999 12,022 12,066		10,640 10,671 10,706 10,748		22,635 22,670 22,728 22,814	3,190 3,253 3,264 3,274	312 308 308 306	448 462 468 450	26,584 26,693 26,767 26,844	28,490 28,486 28,454 28,482
1990 Mar June Sept Dec	12,061 12,057 12,023 R 11,896 R		10,741 10,807 10,777 R 10,730		22,802 22,864 22,799 R 22,626 R	3,284 3,298 3,298 3,298	306 303 303 300	436 424 413 427	26,828 26,890 26,814R 26,652R	28.436 28.510 28.487 R 28.497 R
1991 Mar	11,726R		10,650 R		22,376R	3,298	298	426	26,398 R	28,492 R
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal 1989 Mar Jun Sep Dec	variation 11,675 11,718 11,798 11,804	904 923 921 972	10,348 10,416 10,436 10,550	4,458 4,494 4,474 4,604	22,024 22,134 22,234 22,354	3,118 3,182 3,192 3,202	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	25,891 26,076 26,190 26,301	27.743 § 27.714 § 27.787 § 27.841 §
1990 Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,742 11,776 11,797 R 11,635 R	938 984 955 969	10,447 10,550 10,501 R 10,529	4,560 4,647 4,573 4,663	22,188 22,326 22,298 R 22,164 R	3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222	306 303 303 300	423 412 398 411	26,130 26,263 26,221 R 26,098 R	27.677 § 27.724 § 27.796 §R 27.853 §R
1991 Mar	11,410R	969	10,354	4,575	21,764 R	3,222	298	410	25,694 R	27.738 §R
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal vi 1989 Mar June Sept Dec	ariation 11,722 11,725 11,747 11,791	912 911 937 959	10,388 10,417 10,452 10,493	4,469 4,481 4,521 4,558	22,110 22,143 22,199 22,284	3,118 3,182 3,192 3,202	312 308 308 306	438 452 456 438	25,977 26,084 26,155 26,230	27,774 27,771 27,739 27,768
1990 Mar June Sept Dec	11,787 11,783 11,748 R 11,621 R	948 971 973 955	10,485 10,551 10,520 R 10,472	4,570 4,635 4,621 4,618	22,272 22,334 22,267 R 22,093 R	3,212 3,222 3,222 3,222	306 303 303 300	423 412 398 411	26,214 26,271 26,190 R 26,027 R	27,723 27,794 27,767 R 27,775 R
1991 Mar	11,455 R	980	10,392	4,585	21,847 R	3,222	298	410	25,777R	27,772 R

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

Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed.

Estimates of employees in 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.

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 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 on the leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

‡ Participants in the YTS who receive work experience except those who have contracts of employment Training participants who receive work experience (from December 1988). Additionally for the UK this includes some trainees on Northern Ireland schemes—those on: Youth Training Programme (excluding second-year trainees in further education colleges); Job Training Programme; and Attachment Training Scheme participants and other management training scheme participants training with an employer. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

‡ Employees in employment, the self-employee, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation remain as recorded and do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate in the workforce and does allow for most of these changes. No adjustment has been made for the change to the unemployment statistics. The seasonally adjusted series shows the best estimate in the workforce and does allow for most of these chan

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.2 **Employees in employment in Great Britain\***

GREAT BRITAIN	1	All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and of industries (1-5)	construction
SIC 1980 Division or class	S	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted
974 J 975 J 976 J 977 J 978 J 979 J 980 J 981 J 982 J 983 J 984 J	June June June June June June June June	22.182 22.297 22.213 22.048 22.126 22.273 22.638 22.458 21.386 20.916 20.572 20.741	22.182 22.296 22.209 22.039 22.124 22.246 22.611 22.432 21.362 20.896 20.557 20.731	7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,138 7,107 6,801 6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302	7,673 7,722 7,351 7,118 7,172 7,113 6,808 6,107 5,761 5,316	8.396 8.429 8.069 7.830 7.880 7.845 7.819 7.517 6.798 6.422 6.057 5,909	8,396 8,429 8,069 7,830 7,880 7,825 7,524 6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923	9.665 9.652 9.276 9.033 9.048 9.006 9.020 8.723 7.900 7.460 7.072 6.919	9,665 9,652 9,276 9,033 9,048 9,007 9,022 8,727 7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936
986 J 987 J 988 J	lune lune lune lune lune	20.920 20.886 21.080 21.740 22.134	20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143	5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,080	5,269 5,138 5,068 5,109 5,101	5.836 5.658 5.548 5.566 5,537	5,851 5,673 5,567 5,587 5,558	6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594	6,848 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,613
S	Sept	22.234	22,199	5,144	5,109	5,591	5,557	6,657	6,621
N	Oct Nov Dec	22.354	22,284	5,131 5,131 5,123	5.100 5,101 5,098	5,580 5,581 5,572	5,549 5,550 5,547	6,639	6.616
F	lan Feb Mar	22,188	22,272	5,083 5,063 5,055	5,096 5,086 5,081	5,533 5,513 5,502	5,546 5,535 5,528	6,569	6,596
N	Apr May une	22.326	22,334	5.032 5.033 5.046	5,072 5,067 5,068	5,480 5,479 5,489	5,520 5,514 5,511	6,550	6,569
A	uly kug Sep	22.298 R	22.267R	5.073 5.077 5.075	5,065 5,053 5,041	5.519 5.524 5.518	5.511 5,499 5,484	6.571	6.536
N	Oct lov Oec	22.164 R	22,093R	5.058 5.037 4.994	5.028 5.007 4.969	5,504 5,482 5,437	5,473 5,452 5,412	6,464	6.442
F	an eb Mar	21.764 R	21.847R	4.936 4.895 4.846	4,949 4,917 4,872	5,381 5,339 5,286	5.394 5,361 5.312	6.275	6,302
M	pr May une			4,819 4,782 4,758	4.859 4.816 4.780	5.257 5.222 5.195	5,297 5,256 5,217		
Ju	uly P			4.756	4.748	5,198	5,190		

REA	T IN	Service industr (6-9)	ies	Agriculture forestry	Coal, oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy	Metal manufact- uring, ore and	Chemicals and man-	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical
IC 19		All employees	Seasonally adjusted	— and fishing	extraction and processing	and water supply	other mineral extraction	made fibres		engineering and instruments
	sses			(01-03)	(11-14)	(15-17)	(21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34 37)
973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984	June June June June June June June June	12.096 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.698 12.895 13.260 13.384 13.142 13.117 13.169 13.503 13.769	12.096 12.240 12.545 12.624 12.698 12.859 13.222 13.345 13.102 13.078 13.130 13.465 13.731	421 404 388 382 378 373 359 352 343 338 330 320 321	368 352 356 350 352 357 354 355 344 328 311 289 273	355 355 351 361 361 336 349 357 361 361 328 343 328 319 309	790 782 753 716 729 707 694 642 544 507 462 445 430	429 440 432 424 431 436 420 383 367 345 343 339	1.048 1.061 1.050 1.020 1.019 1.032 1.033 1.005 901 844 768 750	1.008 1.043 972 925 939 941 954 938 862 815 788 786
86 87 88 89	June June June June	13.954 14.247 14.860 15.261	13.918 14.220 14.841 15.242	310 302 293 280	234 203 182 167	302 297 296 290	392 365 356 372	328 320 324 329	756 741 737 757 763	780 755 740 737 733
	Sept	15.273	15,294	304	160	288	399	333	757	745
	Oct Nov Dec	15.436	15,387	280	161 162 161	287 288 288	398 399 398	331 332 332	757 757 761	742 740 740
990	Jan Feb Mar	15.347	15.393	273	163 163 160	288 287 286	396 392 396	328 326 326	755 753 749	735 735 734
	Apr May June	15.497	15.478	279	161 161 157	286 286 286	393 392 392	324 323 326	747 745 744	729 725 728
	July Aug Sep	15.429 R	15,454R	298	159 159 155	287 288 287	391 391 392	328 329 329	747 746 750	734 733 734
	Oct Nov Dec	15.432 R	15,381 R	268	158 157 153	288 289 290	390 387 384	327 325 325	745 741 736	728 724 720
991	Jan Feb Mar	15.228 R	15.274R	260	156 155 150	289 289 290	374 372 372	321 318 318	733 723 717	715 709 700
	Apr May June				153 152 149	286 288 288	367 364 365	315 315 317	716 704 699	695 692 686
	July P				152	290	364	317	698	683

ee footnote † in table 1-1

### · 2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain\* **EMPLOYMENT**

THO	110	ABI	In

GREAT BRITAIN	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution and repairs
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)	(61-63 67)
1973 June 1974 June 1975 June 1976 June 1977 June	512 498 458 449 465	397 401 400 394 381	556 560 526 500 511	758 769 731 720 719	975 946 875 841 849	646 647 602 601 601	554 576 553 530 527	1,269 1,223 1,207 1,203 1,167	1.030 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.023 1.042
1978 June 1979 June 1980 June 1981 June 1982 June 1983 June	472 464 434 361 315 296	379 376 365 349 337	515 505 483 410 385 344	712 713 705 664 638 599	819 800 716 614 577 548	597 591 554 500 473 469	531 542 538 510 495 481	1.161 1.201 1.206 1.102 1.038 1.015	1.070 1.111 1.146 1.112 1.115 1.124
1984 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 June 1988 June 1989 June	278 271 263 257 268 262	318 290 276 263 244 232 228	332 327 318 321 333 333	582 575 555 551 541 530	547 550 555 543 546 514	472 473 485 497 517 531	477 477 467 474 478 487	1.010 994 964 983 1.021 1.056	1,155 1,148 1,134 1,138 1,168 1,206
Sept	253	240	331	538	508	549	490	1.066	1.223
Oct Nov Dec	252 249 248	240 242 243	331 330 329	535 539 533	507 506 502	548 548 547	491 490 490	1,067	1.229
1990 Jan Feb Mar	248 248 246	243 244 247	328 323 320	522 520 515	499 497 494	544 542 542	485 483 485	1.067	1.221
Apr May June	242 243 245	248 248 248	319 321 319	515 517 520	494 492 491	541 544 549	482 483 484	1.061	1.229
July Aug Sep	246 246 249	249 249 247	319 318 320	532 536 533	491 490 487	550 550 547	486 488 487	1.053	1.228
Oct Nov Dec	249 245 242	247 247 248	320 319 314	535 535 527	488 487 482	544 543 535	485 483 481	1,027	1.218
1991 Jan Feb Mar	239 235 233	247 245 244	310 305 300	520 515 511	475 474 468	527 524 517	476 473 467	989 P	1,202
Apr May June	230 227 224	243 239 236	297 293 292	511 513 510	464 460 457	518 514 511	464 461 461		1,186
July P	225	232	289	517	459	514	459		

GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc †	Education	Medical and other health services veterinary	Other services
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)	(91-92)	(93)	services (95)	(94 96-98)
973 June 974 June 975 June 975 June 977 June 977 June 978 June 979 June 980 June 981 June 982 June 983 June 984 June 985 June 986 June 987 June 988 June 988 June 988 June	2,066 2,051 2,050 2,025 2,052 2,063 2,135 2,135 2,051 1,984 1,964 2,012 2,038 2,054 2,057 2,132 2,057 2,132	791 804 824 849 862 882 931 959 930 959 949 995 1,027 1,026 1,1028 1,105	1,052 1,035 1,041 1,015 1,020 1,038 1,044 1,036 975 932 902 897 889 867 852 870 902	437 435 439 422 411 407 414 428 429 428 424 419 412 413 430 438	1.423 1.472 1.468 1.472 1.495 1.546 1.669 1.771 1.881 1.941 2.039 2.136 2.250 2.428	1.837 1.861 1.937 1.935 1.934 1.943 1.947 1.925 1.844 1.825 1.861 1.879 1.862 1.868 1.910 1.924 1.870	1.401 1.464 1.534 1.581 1.562 1.568 1.005 1.586 1.559 1.541 1.535 1.544 1.557 1.592 1.641 1.691	1.007 1.032 1.112 1.141 1.150 1.172 1.190 1.214 1.247 1.258 1.247 1.252 1.301 1.312 1.337 1.388	1.053 1.056 1.108 1.161 1.169 1.206 1.262 1.282 1.305 1.315 1.403 1.403 1.489 1.553 1.620 1.723
Sept	2,242	1,221	922	432	2.650	1,886	1,651	1.412	1,633
Oct Nov Dec	2,329	1,204	928	429	2,662	1,886	1,752	1,415	1,601
990 Jan Feb Mar	2,249	1,184	930	423	2,684	1.870	1,763	1.417	1.604
Apr May June	2,248	1,252	927	426	2,699	1,887	1,745	1,419	1.666
July Aug Sep	2,252	1,264	938 R	424	2.698	1,894	1.652	1.420	1,660
Oct Nov Dec	2,310	1,219	931 R	416	2,647	1,890	1,738	1,424	1.639
991 Jan Feb Mar	2,217	1,166	913 R	410	2,625	1,903	1,741	1,421	1.631
Apr May June	2,192	1,200							1,701
July									

† 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.

\*\*Excludes private domestic service.

#### EMPLOYMENT 4 **Employees in employment: industry\*: production industries**

GREAT BRITAIN	Division,	July 199	) R		May 1991			June 1991	les de		July 1991		
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,924-2	1,594-8	5,519.0	3,725-4	1,496-3	5,221-8	3,708-3R	1,486·7R	5,195-0R	3,709-1	1,488-9	5,198-0
Manufacturing industries	2–4	3,558-5	1,514-4	5,072-9	3,365-6	1,416:1	4,781-7	3,351-1	1,407-3	4,758-4	3,349-3	1,406-8	4,756-1
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	365·7 86·1 109·2 53·9	80·3 4·4 30·1 21·8	446·1 90·4 139·3 75·6	359·8P 78·6 106·8 54·2	80·2P 4·1 29·2 22·5	440·0P 82·7 136·0 76·7	357·2P 78·2 106·6R 54·3	79-4P 3-8 29-3R 22-6	436-6P 82-1 135-9R 76-8	359·9 78·2 106·7 54·2	82·1 4·1 27·5 22·6	441·9 82·3 134·2 76·8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	548-8	170-5	719-3	517-0	161-9	678-9	517-5	164-2	681-6	518-9	162-5	681-4
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21–23	169-1	22.2	191-3	157-6	20.8	178-4	157-7	20.9	178-6	157-7	20-6	178-2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	154-7	44-9	199.7	144.0	41.7	185-7	144-0	42.5	186-5	144-1	42.0	186-1
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	<b>25/26</b> 251	<b>224·9</b> 93·8	103·3 21·8	<b>328·3</b> 115·6	<b>215·4</b> 89·6	<b>99·3</b> 21·1	<b>314-7</b> 110-6	<b>215·8</b> 89·6	100·8 21·2	<b>316·5</b> 110·8	<b>217·1</b> 90·3	100·0 21·2	<b>317.0</b> 111.5
preparations	255-259/260	131-1	81-6	212.7	125-8	78-3	204-1	126-2	79-6	205-8	126-8	78-8	205-6
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,808-3	486-7	2,295-0	1,703-2	450-9	2,154-1	1,692-3	445-3	2,137.6	1,683-5	442-9	2,126-4
Metal goods nes	31	249-6	69-3	318-9	230-4	62-4	292.7	229-9	61-9	291-8	227-9	60.8	288-6
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Mining and construction machinery etc	<b>32</b> 320 325	<b>628-6</b> 93-9 68-0	118·7 11·4 9·8	<b>747·3</b> 105·3 77·8	<b>592</b> ·6 91·3 62·1	111·5 10·9 9·3	704·1 102·2 71·4	<b>589·2</b> 91·7 60·7	109-6 11-1 9-1	698-9 102-8 69-8	<b>587·8</b> 91·8 60·9	110·1 10·7 9·0	697·9 102·5 69·9
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321–324/ 326–329	466-6	97-6	564-2	439-2	91-4	530-5	436-8	89-5	526-3	435-1	90-3	525-5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56-9	23.8	80.7	55.0	23.3	78-3	55-6	22.4	78.0	55-2	22-1	77-3
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	375-1	185-1	560-2	356-7	169-7	526-4	353-3	168-1	521-4.	351-4	167-7	519-0
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical	341/342/343 344	140·9 107·9	56·4 52·1	197-3 159-9	135-6 102-7	52·9 48·6	188-4 151-3	134·4 101·7	51·8 47·5	186·2 149·2	132-8 101-4	51·4 48·3	184-3 149-7
equipment	345–348	126-3	76-6	202-9	118-4	68-2	186-7	117-2	68-9	186-1	117-1	68-0	185-1
Motor vehicles and parts	35	214-9	30-6	245-5	199-1	28-1	227-1	196-4	27.7	224-1	197-2	27-6	224-8
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Aerospace and other transport	<b>36</b> 361	<b>220·8</b> 49·0	<b>28·5</b> 4·5	<b>249·2</b> 53·5	<b>211·3</b> 44·2	<b>27⋅3</b> 4⋅2	<b>238·5</b> 48·3	209-3 44-4	27·1 4·1	<b>236·5</b> 48·5	<b>206·0</b> 44·3	<b>26.5</b> 4.0	<b>232.5</b> 48.3
equipment	362–365	171.7	24.0	195.7	167-1	23-1	190-2	164-9	23-1	188-0	161.7	22-6	184-2
Instrument engineering	37	62-4	30.7	93-1	58-2	28.7	86.9	58-6	28.3	86.9	58-1	28-2	86-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,201-4	857-2	2,058-7	1,145-4	803-3	1,948-7	1,141.3	797-8	1,939-2	1,147-0	801.4	1,948-4
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic	41/42	303.0	228-5	531.5	297-7	215.7	513-4	296-2	213-6	509-8	299-1	217-5	516-6
oils and fats All other food and drink manufacture Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	411/412 413–423	56·5 187·2	40·7 162·2	97·2 349·4	56-3 182-7	36·9 154·0	93·2 336·7	55·9 182·2	36·8 152·1	92·7 334·3	55.9 184.9	37·9 154·6	93·8 339·5
manufacture	424–429	59.3	25.7	85.0	58-6	24.9	83-5	58-1	24.7	82-8	58-3	25-0	83.3
Textiles	43	102-1	92.0	194-1	95.7	86.5	182-2	95.8	85-3	181-1	97.0	86-3	183-3
Footwear and clothing	45	78-0	199-6	277-6	73.8	186-5	260-3	73-4	185-7	259-2	73.9	185-1	259.0
Timber and wooden furniture	46	198-5	49-3	247.9	183-3	46.0	229-3	182-9	46-3	229-2	185-2	46.4	231-6
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived	47	308-3	177-2	485-6	292.7	168.7	461-4	291.9	168-6	460-5	291.5	167-3	458-8
products Printing and publishing	471–472 475	97·3 211·1	42·2 135·0	139·4 346·1	91·2 201·5	39·1 129·6	130-4 331-1	91·4 200·5	39·2 129·5	130·6 330·0	92·0 199·5	39·0 128·3	131·0 327·8
Rubber and plastics	48	158-2	61-4	219-6	152-5	57-4	209.9	152-2	56-1	208-3	151-8	56-6	208-4
Other manufacturing	49	42.7	40-1	82-8	40-3	34.6	75.0	39.5	34-3	73-8	39-3	34-3	73.6

# **EMPLOYMENT**

	Clace		) R				Mar 1991			June 199				
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time					All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,775-5	970.7	10,550-4	4,647-5	22,325-9	11,410·2R	10,353-9R	21,764·1R					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	201-4	28-5	77-2	26.4	278-6	196-1P	64-4P	260·4P					
Production and construction														
industries	1–5	4,828-5	68-8	1,721.6	377-0	6,550-1	4,619-5	1,655-9	6,275.4					
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1–4 2–4	3,907·7 3,544·0	55·9 55·0	1,581·6 1,502·3	320·1 305·2	5,489·3 5,046·3	3,770·1 3,410·2	1,515·9 1,435·4	5,285·9 4,845·6	3,708·3 3,351·1	55·3 54·4	1,486·7 1,407·3	295·7 279·7	5,195 4,758
Service industries ‡	6–9	6,745.7	886-8	8,751-6	4,244-1	15,497-2	6,594-6R	8,633-7R	15,228-3R					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	<b>0</b> 01	201·4 186·1	<b>28.5</b> 28.0	<b>77.2</b> 74.1	<b>26·4</b> 25·4	<b>278</b> ·6 260·2	196·1P 180·8P	64·4P 61·2P	260·4P 242·0P					
Energy and water supply	1	363-7	0.9	79:3	14.9	443.0	359-8	80.5	440-3	357-2	0.9	79-4	16-0	436
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	111 161 162	86·5 109·2 53·7	0·2 0·3 0·1	4·1 30·0 21·7	1·2 6·6 4·8	90·6 139·2 75·4	79·4 109·1 54·2	3.9 30.1 22.6	83·4R 139·2 76·8	78·2 106·6 54·3	0·1 0·2 0·1	3·8 29·3 22·6	1·2 6·5 5·2	135 76
	2	547-4	3.7	170-7	27.1	718-2	525-3	164-5	689-9	517-5	5.0	164-2	25.7	681
Metal manufacturing and extraction of metal ores and minerals	21-23	169-5		22-5	3.7	192-0	161-3	21.1	182-4	157-7		20.9	3.6	178
Ion-metallic mineral products	24	154-5	1.4	45.5	8-2	200.0	146-6	42.9	189-4	144-0	1.7	42.5	7.7	186
Chemical industry/man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals	<b>25/26</b> 251	<b>223</b> · <b>4</b> 93·8	0.2	102·8 21·4	15·2 3·1	326-2 115-2	217.5	100.5	318-0	215.8	0.9	100.8	14-5	316
Other chemical products and preparations	255–259/60	129-6	0.2	81.4	12-1	211.0	90·3 127·2	20·9 79·6	111·3 206·7	89·6 126·2	0.9	21·2 79·6	2.9	205
letal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,799-4	20.3	484-9	83.9	2,284-3	1,732-9	460-3	2,193-2	1,692-3	17-2	445.3	75.6	2,13
Metal goods nes	31	249-3	4.1	69.7	15-6	319-0	235.0	65.0	300.0	229.9	3.2	61.9	14-2	291
Hand tools and finished metal goods including doors and windows	314/316	139-9		44-4	10.3	184-3	131.7	41.3	173-0	129-6		39.5	9.3	169
Other metal goods	311–313	109.4		25.3	5.3	134.7	103.3	23.7	127.0	100-3		22.4	4.9	122
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal	<b>32</b> 320	<b>625.5</b> 91.4	7.8	<b>118-7</b> 12-0	<b>26.4</b> 3.4	<b>744-3</b> 103-3	<b>603·2</b> 91·7	113·4 11·2	<b>716.6</b> 102.9	<b>589-2</b> 91-7	6.8	109·6 11·1	<b>23.2</b> 3.2	102
working, textile, food and printing, etc industries	321-324/327	134-4		25-4	6-3	159-8	128-6	24-6	153-2	126-4		23.8	5-1	150
Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical	325	66-9		9.7	1.9	76-6	63.2	9.4	72-6	60-7		9.1	1.9	69
equipment including ordnance, small arms and ammunition	328/329	314-3		67.7	14-3	382-1	301-8	64.3	366-2	293.7		62.2	12-9	355
ffice machinery and data processing equipment	33	56-5		24.0	2-2	80-5	55-6	22.7	78-4	55-6		22-4	1.6	78
	34	372-4		183-8	27.7	556-2	360-5	173-0	533-6	353-3		168-1	25.5	521
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343 344	140.2		55.5	9.7	195-8	136-8	54-2	191-1	134-4		51.8	9.2	186
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	345–348	108·0 124·2		52·0 76·3	5·7 12·3	160.0	103.3	48.8	152.1	101.7		47.5	4.7	149
lotor vehicles and parts	35	214.8		30.2	3.0	200·4 245·0	120-4 <b>203</b> -1	70·0 <b>29·4</b>	190·4 232·5	117·2 196·4		68.9	11.6	186
Motor vehicles and their engines and bodies,		2140	Ü	002		2430	2031	23.4	232.3	130.4		27.7	2.4	224
trailers, caravans	351/352 353	140·6 74·2		13·1 17·1	1·4 1·6	153·7 91·3	133·4 69·7	12·6 16·9	146·0 86·6	127·2 69·1		11·8 15·9	1·0 1·4	139 85
	36	219-8		28-5	2.8	248-2	215.7	28-2	243.9	209-3		27-1	2.7	236
Aerospace and other transport	361 362–365	48.8		4.5	1.1	53.3	46.0	4.4	50.4	44.4		4-1	1.2	48
	362-365	170·9 <b>61·1</b>	1.4	24·0 <b>30·1</b>	1·6 <b>6·3</b>	194·9 <b>91·1</b>	169-7	23.8	193-5	164-9		23-1	1.5	188
	4	1,197-1	31.0	846-7	194-2	2,043-8	59·7 1,152·0	28·6 810·5	88·3 1,962·6	58·6 1,141·3	1·4 32·2	28·3 797·8	5·9 178·3	1 020
	41/42	299-4	8.9	221.0	75-1	520-4	296-0	214-6	510.6	296-2	12.4	213-6	65.2	1,939
Meat and meat products, organic	411/412	55.5		40.0	10-0	95.5	55.7	37.3	93-1	55.9		36-8	8.3	92
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco	419	57-2		62-7	32-2	119.9	57-7	61-1	118-8	57.2		61.4	29.5	118
All other food and drink	424–429 413–418/	58-8		25.1	3.6	83.9	57-6	24-4	82.0	58-1		24.7	3.2	82
	420–423 <b>43</b>	128·0 102·6	1.7	93·2 <b>90·3</b>	29.2	221.2	124.9	91.8	216.7	125.0		90.7	24.3	215
	45 45	78-8		199.7	15·8 27·4	192·9 278·5	97·2 75·3	85·4 192·5	182·6 267·7	95.8	1.6	85.3	15.2	181
	453/456	39.0		151.2	20.6	190.2	36.3	144.7	181-0	<b>73</b> · <b>4</b> 35·5		<b>185·7</b> 138·1	<b>27.9</b> 21.5	<b>259</b> 173
mber and wooden furniture	46	197-5	3.2	49.0	13-6	246-5	185-6	46-9	232-6	182-9	2.0	46-3	13.8	229
Pulp, paper, board and derived	47	305-4	9.4	178-2	38-2	483.7	296-2	171.3	467-5	291-9	9.2	168-6	35.6	460
	471/472 475	95·7 209·8		42·1 136·2	7·5 30·7	137·8 345·9	92-6 203-6	39·4 131·9	131·9 335·6	91·4 200·5		39·2 129·5	6·4 29·1	130 330
ubber and plastics	48	159-3	2.7	59-6	12-6	218-9	152-0	57-4	209-3	152-2	2.2	56-1	11-9	208
ther manufacturing	49	43.3	1.8	40.0	9.4	83-3	40·1	34-5	74-6	39.5	1.6	34.3	7:0	73
onstruction	5	920-8	13.0	140.0	56-9	1,060-8	849-4P	140-0P	989-4P					
stribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,144-4	401.5	2,584.6	1,523-2	4,729.0	2,085-2	2,499-6	4,584-8	2,067-6	322-1	2,510-4	1,487-1	4,578
holesale distribution Agriculture and textile raw materials	61	641-5	14-8	312-2	93-1	953-7	626-1	306-7	932-9	616-6	14.7	302-1	89.7	918
		07.		20.6	8-0	118.0	85-1	32-4	117-5	04.4				140
fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials	611/612 613	87·4 103·6		30·6 30·7	9.7	134.3	95.5			84·4 94·1		32·1 28·4	8·5 9·3	116 122
fuels, ores, metals, etc  Timber and building materials  Machinery, industrial equipment,  vehicles and parts			7.6			134·3 203·0 239·1		28.8	124.4	94.1		32·1 28·4 54·9	8·5 9·3	193

#### EMPLOYMENT 1.4 **Employees in employment\*: June 1991**

THOUSAND/

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 199	0 R				Mar 1991			June 199	1			
appoints transferd as	Class or Group	Male	390000	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time					All	Part- time ††	All	Part- time	
Retail distribution Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc	64/65 641 642 643	844·6 237·0 26·3 18·1	176·0 75·5 13·6 5·2	1,403·6 436·2 80·2 109·4	844·8 308·7 61·2 64·8	2,248·2 673·2 106·4 127·5	838·4 232·2 28·5 17·4	1,378·9 429·0 81·1 107·5	2,217·3 661·2 109·6 124·9	816·6 226·5 25·8 18·2	133·6 54·1 9·7 5·0	1,375-4 431-2 80-8 106-7	834·0 302·8 63·8 65·0	2,191·9 657·7 106·6 124·9
Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware.	645/646	42·0 125·4		192-8	115·8 59·7	234·8 236·6	41·6 127·8	185-7	227-3	41.5		186-5 111-5	114·5 59·3	228·1 233·5
ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	648	189-6		80·1 380·0	29·6 199·2	269·8 575·4	188-4 193-5	77·2 372·9	265-6 566-4	188·0 187·4		77-6 365-3	30·8 192·1	265·7 552·7
Other retail distribution	653–656 66	195·4 447·9	186-7	803.7	560.7	1,251-6	414-6	751.0	1,165-6	429.9	152-7	769-8	539-1	1,199.7
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade	661 662 663 664 665	124-2 104-1 55-2 40-7 106-8	49·4 61·7 36·2 26·9	181-8 234-7 87-1 106-2 171-3	128-2 196-6 74-2 57-8 91-7	306-0 338-8 142-3 146-9 278-1	117-7 97-2 54-6 39-1 92-7	167-3 220-8 90-7 107-0 149-8	285·1 317·9 145·3 146·1 242·5	121.6 98.6 55.1 39.5 97.6	36·6 49·9 36·0 22·7	169·6 224·3 89·7 104·7 159·3	120·4 186·9 76·6 59·0 85·3	291·3 322·9 144·8 144·2 256·9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles	<b>67</b> 671	170-6 152-3	9.0	<b>46.5</b> 39.8	<b>19·6</b> 16·7	<b>217·2</b> 192·1	<b>168-6</b> 150-5	<b>44-9</b> 37-4	<b>213</b> ·6 188·0	<b>167-7</b> 150-0	8-1	<b>45·4</b> 38·2	<b>19·3</b> 16·4	<b>213·0</b> 188·2
Transport and communication	7	1,037-2	40.7	315-9	76-6	1,353-1	1,012-8R	310-0F	1,322-8F	2				
Railways	71	118-4	0.5	10-2	0.9	128-6	120-3R	10-4F	130-6F	?				
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Other including road haulage	<b>72</b> 721 722–726	<b>367·5</b> 148·6 218·9	20.4	<b>57·3</b> 19·6 37·7	21·2 5·8 15·4	<b>424.9</b> 168.2 256.6		56·6 18·8 37·8	415-0F 164-2F 250-9F	142.2	16-1	<b>56·4</b> 18·6 37·8		407·2 160·8 246·5
Air transport	75	38-4	4.7	24.0	2-8	62-4	37-6	23.8	61-4					
Supporting services to transport	76	73-4	0.6	17-5	2.5	90.9	71-6F	18-0	89-5					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	103-5		85-6	18-4	189-1	100-4	84.7	185·2F	99.2		83.9	17-9	183-1
Postal services and telecommunications Postal services Telecommunications	79 7901 7902	310·1 161·5 148·6	12·1 11·6 0·5	115·6 46·3 69·3	30·2 20·1 10·1	425·8 207·8 217·9	298-7F 158-4F 140-3		409·7 204·4 205·3					
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,332-9	66.0	1,365-9	330-9	2,698-8		1,335-8	2,625.0					
Banking and finance	81	244-7	9.9	377-7	83.5	622-4		375.5	615.0					
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	186-2 58-5	1.9	268·0 109·7	54·3 29·3	454·2 168·1	183·8 55·8	267·9 107·6	451·7 163·3	56-6		109-8	29.7	166-4
Insurance, except social security	82	134-3		126-6	17-3	260-9		132-5	268-6	135.0		130-9	19-6	265-9
Business services Professional business services Other business services	<b>83</b> 831–837 838/839	<b>785</b> ·9 434·5 351·4	<b>40.8</b> 6.3	<b>758·4</b> 468·9 289·4	199·1 121·0 78·1	<b>1,544-2</b> 903-4 640-8	420.8	<b>731.6</b> 464.1 267.5	1,488·9 884·9 604·0	<b>730·4</b> 401·4 329·0	<b>39.6</b> 5.8	699·0 437·0 262·0	116-4	
Renting of movables	84	94-9	0.6	35-6	10.5	130-4	86-5	33.5	120-1	87.5	0.6	33.9	8.7	121-3
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	73-2		67.7	20.4	140-9	69-8	62-6	132-5	74-2		68-4	19.8	142-6
Other services	9	2,231-2	378-6	4,485-1	2,313-4	6,716-3	2,207.4	4,488-3	6,695.7					
Public administration and defence † National government nes/social	91	765-5	44-6	735-4	231-6	1,500-9	780-2F	R 747·1	1,527-3					
security *** Local government services nes	9111/9190 9112	218·8 235·9	0·7 28·3	296·4 321·2	64·0 144·7	515·2 557·1		300·6 327·3	524·5 569·8					
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912–914 915	233·0 77·8	15·0 0·7	80·3 37·5	18·4 4·6	313-3 115-3		82·1 37·1	318·9 114·1					
Sanitary services	92	148-6	49-2	237-8	202-5	386-4	141-4	233-9	375-4					
Education	93	536-1	124-3	1,208-7	701-0	1,744-8	528-8	1,212-0	1,740-8					
Research and development	94	61.7	1.1	32-5	5.7	94-3	60-1	33-2	93-3	60.2	1.8	33-4	5.6	93.6
Medical and other health services	95	261-5	48-4	1,157-2	566-1	1,418-7		1,160-5	1,421.5					
Other services Social welfare, etc	<b>96</b> 9611	<b>160-8</b> 108-3	40·5 	<b>702.0</b> 616.0	<b>412.0</b> 368.4	<b>862</b> -8 724-3		<b>719·3</b> 627·9	<b>888-5</b> 740-4	180·3 116·7		727-5 633-8		
Recreational and cultural services	97	250-3	63-4	262-4	142-6	512-7	218-5	236-2	454-7	243-8	54-5	261-1	134-3	504-9
Personal services ‡	98	46.7	7-3	149-0	51-9	195-7	7 48-1	146-0	194-2	47-3	7.€	147-2	49-2	194-

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.

See footnotes † in table 1-1.

Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis.

Domestic servants are excluded.

† The part-time male figure for all industries and services (0-9) is seasonally adjusted.

TABLE A England

Education
-Lecturers and teachers
-Others
Construction
Transport
Social services

Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing

Town and country planning Fire service -Regular -Others† Miscellaneous services

Police service
-Police (all ranks)
-Others\*\*
Probation, magistrates courts and agency staff

All (excluding special employment and training measures)

Education
-Lecturers and teachers
-Others
Construction
Transport
Social services

Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal

Town and country planning Fire service -Regular -Others†

Police service
-Police (all ranks)
-Others\*\*
Probation, magistrates courts and agency staff

All (excluding special employment and training measures)

Education
-Lecturers and teachers††
-Others\*
Construction
Transport
Social services

Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing

Police service
-Police (all ranks)
-Others\*\*
Administration of District Courts

All (excluding special employment and training measures)

Physical planning
Fire service
-Regular
-Others†
Miscellaneous services

All above

TABLE C Scotland ±

Miscellaneous services

All above

TABLE B Wales

All above

Dec 16, 1989

Full-time

2,436 152,898

21,781

34,339 4,939 216,985

1,321,306

119,605 43,984

20,962

1,505,857

38 9,533

1,131 4,304 1,235 1,619 2,540

1,465

1,781

280 17.002

89,446

6,514 1,984

1,143

99.087

58,014 20,556 14,921

695 22,352

1,876

4,636

398 40,183

195.252

212.630

Part-time Full-time equivalent

188,468

19,551 27,729 1,561

1,314

958,498

6,108 7,356

971,962

7,780 29,911 42

13,159

62

144 3,331

58,378

370

293

59,041

7,470 22,608 44 41 27,479

1,735 2,928 459 237 522

57

30 113 21,312

85,035

2,651

87,700

481,407 364,316 97,037 2,468 233,953

33,483 74,183 18,798 30,977 63,087

22,470

34,339 5,894 237,908

1,700,320

119,605 46,620

24,578

1,891,123

32,005 23,412 7,435 39 15,068

1,496

1,781 341 18,437

112,609

1,280

122,547

61,002 31,747 14,942 716 35,363

1,909

4,650

452 50,118

235,460

254,077

Mar 9, 1990 R

Part-time

189,149 472,090 730

187,927

19,580 28,341 1,578 390 13,930

1,341

962,953

5.851

7,378

976,182

64

59,323

302

290

59,915

42 27,385

3 132 22,116

85,140

2 2,666 20

87,828

22,616

1,708,227

24,844

1,899,729

39 15,298

1,528 1,784 345 18,524

113,247

6.546 1,837

122,937

60.919 30,176 13,872

719 35,784

4,360 12,100 2,403 8,369 7,231

1,948

4,671

505 52,605

235,662

13,721 4,800 142

Full-time

441.754 158.824 94.950 2.415 154,870

21.912

34,511 4,925 220,241

1,324,844

21,206

1,510,183

38 9,756

1,496

89,687

99,111

57,834 19,270 13,855 697 22,795

1,880

4,669 443 42,322

195,422

212,835

-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent
3,588	181,618	480,743
0.686	466,802	365,976
3,770 2,365	741 73	94,122 2,398
5,608	186,934	236.304
704	10 585	33 604
3,704 3,791	19,585 30,269	33,604 77,217
3.791 8.329	1,608	19.070
9,612 8,057	449 14,045	29.808 64,460
2.096	1,428	22,847
4,450	13	34.457
5,118	2,076 47,510	6.038 243.577
1,140	953,151	1,710,621
0,221 4,296	6,109	120.221 46.933
0.907	7,153	24.451
3,564	966,413	1,902,226
0,338	8.274	32.032
0,464	27.722	22.308
7,335 39	41	7.354 40
9.673	13,275	15.262
		1.550
1,151 4,680	809 2,648	1.559 5.819
1.289	222	1,382
1.610	13	1,616
2,579	613	2.859
1,515	66	1,549
1,802	124	1,802 340
287 7,476	3.427	18,956
0,238	57,235	112,878
6.543		6.543
2,056	384	2.222
1,171	307	1.316
800,00	57,926	122,959
66,725	7,462	59,710
6,725 8,327	22.584	29.547
3.977 710	59 37	14,008
2.999	27,702	729 36.164
3.481 2.359	1,728 3,117	4,412 13,844
2,066	536	2,318
8,337	225 563	8,441 7,322
7,033		
1,910	141	1.989
4,611 453	5 151	4.614 524
3.337	22,186	53.664
5,325	86,496	237,286
1,718	2	13,719
3,497	2,536	4,677 152
140	22	152

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Manpower in the local authorities

	Sept 14, 199	0 P		Dec 14, 1990	PR		Mar 15, 1991	Р	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent *	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time equivalent
ABLE A England (continued)									
ducation -Lecturers and teachers -Others construction ransport ocial Services	434,157 156,281 93,231 2,281 157,526	126,233 448,648 829 66 186,940	469,665 353,780 93,625 2,312 238,287	435,335 156,422 90,515 1,908 156,647	185,433 471,836 827 60 187,433	476,953 364,580 90,916 1,935 237,655	435,140 157,893 87,643 1,882 156,885	188,123 470,104 851 72 185,639	478.065 365,529 88,054 1,915 237,209
Public libraries and museums lecreation, parks and baths invironmental health lefuse collection and disposal lousing	23,806 64,237 18,450 28,610 58,420	19,546 31,156 1,686 424 14,179	33,712 78,066 19,230 28,796 64,889	23,383 60,139 17,935 27,474 58,861	19,349 30,376 1,669 401 14,101	33,198 73,656 18,709 27,651 65,329	23,465 59,381 17,809 26,761 58,748	19,339 30,864 2,025 488 13,865	33,289 73,082 18,735 26,975 65,131
own and country planning ire service -Regular	22,435 34,370	1,450	23,198 34,377	22,337 34,638 4,579	1,481 13 1,896	23,116 34,645 5,425	22,361 34,585 4,830	1,557 - 2,044	23,176 34,585 5,740
-Others† //iscellaneous services	4,843 224,038	2,014 46,477	5,739 245,319	224,793	46,440	246,055	223,797	45,755	244,800
Il above	1,322,685	879,661	1,690,995	1,314,966	961,315	1,699,823	1,311,180	960,726	1,696,285
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others** robation, magistrates' courts and	120,494 44,884	6,125	120,494 47,527	120,593 45,713	6,232	120,593 48,403	120,713 46,138	6,098	120,713 48,770
agency staff  II (excluding special employment and training	21,234	7,154	24,787	21,519	7,404	25,198	21,284	7,433	24,982
measures)	1,509,297	892,940	1,883,803	1,502,791	974,951	1,894,017	1,499,315	974,257	1,890,750
Cable B Wales (continued)  Education - Lecturers and teachers - Others Construction ransport coical services	30,106 10,443 7,450 36 9,790	5,884 29,561 46 1 13,140	31,518 23,019 7,472 37 15,318	30,285 10,659 7,282 41 9,352	8,687 29,997 26 18 13,819	32,048 23,470 7,294 51 15,166	30,473 10,531 7,197 35 9,567	8,848 30,244 36 21 13,686	32,344 23,438 7,213 46 15,337
ublic libraries and museums ecreation, parks and baths nvironmental health lefuse collection and disposal ousing	1,158 4,569 1,281 1,642 2,577	952 2,698 202 15 665	1,625 5,729 1,366 1,649 2,883	1,164 4,261 1,251 1,617 2,609	917 2,662 214 11 665	1,614 5,406 1,341 1,622 2,915	1,229 4,131 1,262 1,649 2,583	880 2,641 202 18 647	1,660 5,268 1,347 1,657 2,881
own and country planning ire service	1,560	69	1,595	1,562	66	1,596	1,567	63	1,599
- Regular - Others† iscellaneous services	1,806 286 17,567	167 3,422	1,806 357 19,045	1,796 286 17,364	170 3,409	1,796 358 18,838	1,779 285 17,390	180 3,355	1,779 361 18,842
II above	90,271	56,822	113,419	89,529	60,661	113,515	89,678	60,821	113,772
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others**	6,522 2,027	398	6,522 2,199	6,519 2,039	401	6,519 2,212	6,536 2,053	406	6,536 2,228
robation, magistrates courts and agency staff	1,188	295	1,327	1,225	331	1,380	1,244	327	1,398
Il (excluding special employment and training measures)	100,008	57,515	123,467	99,312	61,393	123,626	99,511	61,554	123,934
ABLE C Scotland ‡ (continued)									
ducation -Lecturers and teachers†† -Others' onstruction ransport ocial services	55,659 18,104 13,479 729 22,786	6,571 20,294 69 39 27,902	58,287 28,273 13,511 750 36,042	56,805 18,117 13,486 709 22,732	8,213 21,131 71 47 27,703	60,090 28,733 13,519 734 35,906	56,625 17,940 13,259 719 23,055	8,649 19,760 89 47 27,803	60,084 27,850 13,302 743 36,283
ublic libraries and museums ecreation, leisure and tourism nvironmental health leansing ousing	3,597 12,220 2,238 8,180 7,018	1,667 3,340 534 216 511	4,502 13,810 2,490 8,281 7,283	3,528 11,069 2,186 7,860 6,928	1,653 3,057 493 199 538	4,429 12,545 2,419 7,954 7,209	3,507 10,829 2,188 7,744 6,987	1,664 3,016 495 202 557	4,414 12,271 2,423 7,838 7,279
nysical planning re service	1,979	100	2,036	1.942	107	2,003	1,966	101	2,023
-Regular -Others† iscellaneous services	4,625 450 44,775	4 147 22,508	4,627 519 55,252	4,636 459 44,529	6 150 23,091	4,639 530 55,280	4,643 469 45,310	9 144 24,397	4,648 537 56,696
Il above	195,839	83,902	235,663	194,986	86,459	235,990	195,241	86,933	236,391
olice service -Police (all ranks) -Others** dministration of District Courts	13,766 3,500 142	2.495 23	13,766 4,661 154	13,790 3,449 141	10 2,580 20	13,796 4,649 152	13,880 3,441 140	11 2,530 22	13,886 4,619 151
Il (excluding special employment and training measures)	213,247	86,420	254,244	212,366	89,069	254,587	212,702	89.496	255,047

Notes: \*Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent: teachers and lecturers in further education. 0-11; teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees. 0-53: manual employees 0-41.

†The large reduction in the Education Service in England reflects the transfer of Polytechnic and Higher Education Institutions from the local government sector (estimated at approximately 39:000 full-time equivalents in June 1989). \*Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.

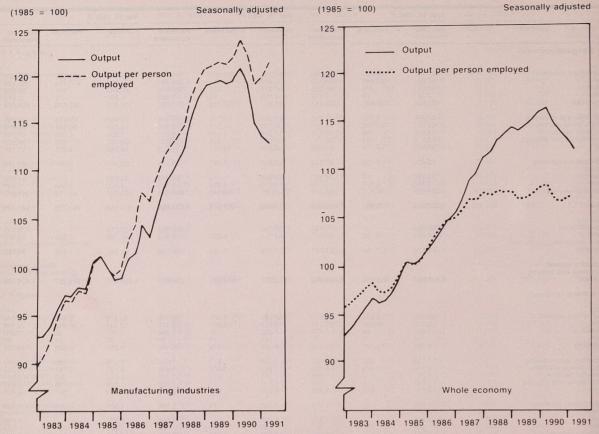
†Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.

††The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

‡‡ Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.

§ Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Indices of output, employment and productivity



Source: Central Statistical Office

Seasonally adjusted (1985 100)

113·3 114·6 117·5 119·3

121·6 123·4 121·7 118·8

Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4

	Output ‡	Employed labour force *	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force	Output per person employed
	96.7	98-9	97.6	94-8	100-8	94-0	97.4	100-5	97.0
	100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0				100.0
	103-2	100-1							103.5
	107-7	101-9							109.8
	112-5	105-2							116-2
	114-6	107-8							120.8
	115-3	108-4	107-4	109-2	95-5	114.3	118-3	97-4	121-4
Q1	96-7	98-3	98-2	97-2	101-1	96-2	97-1	100-6	96.6
Q2	96-2	98.7							96.5
Q3									97.6
Q4	97.4	99.5	97.8	94-4	100.5	93.9	97-7	100-4	97-3
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						101.0
Q3	100-2	100-1	100-1						99.9
Q4	100-6	100-1	100-5	99-9	99-4	100-5	98.6	99.7	99.0
Q1	101-5	100-0	101-6	101-1	98.7	102-5	98-8	99-1	99-7
		100-0	102-9	102-2	97-6				102-6
Q3	103-8	100-1	104.0	103-0	96-8	106.4	101-3	97-3	104-1
Q4	104-8	100.4	104-7	103-5	96.2	107-5	104-4	97-0	107-7
Q1	105-4	100-7	105-0	103-7	95-8	108-3	103.0	96-5	106.7
Q2	106-9	101.5	105.7	104-8	95-9	109-2	105-6	96-8	109-1
Q3	108-9	102-3	106-9	106.7	96-2	111.0	108-1	97-2	111.2
	Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	96-7 100-0 103-2 107-7 112-5 114-6 115-3 01 96-7 02 96-2 03 96-4 04 97-4 01 98-9 02 100-4 03 100-2 04 100-6 01 101-5 02 102-7 03 103-8 04 104-8 01 105-4 02 106-9	96-7 98-9 100-0 100-1 10	Section   Sect	Section   Part   Part   Part   Part		Section   Part   Part	Section   Part   Part	Section   Part   Part

# Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1 · 1 1

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	ME				SHORT	-TIME								
	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood o		Working	part of w	eek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average		Season-	Opera-		Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-		Hours los	st	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per operative 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		14·4 14·6 14·4 13·7 15·7
week ended 1989 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	1,465	39·0	9·7	14·19	13·30	2	96	19	168	8·8	21	0.6	263	298	12·3
Nov 11	1,456	38·8	9·6	14·04	13·10	4	150	19	164	8·8	22	0.6	314	314	14·0
Dec 16	1,391	37·1	9·8	13·66	12·77	3	137	21	185	8·6	25	0.7	322	367	12·9
1990 Jan 12	1.291	34·8	9·2	11.89	12-85	3	130	25	208	8·5	28	0·7	338	293	12·1
Feb 9	1,363	36·9	9·3	12.72	12-94	4	145	28	257	9·1	32	0·9	402	318	12·6
Mar 9	1,336	36·2	9·4	12.57	12-80	6	246	28	254	9·1	34	0·9	500	396	14·7
Apr 6	1,349	36·8	9·5	12-80	13·12	3	134	26	233	9·1	29	0·8	366	319	12·7
May 4	1,343	36·6	9·3	12-53	12·63	4	172	17	150	9·1	21	0·6	323	306	15·5
June 8	1,358	36·8	9·4	12-76	13·00	4	142	13	125	9·3	17	0·5	268	344	15·7
July 13	1,340	38-3	9·5	12·77	12·92	5	194	13	118	8·7	18	0·5	311	330	17·0
Aug 17	1,285	36-7	9·6	12·37	13·09	7	297	11	102	8·9	19	0·5	399	493	21·1
Sept 14	1,363	38-9	9·7	13·26	13·07	14	558	11	91	8·2	25	0·7	649	779	25·9
Oct 12	1,399	40·0	9·6	13·46	12·52	7	266	16	149	9·3	23	0·6	415	471	18·3
Nov 9	1,393	40·0	9·3	12·99	12·05	6	233	26	231	8·7	32	0·9	463	469	14·3
Dec 14	1,338	38·8	9·6	12·86	11·97	5	205	29	248	8·7	34	1·0	454	515	13·5
1991 Jan 11	1,140	33·5	9-1	10·35	11·28	9	373	37	371	9.9	47	1·4	744	651	15·9
Feb 8	1,108	32·8	8-8	9·80	10·03	8	331	65	611	9.3	74	2·2	942	741	12·8
Mar 15	1,110	33·2	9-1	10·11	10·36	9	354	105	931	8.9	113	3·4	1,285	1,015	11·3
Apr 12	1,105	33·3	8·9	9·86	10·17	8	315	99	943	9·5	107	3·2	1,257	1,098	11·7
May 17	1,108	33·7	9·1	10·04	10·16	9	358	73	649	8·9	82	2·5	1,007	953	12·3
June 14	1,106	33·7	9·4	10·35	10·60	5	201	61	564	9·2	66	2·0	765	984	11·6
July 12	1,083	33-0	9.3	10.07	10-23	5	212	54	477	8.9	59	1.8	689	728	11.7

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

GREAT	BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OPE	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKI	Y HOURS WO	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
		All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 198 classes		21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990		96·6 96·1 97·2 96·2 92·3	95·4 96·0 98·6 96·9 90·4	96·5 96·1 93·7 92·6 95·5	99·0 98·4 97·0 90·2 83·0	97-6 97-2 97-0 94-8 89-9	99·7 100·5 101·1 100·5 100·7	99·6 100·5 101·2 100·6 100·6	100·0 101·1 102·0 102·6 102·7	99·1 99·9 99·3 98·6 98·1	99.6 99.6 101.0 100.5 100.2
A	ended July 15 Aug 19 Sept 16	95·8 96·5 96·7	96-9	93-5	89.0	94-3	100·4 100·6 100·4	100-4	103-9	98-3	100-0
1	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 16	95·8 95·3 94·8	95-6	91-5	87-2	93-3	100-4 100-3 100-0	100-7	101-5	98-3	100-4
F	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	94·8 94·5 93·8	93.0	93-0	85-1	91-1	100·5 100·7 100·6	100.7	102:1	97-9	99-9
	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	93·6 92·8 92·6	90.9	93.7	84-2	90.7	100·9 100·6 100·8	100-3	102-1	98-2	100.5
	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	92·2 91·9 91·7	90-1	99-2	82-4	89-0	100·8 100·9 101·0	100-6	103:4	98.4	100.0
1	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	90·8 89·7 88·8	87-5	96-2	80-4	88-7	100·7 100·4 100·4	100-7	103-2	98.0	100-5
	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	87·4 85·7 84·5	81-8	90-4	76-1	88-0	99·7 98·8 98·8	98.5	99-4	95.9	101-0
	Apr 13 May 11 June 8	83·9 83·0 82·4	79-0	88-6	74-8	85-3	98·7 99·1 99·6	98-9	99-2	97-1	100-6
	July 13	81-6					99-4				

111.3 111.8 113.1 113.6

114-4 114-0 114-6 115-2

UNITED

Whole economy

		MALE AND F	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED ††			UNEMPLOYE	D 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
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) 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					
1989	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
1990	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
1991	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	7·4	111·2	82·9	300	1.810	32
	Apr 11	2.198·5	7·7	2.173·6	7-6	82·6	94-0	292	1.873	34
	May 9	2.213·8	7·8	2.241·3	7-9	67·7	87-2	270	1.908	35
	June 13	2.241·0	7·9	2.300·3	8-1	59·0	69-8	262	1.942	37
	July 11	2,367·5	8·3	2.369·0	8·3	68·7	65·1	363	1.967	38
	Aug 8 P	2,435·1	8·6	2.428·2	8·5	59·2	62·3	310	2.086	40

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

No. of the last of										
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			a australia		
1989	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
	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
1990	Jan 11 ‡	1,586·6	5·7	1,516·6	5·5	-19·1	-17·2	206	1.357	24
	Feb 8 ‡	1,576·8	5·7	1,515·3	5·5	-1·3	-11·5	219	1.335	23
	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	23
	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	22
	Aug 9	1,559·6	5·6	1,559·5	5·6	24·3	15·4	229	1.308	22
	Sept 13	1,575·5	5·7	1,575·0	5·7	15·5	17·8	237	1.316	22
	Oct 11	1,575·9	5·7	1,609·4	5·8	34·4	24·7	248	1.305	23
	Nov 8	1,633·8	5·9	1,666·8	6·0	57·4	35·8	260	1.350	24
	Dec 13	1,754·8	6·3	1,745·4	6·3	78·6	56·8	266	1.463	26
1991	Jan 10	1,861·5	6·7	1,794·2	6·5	48·8	61-6	259	1.574	28
	Feb 7	1,947·6	7·0	1,882·2	6·8	88·0	71-8	306	1.612	29
	Mar 14	2,043·9	7·4	1,992·2	7·2	110·0	82-3	293	1.720	31
	Apr 11	2,099·4	7·6	2,074·4	7·5	82·2	93·4	285	1,782	33
	May 9	2,115·8	7·6	2,141·9	7·7	67·5	86·6	264	1,818	34
	June 13	2,142·8	7·7	2,200·3	7·9	58·4	69·4	255	1,852	36
	July 11	2,263·9	8·2	2,268·2	8·2	67-9	64·6	351	1,876	37
	Aug 8 P	2,330·7	8·4	2,326·2	8·4	58-0	61·4	302	1,990	39

† 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 employment, self-employed, 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.

"Unadjusted figures for 1988 were 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

MALE				FEMALE						
UNEMPLOYE	D	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
1,238-4	7·6	1,243·1	7·6	502-7	4·2	481-9	4-0	193·3	1989	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	1.644·8	10·1	530·2	4·4	528·8	4·3	178·2		Apr 11
1.684·7	10·4	1.697·4	10·4	529·0	4·3	543·9	4·5	178·3		May 9
1.707·7	10·5	1.744·6	10·7	533·4	4·4	555·7	4·6	179·9		June 13
1.782-4	11·0	1,795·9	11-0	585-2	4·8	573·1	4·7	189·8		July 11
1.823-0	11·2	1,839·4	11-3	612-2	5·0	588·8	4·8	199·5		Aug 8 P

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

1.953-8 1.566-1 1.213-1 1.159-1	12·3 9·8 7·6 7·3	1,866·1 1,505·4 1,199·8 1,157·1	11-7 9-4 7-5 7-3	873·1 688·6 479·9 408·2	7-7 6-0 4-1 3-4	818·4 656·3 479·1 407·5	7·2 5·7 4·1 3·4		1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages
1.161-0	7·3	1.166·0	7·3	473·0	4·0	454·4	3·8	180·7	1989	Aug 10
1.141-7	7·2	1.142·4	7·2	455·1	3·9	439·3	3·7	171·3		Sept 14 ‡
1.106-5	7·0	1.135·5	7·1	427·4	3.6	432·6	3·7	161·7		Oct 12 ‡
1.099-0	6·9	1.124·9	7·1	414·2	3.5	425·0	3·6	154·4		Nov 9 ‡
1.130-4	7·1	1.120·0	7·0	409·5	3.5	415·7	3·5	152·3		Dec 14 ‡
1.163-7	7·3	1,107·7	7·0	422-9	3.6	408·9	3·4	154·2	1990	Jan 11 ‡
1.157-5	7·3	1,108·6	7·0	419-3	3.5	406·7	3·4	150·5		Feb 8 ‡
1.139-6	7·2	1,104·2	7·0	409-4	3.4	403·9	3·4	146·4		Mar 8
1.124-5	7·1	1.103-8	7·0	404·2	3·4	405·2	3·4	145·2		Apr 12
1.097-1	6·9	1.110-6	7·0	385·3	3·2	402·6	3·4	136·9		May 10
1.083-5	6·8	1.120-5	7·1	377·1	3·2	401·0	3·4	132·9		June 14
1.118-3	7·1	1,137·3	7·2	405·8	3·4	397·9	3·4	136·0		July 12
1.139-1	7·2	1,157·8	7·3	420·5	3·5	401·7	3·4	140·5		Aug 9
1.161-0	7·3	1,174·3	7·4	414·5	3·5	400·7	3·4	135·8		Sept 13
1.173-0	7·4	1,201·4	7·6	402·9	3·4	408·0	3·4	134·4		Oct 11
1.224-2	7·7	1,247·1	7·9	409·6	3·4	419·7	3·5	136·2		Nov 8
1.327-4	8·4	1,312·3	8·3	427·4	3·6	433·1	3·6	143·3		Dec 13
1.405-5	8·9	1.351·7	8·5	456·0	3·8	442·5	3·7	152·3	1991	Jan 10
1.472-6	9·3	1.421·3	9·0	475·0	4·0	460·9	3·9	157·1		Feb 7
1.548-3	9·8	1.506·0	9·5	495·6	4·2	486·2	4·1	164·3		Mar 14
1.592·1	10·1	1.569·1	9·9	507·3	4·3	505-3	4·3	169-6		Apr 11
1.609·3	10·2	1.621·5	10·2	506·6	4·3	520-4	4·4	169-8		May 9
1.632·3	10·3	1.668·3	10·5	510·4	4·3	532-0	4·5	171-4		June 13
1.704·8	10·8	1,719·1	10·9	559·2	4·7	549-1	4·6	180·3		July 11
1.744·9	11·0	1,761·6	11·1	585·8	4·9	564-6	4·8	189·9		Aug 8 P

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

† The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with 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.

	THOUSA
TOTAL CONTRACTOR	

		UNEMPL	.OYED		PER CE	NT WORKFO	PRCE †	SEASONA	ALLY ADJU	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work force†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST</b> 1987	MIDLANDS	305-9	211-1	94-8	12-0	13-8	9-2	292-0	11-4			203-4	88-6
1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	238·0 168·5 152·7	163-0 118-8 111-7	75·0 49·7 41·1	9·2 6·6 5·9	10·7 7·9 7·4	7·1 4·7 3·8	229·7 167·9 152·6	8·9 6·6 6·0			158-3 118-3 111-5	71·4 49·6 41·1
1990	Aug 9 Sept 13	153-5 154-9	111·0 112·6	42·5 42·3	5·9 6·0	7·3 7·4	4·0 3·9	151·3 151·3	5·8 5·8	1.8	0·7 0·7	111·0 111·5	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
1991	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	207·2	156·4	50·8	8·0	10·3	4·7	206·5	8·0	10·7	11.6	155·6	50·9
	May 9	210·9	160·2	50·7	8·1	10·6	4·7	214·2	8·3	7·7	10.8	161·9	52·3
	June 13	216·0	164·1	51·9	8·3	10·8	4·8	220·5	8·5	6·3	8.2	166·8	53·7
	July 11	229·1	172·0	57·1	8·8	11·4	5·3	227·7	8-8	7·2	7·1	171·9	55·8
	Aug 8 P	236·0	176·1	59·9	9·1	11·6	5·6	233·6	9-0	5·9	6·5	176·1	57·5
EAST	MIDLANDS												
1987 1988 1989 1990	Annual averages	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
1990	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
1991	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	136·6	102-8	33-8	7·1	9·3	4·1	133·9	6·9	5·2	6·3	100-5	33·4
	May 9	137·0	103-3	33-6	7·1	9·3	4·1	138·3	7·2	4·4	5·9	104-0	34·3
	June 13	138·5	104-6	33-9	7·2	9·4	4·1	142·2	7·4	3·9	4·5	107-1	35·1
	July 11	147-0	109·5	37·5	7.6	9·9	4·6	147·0	7·6	4·8	4·4	110·5	36-5
	Aug 8 P	151-8	112·5	39·4	7.9	10·1	4·8	151·2	7·8	4·2	4·3	113·5	37-7
	SHIRE AND HUMBE												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	286·0 234·9 178·8 161·3	201-2 165-8 129-7 120-6	84·8 69·1 49·1 40·6	12·2 9·9 7·5 6·7	14·6 12·2 9·5 8·8	8·7 6·9 4·8 3·9	266·4 221·0 175·2 161·0	11·3 9·3 7·4 6·7			188·3 155·8 126·2 120·4	78·1 65·2 49·0 40·6
1990	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
1991	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	202-1	155-6	46·5	8·4	11-3	4·5	199·7	8·3	7-9	7·3	153·4	46·3
	May 9	202-4	156-3	46·1	8·4	11-4	4·5	205·1	8·5	5-4	7·0	157·8	47·3
	June 13	203-4	157-0	46·4	8·4	11-4	4·5	209·5	8·7	4-4	5·9	161·2	48·3
	July 11	213-9	163·1	50·7	8·9	11-8	4·9	214·4	8·9	4·9	4·9	165·0	49·4
	Aug 8 P	219-1	166·2	52·9	9·1	12-1	5·1	218·9	9·1	4·5	4·6	168·4	50·5
	H WEST												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	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 8·5 7·7			272·4 228·3 191·0 176·2	111·3 92·4 70·9 58·4
1990	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
1991	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	278·5	214-3	64·1	9·2	12-3	4·9	275-3	9·0	8·0	7·8	211·2	64·1
	May 9	279·8	215-8	64·0	9·2	12-4	4·9	282-5	9·3	7·2	7·8	216·7	65·8
	June 13	280·9	217-3	63·6	9·2	12-5	4·9	287-9	9·5	5·4	6·9	221·6	66·3
	July 11	295·2	225·7	69·5	9·7	13·0	5·3	294·3	9·7	6·4	6·3	226·6	67·7
	Aug 8 P	302·5	230·2	72·3	9·9	13·3	5·5	300·8	9·9	6·5	6·1	231·5	69·3

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

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	PER CE	NT WORKE	DRCE †	SEASONA	LLY ADJUS	STED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUT	H EAST												
987 988** 989 990	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
990	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
991	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	595·6	445-4	150·2	6·4	8·4	3·7	589·5	6·3	27·7	37·1	440·1	149·4
	May 9	608·5	456-3	152·2	6·5	8·6	3·8	613·8	6·6	24·3	33·0	458·8	155·0
	June 13	627·6	471-9	155·7	6·7	8·9	3·9	638·8	6·9	25·0	25·7	478·5	160·3
	July 11	665-5	496·5	169·0	7·1	9·4	4·2	665·0	7·1	26·2	25·2	497·9	167·1
	Aug 8 P	694-2	514·2	180·1	7·5	9·7	4·5	689·4	7·4	24·4	25·2	515·4	174·0
987 988** 989 990	TER LONDON (inclu ) 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
990	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
991	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
	Apr 11	309-3	227·2	82·0	7·4	9·4	4·6	307·5	7-3	14·7	16·7	225·5	82·0
	May 9	317-7	234·2	83·5	7·6	9·7	4·7	320·1	7-6	12·6	15·9	235·1	85·0
	June 13	329-5	243·5	86·0	7·8	10·1	4·8	332·9	7-9	12·8	13·4	245·0	87·9
odayı	July 11	347·2	254·9	92·3	8·3	10·5	5·2	344·5	8·2	11·6	12·3	253·7	90·8
S	Aug 8 P	361·4	263·5	97·8	8·6	10·9	5·5	356·3	8·5	11·8	12·1	262·0	94·3
987	ANGLIA	72.5	47-4	25.1	7.7	8.6	6.3	69-4	7-3			45-8	23.6
988** 989 990	Annual averages	52·0 35·2 37·5	33.6 24.0 27.3	18·5 11·2 10·2	5·4 3·6 3·7	6·0 4·2 4·7	4·6 2·7 2·4	50·4 35·2 37·4	5·2 3·6 3·7			32·7 24·0 27·2	17·7 11·2 10·2
990	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
991	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	57·2	42·8	14·5	5·7	7·4	3·4	55·5	5·5	2·0	2·9	41-4	14·1
	May 9	58·0	43·4	14·6	5·7	7·5	3·4	57·7	5·7	2·2	2·4	43-1	14·6
	June 13	57·1	43·0	14·2	5·6	7·4	3·3	59·0	5·8	1·3	1·8	44-2	14·8
	July 11	60·0	44·7	15·3	5-9	7·7	3·5	61·1	6·0	2-1	1·9	45·7	15·4
	Aug 8 P	61·5	45·5	16·1	6-1	7·8	3·7	62·6	6·2	1-5	1·6	46·7	15·9
<b>OUT</b> 987	H WEST	178-9	115.0	63-9	8-5	9.4	7.2	172-3	8-1			111-4	60.9
988** 989 990	) averages	137·6 98·1 97·3	88·5 66·1 69·8	49·1 31·9 27·5	6·4 4·5 4·4	9·4 7·2 5·3 5·6	5·4 3·3 2·8	133·7 98·0 97·2	6·2 4·5 4·4			86·5 66·1 69·7	47·3 31·9 27·5
990	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
991	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	152-0	114·5	37·5	6·8	9·1	3-9	150·1	6·8	6·1	8·4	112·7	37·4
	May 9	151-8	114·8	37·0	6·8	9·1	3-8	155·3	7·0	5·2	6·9	116·7	38·6
	June 13	153-1	116·1	37·0	6·9	9·2	3-8	160·6	7·2	5·3	5·5	120·8	39·8
	July 11	162·9	122·4	40·5	7·3	9·7	4·2	167·1	7·5	6·5	5-7	125-6	41·5
	Aug 8 P	169·3	126·4	42·8	7·6	10·1	4·4	171·9	7·7	4·8	5-5	129-1	42·8

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

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOY	ED	- PER CE	NT WORKFO	DHCE T		LLY ADJUS				
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
IORT	н											447.4	540
987 988** 989 990	) Annual . ) averages .	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	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	142·8	110-6	32·2	10·2	13-7	5·4	140·2	10-0	5·2	3·4	108·3	31-9
	May 9	141·9	110-0	31·9	10·1	13-6	5·3	142·9	10-2	2·7	3·7	110·3	32-6
	June 13	140·9	109-1	31·8	10·0	13-5	5·3	144·4	10-3	1·5	3·1	111·3	33-1
	July 11	146·1	112·1	34·0	10·4	13·9	5-7	147·3	10·5	2·9	2·4	113·7	33-6
	Aug 8 P	147·6	112·7	35·0	10·5	13·9	5-8	149·2	10·6	1·9	2·1	115·1	34-1
987	)	157-0	111.8	45.2	12.7	15.2	9.0	148-1	12.0			105-9	42·2 35·4
988** 989 990	) Annual ) averages )	130·0 97·0 86·3	92·9 70·9 65·7	37·1 26·2 20·6	10·3 7·4 6·7	12·5 9·2 8·6	7·2 4·8 3·8	123-9 96-1 86-2	9·8 7·3 6·6			88·6 69·9 65·6	26·1 20·6
990	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	110·5	86·7	23·8	8·5	11-4	4·4	109-1	8-4	4·2	4·3	85·4	23·7
	May 9	110·2	86·7	23·5	8·5	11-4	4·4	112-2	8-6	3·1	4·0	87·8	24·4
	June 13	109·8	86·6	23·2	8·5	11-4	4·3	114-6	8-8	2·4	3·2	89·7	24·9
	July 11	116·0	90-3	25·7	8·9	11-9	4·8	117-6	9-1	3·0	2·8	92·0	25·6
	Aug 8 P	118·5	91-6	26·9	9·1	12-0	5·0	120-0	9-2	2·4	2·6	93·8	26·2
	LAND	245.0	044.0	400.0	14-0	10.7	10.1	321-8	13-0			227-3	94-5
987 988** 989 990	) Annual ) averages	345-8 293-6 234-7 202-5	241-9 207-2 169-5 148-7	103-8 86-4 65-2 53-8	11·9 9·4 8·2	16·7 14·4 11·8 10·5	10·1 8·5 6·1 5·0	278·2 233·2 202·1	11·3 9·3 8·1			197-5 168-2 148-5	80·8 65·0 53·6
990	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	217·0	163·1	53·9	8·7	11.5	5·1	214-6	8·6	5·3	4·4	160-6	54·0
	May 9	215·3	162·5	52·9	8·7	11.5	5·0	219-8	8·9	5·2	5·0	164-4	55·4
	June 13	215·5	162·7	52·8	8·7	11.5	4·9	222-7	9·0	2·9	4·5	167-0	55·7
	July 11	228·4	168·4	59·9	9·2	11·9	5·6	226·7	9·1	4·0	4·0	170·1	56·6
	Aug 8 P	230·2	169·5	60·6	9·3	12·0	5·7	228·5	9·2	1·8	2·9	171·9	56·6
ORT	HERN IRELAND												
987 988** 989 990	) Annual ) averages	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	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
991	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
	Feb 7	97-8	75·2	22·6	13·5	17-6	7·6	97·6	13·5	0·2	0·4	74·3	23-3
	Mar 14	98-2	75·5	22·6	13·6	17-7	7·6	98·8	13·6	1·2	0·6	75·2	23-6
	Apr 11	99·0	76·1	22-9	13·7	17·8	7·7	99-2	13·7	0·4	0·6	75·7	23-5
	May 9	98·0	75·5	22-5	13·5	17·7	7·6	99-4	13·7	0·2	0·6	75·9	23-5
	June 13	98·2	75·3	22-9	13·6	17·6	7·7	100-0	13·8	0·6	0·4	76·3	23-7
	July 11	103·6	77·6	26·0	14·3	18-2	8·8	100-8	13·9	0·8	0·5	76·8	24·0
	Aug 8 P	104·4	78·1	26·3	14·4	18-3	8·9	102-0	14·1	1·2	0·9	77·8	24·2

		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent work- force †	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH	1												
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual	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
1990	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
1991	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	142·8	110-6	32·2	10-2	13-7	5·4	140·2	10·0	5·2	3·4	108-3	31-9
	May 9	141·9	110-0	31·9	10-1	13-6	5·3	142·9	10·2	2·7	3·7	110-3	32-6
	June 13	140·9	109-1	31·8	10-0	13-5	5·3	144·4	10·3	1·5	3·1	111-3	33-1
	July 11	146·1	112·1	34·0	10·4	13-9	5-7	147·3	10·5	2·9	2·4	113·7	33-6
	Aug 8 P	147·6	112·7	35·0	10·5	13-9	5-8	149·2	10·6	1·9	2·1	115·1	34-1
WALES	S	457.0	444.0	45.0	10.7	15.0	0.0	140 1	12-0			105-9	42.2
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	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	9·8 7·3 6·6			88·6 69·9 65·6	35-4 26-1 20-6
1990	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
1991	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	110·5	86-7	23·8	8·5	11-4	4·4	109-1	8·4	4·2	4·3	85·4	23·7
	May 9	110·2	86-7	23·5	8·5	11-4	4·4	112-2	8·6	3·1	4·0	87·8	24·4
	June 13	109·8	86-6	23·2	8·5	11-4	4·3	114-6	8·8	2·4	3·2	89·7	24·9
	July 11	116·0	90·3	25·7	8·9	11-9	4·8	117-6	9·1	3·0	2·8	92·0	25-6
	Aug 8 P	118·5	91·6	26·9	9·1	12-0	5·0	120-0	9·2	2·4	2·6	93·8	26-2
SCOTL	AND	245.9	241.0	102.0	14-0	16.7	10-1	321-8	13-0			227-3	94-5
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	345·8 293·6 234·7 202·5	241-9 207-2 169-5 148-7	103-8 86-4 65-2 53-8	11.9 9.4 8.2	14·4 11·8 10·5	8·5 6·1 5·0	278·2 233·2 202·1	11·3 9·3 8·1			197-5 168-2 148-5	80·8 65·0 53·6
1990	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
1991	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	217·0	163·1	53·9	8·7	11.5	5-1	214-6	8-6	5-3	4·4	160·6	54·0
	May 9	215·3	162·5	52·9	8·7	11.5	5-0	219-8	8-9	5-2	5·0	164·4	55·4
	June 13	215·5	162·7	52·8	8·7	11.5	4-9	222-7	9-0	2-9	4·5	167·0	55·7
	July 11	228·4	168·4	59·9	9·2	11·9	5·6	226·7	9-1	4·0	4·0	170·1	56·6
	Aug 8 P	230·2	169·5	60·6	9·3	12·0	5·7	228·5	9-2	1·8	2·9	171·9	56·6
<b>NORTH</b> 1987	IERN IRELAND	126-5	92.0	34-5	17-8	21.5	12-3	122-1	17-0			89-2	32.9
1987 1988** 1989 1990	) Annual ) averages	115·7 105·7 97·2	84·3 77·7 73·2	31·3 28·0 24·0	16·0 14·6 13·4	19·6 18·2 17·1	10-7 9-5 8-1	113·2 105·6 97·2	15-6 14-6 13-4			82·7 77·6 73·2	30·5 27·9 24·0
1990	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
1991	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
	Feb 7	97-8	75·2	22·6	13·5	17-6	7·6	97·6	13.5	0·2	0·4	74·3	23-3
	Mar 14	98-2	75·5	22·6	13·6	17-7	7·6	98·8	13.6	1·2	0·6	75·2	23-6
	Apr 11	99-0	76·1	22·9	13·7	17·8	7·7	99·2	13-7	0·4	0·6	75·7	23·5
	May 9	98-0	75·5	22·5	13·5	17·7	7·6	99·4	13-7	0·2	0·6	75·9	23·5
	June 13	98-2	75·3	22·9	13·6	17·6	7·7	100·0	13-8	0·6	0·4	76·3	23·7
	July 11	103·6	77·6	26·0	14·3	18-2	8·8	100-8	13·9	0·8	0·5	76·8	24·0
	Aug 8 P	104·4	78·1	26·3	14·4	18-3	8·9	102-0	14·1	1·2	0·9	77·8	24·2

	Male	Female	All	Rate **		in travel-to-work area	Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce
ASSISTED REGIONS ‡											
South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	7,429 16,325 102,675 <b>126,429</b>	2,240 5,420 35,174 <b>42,834</b>	9,669 21,745 137,849 <b>169,263</b>	14·4 12·5 8·5 <b>9·1</b>	7-6	Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,293 1,095 6,097 5,341 3,191	548 520 1,995 2,024 1,005	1,841 1,615 8,092 7,365 4,196	5·7 7·5 9·9 5·1 9·0	4·8 5·8 8·6 4·4 7·4
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	139,656 36,447 <b>176,103</b>	46.159 13.697 <b>59,856</b>	185,815 50,144 <b>235,959</b>	11·7 7·6 10·5	9-1	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,554 4,102 558 5,804 3,833	978 1,357 190 2,160 1,263	3,532 5,459 748 7,964 5,096	6·3 11·0 8·1 7·4 6·5	5·4 9·7 6·6 6·2 5·7
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	2,283 3,296 106,896 112,475	794 1,360 37,212 <b>39,366</b>	3.077 4,656 144,108 <b>151,841</b>	8·7 9·0 9·2 <b>9·1</b>	7.9	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye (I Cirencester	5,764 2,965 1,538 ) 1,737 632	1,981 807 666 659 262	7,745 3,772 2,204 2,396 894	10·5 6·5 7·7 9·9 6·4	9·0 5·2 6·2 7·9 5·4
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	17.005 84.231 64,936 <b>166,172</b>	5.309 25,277 22,327 <b>52,913</b>	22,314 109,508 87,263 <b>219,085</b>	13-2 12-1 8-7 <b>10-5</b>	9-1	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby (D)	2,299 309 4,638 2,186	621 169 1,713 751	2,920 478 6,351 2,937	15·6 5·7 8·0 8·4	11.6 4.5 6.7 7.7
North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	97.160 72.705 60.371 <b>230,236</b>	30,017 22,221 20,044 <b>72,282</b>	127.177 94.926 80.415 <b>302,518</b>	15·0 10·6 8·9 11·4	9.9	Coventry and Hinckley (I)  Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington (I)	18,614 6,983 3,180 1,283 3,794	6,390 2,557 1,205 371 1,291	25,004 9,540 4,385 1,654 5,085	10·5 4·6 9·2 9·8 10·2	9·3 3·9 8·1 7·2 8·8
North  Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	89.440 12.975 10,265	26.647 4.412 3.893	116,087 17,387 14,158 <b>147,632</b>	13·6 11·0 6·4 <b>12·0</b>	10.5	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge  Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster (I)	532 10,122 679 608 10,441	3,398 287 260 3,302	737 13,520 966 868 13,743	9·8 9·1 8·0 6·7 13·8	6·5 8·0 6·6 4·9 11·9
All Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	34.818 49.329 7.423	9,736 14,355 2,808	44,554 63,684 10,231	12·0 11·1 8·1		Dorchester and Weymouth  Dover and Deal  Dudley and Sandwell (I)  Durham (I)	2,637 2,395 22,791 4,578 3,453	746 7,648 1,635 1,092	3,493 3,141 30,439 6,213 4,545	9·8 7·1 11·5 10·2 8·5	8·2 6·1 10·2 8·9 6·7
All Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	91,570 103.471 26.884 39.189	26,899 34,592 10,353 15,671	138,063 37,237 54,860	11-0 13-2 11-8 6-8	9-1	Eastbourne Evesham Exeter Fakenham Falmouth (D)	4,907 672 1,310 2,722	1,596 267 386 693	6,503 939 1,696 3,415	6.6 6.6 11.3 14.5	5·6 7·7 11·4 9·0
UNASSISTED REGIONS	169,544	60,616	230,160	10.6	9.3	Folkestone Gainsborough (I)	989	381	1,370	11.5	9.5
South East East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN	514,170 45,476	180,060 16,068	694,230 61,544		7·5 6·1	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	3,830 1,959 3,607 1,122 2,940	1,121 745 1,347 395 1,052	4,951 2,704 4,954 1,517 3,992	9·2 6·5	6·0 8·3 7·9 5·4 8·0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	351.606 405.401 987.848 1,744,855	109,335 129,557 346,954 <b>585,846</b>	460,941 534,958 1,334,802 <b>2,330,701</b>	11.5 8.5	8.4	Grimsby (I) Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool (D)	6,792 8,010 1,550 4,532	1,870 2,814 605 1,274	8,662 10,824 2,155 5,806	5·8 4·9 16·5	9·8 4·8 4·1 14·3 10·5
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	78,110 1,822,965	26,310 612,156	104,420 2,435,121		14·4 8·6	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow	4,685 701 34,073	1,382 300 13,142 270	893 6,067 1,001 47,215 955	12·7 8·4 6·8	9·7 6·9 5·8 10·3
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS England						Helston (D) Hereford and Leominster	685 2,709	1,090	3,799	9.0	6.9
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	3.384 4.206 823 1,302 2,020	1,120 1,224 312 527 678	4,504 5,430 1,135 1,829 2,698	8·8 10·7 6·1	7·5 7·8 8·3 5·2 6·7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	12,744 630 3,578 869 680	4,952 277 1,311 283 334	17,696 907 4,889 1,152 1,014	6·7 8·7 7·1	6·9 4·9 7·4 5·1 6·7
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley (I) Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	7,953 1,932 7,957 1,990	2.763 711 2.453 640	10,716 2,643 10,410 2,630	6-3 9-2 14-3 10-0	5·2 7·7 12·4 7·9	Huddersfield Hull (I) Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	6,322 17,275 2,565 5,421 3,482	2,403 5,242 1,100 1,802 1,075	8,725 22,517 3,665 7,223 4,557	11.5 7.9 6.7	8·1 10·1 6·6 5·9 7·9
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth	2,581 3,344 3,756 756	981 1.065 1.419 278	3,562 4,409 5,175 1,034	5·2 7·7 4 6·6	6·9 4·7 6·6 5·0	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering	2,178 568 91	794 227 40	2,972 795 131	3·3 3·6	8·1 2·6 2·5
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	4.150 412	1,325	5,475 542		6·2 4·8	and Market Harborough Kidderminster (I)	2,201 2,713	776 1.044	2,977 3,757	7 7.9 7 9.6	6·7 8·0
Bicester Bideford Birmingham (I) Bishop Auckland (D) Blackburn	845 922 64.657 4,125 5,522	343 305 20.898 1,241 1,550	1,188 1,227 85,558 5,366 7,072	7 13.6 5 12.0 6 13.6	5-4 10-5 10-7 11-6 9-6	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	2,554 3,567 503 23,406 525	864 1,234 189 7,384 184	3,418 4,80 692 30,790 709	10.9 2 10.0 3 8.9	7·1 9·0 6·7 7·9 4·7
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard (I) Bolton and Bury Boston	7,273 460 1,901 14,647 1,320	1,960 200 661 4,664 476	9,233 660 2,562 19,31 1,790	7·3 2 12·2 1 11·0	6.5 5.6 8.9 9.4 6.5	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool (D) London Loughborough and Coalville	17,024 4,647 55,512 243,029 3,102	6,070 1,673 16,177 89,478 1,281	23.094 6,320 71,689 332,50 4,389	10·5 9 16·7 7 10·0	8·0 8·9 14·8 8·7 6·1
Bournemouth Bradford (I) Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	7,902 18,165 2,361 1,532 573	2,242 5,303 834 589 207	10,14- 23,46i 3,19: 2,12 78i	4 9·9 8 10·5 5 10·3 1 11·3	8·2 9·3 8·5 8·8 7·3	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,122 2,062 756 2,291 229	405 805 316 933 116	1,52° 2,86° 1,07° 3,22° 34°	7 12·5 7 8·6 2 9·3 4 5·4	9·4 7·3 6·3 4·5 3·3
Brighton Bristol Bude (I) Burnley Burton-on-Trent	13.253 23,431 564 2,937 3,871	4.503 8.195 200 932 1.536	17,75 31,62 76 3,86 5,40	6 11·2 6 9·4 4 14·5 9 8·9	9·2 8·4 9·4 7·9 8·2	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester (I) Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	1,249 58,168 5,298 687 15,839	387 17,823 1,535 293 5,165	1,63 75,99 6,83 98 21,00	6 8·7 1 10·4 3 12·2 0 5·5	6·4 9·2 10·4 4·5 8·6

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

	Male	Female	All	Rate "			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workford
Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough (D) Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington (I)	921 13,874 5,920 496 4,609	421 3,925 1,973 144 1,491	1,342 17,799 7,893 640 6,100	7·0 14·5 8·1 7·7 13·0	5·6 12·7 7·3 5·7 11·2	Wigan and St Helens (D) Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester (D) Wisbech	16,569 2,634 188 19,471 1,287	5,993 821 73 6,174 490	22,562 3,455 261 25,645 1,777	13·6 4·1 3·2 12·7 12·1	11·7 3·6 2·4 11·2 9·1
Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne (D) Newmarket Newquay (D)	1,570 1,903 32,546 1,308 794	574 633 9,934 515 228	2,144 2,536 42,480 1,823 1,022	9·9 6·2 12·0 7·2 10·4	8·0 5·2 10·7 5·8 7·9	Wolverhampton (I) Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington (D) Worksop	13,166 726 3,466 2,322 1,855	4,335 312 1,158 872 640	17,501 1,038 4,624 3,194 2,495	13·1 4·5 8·0 11·4 10·9	11.5 3.7 6.8 9.5 9.6
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,774 482 5,975 2,891 7,418	550 246 2,020 1,161 2,306	2,324 728 7,995 4,052 9,724	9·9 4·1 6·9 7·9 6·8	7·8 3·4 6·1 6·8 5·9	Worthing Yeovil York	4,537 2,343 4,164	1,306 963 1,549	5,843 3,306 5,713	7·8 7·7 6·6	6·3 6·4 5·6
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	26,477 281 6,812 778 8,337	8,468 130 2,452 349 2,651	34,945 411 9,264 1,127 10,988	10·7 11·1 10·9 8·4 5·8	9·4 7·1 9·4 6·5 5·1	Wales Aberdare (D) Aberystwyth	2,440 663	559 260	2,999 923	15·1 7·2	12·8 5·6
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives (D) Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	2,119 434 1,839 7,022 226	696 182 601 2,251 114	2,815 616 2,440 9,273 340	8·6 4·4 13·9 9·8 4·9	7·2 3·2 10·4 8·5 3·5	Bangor and Caernarfon (I) Blaenau, Gwent and Abergavenny (D) Brecon Bridgend (I)	2,668 3,468 380 4,868	908 816 167 1,648	3,576 4,284 547 6,516	12·5 13·9 7·0 12·1	10·1 11·4 4·8
Plymouth (I) Poole Portsmouth Preston	12,461 4,563 11,987 9,227	4,068 1,319 3,498 2,989 2,068	16,529 5,882 15,485 12,216 9,076	12·9 8·9 10·3 7·9 5·7	11·2 7·5 8·9 6·8 5·0	Bridgend (I) Cardiff (I) Cardigan (D) Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	16,501 722 879 2,284 595	4,325 253 336 735	20,826 975 1,215 3,019	10·2 16·8 6·5 9·2	9·0 9·1 4·8 7·1
Reading  Redruth and Camborne (D)  Retford  Richmondshire  Ripon	7,008 2,801 1,280 513 349	755 550 345 201	3,556 1,830 858 550	17·8 9·0 7·0 5·6	14·3 7·5 5·3 4·1	Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard (I) Haverfordwest (I) Holyhead (D)	350 296 1,896 2,026	119 103 558 729	469 399 2,454 2,755	10·2 17·2 13·6 16·2	7·3 8·7 10·4 12·5
Rochdale  Rotherham and Mexborough (D)  Rugby and Daventry  Salisbury	5,968 11,846 2,688 2,157	1,865 3,543 1,224 832	7,833 15,389 3,912 2,989	12·8 15·6 7·5 6·8	10·9 13·7 6·4 5·8	Lampeter and Aberaeron (D) Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli (I) Machynlieth	463 191 456 3,090 265	200 79 216 1,033 101	663 270 672 4,123 366	13.6 11.1 7.8 13.9 10.6	8·0 5·6 5·1 11·4 6·7
Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe (D) Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield (I)	1,965 4,279 154 781 24,927	690 1,442 92 345 7,668	2,655 5,721 246 1,126 32,595	7·8 9·7 4·1 8·7 12·5	6·4 8·3 2·8 6·2 11·0	Merthyr and Rhymney (D) Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot (D) Newport (I) Newtown	6,017 287 3,393 6,523 598	1,376 98 911 1,974 219	7,393 385 4,304 8,497 817	14-7 9-9 10-7 10-1 8-7	12·6 6·6 9·5 8·8 6·2
Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton	2,131 3,630 905 456	823 1,157 243 203	2,954 4,787 1,148 659	7·4 13·1 11·5 6·4	5·8 10·9 8·6 4·9	Pontypool and Cwmbran (I) Pontypridd and Rhondda (D) Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog (I) Pwilheli (I) Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (D)	3,430 6,405 511 472 4,757	1,018 1,613 173 152 1,655	4,448 8,018 684 624 6,412	11·2 12·8 10·2 10·7 8·3	9·7 11·0 7·7 7·3 6·8
Sleaford Slough South Molton South Tyneside (D) Southampton	503 7,967 291 7,321 12,591	249 2,944 112 2,247 3,392	752 10,911 403 9,568 15,983	6·0 6·2 10·4 19·5 8·8	4·9 5·3 6·6 16·9 7·6	South Pembrokeshire (D) Swansea (I) Welshpool Wrexham (D)	1,509 9,074 475 3,618	371 2,463 207 1,253	1,880 11,537 682 4,871	16·3 11·3 10·3 9·7	11·4 9·6 6·5 8·0
Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford	20,224 1,049 2,019 3,128	6,330 451 588 1,169	26,554 1,500 2,607 4,297	11·0 7·1 11·6	9·0 5·3 9·0 5·2	Scotland Aberdeen	4,374	1,747	6,121	3.3	3·0 12·8
Stamford Stockton-on-Tees (D) Stoke Stroud Sudbury	855 7,096 12,250 2,300	369 2,203 4,354 880	1,224 9,299 16,604 3,180	7·4 12·2 8·5 8·7	5·9 11·0 7·4 7·0	Alloa (I) Annan Arbroath (D) Ayr (I) Badenoch (I)	1,716 498 857 3,100	685 282 407 1,219	2,401 780 1,264 4,319	14·8 7·9 13·6 9·0	12·8 6·6 11·1 7·8
Sunderland (D) Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth (I)	17,903 6,213 2,295 4,994	5,089 2,229 791 1,747	22,992 8,442 3,086 6,741	14·7 7·8 7·1 9·2	12·9 6·9 5·9 7·9	Banff Bathgate (D) Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	349 4,410 253 497	181 1,399 125 240	530 5,809 378 737	6·0 12·1 7·6 6·4	4·5 10·9 5·4 5·0
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	4,344 1,468 216 626 4,144	1,312 536 116 209 1,178	5,656 2,004 332 835 5,322	14·9 9·7 5·6 8·0 11·9	11·7 7·9 4·4 6·2 9·2	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown (I) Crieff Cumnock and Sanquhar (D)	676 244 280 190 2,186	380 130 139 76 729	1,056 374 419 266 2,915	8·1 8·4 12·2 7·2 23·1	6·4 6·9 8·6 5·5 18·7
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	333 590 2,738 1,566 3,967	164 228 1,031 523 1,372	497 818 3,769 2,089 5,339	10-8 12-4 8-1 8-8 5-7	7·3 8·7 6·9 7·1 4·6	Dumbarton (D) Dumfries Dundee (D) Dunfermline (I) Dunoon and Bute (I)	2,712 1,282 7,468 4,150 808	964 582 2,933 1,416 286	3,676 1,864 10,401 5,566 1,094	12·9 7·8 11·6 11·5 13·2	11·3 6·6 10·4 10·1 9·5
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall (I) Wareham and Swanage Warminster	500 9,077 13,358 598 427	195 2,812 4,342 172 194	695 11,889 17,700 770 621	5·3 10·7 11·8 6·8 8·3	4·4 9·4 10·3 5·6 6·9	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk (I) Forfar Forres (I)	17,858 744 4,840 454 290	6,207 466 1,890 291 166	24,065 1,210 6,730 745 456	8·2 7·5 11·0 7·5 15·9	7·3 6·4 9·8 6·2 12·3
Warrington Warwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushden Wells	5,064 3,764 19,307 2,813 1,454	1,567 1,438 6,219 1,102 575	6,631 5,202 25,526 3,915 2,029	8·0 6·3 7·9 8·3 8·4	7·2 5·3 6·8 7·0 6·7	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan (I) Glasgow (D) Greenock (D)	323 618 397 56,364 4,673	197 268 172 18,508 1,414	520 886 569 74,872 6,087	5·8 5·3 16·4 12·6 16·3	4·7 4·5 12·5 11·3 14·2
Weston-super-Mare Whitby (D) Whitchurch and Market Drayto Whitehaven Widnes and Runcorn (D)	3,247 698	1,112 229 318 690 1,673	4,359 927 1,056 2,667 7,281	11·1 12·1 7·7 8·1 12·7	9·1 8·7 5·4 7·3 11·4	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall (I) Inverness	610 472 149 999 1,977	249 164 82 406 724	859 636 231 1,405 2,701	7·8 7·9 7·2 10·6 7·3	6·4 6·8 5·3 9·2 6·2

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status\* and in travel-to-work areas† at August 8, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate **			Male	Female	All	Rate **	
				per cent employees and unemployee	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
Irvine (D) Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock (D)	5,341 268 274 196 3,200	1,884 101 121 94 1,235	7,225 369 395 290 4,435	13·7 8·4 9·9 5·6 14·6	12·0 6·6 7·5 4·5 12·6	Stranraer (I) Sutherland (I) Thurso Western Isles (I) Wick (I)	602 347 448 1,219 510	267 132 156 401 144	869 479 604 1,620 654	11·8 11·5 8·5 16·7 15·6	9·5 8·6 7·2 12·6 12·0
Kirkcaldy (I) Lanarkshire (D) Lochaber (I)	5,736 16,260 518	2,234 5,119 164	7,970 21,379 682	13·6 14·5 8·6	11·8 12·6 7·0	Northern Ireland					
Lockerbie Newton Stewart (I)	188 361	131 188	319 549	9·0 17·9	6·6 12·2	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine	1,889 37,339 4,488	869 13,490 1,508	2,758 50,829 5,996	11·5 14·5 18·7	9·8 12·9 15·8
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands	826 351 283	436 119 143	1,262 470 426	7·3 6·2 5·8	6·0 4·7 4·2	Cookstown Craigavon	1,561 6,646	524 2,413	2,085 9,059	23·9 15·4	19·7 13·2
Peebles Perth	331 1,646	129 633	460 2,279	10·7 7·6	8·7 6·6	Dungannon Enniskillen	2,487 2,581	799 746	3,286 3,327	19·7 17·4	16·2 13·8
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross (I)	535 221 417	285 96 142	820 317 559	6·7 3·3 7·8	5·5 2·7 6·2	Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	8,946 1,776 5,266	2,109 618 1,638	11,055 2,394 6,904	23·0 18·2 25·5	19·8 15·0 21·0
Stewartry (I) Stirling	395 2,054	217 836	612 2,890	8·9 8·1	6·4 7·1	Omagh Strabane	2,372 2,759	904 692	3,276 3,451	20·0 30·8	16·1 25·0

(I) Intermediate Area
(D) Development Area

Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no development areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted. Travel-to-work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the November 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.

"Unemployment rates 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

																TH	HOUSAND
UNITE		18-24				25-49				50 and 0	over			All ages			
KII VC		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											-				
989	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
990	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
	July	472·9	155-3	107·9	736·2	650·9	269-4	336·4	1,256·6	155·3	66·9	147·9	370·1	1,283·5	491·9	592-2	2,367·5
MALE																	
1989	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
990	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
991	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
	July	314·2	113-6	83·2	511·0	481·9	212·9	284·3	979·1	123·3	53·7	112·7	289·8	921-8	380·3	480·3	1,782·4
<b>EMA</b>	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
1989	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
990	Jan Apr July Oct	106-0 96-1 111-4 111-8	26·3 29·3 26·8 24·0	23·9 21·6 20·9 20·2	156-2 147-0 159-1 156-0	115·2 114·0 114·4 113·8	41·8 40·6 39·0 39·5	53·3 48·8 46·1 44·8	210·2 203·4 199·5 198·2	23·3 23·0 22·3 22·4	10·1 10·2 9·9 10·1	47·1 43·8 39·9 38·4	80·5 77·1 72·0 71·0	245·3 233·7 248·9 249·0	78·2 80·2 75·8	124·3 114·2 106·8	447·7 428·1 431·5
991	Jan Apr July	126·9 134·6 158·7	28·8 37·6 41·8	20·4 21·8 24·7	176·1 194·0 225·2	137·4 158·2 169·0	43·6 49·2 56·5	46·0 48·9 52·1	227·0 256·4 277·5	26·4 30·0 31·9	10·8 11·8 13·2	37·4 36·7 35·1	74·6 78·4 80·3	292·0 324·1 361·7	73·7 83·1 98·7 111·6	103·8 107·5 111·9	426·2 479·0 530·2 585·2

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

# 2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDO	All 18 and ove	r 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 FEMA	LE 1,621·7	130-8	356-8	268-8	322.0	040.4	000.5	07.4	1.000.0
1990 July Oct	1,668-5	144.1	352.8	279.5	335.2	246·4 255·1	269·5 272·9	27·4 29·0	1,623·6 1,670·6
1991 Jan	1,957-0	166-4	420.0	335-1	400.5	302-2	297-9	34-9	1,959.7
Apr July	2,195·4 2,362·9	185·4 200·1	473·7 536·1	379·7 405·8	456·0 488·3	341·3 362·6	318·5 325·6	40·8 44·5	2,198·5 2,367·5
MALE									
1990 July Oct	1,191·1 1,243·4	81·0 89·3	247·6 251·6	200·9 211·7	254·9 268·8	181-9 191-1	198·0 202·3	26·9 28·6	1,192·1 1,244·4
1991 Jan	1,479-4	106-0	304-4	257-2	324-4	229.2	223-8	34-5	1,480-8
Apr July	1,666·6 1,779·9	119·6 128·2	345·4 382·8	292·8 312·2	369·4 393·5	258·5 273·4	240·7 245·8	40·2 44·0	1,668·2 1,782·4
FEMALE									
1990 July Oct	430·6 425·2	49·8 54·8	109·3 101·2	68·0 67·8	67·1 66·4	64·5 64·0	71·5 70·6	0·5 0·4	431·5 426·2
1991 Jan	477-7	60-4	115-6	77-9	76.1	73.0	74-1	0-5	479-0
Apr July	528·8 583·1	65-8 71-9	128:3 153:4	87·0 93·6	86·6 94·8	82·8 89·2	77·8 79·8	0-6 0-5	530-2 585-2

#### Including some aged under 18.

# 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNIT	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
	E AND FEMALE July Oct	260·7 256·9	565-5 616-5	283·7 289·5	197·8 202·6	80·9 80·4	234·9 224·7	1,623·6 1,670·6	Thousand 513-6 507-7
1991	Jan Apr July	266-9 291-8 362-6	834·6 939·7 920·9	333-4 411-9 491-9	221·6 253·7 293·5	83·9 87·9 93·1	219·3 213·5 205·6	1,959-7 2,198-5 2,367-5	524·8 555·1 592·2
1990	July Oct	Proportion of number 16-1 15-4	unemployed 34·8 36·9	17·5 17·3	12·2 12·1	5·0 4·8	14·5 13·5	100·0 100·0	Per cent 31-6 30-4
1991	Jan Apr July	13·6 13·3 15·3	42·6 42·7 38·9	17·0 18·7 20·8	11:3 11:5 12:4	4·3 4·0 3·9	11-2 9-7 8-7	100·0 100·0 100·0	26·8 25·2 25·0
MALE 1990		171·1 181·9	406·2 442·5	207·9 215·8	153·6 158·9	63·3 63·5	189·9 181·9	1,192·1 1,244·4	Thousand 406·8 404·3
1991	Jan Apr July	186·0 206·9 241·0	623·6 700·5 680·8	250·3 313·2 380·3	175·8 202·7 236·3	67·3 71·3 76·3	177-9 173-5 167-7	1,480·8 1,668·2 1,782·4	421·0 447·6 480·3
1990	July Oct	Proportion of number 14-4 14-6	unemployed 34·1 35·6	17-4 17-3	12·9 12·8	5·3 5·1	15·9 14·6	100·0 100·0	Per cent 34·1 32·5
1991	Jan Apr July	12-6 12-4 13-5	42·1 42·0 38·2	16·9 18·8 21·3	11.9 12.2 13.3	4·5 4·3 4·3	12·0 10·4 9·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	28·4 26·8 26·9
FEMA 1990		89·6 75·0	159·3 174·0	75·8 73·7	44·2 43·8	17·6 16·8	45·0 42·9	431·5 426·2	Thousand 106·8 103·5
1991	Jan Apr July	80-9 84-9 121-6	211·0 239·2 240·1	83·1 98·7 111·6	45·8 51·0 57·2	16·6 16·6 16·9	41·4 40·0 37·9	479·0 530·2 585·2	103·8 107·5 111·9
1990	July Oct	Proportion of number 20.8 17.6	unemployed 36-9 40-8	17-6 17-3	10·2 10·3	4·1 4·0	10·4 10·1	100·0 100·0	Per cent 24·8 24·3
1991	Jan Apr July	16·9 16·0 20·8	44·1 45·1 41·0	17·4 18·6 19·1	9·6 9·6 9·8	3·5 3·1 2·9	8·6 7·5 6·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	21·7 20·3 19·1

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
Yes and assessment				per cent employees and unemployee						per cent employees and unemploye	
edfordshire Luton - Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	14,741 6,604 1,967 3,650 2,520	<b>4,629</b> 1,851 754 1,150 874	19,370 8,455 2,721 4,800 3,394	8-4	7.4	Isle of Wight Medina South Wight Kent	3,482 2,096 1,386 40,151	1,075 661 414 12,797	<b>4,557</b> 2,757 1,800 <b>52,948</b>	10·0 9·3	7·9 7·7
erkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	15,943 2,012 2,474 4,025 3,279 2,126 2,027	5,306 682 831 1,036 1,161 884 712	21,249 2,694 3,305 5,061 4,440 3,010 2,739	6.0	5-2	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks	2,074 3,191 1,923 2,395 2,995 3,134 2,807 5,109 2,003	692 1,005 625 746 1,021 977 962 1,632 712	2,766 4,196 2,548 3,141 4,016 4,111 3,769 6,741 2,715		
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	13,924 3,078 1,442 5,256 861 3,287	<b>4,752</b> 1,150 495 1,736 324 1,047	18,676 4,228 1,937 6,992 1,185 4,334	7.0	5.9	Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	2,722 3,630 4,344 2,074 1,750	693 1,157 1,312 691 572	3,415 4,787 5,656 2,765 2,322		
wysombe iast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes	20,610 6,902 2,166 3,200 3,054 1,886	6,748 2,279 632 879 1,124 653	27,358 9,181 2,798 4,079 4,178 2,539	11·0	8.7	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	11,580 2,586 3,383 2,344 1,823 1,444	3,798 922 1,004 680 599 593	15,378 3,508 4,387 3,024 2,422 2,037	6∙1	5∙2
Rother Wealden Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	1,580 1,822 39,432 5,008 2,740 1,276 2,174 3,066 3,426 2,518 2,530	536 645 <b>13,262</b> 1,629 995 448 777 1,180 1,315 983 927	2,116 2,467 <b>52,694</b> 6,637 3,735 1,724 2,951 4,246 4,741 3,501 3,457		7.9	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	15,545 1,716 994 1,961 1,043 1,808 1,182 1,595 1,233 1,003 1,691 1,319	5,286 625 317 657 333 594 408 578 412 362 562 438	20,831 2,341 1,311 2,618 2,402 1,590 2,173 1,645 1,365 2,253 1,757	inger	
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London	1,180 1,572 5,347 3,504 4,047 1,044 <b>263,535</b>	369 527 1,497 990 1,202 423	1,549 2,099 6,844 4,494 5,249 1,467	9.8	8-6	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	13,437 1,315 2,777 1,625 1,822 1,803 1,827	4,282 404 747 480 707 664 636	17,719 1,719 3,524 2,105 2,529 2,467 2,463	6-0	5.0
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing	5,314 7,484 5,774 11,317 6,374 8,053 81 5,877 9,309 9,591 8,719	97,839 1,530 3,251 2,231 4,400 2,464 3,311 35 2,584 3,733 3,319	361,374 6,844 10,735 8,005 15,717 8,838 11,364 116 8,461 12,595 13,324 12,038			Worthing  EAST ANGLIA  Cambridgeshire Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	2,268 15,176 2,478 946 2,031 2,738 5,418 1,565	5,451 889 366 746 1,143 1,680 627	2,912 20,627 3,367 1,312 2,777 3,881 7,098 2,192		6:2
Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	9,967 13,454 7,507 12,763 4,348 5,519 5,247 5,875 9,994	3,365 4,685 2,997 4,919 1,935 1,808 1,839 2,493 3,874	13,332 18,139 10,504 17,682 6,283 7,327 7,086 8,368 13,868			Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	17,470 2,321 1,456 2,698 1,708 4,741 1,564 2,982	5,821 870 533 - 955 534 1,327 612 990	23,291 3,191 1,989 3,653 2,242 6,068 2,176 3,972		6.5
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-uppon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	4,181 2,791 15,821 12,545 4,808 12,698 6,243 3,170 13,757 3,778 11,057	1,999 1,068 5,841 4,687 1,809 3,907 2,417 1,488 4,615 1,298 3,009	6,180 3,859 21,662 17,232 6,617 16,605 8,660 4,658 18,372 5,076	-		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	12,830 1,440 881 3,481 1,126 1,838 1,569 2,495	<b>4,796</b> 525 361 1,073 529 768 577 963	17,626 1,965 1,242 4,554 1,655 2,606 2,146 3,458	6.5	5.5
Waltham Forest Wandsworth Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham	9,658 10,461 <b>39,298</b> 2,984 1,623 2,137 1,874	3,479 4,163 <b>11,984</b> 958 544 650 652	13,137 14,624 <b>51,282</b> 3,942 2,167 2,787 2,526	7-9	6.8	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	30,249 2,634 17,130 2,079 2,737 1,457 4,212	10,660 1,006 5,740 711 1,145 552 1,506	40,909 3,640 22,870 2,790 3,882 2,009 5,718		8.2
Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushimoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	2,015 1,169 3,859 3,192 7,051 1,652 8,484 1,741 1,517	786 447 949 931 2,135 657 2,153 587 535	2,801 1,616 4,808 4,123 9,186 2,309 10,637 2,328 2,052	; 3 3 5 6 7		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	14,835 1,966 2,718 4 3,263 1,909 2,276 2,699	4,674 690 843 2 957 648 741 793	19,509 2,656 3,561 6 4,220 2,557 3,017 3,492	12.6	9.7
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	22,492 2,115 2,771 2,129 1,952 2,748 2,244 2,610 1,452 2,135 2,336	8,302 1,034 985 940 671 985 800 870 460 735 822	30,794 3,149 3,756 3,069 2,623 3,733 3,044 3,486 1,912 2,877 3,158	7.5	6-4	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torrbay Torridge West Devon	28,894 1,828 2,980 1,176 2,299 10,355 1,538 2,429 4,032 1,328 929	9,405 613 946 404 752 3,300 600 757 1,134 511 388	38,295 2,441 3,926 1,580 3,051 13,655 2,138 3,186 5,166 1,838	9.9	8-1

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 8, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate †	per cent		Male	Female	All	Rate †	per cent
				employees and unemploye	workforce					employees and unemployee	workforce
Dorset Bournemouth	<b>16,965</b> 5,842	<b>5,138</b> 1,637	<b>22,103</b> 7,479	9.3	7.6	South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,999 1,668	750 735	2,749 2,403		
Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	822 1,300 774 3,922 859 1,515 1,931	232 435 331 1,080 254 556 613	1,054 1,735 1,105 5,002 1,113 2,071 2,544			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton	14,204 2,076 1,061 1,239 1,881 5,245 986	<b>5,147</b> 692 495 473 638 1,706	19,351 2,768 1,556 1,712 2,519 6,951 1,431	7.7	6.7
Cloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	12,289 2,670 1,133 1,593 3,010 2,333 1,550	4,149 802 462 563 837 897 588	16,438 3,472 1,595 2,156 3,847 3,230 2,138	7.2	6-2	South Northamptonshire Wellingborough  Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	35,078 3,618 2,987 2,545 2,648	445 698 <b>11,032</b> 982 1,151 956 997	46,110 4,600 4,138 3,501 3,645	10.6	9.2
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane South Somerset West Somerset	10,638 2,359 2,540 2,911 621 2,207	3,940 904 914 1,173 190 759	14,578 3,263 3,454 4,084 811 2,966	8-2	6.7	Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	3,504 2,673 14,902 2,201	1,014 884 4,221 827	4,518 3,557 19,123 3,028		
Niltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	12,559 1,207 2,092 2,032 5,015 2,213	<b>4,868</b> 528 944 811 1,723 862	17,427 1,735 3,036 2,843 6,738 3,075	7.5	6.4	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	30,987 2,017 1,606 2,293 1,751 1,511 4,152 1,174	9,515 889 566 679 719 638 1,039 463 3,845	40,502 2,906 2,172 2,972 2,470 2,149 5,191 1,637 17,851	10.9	9.5
lereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	15,602 2,037 1,526 737 1,617 2,083 831 2,438 1,777 2,556	5,843 733 616 279 556 829 378 755 723 974	21,445 2,770 2,142 1,016 2,173 2,912 1,209 3,193 2,500 3,530	8-6	7-0	Scunthorpe  North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Riyedale Scarborough Selby York	2,477  12,278 696 1,121 2,002 519 964 2,636 1,434 2,906	5,070 340 577 842 350 465 900 669 927	3,154 <b>i7,348</b> 1,036 1,698 2,844 869 1,429 3,536 2,103 3,833	6.2	5.0
Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	9,271 902 853 693 1,912	3,481 357 362 301 733 290	12,752 1,259 1,215 994 2,645	8-3	6.8	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	<b>53,983</b> 8,837 11,937 10,111 23,098	16,479 2,680 3,649 3,202 6,948	<b>70,462</b> 11,517 15,586 13,313 30,046	13.7	12.0
South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	728 4,183 <b>26,873</b> 2,756 2,605 2,088 3,018	1,438 10,032 953 1,027 877 1,186	1,018 5,621 <b>36,905</b> 3,709 3,632 2,965 4,204	9.0	7.7	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield  NORTH WEST	68,924 17,626 6,097 11,127 24,056 10,018	21,849 5,277 1,995 3,775 7,533 3,269	90,773 22,903 8,092 14,902 31,589 13,287	9.9	8.7
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth Marwickshire North Warwickshire	2,462 2,251 1,615 7,673 2,405 <b>11,252</b> 1,402	1,043 878 650 2,491 927 <b>4,484</b> 534	3,505 3,129 2,265 10,164 3,332 <b>15,736</b> 1,936	7-8	6-6	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	<b>25,645</b> 3,073 1,560 2,856 2,540 5,329	8,875 1,086 708 1,070 831 1,556	<b>34,520</b> 4,159 2,268 3,926 3,371 6,885	8.5	7.5
Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	3,532 1,933 1,643 2,742	1,273 911 733 1,033	4,805 2,844 2,376 3,775			Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,523 2,700 5,064	975 1,082 1,567	3,498 3,782 6,631		
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	113,105 49,761 12,997 9,806 13,084 5,631 10,247 11,579	36,016 15,092 4,250 3,364 4,315 2,157 3,173 3,665	149,121 64,853 17,247 13,170 17,399 7,788 13,420 15,244	12-2	10.9	Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	93,646 8,930 4,399 25,209 7,515 7,555 9,739 6,807 7,226 6,183 10,083	29,844 2,752 1,509 7,164 2,721 2,346 2,600 2,358 2,394 2,143 3,857	123,490 11,682 5,908 32,373 10,236 9,901 12,339 9,165 9,620 8,326 13,940	11-0	9.6
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	26,316 2,503 2,168 3,425 8,395 1,050 2,824 1,821 2,762 1,368	9,402 1,025 701 1,121 2,644 452 996 810 1,067 586	35,718 3,528 2,869 4,546 11,039 1,502 3,820 2,631 3,829 1,954	9.6	8.2	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	38,002 5,269 4,639 2,913 2,123 895 2,019 3,587 2,119 4,833	12,109 1,443 1,168 920 887 291 676 1,253 696 1,275	50,111 6,712 5,807 3,833 3,010 1,186 2,695 4,840 2,815 6,108	9.0	7-7
Leicestershire Blaby Charriwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	23,363 1,430 2,785 978 1,715	8,667 581 1,286 395 727	<b>32,030</b> 2,011 4,071 1,373 2,442	8.3	7.2	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	592 1,665 2,074 3,347 1,927	298 556 768 1,306 572	890 2,221 2,842 4,653 2,499		-
Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	12,629 719 1,807 904 396	4,130 326 614 415 193	16,759 1,045 2,421 1,319 589			Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	<b>72,943</b> 10,120 30,823 11,259 6,827 13,914	21,454 2,577 8,898 3,450 2,236 4,293	94,397 12,697 39,721 14,709 9,063 18,207		14-6
Lincolnshire Boston Fact Lindov	13,514 1,210	<b>5,118</b> 451 966	18,632 1,661	8.7	7.0	NORTH		,,200	,0,207		
East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland	2,757 3,450 1,327 1,103	966 1,094 647 475	3,723 4,544 1,974 1,578			Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	<b>24,946</b> 4,255 6,054	<b>7,177</b> 1,187 1,713	<b>32,123</b> 5,442 7,767	14-1	12.6

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 8, 1991

	Male	Female	All	Rate †			Male	Female	All	Rate †	
				per cent employees and unemployee						per cent employees and unemploye	per cent workforce
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	7,541 7,096 <b>10,771</b>	2,074 2,203 <b>4,071</b>	9,615 9,299 <b>14,842</b>		5.8	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	8,362 1,603 4,646 2,113	3,282 633 1,778 871	11,644 2,236 6,424 2,984	10-8	9.5
Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,518 2,266 2,346 2,077 500 1,064	972 836 881 723 215 444	3,490 3,102 3,227 2,800 715 1,508			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown		1,778 413 693 217 455	<b>5,330</b> 1,099 2,201 612 1,418	9.5	7.6
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	19,541 1,504 3,473 3,233	<b>6,222</b> 540 1,156 941	<b>25,763</b> 2,044 4,629 4,174		10-6	Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	10,808 4,064 5,673 1,071	<b>4,190</b> 1,397 2,204 589	14,998 5,461 7,877 1,660	12:1	10-5
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,425 3,068 2,798 490 2,550	940 793 955 218 679	3,365 3,861 3,753 708 3,229			Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	<b>7,386</b> 1,207 3,650 566 411	<b>3,454</b> 663 1,274 354 280	10,840 1,870 4,924 920 691	4-4	3.9
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	<b>7,976</b> 677 461 2,659 1,048 914 2,217	2,795 268 140 867 424 378 718	10,771 945 601 3,526 1,472 1,292 2,935		8.9	Moray  Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim	1,552 5,415 199 923 1,652 518 171	683 1,953 85 292 551 164 94	2,435 7,368 284 1,215 2,203 682 265	8.7	7.2
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside	<b>49,446</b> 8,243 13,478 6,814	14,687 2,451 4,006 2,185	<b>64,133</b> 10,694 17,484 8,999		12:1	Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	1,256 314 382	524 103 140	1,780 417 522		
South Tyneside Sunderland	7,321 13,590	2,247 3,798	9,568 17,388			Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	23,072 14,172 2,109 2,187 4,604	<b>7,967</b> 4,952 690 814 1,511	31,039 19,124 2,799 3,001 6,115	8-8	7-8
WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	9,983 1,621 1,297 1,439 824 1,581 3,221	3,528 659 452 481 362 488 1,086	13,511 2,280 1,749 1,920 1,186 2,069 4,307		7.3	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley	95,655 1,626 645 39,459 2,211 1,588 1,945 2,159 5,317	31,743 607 373 12,108 623 622 783 673 1,871	127,398 2,233 1,018 51,567 2,834 2,210 2,728 2,832 7,188	13.2	11-6
Dyfed Carmanthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,846 1,208 1,483 1,053 2,252 2,341 1,509	3,239 432 587 391 743 715 371	13,085 1,640 2,070 1,444 2,995 3,056 1,880		8-6	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	2,712 2,389 873 4,144 4,508 3,200 3,298 4,375	1,071 964 1,031 466 1,263 1,304 1,235 1,336 1,348	7,160 3,676 3,420 1,339 5,407 5,812 4,435 4,634 5,723		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	14,865 2.837 1.836 1.648 5.227	<b>4,185</b> 600 504 615 1.493	19,050 3,437 2,340 2,263 6,720		9.6	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside Region	6,153 6,983 2,070 11,701	1,886 2,362 888 <b>4,829</b>	8,039 9,345 2,958 <b>16,530</b>	10-1	8.7
Torfaen  Gwynedd Aberconwy	3,317 <b>7,476</b> 1,271	973 <b>2,534</b> 386	4.290 10,010 1,657	11.6	9.0	Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	2,114 7,113 2,474	1,128 2,715 986	3,242 9,828 3,460		
Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey	2,184 672 870 2,479	706 208 314 920	2,890 880 1,184 3,399			Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	283 221	143 96	426 317	3-3	4·2 2·7
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	20,071 2,737 2,399 4,382 3,252 4,259 3,042	5,157 631 571 1,437 731 922 865	<b>25,228</b> 3,368 2,970 5,819 3,983 5,181 3,907	3 ) ) 3	11-8	Western Isles  NORTHERN IRELAND  Antrim	<b>1,219</b>	<b>401</b> 616	<b>1,620</b> 2,291		12.6
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	<b>2,395</b> 837 1,160 398	966 321 460 185	3,361 1,158 1,620 583	3	5.6	Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	1,817 2,238 1,889 1,201 1,071	782 821 869 384 441	2,599 3,059 2,758 1,585 1,512		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	14,908 11,593 3,315	<b>4,039</b> 3,070 969	18,947 14,663 4,284	7 9·9 3	8.7	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine	19,503 1,243 1,644 2,407	5,802 563 781 865 524	25,305 1,806 2,425 3,272		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	12,026 1,438 1,701 1,955 6,932	3,251 349 450 562 1,890	15,277 1,787 2,151 2,517 8,822	7 1 7	9.6	Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Liebura	1,561 3,337 7,176 2,116 2,487 2,581 1,410 1,770	1,151 1,618 898 799 746 494 491	2,085 4,488 8,794 3,014 3,286 3,327 1,904 2,261		
SCOTLAND  Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,870 253 618 668 331	<b>780</b> 125 268 258 129	<b>2,650</b> 378 886 926 460	3 6 5	5-6	Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	3,582 1,776 880 5,266 2,649 1,700 2,372 2,759	1,344 618 259 1,638 1,164 1,046 904 692	4,926 2,394 1,139 6,904 3,813 2,746 3,276 3,451		

\* Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.
† Unemployment rates 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.

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Newham North West Newham South	3,942 4,100	1,361 1,142	5,303 5,242
Bedfordshire				Norwood	5,156	1,980	7,136
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	4,246 2,071	1,139 792	5,385 2,863	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1,220 1,443	524 565	1,744 2,008
North Bedfordshire	3,029	919	3,948	Peckham	5,195 2,434	1,698 1,018	6,893 3,452
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	2,937 2,458	922 857	3,859 3,315	Putney Ravensbourne	1,273	511	1,784
				Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford	1,646 1,777	786 561	2,432 2,338
Berkshire East Berkshire	2,365	827	3,192	Ruislip-Northwood	1,174	485	1,659
Newbury	2,057 2,688	679 719	2,736 3,407	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	5,273 4,243	1,605 1,625	6,878 5,868
Reading East Reading West	2,074	576	2,650	Surbiton	1,143	432	1,575
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,279 1,773	1,161 739	4,440 2,512	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,652 3,982	578 1,564	2,230 5,546
Wokingham	1,707	605	2,312	Tottenham Twickenham	7,683 1,524	2,588 702	10,271 2,226
uckinghamshire				Upminster	1,941	645	2,586
Avlesbury	2,377 1,225	886 459	3,263 1,684	Uxbridge Vauxhall	1,950 6,422	655 2,236	2,605 8,658
Beaconsfield Buckingham	1,833	684	2,517	Walthamstow	3,345	1,153	4,498
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes	1,426 4,571	485 1,504	1,911 6,075	Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	1,523 3,791	648 1.678	2,171 5,469
Wycombe	2,492	734	3,226	Wimbledon	1,870	808 1,392	2,678 5,689
ast Sussex				Woolwich	4,297	1,392	5,009
Bexhill and Battle	1,432	473	1,905	Hampshire Aldershot	2,261	887	3,148
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	3,499 3,403	1,044 1,235	4,543 4,638	Aldershot Basingstoke	2,491	772	3,263
Eastbourne	2,337 3,510	697 992	3,034 4,502	East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,761 2,866	638 831	2.399 3.697
Hastings and Rye Hove	3,054	1,124	4,178	Fareham	1,980	710	2,690
Lewes	1,938 1,437	677 506	2,615 1,943	Gosport Havant	2,217 3,315	869 797	3,086 4,112
Wealden	1,437	300	1,040	New Forest	1,647	458	2,105
ssex Basildon	3,611	1,131	4,742	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	1,604 3,085	579 862	2,183 3,947
Billericay	2,206	787	2,993	Portsmouth South	4,510	1,425	5,935 2,842
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	2,367 1,586	880 534	3,247 2,120	Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen	2,175 4,074	667 1,028	5,102
Castle Point	2.174	777	2,951	Southampton Test Winchester	3,681 1,631	944 517	4,625 2,148
Chelmsford Epping Forest	2,358 1,913	895 792	3,253 2,705	Winchester	1,031	517	2,140
Harlow	2,825 2,996	1,032 817	3,857 3,813	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	2,312	1,125	3,437
Harwich North Colchester	2,395	898	3,293	Hertford and Stortford	1,791	785	2,576
Rochford	1,961 1,736	678 672	2,639 2,408	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	2,101 2,633	715 936	2,816 3,569
Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon	2,719	959	3,678	South West Hertfordshire	1,751	578	2,329
Southend East Southend West	2,992 2,355	834 663	3,826 3,018	St Albans Stevenage	1,800 2,931	666 1,011	2,466 3,942
Thurrock	3,238	913	4,151	Watford	2,508	858	3,366 3,194
eater London				Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	2,375	819 809	3.194
Barking	2,733	767	3,500				
Battersea Beckenham	4,045 2,168	1,581 825	5,626 2,993	Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	3,482	1.075	4.557
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,537	1,416 683	6,953 2,428	Kent			
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	1,745 5,520	1,593	7,113	Ashford	2.074	692	2.766
Brent East	4,451	1,622 1,038	6,073 3,388	Canterbury Dartford	2,379 2,278	765 762	3,144 3.040
Brent North Brent South	2,350 4,516	1,740	6,256	Dover	2,209	675	2.884
Brentford and Isleworth	2,602 2,126	1,177 720	3,779	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,501 2,722	1,119 693	4.620 3.415
Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea	1,552	813	2,846 2,365	Gillingham	3,042	1,032	4.074
Chingford Chipping Barnet	1,975 1,738	813 776	2,788 2,514	Gravesham Maidstone	3,134 2,186	977 713	4,111 2,899
Chislehurst	1,490	563	2,053	Medway	3,018	966	3,984
City of London and Westminster South	2,167	941	3,108	Mid Kent North Thanet	2,712 3,048	915 885	3,627 3,933
Croydon Central	2,352	692	3,044	Sevenoaks	1,648	575	2,223
Croydon North East Croydon North West	2,701 2,867	1,027 1,038	3,728 3,905	South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	2,376 2,074	765 691	3,141 2,765
Croydon South	1,389	529	1,918	Tunbridge Wells	1,750	572	2,322
Dagenham Dulwich	2,581 3,289	763 1,312	3,344 4,601	Oxfordshire			
Ealing North	2,845 2,996	1,018 1,235	3,863 4,231	Banbury Henley	2,369 1,299	875 401	3,244 1,700
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	3,750	1,480	5,230	Oxford East	2,919	804	3,723
Edmonton	3,400 2,598	1,138 816	4,538 3,414	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,802 1,530	606 472	2,408 2,002
Eltham Enfield North	3,133	1,203	4,336	Witney	1,661	640	2,301
Enfield Southgate Erith and Crayford	2,186 2,809	978 1,024	3,164 3,833	Surrey			
Feltham and Heston	3,273	1,316	4,589	Chertsey and Walton	1,560	508	2,068
Finchley Fulham	2,099 3,171	1,016 1,426	3,115 4,597	East Surrey Epsom and Ewell	1,003 1,334	362 426	1,365 1,760
Greenwich	3,072	1,157	4,229	Esher	1,051	410 515	1,461 2,098
Hackney North and Stoke Newington Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,428 7,026	2,270 2,415	8,698 9,441	Guildford Mole Valley	1,583 1,118	356	1,474
Hammersmith	4,336	1,571	9,441 5,907	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,724 1,468	599 485	2,323 1,953
Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	3,261 2,528	1,565 1,129	4,826 3,657	Reigate South West Surrey	1,421	477	1,898
Harrow West	1,820	806	2,626 2,822	Spelthorne Woking	1,595 1,688	578 570	2,173 2,258
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	2,123 1,869	699 751	2,620		1,000	370	2,230
Hendon South	1.778 4,792	708 1,746	2,486 6,538	West Sussex Arundel	2,350	621	2,971
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,801	602	2,403	Chichester	1,625	480	2,105
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,080	2,331 739	7,411 2,582	Crawley Horsham	2,134 1,803	835 664	2,969 2,467
Ilford North Ilford South	1,843 2,877	1,030	3,907	Mid Sussex	1,515 1,742	508	2,023
Islington North	5,443	2,110	7,553 6,315	Shoreham Worthing	1,742 2,268	530 644	2,272 2,912
Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	4,551 2,629	1,764 1,186	3,815		2,200	344	2,0,2
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,648	636	2,284 4,328	EAST ANGLIA			
Lewisham East Lewisham West	3,195 4,038	1,133 1,573	5.611	Cambridgeshire			
Lewisham Deptford	5,312	1.981	7,293	Cambridge	2,255 2,245	797 923	3,052 3,168
Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,338 2,938	1,513 1,001	5,851 3,939	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	2,501	922	3,423
Newham North East	4,656	1,404	6,060	Peterborough	4,846	1,417	6,263

Unemployment in Parlia				st 8, 1991	des a com	F	All
Co. th Fast Combridgeshire	1,336	Female 577	1,913	Warwickshire	Male	Female	_ All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,993	815	2,808	North Warwickshire Nuneaton	2,399 2,680	930 954	3,329 3,634
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	2,698	955	3,653	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	2,106 1,643	984 733	3,090 2,376
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	1,615 1,708	572 534	2,187 2,242	Warwick and Leamington	2,424	883	3,307
North West Norfolk Norwich North	2,349 2,040	748 616	3,097 2,656	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	2,301	865	3,166
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,262 1,564	921 612	4,183 2,176	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	3,075 4,545	1,099 1,362	4,174 5,907
South West Norfolk	2,234	863	3,097	Birmingham Hall Ğreen Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,243 4,315	1,085 1,242	4,328 5,557
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	2,044	836	2,880	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,753 4,417	1,698 1,312	7,451 5,729
Central Suffolk	1,853	753 849	2,606	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	4,555 6,223	1,442 1,542	5,997 7,765
Ipswich South Suffolk	2,754 2,115	818	3,603 2,933	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	5,485 2,718	1,321	6,806 3,611
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,569 2,495	577 963	2,146 3,458	Birmingham Selly Óak	3,625	1,324	4,949 5,939
SOUTH WEST				Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East	4,547 2,546 3,449	1,392 962	3,508 4,505
Avon			0.040	Coventry South West	2,455	1,056 840	3,295
Bath Bristol East	2,634 3,538	1,006 1,163	3,640 4,701	Dudley East Dudley West	4,096 3,182	1,233 1,155	5,329 4,337
Bristol North West Bristol South	3,378 4,679	1,012 1,411	4,390 6,090	Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden	2,528 3,797	976 1,273	3,504 5,070
Bristol West Kingswood	4,549 2,711	1,854 901	6,403 3,612	Solihull Sutton Coldfield	1,834 1,807	884 772	2,718 2,579
Northavon Wansdyke	2,292 1,927	966 677	3,258 2,604	Walsall North Walsall South	4,090 3,856	1,131 1,177	5,221 5,033
Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	2,706 1,835	879 791	3,585 2,626	Warley East	3,216 2,858	1,130 997	4,346 3,855
Cornwall	1,000			Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	3,142 3,868	1,044 1,144	4,186 5,012
Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	3,745 2,619	1,035 845	4,780 3,464	Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	4,496 3,717	1,262 1,124	5,758 4,841
South East Cornwall	2,424	851	3,275 4,084	Wolverhampton South West	3,366	1,279	4,645
St Ives Truro	3,046 3,001	1,038 905	3,906	EAST MIDLANDS			
Devon	0.000	040	2.000	Derbyshire	0.115	050	2.069
Exeter Honiton	2,980 1,546	946 515	3,926 2,061	Amber Valley Bolsover	2,115 2,585	853 868	2,968 3,453
North Devon Plymouth Devonport	2,386 3,757	781 1,064	3,167 4,821	Chesterfield Derby North	3,081 3,105	1,003 1,003	4,084 4,108
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	4,035 2,563	1,270 966	5,305 3,529	Derby South Erewash	4,527 2,711	1,377 962	5,904 3,673
South Hams Teignbridge	2,305 2,196	841 662	3,146 2,858	High Peak North East Derbyshire	1,927 2,689	849 1,018	2,776 3,707
Tiverton Torbay	1,630 3,239	578 883	2,208 4,122	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,131 1,445	850 619	2,981 2,064
Torridge and West Devon	2,257	899	3,156	Leicestershire	,,,,,		
Dorset Bournemouth East	3,602	1,068	4.670	Blaby Bosworth	1,808 1,866	705 778	2,513 2,644
Bournemouth West	3,023 1,540	771 450	3,794 1,990	Harborough Leicester East	1,504 3,477	686 1,261	2,190 4,738
Christchurch North Dorset	1,585	622	2,207	Leicester South	4,338	1,505	5,843
Poole South Dorset	3,139 2,602	878 812	4,017 3,414	Leicester West Loughborough	4,814 1,929	1,364 902	6,178 2,831
West Dorset	1,474	537	2,011	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	2,012 1,615	723 743	2,735 2,358
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,889	871	3,760	Lincolnshire	0.470	200	0.011
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	1,864 3,072	776 861	2,640 3,933	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,473 1,952	838 863	3,311 2,815
Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,380 2,084	915 726	3,295 2,810	Grantham Holland with Boston	1,971 1,738	826 659	2,797 2,397
Somerset				Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	3,832 1,548	1,271 661	5,103 2,209
Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	2,337 1,897	782 779	3,119 2,676	Northamptonshire			
Taunton Wells	2,285 2.017	788 783	3,073 2,800	Corby Daventry	2,685 1,551	928 734	3,613 2,285
Yeovil	2,102	808	2,910	Kettering Northampton North	2,040 2,806	709 857	2,749 3,663
Wiltshire Devizes	2,212	889	3,101	Northampton South Wellingborough	2,776 2,346	984 935	3,760 3,281
North Wiltshire Salisbury	2,092 1,946	944 782	3,036 2,728	Nottinghamshire	2,340	900	0,201
Swindon Westbury	4,010 2,299	1,362 891	5,372 3,190	Ashfield Bassetlaw	3,128	830 960	3,958
. residury	2,233	051	5,130	Broxtowe	2,672 2,123	803	3,632 2,926
WEST MIDLANDS				Gedling Mansfield	2,265 3,077	851 885	3,116 3,962
Hereford and Worcester		70-		Newark Nottingham East	2,234 6,112	852 1,945	3,086 8,057
Bromsgrove Hereford	2,037 2,157	733 913	2,770 3,070	Nottingham North Nottingham South	4,546 4,244	1,072 1,204	5,618 5,448
Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,581 2,872	616 1,121	2,197 3,993	Rushcliffe Sherwood	2,201 2,476	827 803	3,028 3,279
South Worcestershire Worcester	1,795 2,604	646 840	2,441 3,444	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Wyre Forest	2,556	974	3,530	Humberside			
Shropshire Ludlow	1,630	647	2,277	Beverley Booth Ferry	1,880 2,028	814 819	2,694 2,847
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,791 1,912	760 733	2,551 2,645	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes	2,640	1,004 1,046	3,644 4,252
The Wrekin	3,938	1,341	5,279	Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,206 3,075	948	4,023
Staffordshire	2.005	4.007	0.000	Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,152 4,457	1,039 1,213 1,373	5,191 5,670
Burton Cannock and Burntwood	2,605 2,670	1,027 1,006	3,632 3,676	Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,021 4,528	1,373 1,259	6,394 5,787
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,252 2,284	846 871	3,098 3,155	North Yorkshire			
South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,829 2,462	1,146 1,043	3,975 3,505	Harrogate Richmond	1,522 1,502	594 859	2,116
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,910 1,615	698 650	2,608 2,265	Ryedale Scarborough	1,222 2,460	579 831	1,801 3,291
Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,992 2,826	913 984	3,905 3,810	Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,490 1,176	692	2,182 1,764
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,428	848	3,276	York	2,906	588 927	3,833

Unemployment in Parlian	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam	3,265 2,872 2,700 3,564 4,166 4,207 2,960 3,827 5,827 3,311 4,545 2,366	901 837 942 1,135 1,305 1,209 1,078 1,091 1,639 925 1,105 1,048	4,166 3,709 3,642 4,699 5,471 5,416 4,038 4,918 7,466 4,236 5,650 3,414	Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	4,276 6,191 6,023 5,150 2,245 3,117 3,710 4,067 1,962 2,187	1,475 1,789 1,594 1,431 834 1,078 1,158 1,214 796 849	5,751 7,980 7,617 6,581 3,079 4,195 4,868 5,281 2,758 3,036
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth  West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	4,156 2,893 3,324 2,885	1,179 1,052 1,033	5,335 3,945 4,357 3,720	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North	4,255 3,692 5,127 4,076 4,209	1,187 1,172 1,349 1,061 1,195	5,442 4,864 6,476 5,137 5,404
Bauley and open Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Coine Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	4,695 3,441 5,382 2,420 2,191 2,774 1,851 3,677 2,718 3,277	1,270 1,061 1,463 921 891 940 637 1,074 852 1,109	5,965 4,502 6,845 3,341 3,082 3,714 2,488 4,751 3,570 4,386	Stockton South  Cumbria  Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	3,587 2,539 1,940 2,077 1,244 836 2,135	955 696 723 568 341 788	4,800 3,494 2,636 2,800 1,812 1,177 2,923
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	2,224 5,063 4,343 2,645 2,125 3,285 2,548 1,923 2,850	809 1,354 1,053 942 895 1,022 840 775 896	3,033 6,417 5,396 3,587 3,020 4,307 3,388 2,698 3,746	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	3,026 2,425 3,264 2,658 3,063 2,874 2,231	902 940 1,053 693 973 876 785	3,928 3,365 4,317 3,351 4,036 3,750 3,016
Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	1,751 1,884 2,972	613 674 923	2,364 2,558 3,895	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,515 2,659 1,118 2,684	554 867 501 873	2,069 3,526 1,619 3,557
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,535 1,659 2,757 2,199 2,784 4,172 1,605 1,713 3,276 2,945	827 754 1,024 965 919 1,284 665 598 966 873	3,362 2,413 3,781 3,164 3,703 5,456 2,270 2,311 4,242 3,818	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge	2,550 3,288 3,760 3,581 3,212 3,915 3,269 3,740 5,451 4,379 5,487	804 1,053 1,193 1,041 1,194 1,137 972 1,206 1,329 1,276 1,297	3,354 4,341 4,953 4,622 4,406 5,052 4,241 4,946 6,780 6,785 5,655 6,784
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	1,708 2,719 2,749 3,621 2,560 2,151 2,248 1,293 2,293 3,222	685 880 801 1,038 913 650 859 553 785 1,065	2,393 3,599 3,550 4,659 3,473 2,801 3,107 1,846 3,078 4,287	Tynemouth Wallsend  WALES  Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	3,052 3,762 1,760 2,423 1,674 1,776 2,350	996 1,189 704 754 657 606 807	4,048 4,951 2,464 3,177 2,331 2,382 3,157
Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	3,011 1,569 3,104 3,005 1,992 2,671	854 547 987 1,073 807 1,172	3,865 2,116 4,091 4,078 2,799 3,843	<b>Dyfed</b> Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,030 1,889 2,483 3,444	722 734 844 939	2,752 2,623 3,327 4,383
Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East	6,824 4,002 4,059 3,892 3,777 3,560 2,635 3,779 4,440	1,589 1,079 1,257 1,405 929 1,170 979 1,124 1,077	8 413 5,081 5,316 5,297 4,706 4,730 3,614 4,903 5,517	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	2,731 1,836 1,618 2,704 2,860 3,116	574 504 577 809 824 897	3,305 2,340 2,195 3,513 3,684 4,013
Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	3,144 2,086 4,837 3,682 3,013	965 742 1,578 1,312 969	5,517 4,109 2,828 6,415 4,994 3,982	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,948 2,000 1,049 2,479	593 648 373 920	2,541 2,648 1,422 3,399
Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	4,385 2,412 2,227 2,913 2,244 1,113 2,019 1,693	1,097 602 566 920 956 365 676 661	5,482 3,014 2,793 3,833 3,200 1,478 2,695 2,354	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	2,274 3,394 2,737 3,264 2,545 2,605 3,252	870 789 631 704 662 770 731	3,144 4,183 3,368 3,968 3,207 3,375 3,983
Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	2,045 2,119 4,202 1,005 2,549 2,074	653 696 1,017 482 902 768	2,698 2,815 5,219 1,487 3,451 2,842	Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	1,235 1,160 3,639	506 460 1,159	1,741 1,620 4,798
West Lancashire Wyre  Merseyside Birkenhead	3,226 1,776 5,698	1,237 511	4,463 2,287 7,132 7,611	Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	1,665 3,369 3,590 2,645	715 872 771	2,187 4,084 4,462 3,416
Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston	6,114 2,900 5,132 4,988 4,846 4,337	1,497 1,119 1,221 1,356 1,452 1,157	7,611 4,019 6,353 6,344 6,298 5,494	West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	1,923 1,814 2,099 2,928 3,262	499 604 541 694 913	2,422 2,418 2,640 3,622 4,175

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
COTLAND				Dumbarton	2,712	964	3,676
				East Kilbride	2,389	1,031	3,420
orders Region				Eastwood	1,650	737	2,387
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	921	383	1,304	Glasgow Cathcart	2,063	712	2,775
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	949	397	1,346	Glasgow Central	4.019	1.173	5,192
Weeddale, Ethion and Eddaerdale	0.0			Glasgow Garscadden	3,201	846	4,047
entral Region				Glasgow Govan	3.186	958	4,144
Clackmannan	2,135	843	2,978	Glasgow Hillhead	2,940	1,419	4,359
Falkirk East	2,255	855	3,110	Glasgow Maryhill	4,325	1,403	5.728
		811	2,994	Glasgow Pollock	3,694	1,028	4.722
Falkirk West	2,183				4,326	1.080	5,406
Stirling	1,789	773	2,562	Glasgow Provan			
				Glasgow Rutherglen	3,436	1,065	4,501
umfries and Galloway Region				Glasgow Shettleston	3,803	1,103	4,906
Dumfries	1,820	906	2,726	Glasgow Springburn	4,466	1,321	5,787
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,732	872	2,604	Greenock and Port Glasgow	4,055	1,087	5,142
				Hamilton	3,256	1,030	4,286
ife Region				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,200	1,235	4,435
Central Fife	2,825	1,143	3,968	Monklands East	2,915	912	3,827
Dunfermline East	2,357	777	3,134	Monklands West	2,177	716	2,893
	1,976	684	2,660	Motherwell North	3,288	1,007	4,295
Dunfermline West					2,865	879	3,744
Kirkcaldy	2,579	997	3,576	Motherwell South			
North East Fife	1,071	589	1,660	Paisley North	2,585	815	3,400
				Paisley South	2,485	780	3,265
rampian Region				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,589	713	2,302
Aberdeen North	1,707	484	2,191	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,693	816	2,509
Aberdeen South	1,384	511	1.895				
Banff and Buchan	1,207	663	1,870	Tayside Region			
Gordon	786	478	1,264	Angus East	1,887	967	2,854
Kincardine and Deeside	750	435	1,185	Dundee East	3,556	1,277	4.833
	1.552	883	2.435	Dundee West	3,267	1,281	4,548
Moray	1,552	003	2,435				
				North Tayside	1,095	602	1,697
ighlands Region				Perth and Kinross	1,896	702	2,598
Caithness and Sutherland	1,305	432	1,737				
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	2,377	833	3,210	Orkney and Shetland Islands	504	239	743
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,733	688	2,421				
				Western Isles	1,219	401	1,620
othian Region							
East Lothian	2,109	690	2,799				
Edinburgh Central	2,703	1,109	3,812	NORTHERN IRELAND			
	2,703	673	2,980	HOMPHENIN INCLAND			
Edinburgh East				Polfost Foot	2.010	1 105	4.004
Edinburgh Leith	3,408	1,081	4,489	Belfast East	2,919	1,105	4,024
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,835	640	2,475	Belfast North	5,394	1,642	7,036
Edinburgh South	2,169	829	2,998	Belfast South	3,715	1,664	5,379
Edinburgh West	1,415	471	1,886	Belfast West	7,748	1,531	9,279
Linlithgow	2,532	736	3,268	East Antrim	3,853	1,491	5,344
Livingston	2,407	924	3,331	East Londonderry	5,608	1,829	7,437
Mid Lothian	2.187	814	3,001	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,068	1,545	6,613
				Foyle	8.584	1,966	10.550
rathclyde Region				Lagan Valley	3,663	1,396	5,059
	1 626	607	2 222				
Argyll and Bute	1,626	607	2,233	Mid-Ulster	5,629	1,917	7,546
Ayr	2,349	949	3,298	Newry and Armagh	5,722	1,718	7,440
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,108	1,060	4,168	North Antrim	3,970	1,512	5,482
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,516	788	3,304	North Down	2,411	1,304	3,715
Clydesdale	2,476	855	3.331	South Antrim	3,124	1,346	4,470
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1.945	783	2,728	South Down	4,341	1,806	6,147
Cunninghame North	2,466	956	3,422	Strangford	2,396	1,113	3,509

# 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 Aug 9 Sept 13	13,415 11,897	7,695 6,961	1,312 1,162	3,819 3,373	7,509 6,950	5,128 4,749	8,333 7,552	12,303 11,328	5,084 4,915	5,853 5,600	11,745 9,710	74,501 67,236	7,109 7,274	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	=	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	000 <u>—</u> 00 0	1,330 1,297 1,329
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13	367 376 274	256 270 205	9 7 12	30 33 31	87 61 84	17 17 23	19 32 29	50 56 65	6 13 19	33 25 36	36 37 118	654 657 691	Ξ	654 657 691
	July 11 Aug 8	834 892	520 568	47 54	218 196	294 286	146 153	232 218	342 297	203 166	195 191	242 200	2,753 2,653	_	2,753 2,653

Note: Students claiming benefit during a vacation are not included in the totals of the unemployed. From September 1990 the vast majority of students have no longer been entitled to claim unemployment - related benefits, via Unemployment Benefit Offices, during their vacations.

\*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 Kingdom
MALE 1990	AND FEMALE Aug 9 Sept 13	91 104	56 57	88 18	17	125 176	106 89	162 188	150 213	78 72	65 92	593 494	1,475 1,457	334 438	1,809 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
	May 9	175	131	33	47	1,981	399	872	780	130	259	1,106	5,782	1,344	7,126
	June 13	325	224	35	38	2,097	291	633	514	133	141	876	5,083	1,045	6,128
	July 11	615	91	93	22	1,775	188	556	482	108	250	938	5,027	838	5,865
	Aug 8	290	161	21	47	1,164	234	771	442	83	162	777	3,991	820	4,811

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15

UNITE	D KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE 1988	AND FEMALE July Oct	13·0 12·6	12·3 11·0	9·4 8·9	6·7 6·3	5·5 5·2	9·8 9·6	3·4 3·3	8·2 7·5
1989	Jan	12·1	11.0	8·5	6·2	5·0	9·2	3·1	7·3
	Apr	10·5	9.9	7·8	5·7	4·6	8·5	2·7	6·6
	July	9·8	9.9	7·4	5·3	4·3	7·7	2·4	6·2
	Oct	9·5	8.6	6·9	5·0	4·0	7·1	2·2	5·8
1990	Jan	10·4	9·3	7·1	5·1	4·1	6·9	2·2	5·9
	Apr	9·8	8·9	6·9	5·0	4·0	6·6	2·1	5·7
	July	9·8	9·5	6·9	5·0	3·9	6·2	2·0	5·7
	Oct	10·8	9·4	7·2	5·2	4·0	6·3	2·1	5·9
1991	Jan	12·5	11·2	8·6	6·2	4·8	6·9	2·5	6·9
	Apr	13·9	12·6	9·8	7·0	5·4	7·3	2·9	7·7
	July	15·0	14·3	10·5	7·5	5·7	7·5	3·2	8·3
MALE		14·2	14·0	10·4	8·5	7·1	12·3	4·8	9·8
1988		13·8	12·7	9·9	8·0	6·7	12·0	4·7	9·1
1989	Jan	13·8	13·2	9.9	8·0	6·5	11·7	4·3	9·0
	Apr	12·2	12·0	9.2	7·4	6·0	10·8	3·7	8·3
	July	11·3	11·7	8.8	6·9	5·5	9·7	3·3	7·7
	Oct	10·9	10·5	8.3	6·6	5·3	8·9	3·0	7·2
1990	Jan	11.9	11·7	8·9	7·0	5·5	8·9	3·1	7·6
	Apr	11.3	11·3	8·7	6·8	5·3	8·4	2·9	7·4
	July	11.2	11·8	8·8	6·8	5·2	7·9	2·8	7·3
	Oct	12.4	12·0	9·2	7·2	5·5	8·1	3·0	7·7
1991	Jan	14·7	14·5	11·2	8·7	6·6	9·0	3·6	9·1
	Apr	16·6	16·4	12·8	9·9	7·4	9·7	4·2	10·3
	July	17·8	18·2	13·6	10·5	7·8	9·9	4·6	11·0
FEMA 1988	LE July Oct	11·6 11·2	10·2 8·8	7·8 7·3	4·2 3·9	3·6 3·3	6·4 6·3	0·2 0·2	6·1 5·3
1989	Jan	10·1	8·3	6·5	3·7	3·2	5·8	0·2	5·0
	Apr	8·6	7·2	5·8	3·3	2·9	5·3	0·2	4·4
	July	8·2	7·5	5·4	3·0	2·7	4·8	0·2	4·2
	Oct	7·9	6·2	4·8	2·7	2·5	4·5	0·1	3·8
1990	Jan	8·6	6·3	4·6	2·6	2·4	4·3	0·1	3·7
	Apr	8·1	5·9	4·4	2·5	2·3	4·1	0·1	3·5
	July	8·2	6·6	4·3	2·5	2·3	3·9	0·1	3·5
	Oct	9·0	6·1	4·3	2·4	2·2	3·8	0·1	3·5
1991	Jan	9·9	7·0	4·9	2·8	2·6	4·0	0·1	3·9
	Apr	10·8	7·8	5·5	3·2	2·9	4·2	0·1	4·4
	July	11·8	9·3	5·9	3·5	3·1	4·3	0·1	4·8

\*\* 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 1990 for 1990 and 1991 figures and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years. These rates have been revised to take account of the 1989 Census Of Employment and 1990 Labour Force Survey and hence are consistent with the unadjusted rates shown in table 2:1.

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, NAT	IONAL DEFINIT	TIONS (1) NOT S	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
onthly 990 Aug Sep	1,657 1,674	587 628	139 144	353 344	1,115 1,061	265 262	81 82	2,486 2,555	1,813 1,728	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
991 Jan Feb Mar	1,960 2,045 2,142	768 812 825	236 236 202	369 372 366	1,455 1,515 1,592	309 305 308	137 150 152	2,647 2,643 2,621	1,879 1,869 1,731	187 193 194
Apr May June	2,198 2,214 2,241	856 812 764	186 164 148	361 354	1,443 1,412 1,384	299 281	168 164	2,571 2,551 2,553	1,652 1,604 1,593	179 158 155
July Aug	2,368 2,368			::	1,439	::		2,666	1,694 1,672	155
ercentage rate: latest month	8-6	9.0	4.7	12:3	10-1	10-0	6.5	9-2	6-2	4.0
est month: change on a year ago	+2.8	+2.6	+0.4	+0.6	+2.5	+0.9	+3.7	+0.6	-0.7	+1.0
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NAT	IONAL DEFINIT	TIONS (1) SEASO	NALLY ADJU	STED						
nnual averages 186 187 188 188 189	3,098 2,807 2,275 1,784	612 629 575 509	152 165 159 150	443 435 398 364	1,215 1,150 1,031 1,018	214 217 238 260	181 130 115 89	2,515 2,621 2,563 2,532	2,222 2,231 2,234 2,030	108 110 109 118
onthly 990 Aug Sep	1,655 1,671	614 631	184 181	355 351	1,140 1,150	277 275	89 89	2,489 2,500	1,872 1,837	142 148
Oct Nov Dec	1,705 1,763 1,842	652 697 690	180 180 176	349 353 354	1,210 1,246 1,281	275 273 272	92 104 105	2,516 2,528 2,532	1,798 1,738 1,719	161 166 160
991 Jan Feb Mar	1,892 1,980 2,091	712 738 777	171 181 175	355 360 357	1,321 1,399 1,442	271 274 278	114 143 148	2,542 2,587 2,603	1,676 1,678 1,661	152 158 171
Apr May June	2,174 2,241 2,300	844 804 793	186 189	361 361	1,398 1,413 1,453	285 289	171 170	2,637 2,689 2,721	1,668 1,685 1,686	174 174 175
July Aug	2,369 2,428		::	::	1,449	::	::	2,763	1,710 1,715	
ercentage rate: latest month	8-5	9-3	5.9	12-5	10-5	10-3	7-3	9-5	6-4	4.6
test three months: change on previous three months	+0.7	+0.8	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.4	+1.7	+0.4	+0-1	+0-4

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.

OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

Irish Republic **	Italy ‡‡	Japan††	Luxem- bourg †	Netherlan	ds § Norway §	Portugal †	Spain**	Sweden §§	Switzer- land §	United States §	§
					0.0000000	N	UMBERS UN	EMPLOYED, NA	TIONAL DEF	INITIONS (1	) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTE
227 221	3,985 4,035	1,300 1,380	1·8 1·9	343 346	104 87	296 295	2,274 2,300	74 81	14·4 14·9	6,837 6,330	Month 1990 Aug Sep
218 223 233	4,060 4,070 4,090	1,390 1,260 1,190	2·2 2·3 2·3	331 330 338	83 80 89	300 304 304	2,345 2,348 2,351	80 88 82	16·5 19·6 22·6	6,722 7,211 7,343	Oct Nov Dec
241 243 247	4,110 4,150 4,170	1,330 1,360 1,540	2-5 2-2 2-1	345 346 330	103 100 97	308 307 301	2,359 2,362 2,341	104 106 102	25·9 27·7 28·9	8,595 8,919 8,804	1991 Jan Feb Mar
248 244 253	4,193 4,188 4,175	1,450 1,360 1,320	2-1 2-2 2-1	320 305	93 89 101	298 289 284	2,309 2,255 2,228	97 98 103	30·2 31·3 31·4	8,049 8,233 8,774	Apr May June
	4,160		2.2		::	284	2,195	134	::	8,576 8,237	July Aug
19-4	18-1	2.0	1-4	4-4	4-8	6.3	15-3	2-8	1-1	6.5	Percentage rate: latest month
+2.4	+0.8	N/C	+0.2	-0.5	+0.4	-0.3	-0.5	+1.3	+0.6	+1.1	latest month: change on a year ago
							NUMBERS I	JNEMPLOYED, N	ATIONAL D	EFINITIONS	(1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
236 247 241 232	3,180 3,317 3,833 3,951	1,669 1,730 1,552 1,417	2·3 2·7 2·5 2·3		35-9 32-4 49-9 83-0	368 319 306 312	2,759 2,924 2,858 2,550	117 84 72 62	22·7 21·9 19·4 15·0	8,243 7,410 6,696 6,523	Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989
202	0,001										Monthly
226 226	4,068 4,094	1,300 1,400	2·0 1·9	::	102 93	314 312	2,343 2,347	61 69	15·9 16·5	7,015 7,087	1990 Aug Sep
226 228 228	4,100 4,087 4,157	1,440 1,340 1,320	2·1 2·2 2·1	 	89 84 87	311 307 303	2,346 2,321 2,312	80 89 88	17-8 19-7 21-0	7,142 7,337 7,600	Oct Nov Dec
232 237 243	4,082 4,056 4,076	1,300 1,290 1,400	2-2 2-0 2-0		86 87 89	296 291 289	2,288 2,291 2,287	92 105 103	21·8 24·6 27·4	7,715 8,158 8,572	1991 Jan Feb Mar
249 249 256	4,126 4,157 4,239	1,360 1,320 1,380	2-2 2-3 2-3	 	94 103 111	293 291 293	2,282 2,275 2,280	105 102 116	29·7 32·2 33·9	8,274 8,640 8,745	Apr May June
								134		8,501 8,488	July Aug
19-6	18-4	2-1	1.5		5.2	6.5	15-9	2.8	1.2	6.8	Percentage rate: latest month
+1.0	+0.5	N/C	+0-1		+0.8	N/C	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	latest three months: change on previous three months
								OFCD	TANDARDIS	ED BATES	: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)
Jun 15-9	Jan 10-0	May 2·1		May 6-6	Feb 5-3	Feb 4-2	Feb 15-6	Jun 3.0	TANDANDIS	Jun 6-9	Latest month Per cent

<sup>†</sup> 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.
NIC no change.

#### 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardise Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

INFLOW †

Male and Female

ГН	OI	15	Δ	N	п

Female

All

			year		year		year	
1990	Aug 9	304·3	+27·5	202·8	+22·5	101·5	+5·0	33·3
	Sept 13	311·3	+30·1	211·6	+26·9	99·7	+3·1	31·5
	Oct 11	330·6	+49·4	231·6	+41·1	99·0	+8·3	32·6
	Nov 8	339·7	+66·0	241·7	+52·9	98·0	+13·1	33·7
	Dec 13	328·4	+73·1	240·7	+58·6	87·7	+14·5	30·6
1991	Jan 10	327·3	+57·3	226·4	+46·1	101·0	+11·2	35·9
	Feb 7	387·7	+93·7	274·8	+73·1	113·0	+20·7	39·2
	Mar 14	378·1	+106·7	269·9	+82·5	108·2	+24·3	39·2
	Apr 11	359-2	+89·4	252·3	+67·5	106·9	+21·9	40·3
	May 9	334-7	+98·6	237·6	+72·4	97·2	+26·2	36·2
	June 13	326-3	+79·4	231·2	+58·7	95·1	+20·8	34·4
	July 11	441·9	+113·0	293-5	+77·5	148·4	+35·5	40·0
	Aug 8	385·8	+81·5	259-1	+56·2	126·7	+25·2	38·5
UNITE		OUTFLOW						
KING! Month	ending	Male and Fe	emale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1990	Aug 9	267·3	-42·3	181·5	-23·9	85·8	-18·4	27·0
	Sept 13	297·3	-17·0	192·1	-9·5	105·2	-7·5	35·5
	Oct 11	334·2	-19·6	220·5	-10·5	113·7	-9·0	33·3
	Nov 8	277·5	-21·7	186·1	-12·1	91·4	-9·6	30·3
	Dec 13	222·4	-9·9	149·9	-4·5	72·5	-5·4	23·6
1991	Jan 10	208·8	-9·1	139·5	-3·3	69·3	-5·7	24·5
	Feb 7	295·0	-11·3	202·2	-7·2	92·8	-4·1	32·4
	Mar 14	294·3	-8·7	203·9	-3·7	90·4	-5·0	31·7
	Apr 11	298·1	+10·8	204·2	+6·1	93·9	+ 4·6	32·8
	May 9	318·1	+30·2	219·7	+24·0	98·5	+ 6·3	33·6
	June 13	302·7	+36·0	211·4	+26·1	91·4	+ 9·9	32·0
	July 11	304·8	+49·6	212·6	+36·3	92·2	+13·3	29·4
	Aug 8	312·6	+45·3	215·1	+33·6	97·5	+11·7	28·7

\* 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 converted to a standard 4½ week month.

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

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

INFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	1·7 1·8 1·9 2·0	27·4 23·6 22·7 22·8	61·5 54·7 51·8 51·5	46·8 43·0 40·9 39·4	32·4 29·4 27·9 27·0	45·7 42·9 40·6 38·8	30·7 31·3 28·5 26·9	11·4 12·7 11·3 10·7	6·3 7·3 6·5 6·0	263·9 246·7 232·2 225·2
July 11 Aug 8	2·3 2·5	31·4 27·7	84·4 66·1	46·9 42·6	30·7 28·6	42·1 40·0	29·5 28·3	11·8 11·4	6·9 6·2	285·9 253·2
FEMALE 1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	1·3 1·3 1·3 1·4	16·7 14·7 13·7 14·0	28·4 26·5 24·4 24·4	17·7 17·4 16·4 15·3	9·6 10·1 9·3 8·9	15·9 16·9 15·0 14·2	11·9 13·2 11·3 10·6	3·2 3·7 3·1 3·0	=	105·2 103·8 94·4 91·8
July 11 Aug 8	1·8 2·0	22·5 19·7	52·1 37·7	20·4 19·1	11·1 10·4	17·8 17·4	12·8 13·4	3·5 3·7	靈 =	142·0 123·3
Changes on a year ear	lier									
1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·9 0·7 1·0 1·0	6·6 3·9 5·1 3·7	17·7 12·1 13·4 10·7	15·0 12·3 13·1 10·1	11·3 9·0 9·5 7·8	15·4 13·1 13·7 11·3	9·9 10·2 10·1 7·8	3·5 4·0 3·8 3·3	2·2 2·6 2·7 2·1	82·5 67·8 72·3 57·5
July 11 Aug 8	1·0 1·1	7·0 4·3	20·4 11·8	12·3 9·3	8·7 6·7	11·6 9·9	9·0 7·8	3·6 3·1	2·6 1·9	76·2 56·0
FEMALE 1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·7 0·5 0·6 0·6	3·4 1·9 2·9 2·3	6·7 5·2 6·2 5·1	4·4 4·0 4·8 3·4	2·5 2·5 2·8 2·3	3·7 4·2 4·7 3·6	2·5 3·2 3·3 2·4	0·6 0·7 0·8 0·6		24·5 22·2 26·2 20·3
July 11 Aug 8	0·8 0·9	4·8 3·4	12·3 6·6	5·1 4·3	2·9 2·3	4·3 3·7	3·4 3·3	0·8 0·9	$\equiv$	34·5 25·5

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 †	55-59 †	60 and over †	All ages
MALE 1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·5 0·5 0·6 0·7	16·8 16·9 17·5 17·1	43·9 44·7 46·9 46·4	33·4 33·2 35·1 34·5	23·0 22·4 23·5 23·2	32·6 32·0 34·0 33·6	22·3 22·5 24·0 23·6	8·0 8·9 9·7 9·0	5·2 5·6 6·0 5·9	185·8 186·5 197·4 193·9
July 11 Aug 8	0·7 0·8	17·0 17·6	48·3 51·3	34·2 33·9	23·3 22·9	32·9 32·1	22·8 25·5	8·5 8·6	5·7 5·5	193·5 195·2
FEMALE 1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·5 0·5 0·6 0·6	12·3 12·6 12·8 11·9	23·6 24·7 25·3 24·0	14·5 15·0 15·5 14·8	7·9 8·3 8·5 8·2	12·1 12·6 13·3 12·5	9·1 9·6 9·9 9·6	2·7 2·9 2·9 2·8	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	82·7 86·3 88·9 84·4
July 11 Aug 8	0·7 0·7	11·8 12·7	24·9 29·3	14·6 14·5	8·1 8·1	12·1 11·6	9·0 8·6	2·6 2·6	0·1 0·1	84·0 88·2
Changes on a year earlier										
1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·1 0·2 0·3	-2·4 -0·8 0·2 0·1	-3·2 0·7 4·1 4·4	-0·2 1·8 5·1 4·6	-0·4 1·4 3·4 3·3	-0·1 1·5 4·3 4·7	-0·9 1·7 3·3 4·1	-0·2 0·8 1·3 1·6	-0·2 0·6 1·1 1·3	-3·9 7·6 23·1 24·3
July 11 Aug 8	0·3 0·3	0·9 1·1	7·7 6·3	6·5 5·5	4·7 4·1	6·0 5·9	4·6 4·9	1·6 2·0	1·4 1·3	33·7 31·4
FEMALE										
1991 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13	0·1 0·2 0·2	-0·7 0·4 0·7 0·9	-0.9 1.9 3.0 3.2	-1·0 1·0 1·3 1·6	-0·6 0·7 0·4 1·0	-0.8 0.8 0.5 1.7	-0.6 0.6 0.2 1.0	-0·1 0·2 -0·2 0·1	=	-4·5 5·7 6·1 9·8
July 11 Aug 8	0·3 0·3	0·8 0·7	4·0 3·5	2·2 1·9	1·3 1·3	2·3 1·5	1·2 1·1	0·3 0·4	=	12·4 10·8

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

# 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES † Regions

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
								side						
1988	P	13,007	7,191	1,637	9,471	5,365	10,521	14,751	19,565	12,132	86,449	7,170	14,311	107,930
1989		12,954	3,732	3,853	3,644	9,400	10,333	12,824	19,870	11,994	84,872	11,499	20,395	116,766
1990 I		14,408	1,999	5,250	16,694	23,428	11,279	16,674	27,652	12,527	127,912	10,444	17,669	156,025
1990	Q2 R	4,728	359	842	2,584	6,301	2,508	2,677	6,404	2,697	28,741	2,988	4,343	36,072
	Q3 R	3,338	660	1,384	5,260	5,713	2,194	4,870	6,673	2,423	31,855	1,940	3,198	36,993
	Q4 R	3,265	518	1,948	5,526	8,540	4,688	5,594	8,765	3,555	41,881	3,420	4,912	50,213
1991	Q1 R	5,476	2,222	1,534	5,020	13,612	5,132	8,521	8,436	1,805	49,536	3,220	3,975	56,731
	Q2 P	5,939	1,890	1,329	3,184	9,432	4,541	7,926	9,341	3,638	45,330	2,671	2,671	50,672
990	Aug	1,312	344	248	1,525	1,106	710	1,969	2,348	792	10,010	508	846	11,364
	Sept	666	52	510	2,478	1,985	1,029	1,035	2,481	762	10,946	712	1,077	12,753
	Oct P	879	63	649	1,473	2,078	803	1,652	2,267	1,291	11,092	1,202	1,460	13,754
	Nov P	1,341	307	615	1,802	2,445	2,298	2,528	3,252	1,228	15,509	1,178	1,761	18,448
	Dec P	1,045	148	684	2,251	4,017	1,587	1,414	3,246	1,036	15,280	1,040	1,691	18,011
991	Jan P	1,091	113	328	1,068	3,190	1,563	1,913	1,903	904	11,960	541	845	13,346
	Feb P	1,052	65	697	863	4,430	1,947	2,417	3,195	562	15,163	615	1,235	17,013
	Mar P	3,333	2,044	509	3,089	5,992	1,622	4,191	3,338	339	22,507	2,064	1,895	26,466
	Apr P	1,902	421	770	1,019	3,888	2,367	2,052	2,686	953	15,637	1,037	1,012	17,686
	May P	1,947	452	259	868	3,373	1,231	2,943	3,662	1,707	15,990	690	762	17,442
	June P	2,090	1,017	300	1,297	2,171	943	2,931	2,993	978	13,703	944	897	15,544
	July PR	1,861	584	452	1,489	3,274	2,477	2,149	2,248	821	14,771	443	495	15,709
	Aug*	2,073	718	403	435	1,197	502	394	2,411	283	7,698	409	756	8,863

<sup>\*\*</sup> Included in South East.
Other notes: see table 2-31

# 2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES †

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	4000	4004	4000			4004		1001		
SIC 1980			1990	1991	1990 Q2	Q3	Q4	1991 Q1	Q2	1991 June P	July PR	Aug *
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		129	379	25	242	61	14	0	0	3	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 <b>16,169</b>	3,677 481 584 <b>4,742</b>	1,255 158 118 <b>1,531</b>	1,133 94 143 <b>1,370</b>	1,158 150 102 <b>1,410</b>	3,160 255 362 <b>3,777</b>	998 9 168 1,175	431 3 29 <b>463</b>	588 3 53 <b>644</b>	333 3 9 345
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemicals and man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals,		21,23 22 24 25–26	304 2,618 1,823 1,884	691 7,614 4,315 2,746	56 762 1,019 479	310 1,776 442 645	280 3,104 1,658 1,126	400 2,368 2,455 837	414 2,314 1,116 1,076	13 623 231 301	0 456 155 169	25 187 78 97
mineral products and chemicals	2		6,629	15,366	2,316	3,173	6,168	6,060	4,920	1168	780	387
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		31 32	2,565 8,935	4,565 13,233	1,154 2,458	681 2,976	1,571 4,832	1,429 4,902	2,101 4,730	612 1587	248 1416	296 582
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of other transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	3	33 34 35 36 37	1,656 8,963 2,362 3,766 1,113 <b>29,360</b>	748 13,681 4,750 5,135 1,122 43,234	69 3,063 1,005 482 126 <b>8,357</b>	281 2,995 945 1,236 392 <b>9,506</b>	357 4,732 1,728 1,926 352 <b>15,498</b>	180 4,547 3,117 1,812 383 <b>16,370</b>	72 4,582 2,793 2,636 105	0 1687 1063 1075 64 <b>6088</b>	66 1383 896 531 45 <b>4585</b>	25 948 465 335 139 <b>2790</b>
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing		41–42 43 44–45 46 47	7,446 7,267 5,179 2,061 3,518	10,207 8,542 9,289 4,953 5,670	2,829 2,461 2,745 1,354 855	2,172 1,967 1,880 1,034 1,555	2,621 1,644 2,905 1,160 2,254	2,441 1,433 3,499 1,555 2,131	2,498 1,718 2,611 861 2,334	740 307 409 194 772	447 280 324 232 242	839 153 25 140 201
Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	48–49	2,950 <b>28,421</b>	6,047 <b>44,708</b>	1,171 <b>11,415</b>	1,362 <b>9,970</b>	2,467 <b>13,051</b>	2,896 <b>13,955</b>	2,061 <b>12,083</b>	511 <b>2933</b>	811 <b>2336</b>	576 <b>1934</b>
Construction	5		6,812	10,349	2,989	2,561	3,397	2,212	3,194	956	540	702
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 <b>8,820</b>	3,708 5,620 1,065 409 <b>10,802</b>	950 2,306 558 4 <b>3,818</b>	890 1,106 139 217 <b>2,352</b>	947 1,442 220 188 <b>2,797</b>	921 1,881 712 218 <b>3,732</b>	1,056 1,220 528 118 <b>2,922</b>	571 327 95 13 <b>1006</b>	550 288 149 21 <b>1008</b>	242 765 93 79 1179
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71–77 79	4,313 69 <b>4,382</b>	5,166 989 <b>6,155</b>	939 0 <b>939</b>	1,150 441 <b>1,591</b>	1,335 551 <b>1,886</b>	2,248 608 <b>2,856</b>	2,264 685 <b>2,949</b>	361 292 <b>653</b>	503 58 <b>561</b>	134 26 <b>160</b>
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	8		2,109	4,055	463	1,272	1,457	1,987	2,725	943	807	201
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes		91–94 95 96–99,00		12,703 1,910 1,622	3,821 129 269	4,168 443 340	3,198 447 843	4,780 380 608	2,681 397 607	1219 42 73	4316 18 111	1005 19 141
Other services	9		13,935	16,235	4,219	4,596	4,488	5,768	3,685	1334	4445	1165
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	108,050 103,308 37,247 156,025	23,619 22,088 9,439 36,072	24,019 22,649 10,171 36,993	36,127 34,717 10,628 50,213	40,162 36,385 14,343 56,731	35,197 34,022 12,281 50,672	10652 10189 3936 15544	8345 7701 6821 15709	5456 5111 2705 8863

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

UNITE		UNFILLED	VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGE	OOM	Level		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
986 987 988 989 990	) 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	Grand Filler
1989	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
990	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	-3·7	-10·2	174-3	-7·5	171·9	-11·5	127·5	-6·8
991	Jan	143·8	15·1	0·4	197·3	3-6	182·2	-7⋅8	130·9	-6·1
	Feb	146·9	3·1	4·8	161·6	-6-6	161·2	-11⋅0	117·3	-8·2
	Mar	143·5	-3·4	4·9	165·1	-3-1	169·1	-0⋅9	124·8	-0·9
	Apr	125·1	-18·4	-6·2	185-8	-3·8	201-6	6·5	149·9	6·3
	May	110·6	-14·5	-12·1	184-4	7·6	200-8	13·2	149·2	10·7
	June	102·6	-8·0	-13·6	163-1	-0·6	171-3	0·8	125·6	0·3
	July	103·9	1·3	-7·1	165-2	-6·9	163·2	-12·8	123·3	-8·9
	Aug	108·6	4·7	-0·7	166-3	-6·0	161·3	-13·2	117·9	-10·4

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies 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

										366	Solia	ily at	ajusi		THOUSAND
		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
1989	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
1990	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
1991	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
	May	26·7	8·8	2·9	8·5	8·1	6·6	8·1	14·5	6·4	7·1	17·6	106·4	4·1	110·6
	June	23·1	7·0	2·8	7·1	8·2	5·9	7·3	13·5	5·9	6·9	17·5	98·2	4·4	102·6
	July	26·1	8·5	· 2·5	7·7	7·6	6·3	7·3	14·3	5·6	6·6	16·0	99·8	4·2	103-9
	Aug	28·5	8·8	2·9	8·8	8·0	6·7	7·2	14·4	5·8	6·6	15·5	104·3	4·3	108-7

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

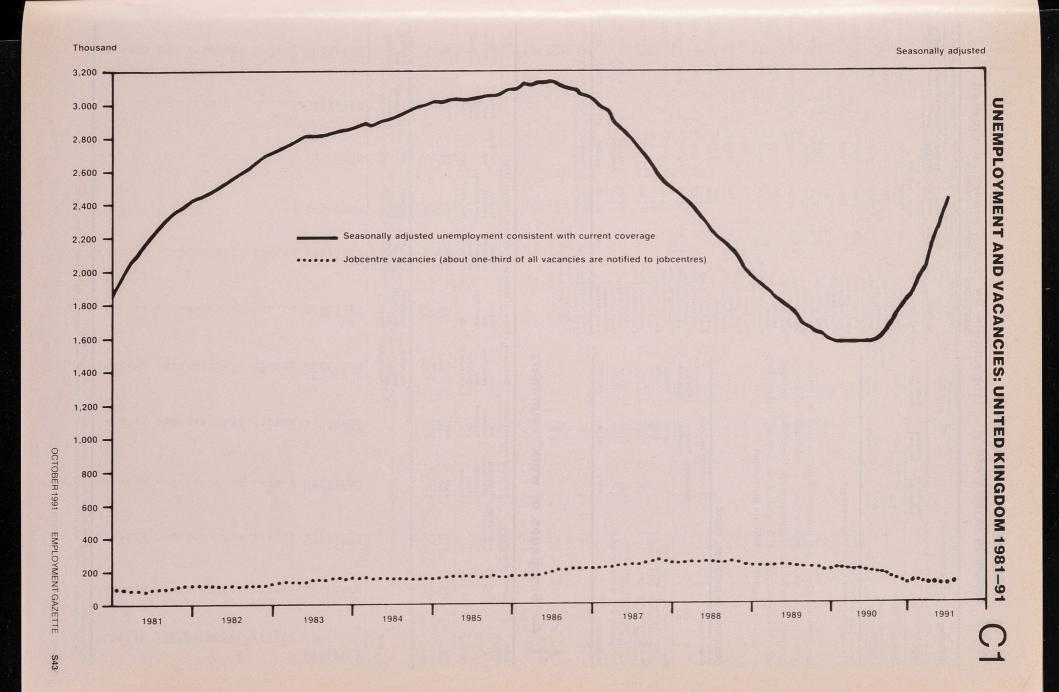
PR Provisional Revised. P Provisional.
\* First estimates as at September 1, 1991; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 18,000 in August.
† Figures are based on reports (ES955s) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 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 1990 edition of Employment Gazette (p 450-454).

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

									2023				T	HOUSAND
	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
Vacancies at jobcentr	es: total † 70·8 90·7 95·1 71·7 47·6	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 )		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		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		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 )		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 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
1991 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
May	28·6	8·7	3·2	11·2	7-7	7·0	8·1	15·5	6·5	8·0	18·5	114·3	3·2	117·5
June	29·6	8·2	3·6	10·9	8-3	6·7	8·1	15·3	6·7	8·6	18·8	116·6	3·5	120·1
July	28·4	7·7	3·2	9·4	7·3	6·3	7·1	14·1	6·1	7·7	17·1	106·8	3·1	109·9
Aug	28·3	7·2	3·1	8·9	7·0	6·5	7·3	14·4	5·9	7·2	16·3	104·7	2·9	107·7
Vacancies at careers 1986 ) 1987 ) Annual 1988 ) averages 1989 )	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
1990 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
1991 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	8·9
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
May	3·7	2·0	0·5	0·6	1.5	0·5	0·8	1·1	0·3	0·2	0·8	9·9	0·3	10·2
June	4·9	2·5	0·4	0·6	1.5	0·6	0·7	1·0	0·4	0·2	0·9	11·2	0·3	11·5
July	4·5	2·4	0·4	0·6	1·5	0·5	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·8	10·2	0-3	10·5
Aug	3·9	2·2	0·3	0·5	1·5	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·1	0·7	9·1	0-2	9·3

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.

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



#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

#### Stoppages: July 1991

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	42	9,000	52,000
of which, stoppages:  Beginning in month  Continuing from earlier months	24 18	5,100* 3,900**	22,000 30,000

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1991 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months	to July 1991	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	118	48,700	283.000
extra-wage and fringe benefits	18	4.300	12,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	16	3,100	23,000
Redundancy questions	62	61,500	175,000
Trade union matters	13	1.600	7,000
Working conditions and supervision	50	32,800	62,000
Manning and work allocation	105	23,400	91,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	57	12,100	45,000
All causes	439	187,500	697,000

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to July	1990	12 mon	ths to July	1991
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing	•	-	-	2	100	‡
Coal extraction	110	22,400	57,000	44	4,900	33,000
Coke, mineral oil						
and natural gas	1	200	1,000	4	16,600	35,000
Electricity, gas, other						
energy and water	5	8,900	13,000	1	800	1,000
Metal processing			40.000	•	000	0.000
and manufacture	8	1,000	18,000	2	600	2,000
Mineral processing			=		200	11 000
and manufacture	12	2,100	5,000	4	900	11,000
Chemicals and man-				4	300	
made fibres	2	300	\$		900	15 000
Metal goods nes	17	2,100	25,000	9	11.000	15,000 81,000
Engineering	57	17,000	156,000	36	9,500	11,000
Motor vehicles	57	72,100	575,000	16	9,500	11,000
Other transport	10	10 100	585.000	15	11,900	43,000
equipment	19	19,400	365,000	15	11,900	43,000
Food, drink and	12	5,500	70.000	7	3.000	5.000
tobacco	5	1.300	3.000	2	100	1,000
Textiles	9	2.100	21,000	3	400	1,000
Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden	9	2,100	21,000	3	400	*
furniture	3	200	1,000	1	†	1
Paper, printing and	3	200	1,000		1	
publishing	11	2.800	35.000	3	200	1,000
Other manufacturing		2,000	00,000	•	200	1,000
industries	11	1,800	16,000	3	1.000	5.000
Construction	18	7.200	35.000	18	7,800	18,000
Distribution, hotels	10	7,200	00,000	,,,		
and catering, repairs	7	2.900	8,000	4	1,000	14,000
Transport services		2,000	0,000			
and communication	98	63,400	158.000	84	23,600	92,000
Supporting and misc.		00,100	100,000			
transport services	7	5.200	25,000	2	200	1,000
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business						
services and leasing	2	900	1,000	3	900	3,000
Public administration.						
education and						
health services	173	103,200	784,000	157	89,000	304,000
Other services	7	1,200	19,000	16	2,800	21,000
All industries						
and services	644**	343,400	261,000	439**	187,500	697,000

\*\* 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 workers involved.

‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

# 4.2 Stoppages of work\*\*: summary

United	Number of s	stoppages	Number of wo	rkers (Thou)	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)										
Kingdom SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services				
1979 1980 1981 1982	2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	4,586 830* 1.512 2,101*	4,608 834 * 1,513 2,103 *	29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	128 166 237 374	20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	109 44 39 66	834 281 86 44	1,419 253 359 1,675	6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697				
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal,coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71-79)	All other industries and services				
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	1,352 1,206 887 1,053 1,004 770 693 620	1,364 1,221 903 1,074 1,016 781 701 630	573 - 1,436 - 643 - 538 - 884 - 759 - 727 - 285	574 * 1,464	3.754 27,135 6.402 1.920 3.546 3.702 4.128 1.903	591 22,484 4,143 143 217 222 52 94	1,420 2,055 590 895 458 1,456 655 953	32 66 31 38 50 90 16 24	68 334 50 33 22 17 128 14	295 666 197 190 1,705 1,490 625 177	1,348 1,530 1,391 622 1,095 428 2,652 641				
1989 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	58 58 69 49 43 21	89 67 78 61 55 36	389 6 26 61 26 8	479 23 26 68 45 51	2,424 99 71 162 341 297	10 4 4 3 8 1	22 22 16 38 228 143	2 1 — — —	29 — 14 9 5	339 15 5 2 8 12	2,022 58 32 110 92 141				
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	45 66 66 53 53 57 55 55 41 61 41 27	55 78 95 71 71 73 67 69 59 77 62 45	45 24 19 53 23 20 16 25 15 18 18	58 46 49 57 28 32 19 26 16 19 20	443 515 236 112 131 150 55 67 35 54 65	1 5 13 4 2 5 9 36 5 5 6 3	273 347 104 56 77 45 10 5 8 10	1 2 17 1 1 1 1 1	4 1 1 1 1 1 5	3 8 26 7 25 60 13 6 1 9	165 154 73 42 26 38 21 19 19 29 26 28				
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	18 25 32 35 40 26 24	30 34 44 45 55 44 42	6 14 40 10 19 6 6	8 16 41 36 21 9	44 35 56 102 96 50 52	5 4 1 — 2 —	2 3 5 10 46 33 14		4 3 2 	2 4 2 2 31 2 13	31 25 46 88 17 14 23				

Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

See 'Definitions and Conventions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures from 1990 are provisional.

# Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e									ion industrias 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	ndustries is 6-9)		
SIC 1980	Actual	Season	ally adjus	ted	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed
			Per cer over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cen over pre 12 mon				Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths
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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104-2 104-9 106-0	104·6 105·6 105·8	8·8 10·1 8·4	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 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 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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	111·0 112·9 114·3	111-8 112-2 113-5	9·0 8·8 8·5	9 1/4 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	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	112-7 113-9 116-8	113·2 114·7 116·8	8·1 8·4 10·6	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	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 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4
Apr May June	117-3 118-5 120-5	117·4 118·7 119·8	9·3 10·3 10·5	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120·8 123·0 125·1	121·2 122·4 124·1	9·2 9·7 9·9	9 1/4 9 1/2 9 1/2	121·6 123·7 125·2	122-4 122-9 124-4	9·5 9·5 9·6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120·9 123·0 126·3	121·5 123·1 124·5	8·3 9·2 10·5	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1991 Jan Feb Mar	124·3 124·7 127·5	125·7 126·4 127·5	9·2 9·3 8·7	9 ½ 9 ¼ 9	123·4 124·3 126·1	123·9 125·2 126·0	9·5 9·2 7·9	9 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ½	124·3 125·2 126·8	124-7 126-0 126-6	9·8 9·6 8·4	9 ½ 9 9	123·8 123·8 127·6	125-3 125-2 127-6	8-8 8-9 8-9	9 ½ 9 8 ¾ .
Apr May Jun	127-4 128-1 129-2	127-5 128-3 128-4	8-6 8-1 7-2	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8	128·0 127·7 129·7	128·5 127·7 128·0	9·3 8·3 7·9	8 ½ 8 ¾ 8 ¼	128-6 129-2 130-3	128·8 129·7 128·7	9·5 9·4 7·9	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	126·1 127·1 127·9	126·4 127·5 128·1	7·8 7·2 6·7	8 ½ 8 7 ½
Jul P	130-4	129.0	7-6	7 1/2	129-9	128-6	7.5	8	130-7	129-2	7.8	8 1/4	129-5	128-0	7.5	7 1/4

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 News Brief, page 364, in the June 1991 *Employment Gazette*.

<sup>\*</sup> Icludes 5,000 directly involved.
\*\* Includes 1,400 involved for the first time in the month.

## EARNINGS 5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN 1988=100	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	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
1990 Jan	104·3	124-7	123·1	112-6	111·5	112·6	115·7	114·4	113-5	109·3	115·3	112·7	112·7
Feb	103·8	124-5	118·2	113-3	104·9	114·4	117·2	116·2	115-4	109·4	118·1	113·3	114·1
Mar	108·1	124-5	120·4	114-8	107·9	115·7	117·7	118·9	118-4	122·8	123·8	115·5	115·4
Apr	110·8	124-2	121·6	116·3	121·2	117·9	120·2	116·9	116·2	122·0	121·7	116·1	120·5
May	110·6	121-7	123·3	118·7	109·4	119·3	120·9	118·4	117·9	118·4	125·3	117·0	122·3
June	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
1991 Jan	118·7	137·8	139·6	125·7	123-2	122·3	126·3	124·2	123·6	124·5	135·0	119-9	127·0
Feb	122·0	141·0	131·5	127·8	114-9	121·9	129·7	126·6	125·3	124·8	132·4	121-8	128·4
Mar	120·9	142·7	136·0	126·4	116-9	122·2	135·4	127·8	127·3	124·9	135·7	122-0	131·3
Apr	129·9	139·3	140·0	127·8	127·2	123·7	129·9	129·1	127·1	139·4	139·2	122-6	135·5
May	126·4	140·6	140·8	140·9	119·5	125·8	130·7	129·2	129·4	126·7	133·2	123-9	135·9
Jun	127·1	142·2	141·7	129·0	119·8	128·0	131·6	131·6	132·1	131·2	135·5	124-4	135·5
Jul P		139.7	144-8	133-3	129.0	127-4	132-3	131.5	130-5	131-1	136-1	126.0	134.9

\* 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.

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (not seasonally adjusted) 5.3

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
123·1	121·9	118·0	122-9	131·9	125·5	124-3	125·9	134·9	126·9	123-5	130·7	127·5	Mar
124·5	122-6	119·1	123·7	133·4	124·3	125·0	126·5	126·8	125·7	126·4	129·7	127·4	Apr
126·7	123-6	120·1	125·6	132·1	124·8	127·6	126·8	127·6	127·5	127·9	130·6	128·1	May
129·7	125-8	122·5	127·9	137·4	125·7	129·8	125·7	129·4	126·9	129·1	132·3	129·2	Jun
132-2	125-3	123-4	126-9	137.4	125.4	129-1	127-9	129-1	131.8	133-6	130.7	130-4	Jul P

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

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry †

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
Class	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adult Weekly earnings 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	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 1989 1990	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 add Weekly earnings 1994 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 1989 1990	38·8 38·5 38·9 39·0 39·4 39·6 39·2	38·5 38·4 38·1 38·8 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	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 ra 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	146-47 156-17 168-55 178-69 192-27 209-25 227-61	£ 108-56 118-15 124-66 135-89 143-59 153-67 167-59
Hours worked 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	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 1989 1990	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	Manufacturing 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	336-1 336-4 399-4 424-7 466-8 484-8 561-6	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	179-22 192-65 208-03 221-48 236-44 261-48 294-48	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 illuustrie	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	MANUFACT	URING INDUS	TRIES .			ALL INDUST	RIES AND SE	RVICES		
	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly ear	nings (£)	Weekly earn	ings (£)	Hours	Hourly earn	nings (£)
			excluding affected b	those whose p	ay was			excluding affected b	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		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ADULTS										
Manual occupations 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	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 1990	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 40·6 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	255.1	202.0	42'4	0.09	6.01	256.0	203.1	40.5	0.37	6.34
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	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 1988 1989	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 1988 1988 1989	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 1988 1989 1990	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 37·5 37·6 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 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 1986 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

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufactu	iring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and	Whole ed	onomy
SIC 1980 1985 = 100			Per cent change from a year earlier				construction industries		Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	80·1 87·5 91·2 91·7 94·5 100·0 104·0 105·9 108·6 113·6 123·7	22·3 9·3 4·2 0·5 3·1 5·8 4·0 1·8 2·5 4·6 8·9	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 94-9 100-0 105-4 110-4 118-2 129-4 142-7	22·7 9·6 4·8 3·8 4·6 5·4 5·4 4·7 7·1 9·5 10·3
	1985 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 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104·9 104·0 104·0 103·1	8-3 5-8 3-0 7	:: :: ::	::			103-8 105-1 105-8 106-9	6·1 6·7 4·4 4·4
	1987 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105·8 105·4 105·5 106·9	.9 1.3 1.4 3.7					107·9 109·7 110·7 113·2	3·9 4·4 4·6 5·9
	1988 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107·8 109·3 108·0 109·2	1·9 3·7 2·4 2·2		  	:: ::		114·7 117·0 119·1 122·1	6·3 6·7 7·6 7·9
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110·4 112·9 114·3 116·7	2·4 3·3 5·8 6·9		::			124·7 128·2 130·8 133·9	8·7 9·6 9·8 9·7
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	119·2 120·7 124·7 130·1	8·0 6·9 9·1 11·5	::	··· ··· ···			137·0 140·4 145·2	9·9 9·5 11·0
	1991 Q1 Q2	132·2 133·7	10·9 10·8		 			148·1 150·6	10·6 10·0
	1989 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	111.3 112.4 113.0 113.5 113.7 115.6 116.1 116.9 117.2	2·4 1·9 3·8 4·2 5·3 5·1 7·1 7·4 7·1 6·1		     				
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	118·3 119·3 120·0 120·2 120·4 121·5 122·8 124·5 127·0 128·2 130·8	7·9 8·3 7·8 6·9 6·5 7·3 8·2 9·5 9·9 10·4 11·9						    
	Dec 1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	131-4 131-0 133-2 132-4 135-4 133-5 132-3 131-1	12·1 10·8 11·7 10·3 12·6 10·9 8·9 6·8		., ., ., ., ., .,		    		
hree months ending:	1989 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov	110-4 111-3 112-2 112-9 113-2 113-5 114-3 115-1 116-2 116-7	2-4 1-9 2-7 3-3 4-4 4-9 5-8 6-5 7-2 6-9		     	      			      
	1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	117-5 118-3 119-2 119-8 120-2 120-7 121-6 122-9 124-7 126-6 128-7 130-1	7·0 7·4 8·0 7·7 7·1 6·9 7·4 8·3 9·1 9·9 10·7 11·5			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	131·1 131·9 132·2 133·7 133·8 133·7 132·3	11.6 11.5 10.9 11.5 11.3 10.8 8.8						  

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

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, "Wages and salaries per unit of output."

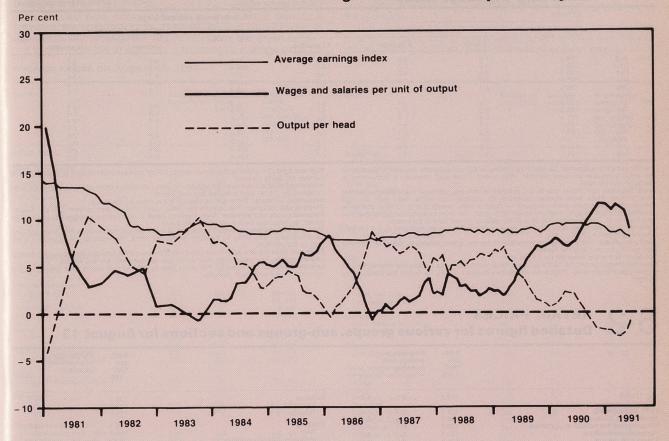
**EARNINGS** Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

														THOUSAND
	Great Britain	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Spain	Sweden	United States
	(1) (2)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	91·7 100·0 107·7 116·3 126·1 137·2 150·1	96 100 102 104 105 111 116	96 100 103 106 111 117 123	95·3 100·0 104·8 114·5 122·0 127·7 133·8	94·6 100·0 104·3 107·2 110·5 114·7 119·9	96 100 104 108 113 117 123	83 100 113 124 146 176	92 100 107 113 118 124	90·2 100·0 104·8 111·6 118·4 125·6 134·7	97·0 100·0 101·6 103·1 107·8 114·0 120·1	95 100 102 103 104 106 109	90·9 100·0 110·9 119·3 127·0 136·3 148·2	93·0 100·0 107·4 114·3 123·4 135·7 148·5	1985 = 100 96 100 102 104 107 110 114
Quarterly averages 1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	133-0 136-3 138-4 141-1	109 110 110 116	115 116 117 120	124·8 128·0 128·2 129·9	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	111-6 113-0 114-4 115-4	105 106 106 106	132·9 133·4 136·2 141·9	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	113 116 115 120	121 123 123 126	131·0 134·1 134·3 135·9	117·7 119·4 120·6 121·7	119 124 125 126	201 207 	125 128 129	131·4 133·6 135·8 137·9	116·7 120·7 118·1 121·8	107 109 110 109	145·8 145·7 147·9 152·7	144·4 149·6 149·1 150·9	112 113 114 115
1991 Q1 Q2	157·8 161·6	119	129	136-1	123-1	126 132			141.7	121·1 125·6	111	::	152-5	116 117
Monthly 1989 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	   	135·1 137·3 138·3 138·5 140·9	110 111 110 111 112
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	142-9 144-8 147-4 148-8 149-7 150-9 151-3 153-2 153-0 154-5 156-6	113  116  115 	121 121 122 122 123 123 123 123 124 125 126 127	131·3 130·3 131·5 133·4 134·7 136·4 132·4 134·2 135·1 137·6	117-7  119-4  120-6 	120  121  125  126		125  128  129	131·3 131·4 131·5 131·5 134·5 134·8 135·8 135·8 135·9 135·9 138·7 139·0	119-4 114-6 116-0 117-0 118-0 127-0 118-5 116-6 119-2 119-7 121-5 124-0	107 107 107 109 109 109 110 110 110 109 109		140·5 145·7 146·9 149·7 149·3 149·9 147·5 149·9 149·3 149·9 153·5	111 112 113 113 113 114 114 115 115 115 115
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	156·4 158·0 159·0 162·2 161·2 161·5 162·3	119	128 129 130 130 130	136-1 135-5 136-7 139-9	123-1	127			141·6 141·7 142·0	121·0 121·4 120·9 121·5 122·7 132·6	110 111 111 111 111 112		151-5 152-1 153-7 153-9	116 116 116 116 117 117
Increases on a	year ea	arlier												
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	9 9 8 8 8 8 9 9	4 4 2 2 1 6 5	4 4 3 3 5 5 5	5 5 5 9 7 5 5	8 6 4 3 3 4 5	3 4 4 4 5 4 5	26 20 13 10 18 21	11 9 7 6 4 5	11 11 5 6 6 6	321565	1 5 2 1 1 2 3	10 11 8 6 7 9	10 8 7 6 8 10 9	4 4 2 2 3 3 4
Quarterly averages 1989 Q3 Q4	9	5	5	4 4	4 4	4 4	21 20	5 5	6 7	6 5	1	6	10 10	3 3
1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 10 10	4 5 5 3	5655	5 5 5 5	4 4 5 5	4 6 6 6	20 20 	4 6 5	7 7 7 7	5 7 3 6	2 3 4 3	10 9 9 8	10 10 9 8	3 4 4 4
1991 Q1 Q2	9	5	7	4	5	6		::	8	4 4	4		6	4 4
Monthly 1989 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	9999988	5  5  6	5565567	5 4 4 4 4 4	 4  4	4  4		5   5 	6 6 6 6 7 7	6 7 5 5 4 5 7	2 1 1 1 1 1		10 10 11 11 11 10 10	3 3 4 4 3 3 3
1990 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8 8 11 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	 4  5   5	556566655556	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 5 5	5 3 6 6		 4  6 	8 8 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7	6 4 4 4 5 11 5 1 5 6 5 6	2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3		10 10 9 11 9 11 9 9 8 8 8	234445434544
1991 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	9 9 8 9 8 8 8	5  	6 `7 7 7 6	4 4 4 5 	5   	6   	··· ··· ··· ··· ··		8 8 8 	1 6 4 4 4 4	3 4 4 2 3	   	8 4 5 3 	5 4 3 3 4 3

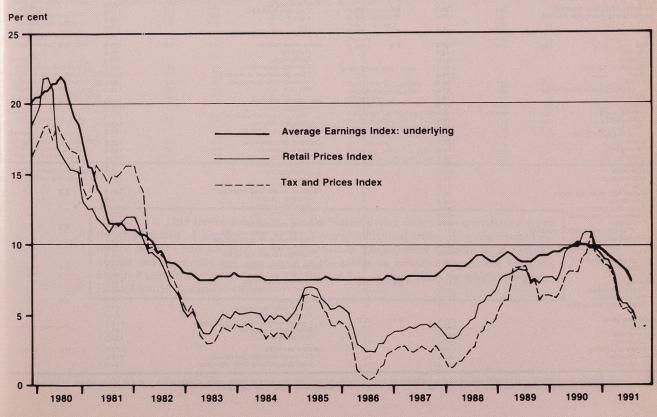
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Males only. 4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings.

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



## Earnings and prices: whole economy—increases over previous year



## RETAIL PRICES

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

(Source	Central	Statistical	Office
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		All items				All items except se	easonal foods	
		Index Jan 13 1987 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13	Percentage cha	inge over
			1 month	6 months	12 months	1987 = 100	1 month	6 months
1990	Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	128·1 129·3 130·3 130·0 129·9	1·0 0·9 0·8 -0·2 -0·1	6.6 6.5 4.2 3.0 2.5	10-6 10-9 10-9 9-7 9-3	128·5 129·8 130·7 130·4 130·2	0.9 1.0 0.7 -0.2 -0.2	6-8 6-9 4-5 3-2 2-6
1991	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	130·2 130·9 131·4 133·1 133·5 134·1 133·8 134·1	0·2 0·5 0·4 1·3 0·3 0·4 -0·2	2-7 2-2 1-6 2-1 2-7 3-2 2-8 2-4	9-0 8-9 8-2 6-4 5-8 5-8 5-5 4-7	130-4 131-1 131-6 133-3 133-8 134-3 134-2 134-4	0·2 0·5 0·4 1·3 0·4 0·4 -0·1	2-4 2-0 1-4 2-0 2-6 3-1 2-9 2-5

The rise in the index between July and August reflected higher food prices. Household goods were also more expensive as some summer sales ended. There was, however, a further drop in mortgage interest rates.

Food: Seasonal food prices rose by 3-7 per cent on average. Although many fresh vegetables were cheaper there were notable increases for potatoes and some fresh fruit. Amongst non-seasonal foods there were increases for cheese, milk, sweets and chocolates and some processed foods while pork, lamb and poultry fell in price. The index for all non-seasonal food rose by 0-4 per cent. The index for food as a whole rose by 0-9 per cent in the month.

Catering: Price increases throughout this group meant that the index increased by 0-4 per cent between July and August.

Catering: Price increases throughout this group meant that the index increased by 0-4 per cent between July and August.

Alcoholic drinks: There were price increases across this group, notably for pub beer. Its index rose by 0-4 per cent over the month.

Tobacco: The group index fell by 0-1 per cent.

Housing: Housing costs fell by 0-7 per cent in the month mainly as a result of further reductions in mortgage interest rates. There were also some increases, notably for repairs and maintenance charges.

Fuel and light: The index for this group rose by 0-3 per cent in August, reflecting the end of some

Fuel and right: I he index for this group rose by 0-5 per cent in August, rehecung the end of some summer discounts for coal.

Household goods: Price rises throughout the group, as many sales ended, meant that it's index increased by 1-1 per cent between July and August.

Household services: There was no change in the index for this group.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group rose by 0-2 per cent between July and August.

Personal goods and services: There were increases across this group, especially for chemists goods. Its index rose by 0-4 per cent in the month.

Motoring expenditure: Increases in the cost of motor vehicle maintenance and in second hand car prices were partly offset by the effect of cheaper petrol. The index for the group as a whole rose by 0-2 per cent.

car prices were party onserty the conservations of 0.2 per cent.

Fares and other travel costs: There was a rise of 0.4 per cent in the index for this group in August.

Leisure goods: The group index rose by 0.2 per cent between July and August.

Leisure services: The index for this group rose by 0.3 per cent mainly as a result of higher entertaiment and recreation charges.

## RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 13

Index Percentage

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	change ov (months)			Index Jan 1987	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		=100	1	12
ALL ITEMS	134-1	0.2	4.7	Tobacco	133-2		15.7
Food and catering	129.7	0.7	6.6	Cigarettes Tobacco	133-9		16
Alcohol and tobacco	139-6	0.4	13-5	TODACCO	128-6		14
Housing and household expenditure	140.9	-0.1	-1.1	Housing	156-1	-0.7	-8.2
Personal expenditure	122-7	0.3	4.7	Rent	156-4		12
Travel and leisure	130-9	0.2	7.8	Mortgage interest payments	190-0		-13
		,		Rates and community charges	120-9		-30
All items excluding seasonal food	134-4	0.1	4.6	Water and other payments	174-1		17
All items excluding food	135-6	0-1	4.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	138-1		11
Seasonal food	121.6	3.7	8.4	Do-it yourself materials	138-1		11
Food excluding seasonal	127-3	0.4	4.9	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	195-4		9
All items such disc been in				Fuel and Light	127-6	0.3	7.6
All items excluding housing	129-8	0.5	7.9	Coal and solid fuels	111-0		7
All items exc mortgage interest	131-4	0.4	6.2	Electricity	139-6		11
Consumer durables				Gas	119-5		6
Consumer durables	113-9	0.6	2.9	Oil and other fuels	112-5		-13
Food	126-4	0.9	5.3	Household goods	123-8	1:1	
Bread	132.0	0.9	9	Furniture		121	7.0
Cereals	133-0		6	Furnishings	123·4 122·0		5
Biscuits and cakes	130-6		8	Electrical appliances			5
Beef	124.3		1	Other household equipment	110·8 129·8		5
Lamb	96.9		-11	Household consumables	138-3		8
of which, home-killed lamb	93.8			Pet care			11
Pork	118.8		-12	i ci care	118-4		7
Bacon	127.9		-6 -1	Household services	130-2	0.0	9.0
Poultry	113.9			Postage	130-2		16
Other meat	124.0		-4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	117-4		11
Fish	128-2		3 7	Domestic services	143-6		10
of which, fresh fish	139-1		5	Fees and subcriptions	135-9		6
Butter	122-1		-1	Clothing and footwear			
Oil and fats	125-4		6		115-8	0.2	1.8
Cheese	122.0		1	Men's outerwear Women's outerwear	116.6		2
Eggs	106.0		-10		105-1		-3
Milk fresh	133-2		-10	Children's outerwear	116.6		0
Milk products	134.5		5	Other clothing	128.7		8
Tea	151.0			Footwear	121.8		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	90.6		12	Personal goods and services	135-9	0.4	9.7
Soft drinks	145.4		5	Personal articles	111-9	0.4	3
Sugar and preserves	139.5		7	Chemists' goods	140-1		11
Sweets and chocolates	117.7			Personal services	158-1		15
Potatoes	139-2		8 23				
of which, unprocessed potatoes	141.7		40	Motoring expenditure	132-5	0.2	7.3
Vegetables	111.0		1	Purchase of motor vehicles	125.4		5
of which, other fresh vegetables	101.4		-2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	143-1		10
Fruit	140.4		16	Petrol and oil	133-1		8
of which, fresh fruit	145-1		18	Vehicles tax and insurance	144-5		12
Other foods	130.7		8	Fares and other travel costs	137-2	0-4	9.9
				Rail fares	141-2		10
Catering	141-2	0.4	10-6	Bus and coach fares	146.0		16
Restaurant meals	141.6		10	Other travel costs	128-0		6
Canteen meals	141.7		12	Leisure goods			
Take-aways and snacks	140-4		10	Audio-visual equipment	118-2	0.2	5-1
				Records and tapes	87.0		-2 7
Alcoholic drink	142-6	0.4	12-5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	107-8		
Beer	146-1		13	Books and newspapers	119-1		4 9
on sales	147-8		13	Gardening products	143.0		9
off sales	134.0		11		133-2		1
Wines and spirits	137-5		12	Leisure services	140-1	0.3	12-3
on sales	142-4		13	Television licences and rentals	116.7		6
off sales	133-9		11	Entertainment and other recreation	154-6		15

Notes: 1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. (See general notes under table 6-7.)

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on August 13 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below. It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets

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

## Average prices on August 13, 1991

Item†	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							
Beef: home-killed Best beef mince Topside	401 400	161 265	118–199 199–309	Soft 500g tub Low fat spread	367 370	46 46	34– 82 42– 49
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak * Stewing steak	326 392 403	192 380 175	166–212 318–400 149–208	Other fats Lard, per 250g	382	18	16– 20
Lamb: home-killed	400	173	143 200	Cheese Cheddar type	381	156	119–199
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	387 371 376	201 93 168	178–250 78–129 148–199	Eggs Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen	332 279	113 94	108–136 88–116
Lamb: imported (frozen) Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	251 294	180 150	149–209 99–186	Milk Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	419 396	33 32	28– 33 27– 32
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off)	327	146	99–196	Tea loose, per 125g	389	61	46– 79
Belly * Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	381 400 331	112 181 147	89–129 119–199 128–179	Tea bags, per 250g  Coffee	405	154	78–159
Bacon Streaky	366	129	109–155	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	802 365	130 126	99–159 89–159
Gammon * Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	351 301 308	236 220 202	180–269 149–259 169–230	Sugar Granulated, per kg	403	66	66- 69
Ham				Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	372	77	65– 99	White Red	165 86	18 20	10- 28 12- 24
Sausages Pork	407	108	89–135	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	0 390	0 54	0 45– 65
Beef Canned meats	318	103	79–119	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower, each	282 342	37 27 44	24– 55 19– 49
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can Corned beef, 12oz can	226 242	55 102	45– 63 89–109	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions	367 0 383 391	0 24 35	39- 54 0 16- 29 20- 49
Chicken: roasting, oven ready Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled 3lb,	339 358	72 108	59– 83 84–145	Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each Lettuce - iceberg	402 382 385	33 50 57	27- 36 44- 60 45- 69
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	318	282	240–325	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking	298	65	45– 99
Mackerel, whole Kippers, with bone	213 323	104 115	75–139 99–189	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges, each	380 273 381	67 59 21	55– 75 49– 69 12– 26
Canned fish Red salmon, half size	233	148	129–169	Bananas Grapes	404 370	56 107	44– 59 59–145
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	394 354	54 70	47- 70 65- 78	Items other than food			
White loaf, unsliced, 400g Brown loaf, sliced, small Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	384 376 334	46 48 73	43– 52 44– 51 66– 79	Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip	755 766 774	127 141 98	110–140 124–155 85–110
Flour Self raising, per 1-5kg	245	63	49– 68	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	770 5,080 376	97 191 599	85–110 160–202 475–740
Butter Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	362 357 350	63 58 70	56- 72 58- 62 69- 75	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre Super unleaded petrol, per litre	430 584 512 585 280	816 50 44 47 49	660–980 48– 51 43– 45 45– 48 48– 50

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.

## RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM ALL All items All items

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL	All items except	All items except			Nationalise industries	ed	Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic drink
		food	seasonal food					All	Seasonal † food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	umk
Weights 1974 1975 1976 1977 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	747 768 772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	951·2–925 961·9–966 958·0–960 953·3–955 966·5–969 964·0–966 966·8–969 969·2–971 965·7–967 971·5–974 960·1–968	3 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 9 6 1 7		80 77 90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Ja 86	ov an	253 232 228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1 39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9 26·8-29·7	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3 186·0–188·8 200·3–202·8 199·5–202·6 196·0–198·6 180·9–183·6 176·2–178·9 171·7–173·6 174·5–177·1 167·1–169·8	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	70 82 81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1986	1,000	815	973-3–976	-0		83 Feb-No 60 Dec-Ja	ov an	185	24:0-26.7	158-3-161-0	44	82
1974 ) 1975 ) 1976 ) 1977 ) 1977 ) 1978 ) 1979 ) 1979 ) 1980 ) 1981 ) 1982 ) 1983 ) 1984 ) 1984 ) 1985 )	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	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 211·1 224·5 244·7 276·9 282·8 319·0 314·1 336·0	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 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10 1985 Jan 15 1986 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	All items except	All items except	All items except	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
		food	seasonal food †	housing	mortgage interest	industries '	••	All	Seasonal †	Non- seasonal † food		
1988 1989 1990 1991	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	837 846 842 849	975 977 976 976	840 825 815 808	958 940 925 924	54 46 —	141 135 132 128	163 154 158 151	25 23 24 24	138 131 134 127	50 49 47 47	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 Aug 15 Sept 12	115·8 116·6	116·9 117·6	116·2 117·0	111·8 112·5	113·4 114·1	116·8 116·9	106·7 107·9	110·6 111·3	100·8 100·7	112·3 113·2	117·4 118·0	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	Ξ	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	=	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
1991 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	<u> </u>	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

† 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.

## General index of retail prices 6.4

(Source: C	Central Statis	tical Office)	ENERGICAL SECTION OF THE SECTION OF		Gene	rai illuex	or retail	orices C	, ,
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services		
43 46 46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	124 108 112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	52 53 56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	64 70 75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69	91 89 84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74	63 71 74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76	135 149 140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	54 52 57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1978 1988 1983 1983	7 3 9 9
37 40	153 153	65 62	65 63	75 75	77 81	156 157	62 58	1985 1986	5
115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5 584-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	107-9 131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2 243-8 250-4 256-7 263-9 266-7	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8 214.6 222.9 229.2	111-2 138-6 161-3 188-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6 364-7 392-2 409-2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 400-5	Annual averages	( 1974 ( 1975 ( 1976 ( 1977 ( 1977 ( 1978 ( 1979 ( 1980 ( 1981 ( 1982 ( 1983 ( 1984 ( 1985 ( 1986
124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6 392-1 426-2 450-8 508-1 545-7 602-9	110·3 134·8 154·1 164·3 190·3 237·4 285·0 350·0 348·1 382·6 416·4 463·7 502·4	124.9 168.7 198.8 219.9 233.1 277.1 355.7 401.9 467.0 469.3 487.5 507.0 506.1	118-3 140-8 157-0 175-2 187-3 216-1 231-0 239-5 245-8 252-3 257-7 265-2 265-6	118-6 131-5 148-5 163-6 176-1 197-1 207-5 207-1 210-9 210-4 217-4 225-2 230-8	125.2 152.3 176.2 198.6 216.4 258.8 293.4 312.5 337.4 353.3 378.4 402.9 413.0	130·3 157·0 178·9 198·7 218·5 268·4 299·5 330·5 353·9 370·8 379·6 393·1 399·7	115·8 154·0 166·8 186·6 202·0 246·9 289·2 325·6 337·6 350·6 369·7 383·1 408·8	Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1; Jan 1;	7 1978 5 1979 5 1980 8 1981 2 1982 1 1983 0 1984

602-9	502-4	506-1	20	65·6	230.8	41:	3.0	399.7	408-8		Jan 14 Jan 13	1986
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 *		
36 36 34 32	160 175 185 192	55 54 50 46	74 71 71 71 70	41 41 40 45	72 73 69 63	37 37 39 38	132 128 131 141	23 23 21 20	50 47 48 48	29 29 30 30	1988 1989 1990 1991	
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	137·4	108·7	110·5	112·2	108·7	115·3	114·6	116·1	107-6	115-6	Aug 15	1989
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	
133·2	159·6	123·5	123-2	129·0	119-8	132·9	129·9	134-9	118·1	138·4	May 14	
133·3	158·9	125·7	123-6	129·0	120-0	133·5	130·5	136-5	117·8	139·0	Jun 11	
133·3	157·2	127·2	122·4	130·2	115-6	135·3	132·2	136·7	118·0	139·7	Jul 16	
133·2	156·1	127·6	123·8	130·2	115-8	135·9	132·5	137·2	118·2	140·1	Aug 13	

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*).

133·3 133·8 134·3

129-2 129-8

135·4 135·6

Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11

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

									0080000	(5	Source: Central St	atistical Office
UNITED KINGDOM	All Items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Jan 15	12.0	20.1	20.7	1.7	0.4	10.5	5.8	9.8	13-5	7-3	9.8	12-2
1975 Jan 14	19.9	18-3	18.7	18-2	24.0	10.3	24.9	18-3	18-6	25-2	30-3	15-8
1976 Jan 13	23.4	25.4	23.2	26.1	31.1	22.2	35-1	19.0	10.9	21.6	20-5	33.0
1977 Jan 18	16-6	23.5	17.9	16-6	18-8	14.3	17-8	11.5	12-9	15.7	13.9	8.3
1978 Jan 17	9.9	7.1	15.8	8.8	15.3	6.6	10-6	11.6	10.2	12.7	11-1	11.8
1979 Jan 16	9.3	10.9	9.6	5.3	3.9	15-8	6.0	6-9	7.6	9.0	10-0	8.3
980 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
981 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
982 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
984 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
985 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
986 Jan 14	5.5	3.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	3.6	6-3
1987 Jan 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.0

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3·3	2·9	6·4	3·7	1·4	3·9	-1·7	3·3	5·0	1·1	4·3	5-1	5·1	2·8	3·6
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	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
	May 14	5·8	4·6	11·3	13-2	16-0	-4·3	8·0	7·0	9·4	3·6	9·2	8·8	10·2	5·3	12·2
	Jun 11	5·8	5·8	11·1	13-4	15-9	-5·2	8·4	7·0	9·0	4·1	9·4	8·8	10·3	4·9	12·0
	Jul 16	5·5	5·5	10·7	12-9	15·9	-7·0	9·0	6·7	9·1	2-8	10·2	9·5	10·1	5·3	12·3
	Aug 13	4·7	5·3	10·6	12-5	15·7	-8·2	7·6	7·0	9·0	1-8	9·7	7·3	9·9	5·1	12·3

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	l. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101.1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101.5	107-5	110.7	116-1
1975	121-3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134-0	139-1	144-4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152-3	158-3	161.4	171-3	151-5	157-3	160-5	170.2	151.4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977	179-0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176.8	184-2	187-6	190-8
1978	197-5	202.5	205-1	207-1	195.8	200.9	203-6	205.9	194-6	199-3	202.4	205-3
1979	214-9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213-4	219-3	231.1	238-5	211-3	217-7	233-1	239-8
1980	250.7	262-1	268-9	275.0	248-9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249.6	261-6	267-1	271.8
1981	283-2	292-1	297-2	304-5	280-3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279-3	289-8	295.0	300.5
1982	314-2	322.4	323.0	327-4	311.8	319-4	319-8	324-1	305.9	314-7	316-3	320.2
1983	331.1	334-3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323-2	328-7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353-8	357.5	343-8	351.4	351-3	355-1	337.5	344-3	345.3	348-5
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369-0	368-7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362-6	365-3
1986	378-4	382-8	382-6	384-3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372-2	375-3
								002 0			O, LL	
1987 January	386.5				384-2				377-8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
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	127.4	1.00		123.7	128.0	120.2	122.0	123.4	128-5	120'3	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.

## RETAIL PRICES Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durat house goods	ehold	Clothing and footwear	Mis- lane goo	ous and	nsport l icles	Serv	rices
INDEX FOR ONI	E-PERSON PENS	SIONER H											JAN 15,	1974 = 100
1983 1984 1985 1986	336-2 352-9 370-1 382-0	300·7 320·2 330·7 340·1	358·2 384·3 406·8 432·7	366·7 386·6 410·2 428·4	441·6 489·8 533·3 587·2	462·3 479·2 502·4 510·4	255·3 263·0 274·3 281·3		215·3 215·5 223·4 231·0	393 417 451 468	·3 438 ·6 458	3.3 3.6	311 321 343 357	3
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438-4	605.5	510.5			231-7					
INDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PEN	SIONER H	OUSEHOLDS											
1983 1984 1985 1986	333·3 350·4 367·6 379·2	296·7 315·6 325·1 334·6	358-2 384-3 406-7 432-9	377·3 399·9 425·5 445·3	440·6 488·5 531·6 584·4	461·2 479·2 503·1 511·3	257-4 264-3 275-8 281-2		223-8 223-9 232-4 239-5	383 405 438 456	8 40 1 42	7.0 9.9	320 331 353 368	·1 ·8
1987 January	384-2	338-8	448.8	456-0	602.3	512-2			240.5					
GENERAL INDE	X OF RETAIL P	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	4·7 2·5	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
	E-PERSON PENS	SIONER H	IOUSEHOLDS					101/1		400.0	100.0	102-8	JAN 13, 103-5	1987 = 10 100·4
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	109·3 116·2 124·8	100.4 103.3 106.1 111.2
INDEX FOR TW	O-PERSON PEN	SIONER I	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 later month Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1987=100) X (Jan 1974=100) %change = - -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 January 1987 index on the 1974 base (394.5), then divide by the June 1986 index (385.8). Subtract 100 from the result and this will show that the index increased by 5.2 per cent between those months.

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

### Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components has been recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and 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

**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

(Source: Central Statistical Office)

	United Kingdom	European Community (12)	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxem- bourg
Annual averages 1985 1986 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	100·0 103·4 107·7 113·0 121·8 133·3	100·0 103·5 106·9 110·7 116·4 123·0	100·0 101·3 102·9 104·1 107·3 111·0	100·0 103·6 107·8 112·7 118·1 121·2	100·0 99·9 100·1 101·4 104·2 107·0	100·0 123·0 143·2 162·5 184·9 222·6	100·0 108·8 114·5 120·0 128·2 136·8	100-0 102-7 105-9 108-7 112-5 116-3	100·0 103·8 107·1 109·4 113·9 117·6	100-0 105-8 110-9 116-5 123-8 131-8	100-0 100-3 100-2 101-7 105-1 109-0
Monthly											
1990 Aug Sep	135·4 136·7	123·7 124·6	111·3 112·4	121·7 122·7	107·1 107·5	224-5 232-3	137·7 139·2	116·9 117·5	118-0	132·5 133·2	109·0 109·7
Oct Nov Dec	137·8 137·4 137·3	125·5 125·6 125·7	113·1 112·7 112·6	122-9 122-8 122-5	108-2 108-0 108-1	237·9 241·3 245·4	140·5 140·2 140·5	118-2 118-0 117-9	118-7	134·3 135·1 135·4	110-8 111-4 111-3
1991 Jan Feb Mar	137·6 138·4 138·9	126·4 126·9R 127·2R	113-4 113-8 113-3	122·5 122·8 123·0	108·8 109·1 109·0	244-9 245-3 249-7	142·2 142·0 142·5	118·4 118·6 118·7	119-6	136-3 137-5 138-3R	111-2 111-4 111-6
Apr May Jun	140·7 141·1 141·8	128-0R 128-4R 128-9P	113-4 113-8 114-3	123·3 124·1 124·4	109-5 109-9 110-5	258·3 259·3 264·3	142·8 143·2 143·6	119·1 119·4 119·7	120-6	138-8R 139-3R 140-0P	111-2 111-7 111-9
Jul Aug	141·5 141·8	129·5P	114-9	124-0	111-5	264-1	145-4	120-2		140-3P	112-5
Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	6-1 3-4 4-2 4-9 7-8	6·1 3·6 3·3 3·6 5·1	4·9 1·3 1·6 1·2 3·1	4·7 3·6 4·1 4·5 4·8	2·2 -0·3 0·3 1·2 2·8	19·3 23·0 16·4 13·5 13·8	7·8 8·8 5·2 4·8 6·8	5·9 2·7 3·1 2·6 3·5 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
1990	9-4	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20-4	6.7	3-4	3.2	0.3	3.7
Monthly  1990 Aug Sep	10·6 10·9	5·9 6·1	3·3 3·7	2-6 3-1	2·8 3·1	21·9 21·8	6·5 6·4	3-5 3-8	2.8	6-7 6-7	3·3 3·7
Oct Nov Dec	10·9 9·7 9·3	6·3 5·9 5·7	4·3 4·0 3·5	2·7 2·2 1·9	3·3 3·0 2·8	22-3 22-9 22-8	7·0 6·7 6·5	3.9 3.5 3.4	2.7	6-8 6-8 6-6	4·2 4·5 4·4
1991 Jan Feb Mar	9·0 8·9 8·2	5·6R 5·5 5·3	3·9 4·0 3·3	2·5 2·6 2·4	2·8 2·7 2·5	21·7 21·8 19·5	6⋅8 6⋅0 5⋅9	3·5 3·5 3·2	2.5	6-3 6-4 6-6R	3·0 3·2 3·5
Apr May Jun	6·4 5·8 5·8	5·0 5·0R 5·1P	2·9 3·2 3·6	2·6 2·5 2·9	2·8 3·0 3·5	21·5 18·4 18·1	5·9 6·2 6·2	3·2 3·2R 3·3	3-1	6-6R 6-7R 6-7P	2·9 3·2 3·3
Jul Aug	5·5 4·7	5·3P	3.8	2.9	4.4	18-3	6-1	3-4		6-6P	3-8

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 Here are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupiers' shelter costs. The owner-occupiers' shelter costs are six—France, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal—which include no direct measure of owner-occupie

## RETAIL PRICES 6.8

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
104·4	173·1	122-4	106·9	113·8	112·8	135·2	136·3	128-1	124-8	1990 Aug
105·3	175·1	123-4	107·9	114·3	112·6	136·5	137·9	128-8	125-2	Sep
105-6	177·0	124·1	109·3	115·0	112-7	137-6	138-8	129-2	126-2	Oct
105-6	178·2	124·4	108·9	116·0	112-3	137-6	139-3	129-1	126-9	Nov
105-4	179·6	124·4	108·8	116·0	112-3	137-2	139-1	129-0	126-8	Dec
106-0	181-4	125·2	109·5	117-0	112·9	137·8	142·4	130·9	130·2	1991 Jan
106-1	184-6	125·4	109·2	118-1	113·7	138·3	146·3	131·6	130·2	Feb
106-8	185-6	125·5	109·7	118-1	114·0	139·3	146·9	131·7	130·7	Mar
107-2	187-1	125-7	110·2	118·4	114·1	139·7	147-7R	132·2	130-7	Apr
107-4	189-5	126-1	110·7	119·4	114·2	139·9	147-8	132·8	131-3	May
107-5	191-1	126-5R	110·3	119·9	114·9	140·0	147-6R	132·7	131-9	Jun
109-0	191-7	126-7	110·5P	119-9	116-3	140-2	147-6	132.7	132-0	Jul Aug
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	ases on a year earlier Annual averages 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989
										Monthly
2·4	12·7	5.6	2·9	6·1	3·2	3.8	11·1	6·2	4·2	1990 Aug
2·7	13·7	6.2	3·0	6·0	3·7	3.9	11·5	5·7	4·3	Sep
2·9	14·4	6·3	3·5	6·4	3.7	4·6	11·3	5-6	4⋅8	Oct
2·9	14·1	6·3	4·2	6·0	3.9	4·5	11·4	5-6	5⋅0	Nov
2·7	13·7	6·1	3·8	5·3	3.5	4·4	10·9	4-9	5⋅0	Dec
3·4	12-9	5·7	4·5	5·5	3·4	4·0	10·0	4·9	6⋅8	1991 Jan
3·1	12-3	5·3	3·9	6·2	3·3	4·0	12·6	5·0	6⋅2	Feb
3·4	12-2	4·9	4·0	5·8	3·5	3·5	9·9	4·8	6⋅3	Mar
3·3	11-8	4·9	3·7	5·8	3·3	3·8	10·7	4·6	6·3	Apr
3·4	12-0	5·0	3·4R	6·3	3·3	3·8	10·1	4·6	6·2	May
3·6R	12-6	4·7	3·6	6·5	3·8	3·5	10·1	4·2	6·3	Jun
4.7	12-1	4-4	3-9P	6.5	3-6	3.5	9.0	4-1	5-8	Jul Aug

1989

1988

1990 1991

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987



OCTOBER 1991

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

25

20

15

10 .

5

## TOURISM 8 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All tourism -related industries
SIC group	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed * 1981	48-0	51.7	1.6	36.4	18-4	156-1
Employees in employment						
1986 Mar June Sept Dec	215·3 229·2 227·7 225·2	249-9 259-8 264-3 263-4	137·1 138·2 138·5 139·2	226-5 270-5 268-4 232-3	322-0 370-9 362-0 331-2	1150·8 1268·6 1260·9 1191·2
1987 Mar June Sept Dec	223-8 240-4 242-2 245-9	257·0 263·1 264·1 274·5	138·4 136·9 139·9 143·3	220-9 265-4 270-1 245-5	328-5 375-1 367-0 348-3	1168·6 1280·9 1283·3 1257·5
1988 Mar June Sept Dec	245-3 265-1 265-9 269-9	274·3 289·3 304·5 313·1	139·3 140·5 139·5 144·9	240-9 281-2 287-3 251-7	352-7 373-5 374-3 346-3	1252-4 1349-7 1371-6 1325-8
1989 Mar June Sept Dec	268·4 290·1 295·3 296·6	316-4 326-2 329-1 336-3	139·9 140·4 143·3 144·5	259-1 301-0 310-6 282-1	343-2 373-3 376-2 335-8	1327-0 1431-0 1454-6 1395-0
1990 Mar June Sept Dec	294·1 306·0 310·1 301·6	326-3 338-8 338-3 333-3	140·9 142·3 144·9 150·0	278·8 317·6 320·8 285·6	337·7 387·4 380·9 346·6	1377·7 1492·1 1495·0 1417·1
1991 Mar	285-1	317-9	145-3	271-2	337-4	1356-9
CHANGES:						
Mar 1990–1991 no.(thousands) Percentage	-9·0 -3·1	-8·3 -2·5	4-4 3-1	-7·6 -2·7	2 1	-20·8 -1·5

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 1990 P 1991
1983 159 1987 200
1984 187 1988 204
1985 190 1989 191
† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.

## TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

		Overseas visito (a)	rs to the UK	UK residents at (b)	proad	Balance (a) less (b)	
982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 P	9 9900 6 9900 6 900 6 900 6 900 6 900 6 900	3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,553 6,260 6,184 6,945 7,784	ar condi-	3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,083 7,280 8,216 9,357 9,916		-452 -87 -49 +571 -530 -1,020 -2,032 -2,412 -2,131	
ercenta	age change 1990/1989	+12 Overseas visito	rs to the UK	+6 UK residents at	proad	Balance	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
990 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,373 1,858 2,822 1,731	2,031 1,940 1,921 1,893	1,697 2,531 3,752 1,935	2,500 2,514 2,395 2,505	-324 -673 -930 -204	-470 -575 -474 -612
991	Q1 (e) Q2 (e)	1,100 1,680	1,621 1,771	1,730 2,490	2,518 2,591	-630 -810	-897 -820
990 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	489 400 485 537 618 704 942 1,020 860 678 532 521	638 740 653 609 704 626 648 624 649 614 685 594	584 485 629 697 731 1,102 1,092 1,396 1,264 991 527 417	875 812 814 824 831 860 829 817 749 832 843 831	-95 -85 -144 -161 -114 -399 -150 -376 -404 -313 5	-237 -72 -161 -215 -126 -234 -181 -193 -101 -218 -158 -237
991	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	400 280 420 470 585 625	546 515 560 575 635 561	560 490 680 775 730 985	846 826 846 981 851 759	-160 -210 -260 -305 -145 -360	-300 -311 -286 -406 -216 -198

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

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

		All areas		North	Western	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	——— America	Europe	
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 P	# 00-04 - 40-05 - 40-0	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,449 13,897 15,566 15,799 17,338 18,015		2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797 2,843 3,394 3,272 3,481 3,751	7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,355 9,317 9,669 10,689 10,637	2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782 2,699 2,855 2,855 2,859 3,168 3,628
990 P	Q1	3,313	4,660	605	2,021	688
	Q2	4,525	4,293	1,097	2,570	859
	Q3	6,305	4,500	1,325	3,668	1,311
	Q4	3,872	4,562	724	2,378	770
991	Q1 (e)	2,780	3,782	410	1,830	540
	Q2 (e)	4,110	4,038	790	2,590	730
990 P	Jan	1,181	1,523	223	686	272
	Feb	964	1,590	149	629	186
	Mar	1,168	1,547	233	706	230
	Apr	1,404	1,321	234	955	215
	May	1,480	1,509	386	782	312
	June	1,642	1,463	477	833	332
	July	2,205	1,539	466	1,312	427
	Aug	2,309	1,436	488	1,323	498
	Sept	1,791	1,526	371	1,034	386
	Oct	1,535	1,526	346	873	316
	Nov	1,210	1,535	210	764	237
	Dec	1,127	1,527	168	742	217
991	Jan (e)	1,000	1,280	180	580	240
	Feb (e)	770	1,278	90	550	130
	Mar (e)	1,010	1,224	140	700	170
	Apr (e)	1,240	1,328	190	860	190
	May (e)	1,420	1,428	270	890	260
	June (e)	1,450	1,428	330	840	280

Notes: See table 8-2.

## 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

						THOUSAI
		All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 P	Marine su S Capacido S Ca S Ca S Ca S Ca S Ca S Ca S Ca S Ca	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 24,949 27,447 28,828 31,030 31,178		782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167 1,559 1,823 2,218 2,349	11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 21,877 23,678 24,519 26,128 25,816	1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781 1,752 1,905 2,210 2,486 2,684 3,013
990 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5,270 8,225 11,485 6,198	7,974 7,699 7,549 7,956	371 626 782 569	4,069 6,897 9,850 5,000	830 702 853 628
991	Q1 (e) Q2 (e)	5,370 8,200	7,898 7,947	370 590	4,290 6,990	710 620
990 P	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Juny July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,810 1,533 1,927 2,537 2,470 3,218 3,395 4,288 3,803 3,094 1,886 1,217	2,795 2,605 2,575 2,628 2,572 2,499 2,539 2,535 2,475 2,634 2,822 2,500	124 101 146 170 191 265 220 286 275 303 133 133	1,363 1,227 1,479 2,100 2,042 2,755 2,897 3,713 3,240 2,546 1,540 914	323 205 302 267 237 198 278 288 288 245 213 170
991	Jan (e) Feb (e) Mar (e) Apr (e) May (e) June (e)	1,770 1,500 2,100 2,760 2,420 3,020	2,707 2,552 2,639 3,094 2,551 2,302	130 90 150 180 170 240	1,350 1,240 1,700 2,330 2,070 2,590	290 170 250 250 180 190

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990			Alabama and Al
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	15,566	15,799	17,338	3,336	4,264	5,962	3,776	3,353	4,573	6,376	3,872
North America											
USA Canada	2,800 594	2,620 651	2,842 639	445 101	803 181	982 245	613 112	507 97	877 220	1,085 240	580 144
Total	3,394	3,272	3,481	546	984	1,227	724	605	1,097	1,325	724
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	491	586	618	133	143	192	149	111	133	194	134
France	2,008	1,969	2,261	539	616	677	429	501	601	766	441
Federal Republic of Germany	1,644	1,830	2,027	409	532	655	431	314	527	632	405
Italy	683	661	708	122	103	333	150	127	127	327	133
Netherlands	855	881	940	190	223	305	223	194	229	301	267
Denmark	242	248	259	57	64	71	67	49	54	62	62
Greece	130	122	128	30	26	40	32	31	31	41	31
Spain	456	509	622	106	111	223	181	121	114	220	150
Portugal	67	88	95	25	21	25	24	20	18	45	22
Irish Řepublic	1,154	1,252	1,302	257	302	461	282	257	343	579	297
Total	7,731	8,148	8,960	1,866	2,141	2,983	1,970	1,726	2,179	3,168	1,941
Other Western Europe											
Austria	127	117	148	26	28	70	25	25	40	59	30
Switzerland	403	420	424	89	121	119	95	96	115	122	114
Norway	296	281	287	46	62	98	81	46	69	93	65
Sweden	417	382	481	96	117	142	126	80	115	150	126
Finland	116	114	166	26	53	56	31	20	44	42	28
Others	227	207	222	50	56	66	49	68	56	106	74
Total	1,586	1,521	1,728	333	437	551	407	335	439	572	437
Other countries											
Middle East	526	475	457	79	89	200	89	103	92	197	81
North Africa	100	78	93	19	17	41	16	19	18	26	18
South Africa	157	153	145	27	30	53	35	38	46	54	39
Eastern Europe	101	123	165	20	38	70	36	49	43	127	92
Japan	297	388	505	138	91	163	113	160	124	164	123
Australia	508	482	535	98	129	207	101	101	175	233	120
New Zealand	122	129	123	20	22	54	27	18	33	52	23
Latin America	160	154	179	34	32	67	46	31	42	70	45
Rest of World	884	877	966	157	253	346	212	169	286	388	229
Total	2,855	2.859	3.168	592	701	1,201	675	688	859	1,311	770

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

											THOUSAND
	1987	1988	1989 R	1989 R				1990			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total all countries	27,447	28,828	31,030	5,404	7,951	11,622	6,053	5,300	8,258	11,550	6,198
North America	4.045	4 400									
USA Canada	1,245 314	1,486 337	1,879 339	297 30	481 82	640 176	461 52	333 39	558 68	584 199	511 58
Total	1,559	1,823	2,218	327	563	815	512	371	626	782	569
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	642	757	831	180	204	230	217	231	236	246	244
France Federal Republic of German	5,321 nv 1.397	5,032 1,329	6,480 1,672	1,234	1,622	2,385	1,238	1,059	1,838	2,660	1,308
Italy	1,188	1,036	1,300	323 216	382 303	545	422	341	426	551	476
Netherlands	940	1,060	1,125	218	360	560 311	221 235	208 214	326	484	178
Denmark	152	131	163	21	55	61	235	30	366	348	288
Greece	1,843	1,715	1,635	24	466	878	267	24	52 481	50 931	35 198
Spain	6,559	6,828	6.202	776	1,735	2,487	1,203	778	1,352	1,925	1,041
Portugal	903	1,108	1,006	126	290	386	204	102	323	416	1,041
Irish Republic	1,545	1,823	2,010	363	459	729	460	356	515	879	501
Total	20,489	20,820	22,424	3,482	5,877	8,572	4,494	3,343	5,914	8,492	4,410
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	644	652	554	27	115	366	46	20	183	385	66
Austria	624	762	696	330	112	189	65	281	227	194	43
Switzerland	540	564	609	204	133	188	84	167	128	208	108
Norway/Sweden/Finland	307	363	339	47	94	128	70	67	79	151	87
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	863	859	1,101	210	303	415	173	194	301	325	267
Others	211	499	405	16	113	240	37	26	99	160	19
Total	3,189	3,699	3,704	834	870	1,525	475	755	1,017	1,423	590
Other countries											
Middle East	201	203	226	59	58	58	51	70	78	68	35
North Africa	380	375	387	101	103	101	82	75	85	97	85
Eastern Europe	225	300	323	76	60	118	69	76	78	183	79
Australia/New Zealand	203 188	236	249	95	71	42	41	112	69	47	44
Commonwealth Caribbean Rest of World including Cru		209	276	53	54	109	59	65	54	107	56
900		1,163	1,223	377	296	282	269	432	338	351	329
Total	2,210	2,486	2,684	761	642	710	571	830	702	853	628

Notes: See table 8-2.

## TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel

	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit		
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979	12,646 12,486	7,580 7,614	5,067 4,872	5,876 5,529	2,295 2,395	2,193 2,254	2,283 2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,566	2,560	1,530 1,770
984 985	13,644 14,449	8,515 9,413	5,129 5,036	6,385 6,666	2,863 3,014	2,626 2,880	1,890
986	13,897	8,851	5,046	5,919	3,286	2,946	1,746
987	15,566	10,335	5,231	6,828	3,564	3,179	1,996
988	15,799	10,967	4,832	6,655	4,096	3,178	1,870
989	17,338	11,829	5,509	7,286	4,363	3,497	2,193
990 P	18,015	12,807	5,208	7,697	4,491	3,616	2,211
Percentage change 1990/1989	+4	+8	<b>–</b> 5	+6	+3	+3	+1
989 Ω1	3,336	2,299	1,037	1,272	960	734	371
Q2	4,264	2,783	1,481	1,823	1,157	789	495
Q3	5,962	3,884	2,077	2,834	1,072	1,170	886
Q4	3,776	2,862	913	1,357	1,175	804	441
990 P Q1	3,353	3,000	753	1,180	1,081	749	342
Q2	4,573	3,112	1,461	2,135	1,126	872	440
Q3	6,376	4,284	2,093	3,009	1,168	1,217	983
'Q4	3,872	2,962	911	1,410	1,176	826	460

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of vis	sit		
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	. 8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
986	24,949	16,380	8,569	17,896	3,249	2,774	1,029
987	27,447	19,369	8,077	19,703	3,639	3,051	1,054
988	28,828	21,026	7,802	20,700	3,957	3,182	990
989	31,030	21,925	9,105	21,847	4,505	3,485	1,193
990 P	31,178	21,468	9,710	21,253	4,805	3,962	1,157
ercentage change 1990/1989	0	-2	+7	-3	+7	+14	-3
989 Q1	5,404	4.007	1,397	3,443	990	768	204
Q2	7,951	5,698	2,253	5,602	1,243	831	275
Q3	11,622	7,845	3,777	9,129	1,019	1,154	320
Q4	6,053	4,375	1,678	3,673	1,253	732	394
990 P Q1	5,300	4,051	1,248	3,132	1,079	868	221
Q2	8,258	5,622	2,636	5,701	1,276	958	323
Q3	11,550	7,615	3,935	8,758	1,163	1,365	265
Q4	6,198	4,338	1,860	3,688	1,347	804	358

Notes: See table 8-2.

## **TOURISM Visitor nights**

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad			Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
978	149-1	176-4	1988	Q1	28-7	54-2
979	154-6	205.0		Q2	39-7	90-1
980	146-0	227.7		Q3	70.3	156-6
981	135-4	251-1		Q4	34-2	66-0
982	136-3	261.7				
983	145.0	264-4	1989	Q1	31-5	64-6
984	154.5	277-5		Q2	38.5	95-4
985	167-0	270-0		Q3	79-1	163-4
986	158-2	310-2		Q4	37.4	66-8
987	178-2	347-3				
988	172-9	366-9	1990	Q1 P	32.1	64-2
989 .	186-5	390.2		Q2 P	43.8	93-8
990 P	196-4	384-3		Q3 P	80.9	160-4
ercentage change 1990/1989	+5-3	-1.5		Q4	40.9	66-6

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.2

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland	Wales
and the second s	August	a Character	August	August
Enterprise Allowance ‡ Job Release Scheme	49,079 981		3,113 50	2,334 54
Jobshare Restart interviews	147		15	9

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. 
‡ Excluding those starting up in Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
\*\* Restart interview figures are now collected on a quarterly basis. The next set of figures will be available for the quarter to the end of the September.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Q. 2 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, June 8 1991 to July 5 1991  $\dagger$  Registered as disabled on April 17, 1991  $\ddagger$ 

2,484 368,276

† 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.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES 9.5 Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1991 \* 9.5

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	98	113	47	109	8	25	400	69	74	543
Value of offers ()	12,633	13,129	6,777	5,598	204	3,780	42,121	28,883	50,890	121,894

## Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1991 (Amended) \*

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humberside	West Midlands	East Midlands	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	43	53	21	55	4	13	189	54	32	275
Value of offers ()	6,748	5,789	2,233	3,149	112	3,298	42.571	49.448	11 006	103 025

Note: Inquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2601.

\* Date of first payment.

THOUSAND

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan-Mar 1991 \*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category †	SIC 1980 description
Galloway Cheese Co Ltd	Stranraer	450,000	В	Preparation of milk and milk products
GEC Ferranti Defence Systems Ltd	Dunfermline Lanarkshire	500,000 470,000	A	Measuring and checking instruments Fabricated constructional steelwork
Hillhouse Holdings Ltd Hire Foulis Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	A	Hiring out construction machinery
Holmes McDougall Ltd J and B Scotland Ltd	Glasgow	720,000	A	Stationery
J and B Scotland Ltd	Dumbarton Dunfermline	625,000 110,000	A	Spirit distilling and compounding Weatherproof outerwear
Jeltek Weatherguard Ltd Langlands and McAinsh (Holdings) Ltd	Dundee	108,000	A	Sawmilling, planning, etc of wood Radio and electronic capital goods
Motorola Ltd	Bathgate	34,000,000	A	Radio and electronic capital goods
NCR (Manufacturing) Ltd	Dundee Alloa	1,540,000 380,000	В	Office machinery Woollen and worsted industry
Patons Rtn Ltd Rem Castings Ltd	Irvine	149,000	A A B B B	Sports goods
Roche Products Ltd	Irvine	100,000	В	Pharmaceutical products
Royal Ordnance plc	Greenock Dunfermline	2,800,000 125,000	B	Ordance, small arms and ammunition Scales and portable power tools
Shering Weighing Group Ltd Silleck Mouldings Ltd	Glasgow	900,000	Ā	Plastics products n.e.s.
Silva (UK) Production Ltd	Bathgate	750,000	A	Measuring and checking instruments
Sorensen Ltd	Greenock Falkirk	1,500,000	A	Electric instruments and control systems Processing of fruit and vegetables
Stratford-Upon-Avon Canners Ltd Thermakeep Plastics Ltd	Glasgow	170,000	A B	Plastics packaging products
Thor Ceramics Ltd	Glasgow	320,000	В	Ceramic goods
Timber Components (UK) Ltd	Falkirk	105,000 650,000	A	Builders carpentry and joinery Bread and flour confectionery
United Central Bakeries Ltd	Bathgate Dundee	75,000	Ä	Plastics packaging products
Varipak Holdings Ltd Vaughan Engineering Group Ltd	Bathgate	140,000	A	Refrigerating and ventilating equipment
W J Clow and Co Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	Α	Finished metal products n.e.s.
Total		53,155,500		
WALES Alberto-Culver Co (UK) Ltd	Swansea	1,680,000	A	Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet prepns
Atlantic Plastics Ltd	Cardiff	275,000	A B	Measuring and checking instruments
Autophon (UK) Ltd	Cardiff	150,000 2,100,000	A	Telegraph and telephone apparatus  Motor vehicle parts
Borg Warner Automotive GMBH Eriez Magnetics Europe (UK)	Neath and Port Talbot Cardiff	100,000	Â	Other industrial and commercial machinery
GKK Plastics Ltd	Wrexham	300,000	A	Synthetic resins and plastics mats
INA Beatring Co Ltd	Llanelli	2,000,000	A	Ball, needle and roller bearings
Lansing Linde (Blackwood) Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney Wrexham	300,000 1,500,000	A B A A A B	Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Food, drink and tobacco processing, packaging machinery
Olaf Foods Manufacturing Ltd Polyclonal Antibodies Ltd	Cardigan	200.000	Â	Pharmaceutical products
South Wales Packaging	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Vanol International Ltd	Swansea	600,000	В	Aluminium and aluminium alloys
Vossen Ltd	Wrexham Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	600,000 700,000	A	Household textiles Pharmaceutical products
Warwick International Ltd Total	Shotton, Finit and Finy	10,605,000		Thatmacoulous products
NORTH EAST				
A E Hadley Ltd	Middlesbrough	85,000	A	Shop and office fitting
AA Insurance services Ltd AGR Windows Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne Newcastle Upon Tyne	950,000 80,000	A	Activities auxiliary to insurance Plastics building products
DLI (Precision Machine Co) Ltd	Durham	80,000	A	Mechanical and marine engineering n.e.s.
Forbo-cp Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	250,000	A B	Plastics semi-manufactures
Intergrated Automation Systems Ltd	Sunderland	320,000	A	Computer services
Kiigass Ltd Magneco Metrel	Sunderland Bishop Auckland	450,000 300,000	A A A	Motor vehicle parts Ceramic goods
Stainton Metal Co Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	75,000	A	Electric lighting equipment
Swilynn Magnetic Industries Ltd	Hartlepool	2,950,000	A	Records and pre-recorded tapes
Vald Birn (ŬK) Ltd Total	Morpeth and Ashington	200,000 <b>5,740,000</b>	Α	Non-ferrous metal foundries
NORTH WEST				
Ashworth and Hoyle (1990) Ltd	Accrington and Rossendale	92,000	A	Footwear Research and development
British Textile Technology Group Celia Clyne Catering Ltd	Manchester Manchester	135,000 90,000	A	Canteen and Messes
Combined Power Systems (CPS) Ltd	Manchester	190,000		Motor vehicle parts
Delco Electronics Overseas Corporation	Liverpool	1,274,000	A B B A	Motor vehicle parts
Farrel Ltd	Rochdale Wiggs and St Helens	475,000 85,000	В	Machinery for working wood, rubber etc  Misc chemical products for industrial use
Gemini Chemical Products Ltd Historical Collections Ltd	Wigan and St Helens Workington	90,000	Â	Mixed retail businesses
ICC Controls Ltd	Workington	250,000	A	Active components and sub-assemblies
McCormick (UK) plc	Wirral and Chester	400,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
Mikar Holdings Ltd	Bolton and Bury Manchester	90,000 75,000	A A	Weatherproof outerwear Packaging products of paper and pulp
Packaging Products Ltd Quintins Snack Foods Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	1,541,000	Ä	Miscellaneous foods
Total		4,787,000		
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	05-#:-13	00.000		Motor uphiala parta
Brake Industries Ltd Freshney Cargo Services Ltd	Sheffield Grimsby	90,000 97,000	A	Motor vehicle parts Misc transport services and storage
Marsylka Manufacturing Co Ltd	Bradford	75,000	Â B	Female light outerwear, lingerie etc
Parkland Textiles Ltd	Bradford	1,100,000	В	Woollen and worsted industry
Petplas  Peyburgh Floatronics Ltd.	Bradford Scunthorpe	75,000 250,000	A	Plastics packaging products  Non-active components for electrical equipment
Roxburgh Electronics Ltd Total	Scunthorpe	1,687,000	^	Non-active components for electrical equipment
WEST MIDLANDS				0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ACF International Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	95,000 500,000	A B	Shop and office fitting Basic electrical equipment
BKB Electricals Ltd Clydesdale Engineering Ltd	Birmingham Dudley and Sandwell	500,000	B	Forging, pressing and stamping
Makita Electric Works (Japan)	Telford and Bridgnorth	1,000,000	Ā	Scales and portable power tools
Management of Terry of Redditch	Birmingham	95,000	A B	Finished metal products n.e.s.
Pearce and Cutler Glass Ltd	Birmingham	90,000 <b>2,280,000</b>	Α	Metal doors, windows etc
Total		2,280,000		
SOUTH WEST Lydmet Ltd	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	2,000,000	А	Motor vehicle parts
Marine Projects (Plymouth) Ltd	Plymouth	800,000	A	Shipbuilding and repairing
Pump International Ltd	Redruth and Camborne	152,000	A	Pumps
Total	Trodratir and Cambonio	2,952,000		

Note: Inquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:

English cases—Department of Trade and Industry, Room 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2601);

Scottish cases—Scottish Office Industry Department, 1E/1A Branch 2, Room 110, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (tel 041-242 5624);

Welsh cases—Welsh Office Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

\*\*Date of first payment. See footnote to table 9-5;

† A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

### DEFINITIONS

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

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

### **EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two obs 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 n the top 4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits—that , more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

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 pased on rateable values as an estimate of the rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

## MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### **OVERTIME**

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

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980. Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

## SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

## VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

## WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

The following standard symbols are used:

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

series revised from indicated entry onwards

not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 edition

EC European Community

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

## Regularly published statistics

Employment and workforce	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Workforce: UK and GB Quarterly series	M (Q)	Aug 91:	1.1	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Oct 91:	5.5
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment		May 91:	269	Manufacturing International comparisons Agriculture	M A	Oct 91: May 90:	5·9 253
Industry: GB All industries: by division, class or group : time series, by order group	Q M	Oct 91: Aug 91:	1.4 1.2	Coal-mining Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	A	May 90:	253
Manufacturing: by division, class or group  Occupation	M	Aug 91:	1.3	Latest figures: industry Regions: summary	M	Oct 91: Sept 91:	1·11 1·13
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 90:	1.10	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Oct 91:	1.12
Local authorities manpower Region: GB	Q	Oct 91:	1.7	Output per head			
Sector: numbers and indices Self-employed: by region	Q	Aug 91: Apr 90:	1.5 224	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Oct 91:	1.8
: by industry Census of Employment		Apr 90:	222	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	M	Oct 91:	5.8
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	Oct 91:	5-8
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees	Q	Aug 91:	1.9	Labour costs Survey results 1988	Quadrennial	Sept 90:	431
Manufacturing industries: by industry by region	A	Aug 91: Aug 91:	1·14 1·15	Per unit of output	Q	Sept 91:	5.7
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	M A	Sept 91: Feb 91:	9·2 81	Retail prices			
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	D A	Apr 90: June 91:	1·6 337	General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Oct 91:	6.2
				: percentage changes Recent movements and the index	M	Oct 91:	6.2
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series and weights	M M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	6·1 6·4
Summary: UK : GB	M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	2.1	Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary	M A	Oct 91: May 89:	6·5 242
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q)	Oct 91: Aug 91:	2·2 2·5 2·1	Revision of weights Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing	A M (Q)	Apr 89: Oct 91:	197
Broad category: GB Detailed category: UK and GB	M	Aug 91: Sept 91:	2·2 2·6	Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A)	Oct 91: June 91:	6·7 351
Region: summary Age: time series UK	Q M (Q)	Sept 91: Oct 91:	2·6 2·7	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	M D	Oct 91: May 82:	6·3 267
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	M M (Q)	Oct 91: Oct 91:	2·15 2·8	International comparisons	M	Oct 91:	6.8
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Oct 91:	2.3	Household spending			
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	2·4 2·9	All expenditure: per household : per person	Q Q	Jan 91: Jan 91:	7·1 7·1
: parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary	M Q	Oct 91: June 91:	2·10 2·6	Composition of expenditure Quarterly summary In detail	Q Q(A)	Jan 91: Jan 91:	7·2 7·3
Flows UK, time series GB, time series	M D	Oct 91: May 84:	2·19 2·19	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Jan 91:	7.3
Age time series Regions and duration	M	Oct 91: Oct 88:	2·20 2·23/24/26	Industrial disputes: stoppages of v	work		
Age and duration Students: by region	D M	Oct 88: Oct 91:	2.21/22/25 2.13	Summary: latest figures : time series	M M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	4.1
Disabled jobseekers: GB International comparisons	M M	Sept 91: Oct 91:	9·3 2·18	Latest year and annual series Industry	A	July 89:	349
Ethnic origin		Mar 90:	125	Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual: Detailed	M A	Sept 91: July 90:	4·1 337
Temporarily stopped Latest figures: by UK region	М	Oct 91:	2-14	: Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	A	July 90:	344
Vacancies				Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	M A A	Sept 91: July 90: July 90:	341 342
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	М	Oct 91:	3.1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 90:	339
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	3·2 3·3	International comparisons	Â	Dec 90:	609
Padundanaiaa				Tourism			
Redundancies Confirmed: GB time series	М	Oct 91:	2.30	Employment in tourism: by industry Time series GB	М	Oct 91:	8-1
Regions Industries	M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	2·30 2·31	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	M	Oct 91:	8-2
Advance notifications Payments: GB latest quarter	S (M)	Feb 91: July 86:	287 284	residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	Oct 91: Oct 91:	8-3 8-4
F				Overseas travel and tourism Visits to the UK by country of residence Visits abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 91:	8-5 8-6
Earnings and hours Average earnings				Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 91:	8-7
Whole economy (New series) index Main industrial sectors	М	Oct 91:	5-1	Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 91:	8-9
Industries Underlying trend	M Q (M)	Oct 91: July 91:	5·3 364	Visitor nights	ã	Oct 91:	8.9
New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	Α	Nov 90:	571	YTS		eth contin	
Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked [Manual workers]	M (A)	Oct 91:	5.6	Entrants: regions	D	Oct 90;	9.1
Manufacturing and certain other				Regional aid Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 91:	9.5
industries Summary (Oct) Detailed results	B(A)	Oct 91: Apr 91:	5·4 227	Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region	Q	Oct 91: Aug 91:	9·6 9·7
Holiday entitlements	Â	Apr 90:	222	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 91:	9.8

\*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).

## Special Feature

## The TVEI revolution

by Adam Luck

This is the second in an *Employment Gazette* series of features about the Employment Department's education initiatives, and describes how the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is preparing young people for entering the world of work.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, with youth unemployment at a relatively high level, it was argued that schools were not equipping young people with the skills and personal qualities necessary to succeed in an increasingly competitive world.

The way in which education prepares young people for the world of work continues to be an issue of vital concern to educationists, employers, teachers, parents and, last but not least, young people themselves.

A sign of the importance attached by the Government to this subject was given earlier this year when Prime Minister John Major decided to launch personally the White Paper Education and Training for the 21st Century<sup>1</sup>.

This sets out the Government's proposals for giving general, technical and vocational education equal status with traditional academic subjects and widening educational choice.

These aims, and many other points raised in the Paper, reflect the impressive influence on educational thinking over the past decade of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI).

## A decade of TVEI

First annnounced by the then Prime Minister in 1982, TVEI began being piloted by 14 local education authorities (LEAs) in the following year. In 1987 it was extended to all state schools and colleges teaching 14–18 year-old pupils. It has had a major influence on the formulation of education legislation throughout the '80s—not least, the introduction of the National Curriculum.

But while the National Curriculum focuses on *what* is taught and on assessment methods, TVEI looks as much at *how* students learn effectively. In particular, it promotes innovative approaches to teaching and learning, which act as a framework within which the LEAs construct their curricula.



The purpose of the early pilot projects was to:

- provide pupils aged 14 with a four-year course of full-time technical, vocational and general education, including appropriate work experience and leading to recognised qualifications;
- cater for young people from a wide ability range;
- operate within national guidelines with full local involvement (including that of industry) in its running.

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) fleshed out

Education and Training for the 21st Century, HMSO, May 1991.

the bare bones of the scheme by appointing a National Steering Group to establish national guidelines for the projects; advise on the selection of projects and the arrangements for evaluation; and report back to the Commission and the Secretaries of State for Employment, Wales, and Education and Science (DES).

After bids had been invited and proposals submitted, 14 LEAs across England and Wales (Scotland was not at that time ready to join) were selected for support and launched their projects in the academic year 1983–84.

The following year a further 48 LEAs, including some from Scotland, came into the initiative, and by 1988 all 121 LEAs across England, Wales and Scotland had received funding for pilot or preparatory projects.

### **National Extension**

The positive response to the pilot schemes encouraged the Government to extend TVEI to all young people aged 14-18 in maintained schools and colleges in Britain, beginning in the autumn of 1987.

Its intentions were set out in a joint DES/ED statement, Working Together—Education and Training<sup>1</sup>, which said: "As a result of the TVEI pilots, the curriculum is being broadened; new opportunities, choices and possibilities are being opened up for young people; and teachers are responding enthusiastically, while the new programmes and courses are proving popular with students."

This new ten-year £900 million programme, would run through to 1997 and was open to LEAs which had been running pilots for at least three years. The remaining 18 LEAs which had not run pilots were allowed to participate in the Extension on condition that they each ran a half-cost three-year preparatory project. TVEI would now be available to all students aged 14–18 in full-time education.

Working Together—Education and Training, HMSO, 1986.

The Extension would follow national criteria, and adopt the models tried and tested in the pilot phase.

## TVEI and the curriculum

The TVEI Focus Statement, 1989, outlined the aims of TVEI. These are to:

- relate what is learnt in schools and colleges to the world of work;
- improve skills and qualifications for all, especially in science, technology, information technology and modern languages;
- provide young people with direct experience of the world of work through real work experience;
- enable young people to be effective, enterprising and capable at work through active and practical learning methods; and
- provide counselling, guidance, individual action plans, records of achievement and opportunities to progress.

Importantly, TVEI also stresses the need to develop all students, regardless of their race, sex or abilities.

Though LEAs and schools were given considerable freedom to plan ways in which to implement these ideas, certain common strands have been the focus for development, both locally and nationally. These are:

- **flexible learning**—putting the emphasis on active learning to encourage initiative and exploration;
- work-related study—ensuring that what pupils study is relevant to the requirements of the world of work:
- **linking education and business**—to help them work together, and to ease the transition between school and work;
- guidance and records of achievement—to ensure that young people make informed choices about their future in the light of what they have achieved.

## TVEI in action: Liverpool

Fazakerley Community Comprehensive School, with nearly 800 11–18 year old pupils, is situated in a largely working class suburb of Liverpool.

The school entered TVEI in 1988, selected to stage a pilot project because of its strong tradition in both pre-vocational education and business studies.

Under the impetus of TVEI, the school's teachers now liaise with others in the area to set courses and support one another. By pooling resources, Fazakerley is able to provide a wider selection of courses, including a Diploma for Business Procedures and other vocationally-related options.

As head of business studies, Frances Cushing has seen the previously fragmented business-related studies options drawn together into a coherent curriculum. All pupils are offered the opportunity to follow the RSA Computer Literacy and Information Technology course, which develops word processing, database and spreadsheet skills. A modular A level business studies course is also available, in which the student must produce a 4,000-word report on his or her approach to a 'work problem' they were set when on work experience.

Frances is keen to stress that the schools' business studies area is at the hub of its activities, linking the various departments by giving them access to the computer network through their own PCs.

"Information technology binds so many different areas of the curriculum," she says. "We often have four

or five sets of pupils and teachers using this room at any one time. It's not just about developing students, because staff development also benefits from IT."

Fazakerley is particularly keen on flexible learning, especially supported self-study, which allows for individual action plans designed to bring the best out in each pupil.

This is especially advantageous for poor achievers. By setting their own goals within a modular framework, these pupils are able to move from milestone to milestone, boosting their confidence and moving along the path to further study and qualifications.

Despite these obvious improvements brought about by TVEI, the teachers acknowledge that there is still a barrier between academic and vocational studies which needs to be broken down. Under the new broad heading of 'technology', subjects like home economics and business studies are beginning to attract the more able pupils. But this trend will continue only if the status of vocational qualifications continues to grow.

As Jeff Hughes, head of the Sixth Form, points out: "We need to raise the status of post-16 vocational education qualifications to be on par with A levels and so provide young people with a route into further and higher education."

And, he concludes, the ultimate success of TVEI initiatives relies heavily on the backing of local employers.

## Flexible learning

One of the most important changes brought about by TVEI has been the move away from the traditional 'chalk and talk' classroom set-up to so-called 'context-driven learning'.

In other words, rather than seeing young people as passive recipients of knowledge, TVEI encourages them to take an active and acquisitive role in the learning process, setting and working towards their own individual goals, through practical project work.

Instead of being asked simply to remember and 'regurgitate' information and facts, pupils are encouraged to develop a sense of 'ownership' as they use their new knowledge and skills for problem solving. They are given the leeway to ask questions, learn through trial and error, investigation, and group work. All this stimulates their confidence and motivation to carry on learning.

Taking stock of the various teaching and learning styles developed under TVEI, a formal Flexible Learning Development scheme was introduced in 1989. The Government funded about 30 development projects which helped to develop the flexible learning network launched in 1991. The scheme set out a national framework for flexible learning, which urged schools to address each pupil's learning needs individually. It also acknowledged the complex role of the teacher as facilitator in the learning process.

Overall, flexible learning is a pragmatic development, intended not to replace conventional approaches but rather to expand the learning tools available to teachers as well as enrich pupils' education and enhance their achievement.

## Work-related study

TVEI has helped to develop and improve the curriculum by providing good general education around a core of practical, vocationally-oriented courses. TVEI funding has been made available for such work-related courses as technology, information technology, business studies, catering, horticulture and caring.

In business studies, for example, TVEI has, according to Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMI), "supported a minor revolution", encouraging the introduction of modern courses which have brought together a wide variety of skills and related them to the modern business world<sup>1</sup>.

TVEI has also helped change the face of technology in schools. Equipment and materials have been modernised, with an emphasis on real-life technological problems. This has helped raise the profile of technological education as important for working life.

Information Technology (IT) has also benefited from TVEI provision in terms of accommodation, equipment, staff and staff training, though there have of course been other initiatives to enhance IT in education. HMI commented particularly on the helpful role of IT under TVEI for young people with special educational needs, for example, those with disabilities or learning difficulties.

Another cornerstone of TVEI's approach to the curriculum is its emphasis on enhanced personal and social education (PSE) which is designed to prepare young people for life in general, outside the workplace or college.

Overall, TVEI has seen a shift away from the teaching of discrete subjects to a more inter-disciplinary approach. For example, instead of separate physics, chemistry and biology lessons pupils are now more likely to take courses involving aspects of all of these subjects. Many schools



TVEI encourages all pupils to learn technology skills.

have undertaken audits to assess the provision of skills and to identify overlaps between different subjects.

In its post-16 phase, where student choice is wider, TVEI concentrates on giving each student the chance to develop in eight 'common learning outcomes': communications, numeracy, use of science and technology, problem solving, understanding the world of work, working independently and in teams, developing effective personal and interpersonal skills, and coping with change.

## Linking education and business

From the start, work experience has been a major feature of TVEI. One study has revealed that four out of five TVEI students had work experience, compared to only 37 per cent of those outside the scheme<sup>2</sup>.

Though work experience is sometimes difficult to integrate into the curriculum, HMI found that most students were convinced of its value in improving their self-confidence and social skills, rather than seeing it as training for a specific job.

Work experience is one practical way in which to link education and business, but it has led on to several others. TVEI structures have encouraged direct contact with employers and so helped to inject commercial and industrial resources, skills and knowledge into the curriculum.

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative: England and Wales 1983–90, HMSO, 1991.

The TVEI Experience, MSC, 1987.

Over the last five years a wide range of education—business partnerships has sprung up, partly as a result of TVEI. These are now developing fast, and their profile is being raised, through the involvement of the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), and local enterprise companies (LECs) in Scotland.

Partnerships have taken many forms, some covering a whole LEA, others involving groups of schools and colleges, and others simply based round a single school. Local employers are invited onto school governing bodies and play a constructive role in formulating the school curriculum.

As well as helping to create a more meaningful working environment for students, these partnerships bring a range of other benefits, including collaboration by firms and teachers to produce new learning materials and reciprocal secondments of teachers and business people.

The benefits for employers are summed up by the training manager of a Colchester-based engineering firm, who says: "It's quite refreshing. Young people have a better idea of the standards expected by employers; they no longer lack basic social skills and consequently they are increasingly confident in presenting themselves as potential employees."

The best-known type of education-business partnership, the Compact initiative, has much in common with TVEI, and in many schools the two run in parallel. Until now, Compacts have given a particular focus to joint working between schools and firms in inner-city areas where pupils work to negotiated attainment targets while firms offer

## **TVEI** in action: Telford

The open-plan information technology room at Wrockwardine Wood School in Telford, with its battery of personal computers and industrious clientele, is a world away from the rigid discipline and depression of the 1930s when this school was built.

It is impossible to say what the then headteacher would have made of this revolutionary scene, but he would surely have approved of the pupils' evident enthusiasm.

The present head teacher, Bill Dowell, presides over a thriving and oversubscribed comprehensive with some 1,000 pupils aged 11–16.

Over the past few years he has seen unprecedented change, and he is all for it: "I had experience of TVEI in my previous job, so I was at ease with this change. I'm keen to see young people empowered and taking the initiative with curriculum development."

The school's roots are sufficiently secure to allow the curriculum to branch out into new and challenging fields. Both TVEI and flexible learning are about taking calculated risks to meet local needs and circumstances within the approved national guidelines, and Wrockwardine Wood is now exploring the potential of both

It took a full academic year to prepare the school for entry into TVEI in 1989. The key players in this development—Flexible Learning coordinator Paul Bench and TVEI co-ordinator Nicky Morrow— have remained at the school throughout, providing a much-needed sense of continuity.

As members of the North Telford TVEI consortium, they help develop area targets. TVEI has encouraged the dissemination of ideas at all levels, and provided the opportunity for teachers to work together on their development.

TVÉI has helped transform the physical and working environment at Wrockwardine Wood. Information technology as a key component of the TVEI programme has made its effects felt right across the curriculum. The school's IT room is always busy with both boys and girls producing a variety of work using the impressive array of software available.

Paul Bench is quick to praise the pupils: "The support of the kids has been vital and their positive response has been very encouraging."

A significant part of the school's adoption of TVEI has been the introduction this year of the Employment Department-sponsored National Record of Achievement. All pupils now have NRA folders and the



'An impressive array of software'.

Photo: Jim Stage

opportunity they afford for self-assessment and a dialogue with the teacher.

Some school leavers are now taking part in a new project which, over three years, will examine whether they feel they have been fully equipped for the world at work, and to identify specific areas for improvement.

This initiative owes a lot to Bill Dowell's membership of the board of Telford TEC, and his determination to explore all avenues for improvement in preparing young people for life after school.

"By being a member of the board I've gained very useful insights into the business-enterprise developments and training initiatives," he explains.

Working via the Understanding British Business initiative, the school has developed a partnership with the managing director of a local firm.

"We have exchange visits, he's sat in on school management meetings and I've sat in on their board meetings," says Bill. "This way we both begin to understand each other's particular needs."



TVEI encourages students to gain experience of the working environment.

guarantees of jobs with training to those who reach their goals. (The next feature in this series on ED education initiatives will review the role of Compacts.)

## **Records of Achievement**

In order to offset the 'failure culture' in which a proportion of pupils leaves full-time education with few or no exam passes, TVEI introduced the concept of records of achievement.

The National Record of Achievement, launched by the Government in March this year, is being widely adopted in schools. The NRA provides a way of recording all of a young person's achievements—academic, social, sporting and so on—throughout his or her school and working life. Not only does it give teachers, colleges and employers a clearer idea of the person as a whole but it also serves as a useful starting point for school leavers to make choices and plans for their future careers.

TVEI has also boosted the provision of better careers guidance and information, by raising the profile of careers education and guidance, disseminating good practice and producing useful materials, such as the series of booklets *Choices for the Future*. This has been vital in view of the wider range of courses offered under the Initiative and the implications of work experience.

In particular, TVEI has increased the consultation and collaboration between careers officers and schools, for example, by involving careers officers in curriculum development work.

## Management, resources and staff

In all this, management, resources and staff play a key role and have been a vital focus of attention in TVEI. As a large national project, TVEI has had to evolve new means of managing curriculum development. Each LEA has appointed a project co-ordinator, answerable through a local steering group to the Chief Education Officer.

The ED's regional education teams are responsible for monitoring and supporting the projects in the field. The regional teams and LEAs join together to provide a continuous monitoring and review process which culminates in the Annual Joint Review, leading to an action plan for the next year. Guidance has been produced on national performance indicators which act as an aid to regional teams in monitoring progress towards agreed objectives.

A key development in management has been the emergence of area consortia involving groups of schools and colleges. As well as setting targets for their member institutions, the consortia encourage the dissemination of information, providing a forum within which teachers and management from different schools can learn from one another. They also enable schools to pool resources and work on combined projects.

In its recent report HMI found that, while the structure and success of consortia varied widely, they encouraged valuable developments in collaborative working between institutions. Shared courses naturally brought problems of

monitoring and assessment between different schools, but teachers benefited from the resource centres and central development work which consortia made possible through

pooling resources.

In order to fulfil the demands of the practical approach to learning that forms the heart of TVEI, extra resources and materials have had to be provided for schools. Crucially, these resources have allowed staff to be appointed to develop and co-ordinate new approaches to meet the demands of TVEI. In-service education and training (INSET) has been needed to help teachers prepare for these new curricular demands. TVEI funds have paid for supply teachers to cover for training, and allowed teachers time to work out how they would tackle the challenge. Particularly valuable have been regional residential courses that bring together TVEI personnel across several

Overall, the pilot schemes used nearly three-quarters of

their budget on staffing, 16 per cent on equipment and less than one-tenth on accommodation.

TVEI has encouraged and framed teachers' professional development. Institutions have had to draw up new management strategies and develop cross-curricular approaches.

## Foundation for the future

TVEI has been instrumental in bringing together the world of work and education. Its achievements in a wide range of areas provide a permanent foundation for the future. Far from being an isolated 'project' it has become an integral and essential part of the education system.

For further information on TVEI, contact TVEI Branch, Employment Department, on 0742 593837. ■

## TVEI in action: Colchester

Purpose-built, with 1,400 students, Colchester Sixth Form College in Essex is one of the largest colleges of its kind in the country.

Opened in 1987 when the local education authority was drawing a clear line between 11-16 and 16-18 education provision, the college was able to incorporate TVEI themes into its development from the start.

"We didn't want TVEI as a 'bolt on' but rather as an integral part of the planning," explains Ian Thompson, the college's curriculum co-ordinator.

Work-related activity is integrated into the curriculum through a comprehensive network of links with local industrial, commercial and community organisations. Work shadowing and experience, international business exchanges, and pre-teaching and pre-journalism support courses are just a few of the many schemes available to students within this framework.

Budding accountants and engineers, for instance, can go on block release work placements or day release work placements, lasting in some cases for the full two years of their course.

Vice-principal Ian MacNaughton sees particular benefits accruing from work shadowing: "It avoids the pitfalls of work experience where students are often trapped into a very low level of work. It is also very good in getting female students to think about careers that they wouldn't traditionally consider," he says.

One of the most innovative projects at the college, and a development from the flexible learning approach, is the Cross-Phase Initiative. This draws together pupils from different schools and three different age groups to work together on set projects.

The projects, largely media-based and spread over a week, are designed to encourage pupils of different ages and abilities to work together, share their expertise, and help sixth formers develop leadership roles.

Such projects are beneficial not only to the students but also the teachers. "They allow our teachers to mix with primary school teachers who have daily experience of flexible learning, and we have a lot to learn from them," explains Ian Thompson.

Cross-curricular projects are also on the increase. A recent example was a business awareness competition, set with the help of a local engineering firm. The project,

which involved groups of students coming up with a marketable product, brought into play a wide range of skills including foreign languages and marketing.

The college has a Business and Industrial Liaison Committee, which helps make contacts with local employers. Meeting three times a year, the Committee includes key members of staff, employers and Careers Service representatives. This has been successful in developing good working relationships with local managers and engineers.

A number of joint initiatives have already taken place, including a management conference, where students were able to meet professional managers, and 'Industry Days' where students were given real-life business problems to tackle.

TVEI has also led to the development of a student-centred resource centre in the college, and an information technology network under the guidance of

It has also helped the college create what Ian McNaughton proudly calls "the best careers department in the country". With the emphasis on open access, the department provides a wide range of careers services and events including counselling, conventions, and employers' lunches, where students get the chance to meet employers informally.

This will be supported by the introduction shortly of Records of Achievement. Some of the college departments are already using subject-based records, while pilot groups are producing CVs and leaving statements, giving students the chance to discuss their achievements, progress and future plans with their teachers and careers staff.

With a new college committee designed to link work-related activities and courses, and backed by the ethos of the White Paper Education and Training in the 21st Century, Ian MacNaughton believes the college will be able to expand its curriculum even further. Colchester is now looking to run parallel BTEC and A level science courses to see how the students cope with the different demands.

Summing up, Ian Thompson says: "TVEI has been the catalyst for initiatives throughout education, which is good because TVEI won't be with us forever.'

# **Special** Feature



The numbers of school leavers are projected to start rising again after 1993–94.

## Young people leaving school

This article presents estimates/projections to the year 2000-011 of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain. The figures show a steady fall after 1982-83, with the annual total a third lower by 1993-94. Future numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market are at lower levels than previously projected.

Estimates and projections to the year 2000–01 of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain have been obtained from information supplied by the Department of Education and Science (DES), the Scottish Education Department (SED) and the Welsh Office. They update the figures published in 1990<sup>2</sup> and distinguish young people leaving school who are assessed by their schools<sup>3</sup> as available to enter the labour market.

The most recent year for which final estimates are now available is 1988-89: previously published figures for earlier years (from 1980-81) have been revised only marginally, but are repeated so that long-term trends can be readily examined. Projections for years to 2000–01 are based mainly on extrapolation of past trends, with due allowance for the effects of the introduction of the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) and the National Curriculum. The various factors influencing the series and their treatment in the preparation of the projections are discussed in the separate panel at the end of this article: as noted there, a comprehensive methodological review is currently being undertaken.

## <sup>1</sup> Dates quoted in this article relate to academic years ending August 31. <sup>2</sup> Employment Gazette, August 1990 (pp 382–389). The supply of labour more

generally is explored in "Labour force trends: the next decade", Employment Gazette, May 1991 (pp 269-280).

In England and Wales. In Scotland, information on the destinations of school leavers is derived from returns from colleges and the University Statistical Record. Information corresponding to that presented in this article is not currently available for young people in institutions other than schools when they leave full-time

4 Results are quoted to the nearest thousand, but see footnote to table 3 on

## Summary of key findings

Key findings emerging from the estimates and projections presented in this article are as follows:

 numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain are projected to fall by about a third from a peak of 911,000<sup>4</sup> in 1982–83 to 613,000 in 1993–94,

before rising over subsequent years to 701,000 in 2000-01;

- estimates for 1988–89 show a higher staying-on rate<sup>1</sup> at school (36 per cent) than previously projected among young people reaching the minimum school leaving age of 16: staying-on rates at school are expected to continue rising, reaching 47 per cent in the late 1990s;
- the proportion of school leavers expected to enter full-time further (or higher) education is also projected to continue rising in future years, from the latest estimate of 35 per cent to around 38 per cent in 1997–98 and subsequently;
- in consequence of the above trends, numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market show a steeper decline than previously projected: in 1993–94 their numbers (387,000) are now expected to be more than two-fifths lower than in 1982–83 (658,000) and 11 per cent lower than in 1990–91 (433,000);
- among school leavers available to enter the labour

<sup>1</sup> In this article those staying on do not include the group of young people in Scotland referred to in the footnote to *table 1*.

 $^2$  Minimum age school leavers are those 15 years old at the beginning (or in Scotland at September 30) of their academic year of leaving. Note that this definition applies only approximately in Scotland, where different school leaving arrangements apply: see footnote to *table 1*.

market, those leaving at the minimum age<sup>2</sup> expected to form a smaller proportion of the total in future years: 66 per cent in 1997–98 and subsequently, compared to 78 per cent in 1986–87.

### Overview of trends

Table 1 brings together a selection of the projected changes over time in the size of some of the key groups of young people discussed in this article. Percentage changes are shown from 1982–83, when the number of school leavers reached a peak, to 1990–91, the academic year just ended, and 1993–94, when the number of school leavers is projected to dip to its lowest level. As indicated, the numbers of young people shown are those extracted from tables 2 to 5, which give the various data series in full.

*Table 1* highlights the following basic trends over the periods covered:

- for each of the key groups of young people considered, the percentage fall in numbers which has already occurred (between 1982–83 and 1990–91) is substantially greater than the further fall still to come (between 1990–91 and 1993–94);
- numbers in the various groups of school leavers shown are falling more steeply than the population of young people eligible to leave school at the minimum age:

andersk, josi	Numbers in	academic yea	r	Percentage fall in numbers between academic years				
	Estimates	Projections	-11-	1982-83	1990-91	1982-83		
	1982–83	1990–91	1993–94	to 1990–91	to 1993–94	1993–94 Per cent		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent	Per cent			
Young people aged 15 at beginning of academic year (at August 31): see <i>table 2</i>	893	670	640	25	4	28		
School leavers: see tables 3 and 4	911	680	613	25	10	33		
Minimum age school leavers*: see table 3	604	410	360	32	12	40		
School leavers available to enter the labour market†: see tables 4 and 5	658	433	387	34	11	41		
Minimum age school leavers* available to enter the labour market†: see table 5	492	310	271	37	13	45		

Those aged 15 at the beginning (or in Scotland at September 30) of their academic year of leaving. Note that, with this convention, the term 'minimum age school leavers' covers some young people in scotland (with birthdays between October and February) who left school at the end of May but who were among those first eligible to leave at the preceding Christmas (and who therefore 'stayed on' for a eriod within the same academic year).

See footnotes to table 4.

lote on rounding: See note to table 3

- numbers of minimum age school leavers are falling more steeply than numbers of school leavers generally;
- numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market are also falling more steeply than numbers of school leavers as a whole.

The factors behind these trends are explored below, and re touched on further in the panel on the basis of the rojections.

The numbers of minimum age school leavers available to enter the labour market are those falling most steeply, among the groups of young people considered: this is a key result of the progressively rising proportion of young people who are remaining in full-time education beyond the minimum school leaving age<sup>1</sup>.

## opulation of young people and numbers of chool leavers

The numbers of young men and young women eligible to leave school at the minimum age in each academic year<sup>2</sup> are set out in *table 2*, while the numbers leaving school, by age, are given in *table 3*.

Tables 2 and 3 (and figure 1) indicate that trends in numbers of school leavers are strongly influenced by numbers in the age group first eligible to leave. Table 2 and figure 1 show that the population eligible to leave school at the minimum age declined steadily from 930,000 in 1980–81 to 740,000 in 1988–89 and is projected to continue falling until it reaches 623,000 in 1992–93. Thereafter the total is projected to recover (following the rise in annual numbers of births after 1977) to around 700,000 in the later 1990s and 730,000 in 2000–01. This demographic pattern is the principal factor underpinning the various school leaver

series considered here.

Between 1986–87 and 1988–89 the proportion of young people leaving school at the minimum age fell from 68 per cent to 64 per cent of those eligible to do so, with the fall somewhat more pronounced among young women than among young men, and with most of the effect concentrated in the first of the two years. These changes have arisen in large part from the impact of young people's examination performance at age 15 on their propensity to stay on in full-time education (either at school or in colleges of further education), combined with the significant improvements in performance achieved now in the GCSE (in England and Wales) compared with earlier years (prior to 1987–88) under the system of separate GCE O Levels and CSEs.

There is, however, also evidence that even at the same level of examination performance young people are increasingly likely to stay on<sup>3</sup>. As a result of the continuing improvement in staying-on rates now confirmed in the 1988–89 estimates—rates which are expected to be sustained in later years—the projections for those later years differ from the corresponding figures published in 1990 previously referred to.

The proportion of young people reaching minimum school leaving age who stay on at school beyond that minimum age fell from 34 per cent in 1980–81 and 1981–82 to 32 per cent from 1982–83 to 1986–87 before jumping to 36 per cent in 1988–89: see figure 2. It is further projected to rise steadily from this level of around 36 per cent to reach 47 per cent in the years between 1997–98 and 2000–01. At the time the 1990 article was prepared, the corresponding proportion for these final years was projected to be at an appreciably lower level than it is from the present data (42 per cent against 47 per cent).

Table 3 shows a small rise in the number of school leavers between 1980–81 and 1982–83, followed by a long decline until 1993–94. The total at its lowest point (613,000 in 1993–94) is expected to be only just over two-thirds of the 1982–83 peak (911,000), with the largest annual fall (71,000) occurring between 1986–87 and 1987–88. After 1993–94, the number of school leavers is projected to rise modestly for two years, reaching 674,000 in 1995–96, and thereafter to remain broadly static until the end of the projection period.

Trends in the numbers of minimum age school leavers partly mirror those for leavers as a whole, but the long decline is expected to be somewhat steeper because of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> That is, either staying on at school, or leaving school and remaining in full-time further education elsewhere. The second of these components is less accurately assessed than the first from the present data, for the reason noted in the opening passage in the basis of the projections panel. Staying-on rates in full-time education derived from alternative sources are briefly discussed near the end of this article.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The population aged 15 series shown in *table 2* and *figure 1* have been produced by DES using estimates and projections from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). In Scotland, the relationship between age at August 31 and eligibility to leave school in a particular academic year is less direct than in England and Wales, as young people in Scotland who reach the age of 16 during September are eligible to leave school at the end of the previous May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Other factors influencing staying-on rates are noted in the panel on the basis of the projections.

Academic year Projections **Estimates** 1989-90 1990-91 1984-85 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 359 344 Young men 325 442 433 425 419 407 413 384 359 339 452 Young women 670 837 848 790 740 698 893 873 862 930 909 Young people

Table 3 Numbers of school leavers analysed by age

Age at beginning of	Academi	c year of le	aving scho	ool			1184-81	1 E-000 PM	Tamp ple	delleve and	- Halbani
academic year*	Estimates										ns
	1980–81	1981-82	1982-83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990-91
Young men					0000			074	0.40	001	217
15	322	316	317	312	306	296	300	271	249	231	42
16	45	54	56	53	52	52	49	47	46	78	79
17	71	76	79	76	74	72	72	70	75		
18 and over	12	13	14	15	13	13	12	11	11	12	11
All	450	459	467	456	446	433	433	399	380	364	350
Young women									000	000	100
15	290	284	286	286	280	272	275	244	223	206	193
16	57	66	67	63	60	59	55	53	50	46	46
17	72	78	8.1	78	74	72	71	68	75	81	82
18 and over	7	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	10
All	426	436	444	437	424	412	410	373	358	344	330
Young people						l ulipaste	salom a	Allin Tallin	470	400	440
15	612	600	604	598	587	568	576	515	472	438	410
16	102	120	124	116	112	111	103	100	96	89	88
17	143	154	160	155	148	143	143	138	150	159	161
18 and over	19	22	23	25	23	23	21	20	20	22	21
All	876	895	911	893	870	845	843	772	738	708	680

\*Ages at August 31. The 15 year old school leavers include some slightly younger people in Scotland whose 15th birthday fell in September.

Note on rounding: Numbers are shown for reference purposes independently rounded to the nearest thousand, but cannot in all cases be regarded as accurate to that degree. On previous evidence, projections for several years ahead are accurate to within about 2 per cent for all leavers and perhaps 4 or 5 per cent for those of a given age (or those available to enter the labour market: see tables 4 and 5) However, much wider error margins could follow any major change in economic conditions or in regulations governing school-leaving age, unemployment benefits, occupational training, etc. such changes are not taken into account in these projections. Neither do the projections speculate on any relationship between the 'demand' for school-leavers and fluctuations (past and projected) in the flow of such leavers.

Table 4 Numbers of school leavers analysed by destination

	Academi	c year of le	aving scho	ool				- 5ftv.	IMP(ES) IC	Ogse man		
	Estimates										Projections	
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990-91	
Young men All leavers	450	459	467	456	446	433	433	399	380	364	350	
Leavers for full-time further education*	103	112	110	110	110	114	116	115	118	115	113	
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	346	347	357	346	335	319	317	284	262	249	237	
Young women All leavers	426	436	444	437	424	412	410	373	358	344	330	
Leavers for full-time further education*	137	144	142	142	141	144	143	138	141	138	134	
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	289	292	302	295	283	268	267	236	216	206	196	
Young people All leavers	876	895	911	893	870	845	843	772	738	708	680	
Leavers for full-time further education*	241	256	253	252	251	258	259	252	259	252	247	
Leavers available to enter the labour market†	635	639	658	641	619	587	584	520	479	456	433	

\* Those entering either full-time further education or temporary employment pending entry to full-time further education. In England and Wales, estimates are derived from schools' assessments of leavers intentions. In Scotland, estimates are derived from returns from colleges and the University Statistical Record.

† The remainder.
Note on rounding: See note to table 3.

rise in staying-on rates, and the projected 1993-94 level (360,000) is just 60 per cent of the 1982–83 figure (604,000). Trends for the numbers of young men leaving school are similar to those for young women, both for minimum age leavers and for leavers as a whole.

## School leavers remaining in full-time education

Numbers projected to enter full-time further (or higher)

education (table 4 and figure 3) are also expected to be at their lowest in 1993-94 (at 226,000), but the fall is much more gradual and occurs after 1988–89 (when the total was 259,000) rather than 1982-83.

As a proportion of all leavers, those leaving school for full-time further (or higher) education rose from 28 per cent in 1980-81 to 35 per cent in 1988-89, and are projected to rise further in the next few years (albeit at a slower rate),

Academic year **Projections** 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 2000-01 360 Young men 310 338 349 314 302 346 339 341 341 355 Young women 646 640 719 623 698 711 698 703 701 730 Young people

Thousands, Great Britain

news memor	r sur Table 1	n vegys	the next to	schius for	e of a			hougi nis.	ving school	year of leav	Academic
		weer j	will be	nges ace	ehal s	ar marke	raterio del la	e to ente	e nyanaei	ıs	Projection
		2000-01	1999–2000	1998–99	1997–98	1996–97	1995–96	1994–95	1993–94	1992–93	1991–92
Young men	ka kie ne	um og s	rs of minim	he numbe	000	000	010	007	100	107	207
15		208	199	201	200	206	212	207	193	197 40	207 41
16		50	50	49	49	49	47	43 74	40 74	75	76
17		92	91	91	90	86	79	10	10	10	11
18 and over		10	10	10	10	9	9 <b>347</b>	333	317	322	335
All		361	350	351	350	351	347	333	317	322	333
Young women						bearing bearing					400
15		178	170	171	171	177	183	179	167	172	182
16		58	58	57	57	56	53	49	44	44	45
17		96	95	95	94	90	82	76	77	78	80
18 and over		8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
All		340	331	332	330	331	327	312	296	303	317
Young people											
15		387	370	372	372	383	395	386	360	369	389
16		107	107	106	106	105	100	92	84	85	87
17		188	186	186	184	176	162	150	151	153	156
18 and over		19	19	19	18	17	17	17	18	19	20
All		701	682	683	680	682	674	645	613	626	652

Thousands Great Britain

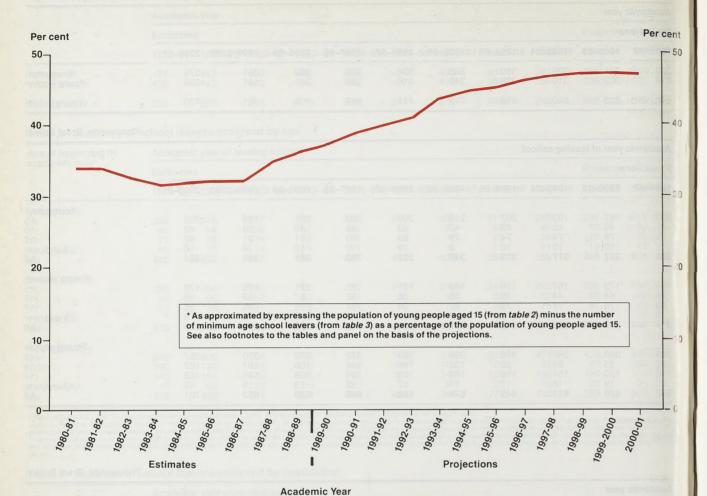
Academic	year					Exitables	orabicada o	1908-81 proj	settens for this	Section 2500 Art
rojectio	ns									
991–92	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000-01	
335	322	317	333	347	351	350	351	350	361	Young men All leavers Leavers for full-time
08	105	104	106	112	117	119	120	120	122	further education*
227	217	213	227	235	234	231	231	230	238	Leavers available to enter the labour market†
317	303	296	312	327	331	330	332	331	340	Young women All leavers
30	126	123	127	134	139	140	142	142	145	Leavers for full-time further education*
87	178	174	185	193	192	190	190	190	196	Leavers available to enter the labour market†
652	626	613	645	674	682	680	683	682	701	Young people All leavers
238	231	226	233	246	255	259	262	261	267	Leavers for full-time further education*
114	395	387	412	428	426	421	422	420	434	Leavers available to enter the labour market†

reaching 38 per cent in 1997-98 and subsequently1. Factors behind this trend include the changing social composition of the population and the rise in real family incomes, the recent growth in tertiary college provision, recent youth labour market developments and longer-term changes in the age and qualification mix of leavers, while the availability of different types of education provision has an influence on the balance (nationally and at local level)

between the numbers of young people who stay on at school beyond the minimum leaving age and those who

As with the proportion of young people staying on at school discussed earlier, the projections published in 1990 resulted in this proportion being pitched at a lower level than it is based on the present figures, 36 per cent against 38 per cent. For the reasons noted at the beginning of the basis of the projections panel, the numbers and proportions of school leavers estimated to enter full-time further education are subject to particular uncertainty, and are likely to be understated. The corresponding numbers and proportions of young people estimated as available to enter the labour market (see next section) are in consequence likely to be overstated.

Figure 2 Proportion of young people in Great Britain staying on at school in their first post-compulsory year\*



Looking to a new future beyond the school gates.

Photo: Jacky Chapman

leave school but also remain in full-time further education.

Improved staying-on rates at school have resulted in a different pattern of leavers by age, with fewer minimum age leavers and a generally higher level of qualification. This in turn has increased the proportion of leavers who enter further (and higher) education and reduced the proportion of school leavers available to enter the labour market (particularly at the minimum age).

## School leavers available to enter the labour market

As a consequence of the foregoing trends, the projected numbers in the remaining group of school leavers, those leaving to become available to enter the labour market, show a relatively steep decline of more than two-fifths between 1982–83 and 1993–94 (from 658,000 to 387,000) with a particularly large fall of 64,000 between 1986–87 and 1987–88 and another of 41,000 a year later (*table 4* and *figure 3*).

The figures also show that the projected numbers of these leavers becoming available to enter the labour market in the academic year 1990–91 (433,000) are already more than a third below the 1982–83 peak, and that there is likely to be a further reduction of 46,000 (or 11 per cent) by 1993–94 when the numbers reach their lowest level. Furthermore, even in 2000–01, when numbers available to enter the labour market are projected to have been rising

This effect is projected to persist in future years: see panel on the basis of the projections.

from the 1993–94 level for a number of years, there will still be only the same number of such young people as in 1990–91.

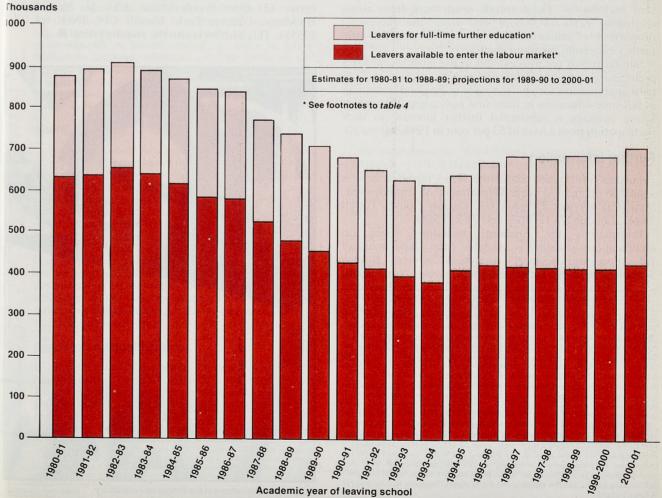
The figures for young men and young women by destination given in *table 4* show broadly similar trends for each sex

Numbers of leavers available to enter the labour market, classified additionally by age, are given in *table 5*. At the beginning of the period covered, between 1980–81 and 1982–83, the rise in such leavers was among those who had previously stayed on at school beyond the minimum leaving age. Thereafter, the various series, particularly those for the younger ages, generally show a similar pattern of decline for the next ten years or so (the biggest annual changes occurring between 1986–87 and 1987–88), followed by a modest increase over the remaining years of the projection period.

The numbers of minimum age school leavers available to enter the labour market follow a generally declining trend from 502,000 in 1980–81 to 310,000 in 1990–91 and 271,000 in 1993–94, before rising slightly in subsequent years. As with some of the other series presented, there was a particularly significant fall (57,000, or one in eight) between 1986–87 and 1987–88 for this group.

Among school leavers expected to be available to enter the labour market, those of minimum age are projected to form a declining proportion in future. In 1986–87 the minimum age leavers formed 78 per cent of the group, but this proportion is projected to fall to 66 per cent by 1997–98.

Figure 3 Numbers of school leavers in Great Britain analysed by destination (see also table 4)



Young men

18 and over

18 and ove

Young people

18 and over

Young women

Table 5 Numbers of school leavers available to enter the labour market\* analysed by age

Age at beginning of	Academi	Academic year of leaving school											
academic year†	Estimates Programme Annual Control of the Control o										Projections		
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90	1990-91		
Young men	rates of ald	ers availe				ful add to	tes or sit	daliara z	syssi-loc	100	470		
15	285	274	278	272	264	252	253	224	199	188	176		
16	33	40	42	39	38	36	34	32	32	29	29 27		
17	25	28	32	29	28	25	24	23	26	27			
18 and over	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6		
All	346	347	357	346	335	319	317	284	262	249	237		
Young women							and the same of the	and a second			101		
15	217	209	214	215	208	200	202	175	152	144	134		
16	40	47	49	45	42	40	36	35	33	30	30		
17	29	32	35	31	28	24	24	22	27	28	28		
18 and over	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5		
All	289	292	302	295	283	268	267	236	216	206	196		
Young people						19. 2001	recuertori I	100 100 4	050	004	010		
15	502	483	492	487	472	452	455	398	352	331	310		
16	73	86	91	83	81	76	71	67	65	59	59		
17	54	60	66	60	56	49	48	45	53	54	55		
18 and over	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	10		
All	635	639	658	641	619	587	584	520	479	456	433		

Over the next few years, the group of minimum age school leavers expected to be available to enter the labour market (shown in table 5) is projected to form a declining proportion of the total number of young people first eligible to leave school each year (shown in table 2). Between 1980-81 and 1986-87, this group of leavers accounted for 54 per cent (plus or minus a percentage point or so) of the annual cohort of young people, but the proportion then fell sharply in the next two years to 48 per cent in 1988-89. These trends result both from rising staying-on rates at school and from the increasing proportions of minimum age leavers who enter full-time further education, as noted above.

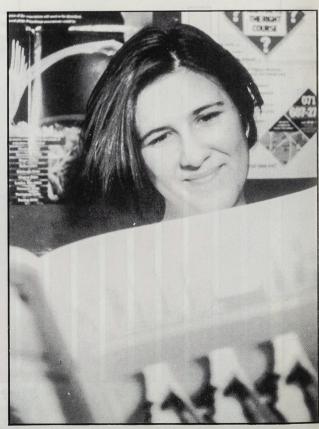
Similar trends are also evident in the most recent DES preliminary estimates and preliminary projections of participation rates for young people in England remaining in full-time education in their first post-compulsory year. These envisage a substantial further increase in such participation from a base of 53 per cent in 1989–90.

## **Further information**

Further information about the series reported here is available on request from Department of Employment, Statistical Services Division C3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 071-273 5588.

Information for England, including series on qualifications attained, is available from Department of Education and Science, Analytical Services Branch Schools Projection Team, Elizabeth House, York Road,

London SE1 7PH, tel 071-934 9063/9062, who are also able to advise on the availability of sub-national estimates (but not projections) in the series for England, and to provide a contact address for Northern Ireland. The enquiry point for Scotland is Scottish Education Department, Division 7, 47 Jeffrey Street (Room 206), Edinburgh EH1 1DN, tel 031-244 5375. For Wales, published figures are given in Welsh Education Statistics Bulletin No. 10-Pupil/Teacher Projections (1989-based), copies of which can be obtained (price £3) from Welsh Office, ESS 3a, New Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ, tel 0222 825514. This address is also the enquiry point. ■



Weighing up the options in the school careers library.

## Basis of the projections

In England and Wales, the destination of each leaver is assessed by their school when supplying data for the annual survey of leavers. This information is by its very nature uncertain and indeed, past data on college enrolments, collected each autumn by DES, have suggested that some 25-30,000 young leavers (in England alone) assessed as available to enter the labour market subsequently entered full-time further education. No attempt has been made to adjust these estimates and projections for the resulting over-estimation of leavers available to enter the labour market. In Scotland, information on the destinations of school leavers is obtained from returns from colleges and the University Statistical Record. It does not, therefore, over-estimate leavers entering the labour market in the same way as that for England and Wales.

### Social class

Academic year of leaving school

159 28 25

217

119 29 26

178

278

1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95

156 27 25

213

29 26

174

387

167

30 25

227

123

32 26

185

290

62

412

1995-96

27

235

35 28

193

296

1996-97

30

234

37 31

192

287

426

1997-98

34 31

231

37 32

190

278

63

1998-99

34

231

37 32

190

278

71 63

1999-2000 2000-01

34

238

121

38 33

196

288

72 65

160 34 31

230

38 32

190

275 72 63

Projections

28 26

227

126 29 27

187

293

Assumptions about future staying-on rates are inevitably uncertain. The projections of the numbers leaving school in England take account of expected changes in the social class mix of the eligible age groups. In future years these groups are likely to contain proportionately more from the higher such classes and hence result in higher staying-on rates in schools. Past trends in staying-on rates have also reflected fluctuations in factors related to unemployment and the vouth labour market, but these factors are treated neutrally in assessing future changes. For Scotland, staying-on rates are projected to continue their recent rise over and above the underlying trends, which are controlled by parental education rather than social class. For Wales, these projections assume that future staving-on rates continue at their latest known level.

## Age, sex and qualification

The projections of the numbers leaving school to enter full-time further education assume, in the main, that the proportions of leavers in given age/sex/qualification groups going into full-time further education remain constant at

However, because increases in the staying-on rate

Except for Wales, as noted. Projections for Wales by destination follow the pattern shed for England. Projections for Scotland are derived using broadly similar methods to those for England, but with some differences such as the use of parental education and other data from the Scottish Young People's Surveys and information from SED censuses of schools

change the age and qualification mix of leavers, the overall proportion of those leaving school who go into full-time further education has increased slightly (for example, because of improvements in school leavers' qualifications) and is projected to continue doing so. In addition, the past increase can also be partly attributed to recent increases in tertiary college provision. As a result of the underlying trend, although the total numbers of leavers have declined significantly since 1982–83, the numbers of leavers entering full-time further education have remained relatively constant, at least for the rest of the decade. The underlying trend explains also for the most part why between 1988–89 and 1993–94 the fall in leavers projected to enter full-time further education is less pronounced than that in the overall number of school leavers.

### Other factors

The projections are based mainly on extrapolation of past trends evident in the estimates available for years up to 1988-89. DES have, for the present series, revised their projections in the light of increased rates of staying-on in full-time education following the introduction of GCSE and further rises expected from implementation of the National Curriculum. However, no allowance is made in the projections for the effects on young people's attitudes towards continuing their education (either at school or in colleges of further education) of YTS and Youth Training. of changing economic circumstances or levels of youth unemployment, or of policy developments such as changes in regulations governing school-leaving dates, unemployment benefits or occupational training. Likewise, no account is taken at present of other developments in curriculum, examination or training arrangements, including the introduction of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), the National Record of Achievement and foundation learning targets for young people, and National/Scottish Vocational Qualifications (NVQ/SVQ) at different levels. Many of these developments are explained in detail in the recent Government White Papers Education and Training for the 21st Century (Cm 1536, price £11 from HMSO, covering England and Wales) and Access and Opportunity: A Strategy for Education and Training (Cm 1530, price £5.50 from HMSO, covering Scotland), and also in World Class Targets: A Joint Initiative to Achieve Britain's Skills

<sup>\*</sup> See footnotes to table 4.
† See footnote to table 3.
Note on rounding: See note to table 3.

Figures for England (estimates to 1989–90), preliminary projections thereafeter based on 1990-91 (and earlier) enrolments of students at schools and further education establishments and school leaver returns for 1989-90. This series starts from base estimates of overall participation in education than the school leaver series reported here does, since the use of enrolment data avoids the understatement in numbers entering further education referred to at the beginning of the panel on the basis of the projections, and since the data used are more up-to-date. The 1989-90 full-time participation rate quoted excludes young people on college-based youth training courses, and relates to the cohort of young people who were first eligible to leave school in the previous academic year (1988–89). Estimates of the proportions of young people remaining in full-time education in their first post-compulsory year are also available from LEA Careers Services returns in School Leaver Destinat Destinations of Year 11 Pupils leaving Secondary Schools in 1990, compiled and edited by Roy Slade on behalf of the UK Heads of Service Group. Copies are available from ACC Publications, Association of County Councils, Eaton House, 66a Eaton Square, London SW1W 9BH, price £5 (£3.50 to local authorities): a follow-up for 1991 is also planned. For England and Wales, the report shows the proportion of young people remaining in full-time education in their first post-compulsory year to be 53 per cent. The Careers Services report also gives information for the English regions, and for Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands

## Basis of the projections (continued)

Revolution (available from the Confederation of British Industry, Publications Sales, CBI Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, price £10 (£5 to members)), which has been welcomed by the Government1

## Methodology

In these estimates and projections, school leavers are classified either as students continuing in full-time further (or higher) education or as leavers available to enter the labour market, with students in full-time further (or higher) education who take part-time employment included in the former category rather than the latter.

The estimates and projections relating to school leavers in Great Britain are derived by the Department of Employment by simple aggregation of the series for England, Scotland and Wales provided by the respective Education Departments. The estimates and projections shown in table 2 and figure 1 for the population of 15 year olds in Great Britain are, however, produced by DES. They are based on revised mid-year population estimates and birth occurrences by month up to mid-1989 from OPCS, and mid-1989 principal population and birth projections for mid-1990 and subsequent years from GAD.

<sup>1</sup> Employment Gazette reported on the White Papers and the CBI targets in June 1991 (pp 326–327) and August 1991 (p 421) respectively.

Estimates and projections relating to young people leaving school in England, Scotland and Wales have been regularly produced by the Education Departments for a number of recent years, and the assumptions and methodology involved are refined from time to time as, for example, data sources change. However, a more comprehensive review of the assumptions and methods is currently taking place. This is exploring how best to secure improved projections of the numbers of young people in full-time and part-time education<sup>2</sup>, and how best to take account of a wider range of relevant educational and labour market developments and indicators, including those resulting from the provisions of the recent White Papers and the pursuit of the foundation learning targets referred to above. The review will also examine whether the estimates and projections can make better allowance for the distinctive school leaving arrangements which apply in Scotland, and will consider the feasibility of covering young people leaving full-time further (or higher) education as well as those leaving school. Once this review is completed, future series of the type presented here should be more reliable than those produced with the current procedures.

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## Special **Feature**



## **Training Statistics 1991**

This article looks at the coverage of a new publication, Training Statistics 1991, the second in an annual series which brings together a wide range of training-related data.

The importance of training and education to Britain's current and future economic success is widely recognised. Until recently, however, it was not possible to get a broad view of the existing data on training without consulting a variety of journals, reports and other sources. Last year Training Statistics 1990 was published by the Employment Department and the Government Statistical Service. This brought together a range of training-related data from a variety of sources.

It was designed to meet the need for an easily accessible source of reference on a wide range of training statistics. It included statistics from Training in Britain, published by HMSO in 1989, the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Education Statistics for the UK, published in 1990 by the Department of Education and Science (DES), and many other sources. These statistics had all been publicly available before, but had not previously been collected in one place.

The second volume in this annual series, Training Statistics 1991, will be published during October. Its

coverage has been extended to include more regional information, more detailed data from the LFS, for example, on the self-employed and people from ethnic minorities, and data from additional sources such as the CBI Industrial Trends Survey.

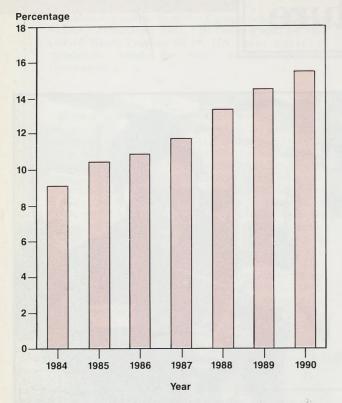
In addition, the tables have been updated wherever possible. For a number of sources no more recent data are available. Where this is the case only key data from the previous publication such as on costs and volumes of training, have been repeated.

For continuity and ease of use, Training Statistics 1991 retains the basic structure of its predecessor. It is subdivided into four statistical and one sources section. The statistical sections deal with training inputs, the financing of training, the outputs of training and available international comparisons of education statistics respectively.

The remainder of this article looks at its coverage and some of the main trends emerging from the data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Among the data sources likely to be central to the review in England and Wales are the Youth Cohort Studies, which are discussed in *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, February 1991, pp 8–10. Further information on these surveys is available from Department of Employment, TRE4, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO (tel: 0742 594194).

Figure 1: Trends in the percentage of employees (1) of working age receiving job-related training (2) during last four weeks



Source: Labour Force Survey, 1984 1990 (1990 preliminary results).

Footnotes

- (1) Employees are those in employment, excluding the selfemployed and people on government schemes.
- (2) 'Training' includes both on-the-iob and off-the-iob training

## Section A—Inputs to Training

This section contains non-financial statistics which measure the resources put into training, such as the time spent on training and the number of people being trained. Data on the educational and economic activities of young people are also included.

A major source of data for this section is the annual Labour Force Survey. The latest available statistics from this source, which relate to spring 1990, show a continuation of the upward trend in the number of employees receiving work-related training during the four weeks before the survey. Some 15-4 per cent of employees of working age said they had received training during that period, compared with 9-1 per cent in 1984, representing an increase of 85 per cent in the total numbers (*figure 1*).

## Section B—Finance of training

This section presents statistics which measure the financial inputs into training. The latest estimate of the total cost of training in Great Britain is £33 billion, based on the *Training in Britain* survey carried out in 1986–87. Detailed figures from this source were given in *Training Statistics* 1990 and only key data have been repeated in the new publication.

Information on trends in employers' expenditure on training can be obtained from the CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey of manufacturing industry. Employers are asked each quarter whether they expect to spend more, the same, or less on training and retraining over the next twelve

months than they spent over the previous twelve months.

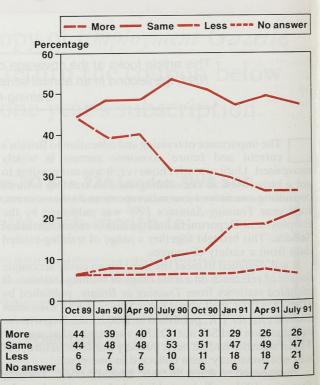
The latest figures, for July 1991, show the proportion indicating that they expect to spend more was 5 per cent higher than the proportion indicating that they expect to spend less. This positive balance has declined since the question was first introduced in October 1989, but even so these latest figures show that over three times as many employers expected to maintain or increase expenditure on training as to decrease it (see *figure 2*).

## Section C—Outputs of training

One of the most important outputs of training is increased competence and performance at work. These are not easily described in statistical terms so this section concentrates on proxy descriptions such as the number of graduations and the numbers of qualifications gained. This section draws heavily on the LFS for information on the stock of qualifications held in the workforce and on *Education Statistics for the UK 1990* for information on numbers of students obtaining qualifications, numbers of graduations and numbers enroled on courses. Latest provisional figures for A level and GCSE results are also included.

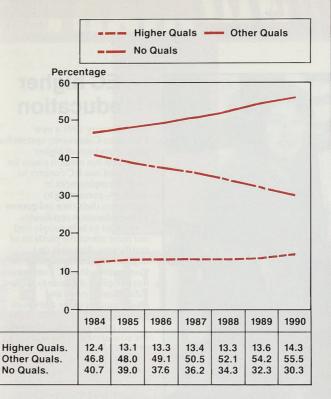
The LFS records a significant increase in the proportion of the population of working age holding qualifications—up from 60 per cent in 1984 to 70 per cent in 1990. This in part reflects the increasing proportion of young people leaving school with qualifications. The latest A level and GCSE results show an increase in the proportion of candidates obtaining good grades in these examinations. The trend towards an increasingly qualified population of working age is therefore set to continue (figure 3).

Figure 2: Manufacturing firms' expectations of their investment in training/retraining over the following twelve months compared with the last twelve months



Source: CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey

Figure 3: Trends in highest qualifications of people of working age, Great Britain



Source: Labour Force Survey, 1984-1990 (1990 preliminary estimates)

Higher qualifications include qualifications above A level or its equivalent.

Percentages have been calculated after excluding those who did not reply.

## Section D—International Comparisons

There are no directly comparable statistics on vocational training at an international level. However, interest in this area has been growing over recent years. Developments in the European Community, particularly in the move towards the Single Market, have contributed to this. Nevertheless such comparisons are fraught with difficulties. Not only is training itself difficult to define but also the statistics on it from any country need to be interpreted in the context of the whole economic, education and training system of that country.

The figures included in this section of the publication are limited to those published by the DES on participation in education and training of 16–18 year olds, new entrants and qualification rates in higher education, and public expenditure on education. Even these are heavily qualified by footnotes to ensure the reader is aware of the limitations of the data.

## Section E—Sources of Training Statistics

The final section is a compendium of most of the major sources of training-related statistics. A brief description is given for each source together with details of relevant publications and contact points from which more information can be obtained.

## Aims

The aim of *Training Statistics 1991* is to bring together, in a single volume, a wide range of training-related information to provide the reader with a more



Photo: Ulrike Preuss/Forma

comprehensive picture of the national training effort. In doing so it illustrates the substantial resources put into training by the Government, employers and individuals. It is intended to be an aid to anyone involved in the field of education and training whether as policy maker, practitioner or researcher.

Readers are invited to feed their comments on its layout, content and coverage back to the Employment Department by means of a questionnaire at the front of the publication. This should help to ensure that future editions continue to meet the readers' needs.

☐ Copies of *Training Statistics 1991* can be obtained through HMSO shops and HMSO agents. Price £11 approx.

☐ General enquiries on training statistics can be addressed to The Employment Department, SSDE1, Room N606, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593489.

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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 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.

## No 78: The Early Careers of 1980 Graduates: earnings, earnings differentials and postgraduate study

Peter Dolton, University of Bristol, Gerry Makepeace, University of Hull, G.D. Inchley, University of Bristol.

Using the Survey of 1980 Graduates and Diplomates, the authors consider how the earnings of graduates are determined. The paper examines the influence on earnings of: sex, race, institution of study, sector of employment, type of work and occupation type. Earnings differentials by sex, race and institution of study are computed and earnings by degree subject and occupation over time are examined in detail. Finally it investigates the pattern and impact of postgraduate study amongst the individuals in the sample.

## No 80: Motivation Unemployment and Employment Department programmes

Michael H. Banks, J. Bryn Davies, MRC/ESRC, Social and Applied Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield.

This paper is a review of academic literature on the unemployed and their psychological motivation. The paper is split into two parts, the first considers the available evidence on the psychological motivation of the unemployed, especially the long-term unemployed (LTU), their attitudes to work, money and training and their methods of job search.

The second section is about attitudes towards programmes for the unemployed and the reasons for participation/non-participation. This section looks at awareness of programmes amongst the unemployed and their attitudes towards them, as well as the process of referral to schemes and the reasons for non-completion.

## No 81: The use of Cohort study data for estimating the education and labour market status (ELMS) of young people

David Raffe and Peter Burnhill, Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh

The research undertaken explored the possibility of using survey data from the Youth Cohort Studies in England and Wales and from the Scottish Young People's Survey in the preparation of the ELMS estimates, in order to extend their range and improve their reliability. The ELMS series is regularly published in the Department of Employment *Gazette*, most recently in the December 1990 issue.

The research report is primarily a methodological study which compares data (mainly for 1987) from the various sources used and evolves a strategy for the development of the ELMS series.

## No 82: The Bristol labour market

Geoff Griffin, Simon Wood and Jackie Knight, Employment Department

Parallel surveys of employers and the unemployed were carried out in Bristol in October 1989. This report considers the results from both studies in an attempt to identify barriers which restrict the functioning of the local labour market. About 1,300 employers were interviewed by telephone using a structured questionnaire; they were asked about vacancies, recruitment methods and characteristics of recent recruits. Over 1,200 unemployed people were interviewed at Benefit Offices after 'signing on'; amongst the information they provided were details of personal characteristics, such as qualifications and previous experience, and of job search/requirements.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Management, Room E417, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (telephone 0742 593932). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available. ISBN 0-11-728936-

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